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1. The systematic vilification of facts and expertise, the violent abnegation of diverse thought, the constant blasts of paranoia-stoking crime reports and patriotic sound bites on an inescapable news network—could this be more now?

(a) indulgence
(b) denial
(c) acceptance
(d) adoption

2. Her 2014 autobiography, A Fighting Chance, and recent stump speeches are festooned in pep club spirit and folksy blandishments, cloying bits of business that have attached themselves to her life story.

(a) cajolery
(b) roughness
(c) criticism
(d) bully

3. Were other international trade negotiations to be put back because of the virus — for example those being conducted between London and Washington — Britain's government could start to look obdurate about the Brexit talks.

(a) sensitive
(b) illusive
(c) flexible
(d) callous Directions (Q. 9 – Q. 11): Complete the following sentences with an appropriate irregular verb and one of these phases. I II I Make A From the jeweler II Choose B on the label III Carry C To the players IV Give D To represent India V Print E At today's meeting VI Damage F On the boulevard VII Take G In the storm

4. Using the hardships of the Ganguli family as a model, Jhumpa Lahiri's The Namesake effectively demonstrated how one clan's struggles epitomized the_____ experienced by an entire community.

(a) reticence
(b) quiescence
(c) verisimilitude
(d) tribulation

5. The Pyramid of Giza is more than just_____ edifice; this imposing structure was built to create a chirping echo whenever people clap their hands on the staircase.

(a) a venerable
(b) a specious
(c) a prosaic
(d) a humble

6. Some wealthy city-dwellers become enchanted with the prospect of trading their

hectic schedules for a bucolic life in the countryside, and they buy property with a pleasant view of farmland – only to find the stench of the livestock so that they move back to the city.

(a) bovine
(b) atavistic
(c) olfactory
(d) noisome

7. When Sheena brought home the irascible puppy, her more quiescent dogs were rattled by their new housemate.

(a) languid
(b) bellicose
(c) diminutive
(d) phlegmatic

Each set of questions in this section is based on the passage. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. For some of the questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the questions.
In order to understand the development of Gangetic Valley plains, scholars have traditionally relied primarily on evidence from historical documents. However, such documentary sources provide a fragmentary record at best. Reliable accounts are very scarce for many parts of Northern India prior to the fifteenth century, and many of the relevant documents from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries focus selectively on matters relating to cultural or commercial interests.
Studies of fossilized pollens preserved in peats and lake muds provide an additional means of investigating vegetative landscape change. Details of changes in vegetation resulting from both human activities and natural events are reflected in the kinds and quantities of minute pollens that become trapped in sediments. Analysis of samples can identify which kinds of plants produced the preserved pollens and when they were deposited, and in many cases the findings can serve to supplement or correct the documentary record.
For example, analysis of samples from a bay in Jammu has revealed significant patterns of cereal-grain pollens beginning by about fourth century. The substantial clay content of the soil in this part of Jammu makes cultivation by primitive tools difficult. Historians thought that such soils were not tilled to any significant extent until the introduction of the wooden plough to India in the seventh century. Because cereal cultivation would have required tiling of the soil, the pollens evidence indicates that these soils must indeed have been successfully tilled before the introduction of the new plough.
Another example concerns flax cultivation in Jammu, one of the great linen- producing areas of India during the sixteenth century. Some aspects of linen production in Jammu are well documented, but the documentary record tells little about the cultivation of flax, the plant from which linen is made, in that area. The record of sixteenth-century linen production in Jammu, together with the knowledge that flax cultivation had been established in India centuries before that time, led some historians to surmise that this plant was being cultivated in Jammu before the sixteenth century. But pollens analyses indicate that this is not the case; flax pollens were found only

in deposits laid down since the sixteenth century.
It must be stressed, though, that there are limits to the ability of the pollen record to reflect the vegetative history of the landscape. For example, pollen analysis cannot identify the species, but only the genus or family, of some plants. Among these is turmeric, a cultivated plant of medicinal importance in India. Turmeric belongs to a plant family that also comprises various native weeds, including Brahma Thandu. If Turmeric pollen were present in a deposit it would be indistinguishable from that of uncultivated native species.

8. The passage indicates that pollen analyses have provided evidence against which one of the following views?

(a) In certain parts of Jammu, cereal grains were not cultivated to any significant extent before the seventh century.
(b) Cereal grain cultivation began in Jammu around fourth century.
(c) In certain parts of India, cereal grains have been cultivated continuously since the introduction of the wooden plough.
(d) Cereal grain cultivation requires successful tilling of the soil.

9. Back 1. Noun a. The back portion of the house is in dilapidated condition. 2. Adverb b. In a coalition government a number of parties back the single largest party to form the government. 3. Adjective c. There is a road at the back of this theater. 4. Verb d. She has come back from America.

(a) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(b) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
(c) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(d) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

10. Near 1. Adjective a. Draw near while I speak to you. 2. Verb b. There is a mango tree near our house. 3. Adverb c. Lajwanti is a near relative of mine. 4. Preposition d. I am nearing the end of the given work.

(a) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(b) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
(c) 4-c, 1-b, 2-d, 3-a
(d) 3-c, 2-b, 1-a, 4-d Directions (Q. 14 – Q. 16): Observe the following sentences where some changes are made in the sentence but keeping the sense of the sentence same. In the following questions, the sentences have some element of similarity. You have to find out the similarity and choose the option which is odd one out

Observe the following sentences where some changes are made in the sentence but keeping the sense of the sentence same. In the following questions, the sentences have some element of similarity. You have to find out the similarity and choose the option which is odd one out

11.

(a) His behaviour displeased his officers. His officers were displeased at his behaviour.

(b) One must respect one's elders. One's elders must be respected.
(c) I said, "Do not speak of the past." I advised him not to speak of the past.
(d) A crash radio message was handed over to me. They handed over a crash radio message to me.

12.

(a) I don't expect to see him back here. I don't expect that I will see him back here.
(b) In spite of his poverty, he is satisfied. He is poor but he is satisfied.
(c) He gave them not only food but some money also. Besides food, he gave him some money also.
(d) Escaping arrest, he ran away. He ran away in order to escape arrest.

13.

(a) The teacher was strict but always loving. Though the teacher was strict, she was always loving.
(b) He is very rich and can buy a car. He is so rich that he can buy a car.
(c) He ran hard but missed the bus. Although he ran, he missed the bus.
(d) You know what my errand is. You know my errand. Direction (Q. 17 – Q. 22): Choose the sentence which is correct grammatically.

14.

(a) "Mr. Sharma has conveyed his heart-felt thanks to the Principal of the school and its management for their support to the cause of children with special needs."
(b) "The government was adviced to take immediate steps".
(c) This colt will make a good mare.
(d) Is your mother the executrix of this deed?

15.

16. If I tell you the secret, you must promise not to tell anyone else.

(a) let in on
(b) bring in
(c) put down to
(d) shoot down

17. They're going to suffer a lot of criticism for increasing bus fares by so much.

(a) put down to
(b) gather up
(c) come in for
(d) put up with

18. It's best to attribute his bad mood to tiredness and just forget it.

(a) flick through
(b) put down to

(c) take on

(d) see through Direction (Q. 30 – Q. 35): Choose the best word to fill in the blanks

19. Owing to the combination of its proximity and_____ atmosphere, Mars is the only planet in our solar system whose surface details can be discerned from the Earth.

(a) viscous

(b) ossified

(c) rarefied

(d) copious

20. Despite the vast amount of time Tarun dedicated to learning six different languages, he was……. communicator; his mastery of vocabulary and grammar failed to redress his inability to redress his inability to construct cogent prose.

(a) an astute

(b) a prolific

(c) a maladroit

(d) a florid

"The night I arrived in Delhi on a visit in January 1996, the elevator at the Maurya Sheraton took us up to the twelfth floor in a breath-taking six or seven seconds. "Remarkable," I commented admiringly to the friendly hotel employee in a maroon sari and business-like pageboy haircut, who had draped a three-kilogram marigold garland around my neck as I stepped across the threshold. "We couldn't have ascended faster in the U. S. of A."

She took my praise in stride, as well she should have. Jet-lagged after an eighteen-hour journey from New York, I had failed to notice that this was not some superfast new elevator technology that the Maurya had brought to Delhi, but rather some highly creative labelling. When I finally woke up and looked out my window, I realized that what the elevator buttons had called the twelfth floor was in fact the second. The gleaming Maurya elevator had merely taken me for a ride – and a shorter ride I'd imagined.

I couldn't help the accusatory tone out of my voice the next time I ran into the maroon sari. "Twelfth floor, huh?" I said pointedly. "I didn't think liberalization meant being liberal with the facts."

She was surprised that I had taken offense. "Our foreign visitors much prefer to think of themselves as being on eleventh and twelfth floors than the first or second," she replied with wide-eyed innocence. "And they don't look out of the windows that much."

Welcome, I thought, to the new India. An India I was discovering for the first time: an India of five-star hotels, welcoming garlands, and smooth-talking hotel staff, where nothing is quite what it seems (not even the elevator buttons), where windows are not meant to be opened and appearances are the only reality. [Shashi Tharoor, India: From Midnight to the Millennium and Beyond (Arcade Publishing, 1997) 275-276]

21. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's impression

(a) transgresses from being proud to being even prouder

(b) plummets from a sense of pride to a sense of disillusionment

(c) trends from a level of disappointment to a level of condemnation

(d) remains steadfast on the thought of being an Indian

22. In the line, "…taken me for a ride – and a shorter ride I'd imagined". means

(a) the elevator had taken them very swiftly
(b) the hotel was treating its guests like royalties
(c) technology had advanced in third world countries
(d) people were being hoodwinked

23. The tone of the passage could be summed up to be

(a) pensive and remorseful
(b) matter of fact and sombre
(c) humorous and reflective
(d) fiery and critical

24. Ravi was an impecunious student noted for his academic excellence.

(a) brilliant and studious
(b) rude and arrogant
(c) shrewd and manipulative
(d) having little or no money

25. The lady looked rather lugubrious.

(a) sad and sorrowful
(b) eager and anxious
(c) happy and cheerful
(d) high and energetic

26. Choose the most appropriate option that best explains the figure of speech in this line: In rivers the water that you touch is the last of what passed and the first of that which comes: so, with time present. (Leonardo Da Vinci)

(a) Personification of the tangible and the intangible
(b) Simile that compares water and time
(c) Hyperbole that reveals elements of similarities
(d) Metaphysical analogy that divides time past from time future

27. Choose the most appropriate option that most nearly means the same as the expression, 'the kiss of Judas' in the English language :

(a) A friend at court
(b) A snake in the grass
(c) A fair-weather friend
(d) A match made in heaven

28. Choose the most appropriate option that punctuates the sentence well :

(a) The professor demanded, "What makes you think that 'discredited' or 'repudiated' are synonymous with defeated ?"

(b) The professor demanded, “What makes you think that ‘discredited’ or ‘repudiated’ are synonymous with ‘defeated’ ?

(c) The professor demanded, “What makes you think that, ‘discredited’ or repudiated are synonymous with ‘defeated’ ?”

(d) The professor demanded, “What makes you think that ‘discredited’ or ‘repudiated’ are synonymous with ‘defeated’ ?”

29. The president considered the vote on his tax bill to be crucial.

(a) extremely important

(b) unimportant

(c) hard fought

(d) far off

30. The panorama from their porch encompassed a large part of the Rocky Mountains.

(a) cooking utensil

(b) unbroken view over a large area

(c) TV screen

(d) small patch of land

31. Read the following set of words and find the odd one out from the group of four words.

(a) Tadpole

(b) Fledgling

(c) Cub

(d) Kitten

32. Read the following set of words and find the odd one out from the group of four words.

(a) Mare

(b) Gazelle

(c) Antelope

(d) Stag

33. One among the major economies / country to phase out both coal based and atomic energy based power generation is

(a) Germany

(b) France

(c) U. S. A.

(d) Canada

34. According to Public Affairs Index, 2020, which are the two best governed States in India?

(a) Kerala and Goa

(b) Kerala and T. N.
(c) Goa and Chhattisgarh
(d) Goa and Telangana

Read the following news post and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate answer. INDIA'S MARINE EXPORTS REACH ALL TIME HIGH OF $ 7,740 MILLION Vijayawada: Exports of marine products from India have reached an all-time high of US $ 7,740 million in 2021-22 against the targeted US $ 7,809 million fixed by the centre. Marine Products Exports Development Authority joint director A. Jeyabal in a statement here on Friday said India's exports of marine products grew 30 percent compared to 2020-21 in value terms. The compound annual growth rate of seafood exports during the past decade has been 8.23 percent, he pointed out. Jeyabal explained that India exported marine products to 121 countries during 2021-22, the US being the top destination with exports worth US $ 3,315 million in 2021-22 against the target of $ 3,021 million. China and Japan stood at number two and three positions respectively. All three top destinations of Indian marine exports constitute 63 percent of India's exports in value terms.

35. The phrase “an all-time high” indicates that India’s marine

(a) export rate has never been so high.
(b) exports have grown less expensive.
(c) export rate increases with each month.
(d) exports have reached their highest limit.

36. Substitute the underlined phrase with the option closest in meaning. “The compound annual growth rate of seafood exports during the past decade has been 8.23 percent, he pointed out.”

(a) calculated
(b) announced
(c) specified
(d) shared

Read the book descriptions for three different books up for sale online and answer the questions by choosing the correct options. The On Being a Veterinarian So, You Want to be a I Want to be a Veterinarian Series gives pre-vet and Veterinarian is suggested is part of a new I Can Read veterinary students a glimpse reading for aspiring series that into what it's really like to be a veterinarians, their parents, introduces young readers to small animal veterinarian. and their mentors. It important community Each book in the series helpers. This Level One provides insight on a different succinctly describes colleges of I Can Read is perfect for aspect of small animal veterinary medicine children learning to sound out veterinary medicine to help and their admission words and sentences. Whether future veterinary doctors requirements, application shared at home or in a better prepare for the procedures, curriculums, classroom, the short sentences, challenges of this career. Book faculties, and facilities, and familiar words, and simple puts the reader in the doctor's provides information that concepts of Level One books shoes for a day to illustrate the increases the odds of success in support success importance of emotional the admission process. It goes for children eager to start resilience. Tools for building on to describe the veterinary reading on their own. resilience are provided, as are profession and its multiple For anyone looking for books scientific explanations for how practice types,

species and about community helpers for and why they work. disciplinary specialties, and kids, this book is a great choice employment opportunities in as it is bright and upbeat and industry, government, feature characters who are academy, and the military. diverse in terms of gender, race, age, and body type.

37. Which book/s of the three mentioned in the text is/are like to include the following line? How long it takes to become a vet can vary, but if you really love animals and think caring for them is up your alley, then becoming a veterinarian may be the right choice for you.

(a) Both, On Being a Veterinarian and So, You Want to be a Veterinarian

(b) Only So, You Want to be a Veterinarian

(c) All three-- I Want to be a Veterinarian, On Being a Veterinarian and So, You Want to be a Veterinarian

(d) Only On Being a Veterinarian

Read the excerpt of a published interview by Lawrence Rubin where he speaks to Jessica Stone on Play Therapy in the Digital Age. Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate answer. LAWRENCE RUBIN: Hi, Jessica. Thanks for joining me today. How did you become interested in digital play therapy, which really is cutting-edge and somewhat controversial with children ? JESSICA STONE: I am a licensed psychologist with a specialty in play therapy. Within it, digital play therapy has become one of those areas of interest over the last 20 years, stemming from experiences with my own kids, who had this whole portion of their world that I didn't really understand, know about, or enter into. It struck me as a little bit ironic and maybe even hypocritical that here I spend my time at work and my energy in learning and doing play therapy with children and entering their world, while my own kids have this whole portion of theirs that I was putting no effort into understanding. And so, I kind of had to smack myself upside the head and say, all right, I need to learn more about this. Why is this important to them ? Why are they interested in it ? Long story short, I ended up entering an online game that my oldest two (of four children) were both playing at the time. I am no digital native by any means, and I was not very good at these games, but the point was that I was taking interest. I was listening to them. I was asking them questions. We were having conversations about what happened in the game, what quest they were working on; things that were important to them that prior to my entering their world, I couldn't participate in or even understand. I began to see that because this co-play was so impactful with my own children, I needed to incorporate it into my work, which really opened the door to what I have been doing for all these years. LAWRENCE RUBIN : So, you recognized that technology was so important and present in your kids' life that you would be almost doing a disservice to your young clients if you didn't cross that bridge into their digital world. Tell me, what exactly is digital play therapy ? JESSICA STONE: Digital play therapy is a modality that is based in speaking the client's language through what I call the four C's, which are competency, culture, comfort, and capability. These are basic elements of therapy in general, but digital play therapy in particular is couched within the broader context of prescriptive play therapy, which taps into what Charles Schaefer calls the therapeutic powers of play. So, the point is that there is a foundation for it. It's not just, oh, let's just jump on this bandwagon and start throwing these digital things into what we're doing. We as clinicians need to have a very firm and solid foundation in what it is we're doing and why we're doing it regardless of our theoretical foundation, therapeutic modality, and interventions, or whether the platform is virtual or face-to-face. And as in all therapies, we must ground our interventions in solid case conceptualization and treatment planning.

38. Which of these options best describes the expression "jump on this bandwagon"?

(a) To get to the conclusion too hastily
(b) To adopt an opinion because it is fashionable
(c) To re-think previously made decisions
(d) To jump into action before thinking it through

Down in rain-swept Wiltshire last week, I was able to enjoy a Christmas tree, Christmas crackers, mistletoe, etc. I was able to sing carols and wish everyone I met a happy Christmas. In America, it seems, I'd have been outlawed if I'd attempted any such thing. According to Andrew Stephen in the New Statesman, Americans have become so desperate not to offend religious minorities that Christmas in America is now most definitely not politically correct and, in some cases, literally illegal. In Kentucky, for example, school bus drivers were warned on no account to say "Merry Christmas" to children getting on or off their buses. In Philadelphia, you are breaking the law, says Stephen, "if you have a Christmas tree in your home – you may be subject to a $300 fine". A nursery school teacher in Washington, he goes on, has temporarily removed the "t" from the letters of the alphabet that she has strung around the classroom: "It looked a bit too much like a cross for comfort". Oh, and schools in Scarsdale, New York "have banned the American tradition of "candy canes", striped mint sweets in the shape of walking sticks; they could be construed as shepherds' crooks, you see, and we all know what that means at the time of the year". My Christmas in Wiltshire may have been wet but at least it felt like a real Christmas and not like this kind of anodyne travesty, disinfected of all reference to what the holiday is about.

39. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?

(a) Abolishing Christmas
(b) Christmas past and present
(c) The everchanging tradition of Christmas
(d) Transcending beliefs

Economic historians have argued that the Industrial Revolution in Britain could not have occurred without the capital that became available from the plunder of India. The sudden acceleration of the revolution in Britain, R. P. Dutt points out, coincides with the establishment of British rule in India. He writes, "In 1757 came the Battle of Plassey and the wealth of India began to flood the country in an ever-growing stream... in 1764 came the spinning jenny of Hargreaves; in 1765 came Watt's steam engine, patented in 1769; in 1769 came the water frame of Arkwright followed by his patents in 1775 for carding, drawing and spinning machines; in 1779 the mule of Crompton and 1785 the power loom of Cartwright; and in 1788 the steam engine was applied to blast furnaces." These inventions, Dutt argues, did not result from some "special and unaccountable burst of inventive genius," but from the accumulation of enough capital to make possible the largescale outlay needed to turn the inventions into functional fortunes. Contemporary accounts attest to the devastation that followed in India. "This fine country," one of the East India's own residents reported, "which flourished under the most despotic and arbitrary government is verging towards ruin." Francis Buchanan, who surveyed the country in the early 1800s, wrote: "The natives allege that, although they were often squeezed by the Mogul officers, and on all occasions were treated with utmost contempt, they preferred suffering these evils to the mode that has been adopted of selling their lands when they fall in arrears, which is a practice they cannot endure. Besides, bribery went a great way on most occasions, and they allege that, bribes included, they did not actually pay one half

of what they do now." Both agricultural self-sufficiency and what by many accounts was a growing industrial economy were broken down. For the peasant, insecurity, impoverishment, and indebtedness followed. The shadow of famine stalked the next century. The new system of land taxes introduced with the Permanent Settlement of 1793 turned the zamindars, who were originally tax collectors, into landowners with new rights to evict the peasants who cultivated the lands for not paying the revenues.

40. According to the passage, which of the options accelerated the burst of inventive genius in Britain?

(a) The plethora of inventions in the spinning industry
(b) The prevalent custom of bribery in the bureaucracy
(c) The funds from its colony that fell into the coffers of the British Raj
(d) Inventions that turned the country into functional fortunes.

41. What is the name of the world's first cryptocurrency cruise ship ?

(a) Makoshi
(b) Satoshi
(c) Bloomer
(d) Rikishi

42. Who was the first Indian to win an Olympic gold in athletics ?

(a) Abhinav Bindra
(b) Neeraj Chopra
(c) Sindhu
(d) P. T. Usha

43. The Durand Line is the line demarcating the boundaries between

(a) India and Afghanistan
(b) India and China
(c) India and Pakistan
(d) None

44. All thieves are persons. Some persons are dishonest. All dishonest persons go to jail. 'X' is a person. Examine the following statements : I. X is a thief. II. X may be dishonest. III. X is necessarily dishonest. IV. If X is a thief, he will go to jail. Choose the most appropriate answer.

(a) I and IV follow
(b) Only IV follows
(c) Only II follows
(d) Only III follows

45. Scientists say they have completed the first full and seamless catalogue of genetic instructions of humans. Until now, about 8% of the human genome code was missing from the blueprint. The quest to decipher and complete a gapless DNA sequence has taken decades. The resource helps explain how to create every human

cell in the body, which could shed light on how to treat, prevent and cure disease. Now, just 10 million bases or letters of human DNA out of roughly 3 billion, are unknown. The conclusion drawn above follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

(a) Until the discovery it had been impossible to explain how any human cell in the body is created.

(b) It has been possible to complete the full seamless catalogue of human genetic instructions using 2.99 billion letters of human DNA.

(c) Scientists will be able to explain how to treat and prevent cellular diseases only once the remaining 10 million letters of human DNA are known.

(d) The 8% of missing human genome code has taken the longest time to be deciphered.

46. Read the Statement given below and decide which of the Assumptions listed thereafter are implicit in the Statement. Statement: India should generate solar energy to meet its unmet energy requirements. Assumptions: I. Solar energy is cheaper than other forms of energy. II. India is capable of generating solar energy. III. India is unable to meet its energy requirements using non-solar sources of energy. Choose the most appropriate answer.

(a) Only I is implicit.

(b) Only II is implicit.

(c) Only III is implicit.

(d) Both II and III are implicit.

47. All offences are punishable. Not everything that is punishable is an offence. Only that which is punishable is an offence. X, a school student, does not submit her homework on time and is punished by being given extra homework.

(a) X has certainly committed an offence

(b) X has certainly not committed an offence

(c) We do not have sufficient information to determine whether X has committed an offence

(d) None of the above

48. Issue: Is Lebron James the best professional basketball player of all time ? Argument 1: Yes. Lebron James has had the largest fan base among all professional basketball players in the history of the sport. Argument 2: No. Lebron James has changed his team too many times. Argument 3: Yes. No other player has scored more points in their professional career than Lebron James has. Choose the most appropriate answer.

(a) Only Argument 1 is strong

(b) Only Argument 2 is strong

(c) Only Argument 3 is strong

(d) Both Arguments 1 and 3 are strong

49. Person 1: Children should not read novels that contain instances of racism.

Person 2 in response to Person 1: Parents and teachers of children can use such novels to educate children against racism. Which of the following is correct?

(a) Person 1 and Person 2 agree that some novels contain instances of racism.

(b) Person 2 supports racism.

(c) Both ‘a’ and ‘b’

(d) Neither ‘a’ nor ‘b’

the following questions by choosing the most appropriate answer. I used to be the person that would strive for perfection from the beginning of a creative process. With more time given at the beginning an obvious decline of quality is seen and it has become a pattern all throughout my other works. Here's why I had to change my system of production. Being stuck at the beginning of a creative process (i.e., writing, designing, painting) due to overthinking will have a ripple effect on the entire output. In art school, I've had many classmates taking their time planning on how to produce a material and half of the time given for production was wasted. They then had more pressure to finish their works just to meet the deadline and sacrifice the quality of output all together. Being a working student to help support myself in school, I never had the luxury of time that my classmates had when we were in college; when we were given a project, I started immediately. I call my process "Finished, Not Perfect Method" (FNPM). FNPM allows me to be efficient. I divide the amount of time I have by the number of parts my project has - Beginning, Middle, End, Improvements. Each part is given focus and time for potential improvements or changes. A friend or two could tell you what their opinion is and you may add the necessary changes based on their input. However, keep the maximum number of people you consult for opinion to two. Anything more than that will create more opinions that will paralyse you from progressing later on. When your work can give what's needed and you've finished your work on time (if not earlier) then the next step is to stop and find a way to be happy about it. Contentment is important in this stage for people always feel regret for not doing their best in a work they've laboured so hard for.

50. Although the writer described herself as being a perfectionist, the eventual quality of her work was ? Choose the most appropriate answer.

(a) dilapidated.

(b) disappointing.

(c) devastating.

(d) distorted.

51. 'Ripple effect' means

(a) the continuing and spreading results of an event or action.

(b) the cumulative effect produced when one event sets off a chain of similar or other events.

(c) anything that can go wrong will go wrong.

(d) moving in a circular path towards the centre of the circle.

the following questions by choosing the most appropriate answer. In recent years, medical schools and institutions have increasingly integrated VR (Virtual Reality) into their curriculum, offering near real experiences for training future healthcare professionals. While VR offers numerous advantages in medical training, it also presents significant challenges that must be addressed. One of the primary benefits of VR in medical education is its ability to provide realistic and immersive simulations of medical procedures.

Medical students can use VR to practice surgeries, diagnose illnesses, and engage in patient interactions in a controlled and risk-free environment. These simulations allow students to gain valuable hands-on experience before they encounter real patients, thereby increasing their confidence and competence. Furthermore, VR can enhance the understanding of complex anatomical structures. By immersing students in 3D models of the human body, they can explore organs, tissues, and systems from various angles, improving their spatial awareness and comprehension. This interactive learning experience fosters a deeper understanding of human anatomy, a crucial foundation for medical practice. However, the integration of VR into medical education is not without its challenges. Firstly, the cost of implementing VR technology in medical schools can be substantial. High-quality VR equipment and software require a significant financial investment, which may strain the budgets of educational institutions. Additionally, ongoing maintenance and updates are necessary to ensure the technology remains effective. Another challenge lies in the development of accurate and comprehensive VR medical simulations. Creating realistic virtual patients and medical scenarios that mimic real-world complexities demands extensive research and development efforts. Ensuring the accuracy of simulations is crucial to the educational value of VR training. Moreover, VR raises concerns about potential over-reliance on technology. Medical students must strike a balance between virtual training and hands-on clinical experience. While VR offers a safe and controlled environment for learning, it cannot replace the valuable lessons learned through direct patient interaction. To sum up, Virtual Reality has the potential to transform medical education but it also presents financial and developmental challenges, as well as concerns about balancing virtual and real-world experiences. Addressing these challenges will be crucial in harnessing the full potential of VR for medical education.

52. Which word from paragraphs 4-5, in the passage could be substituted with 'financially burden', without changing the meaning?

(a) integration
(b) accuracy
(c) mimic
(d) strain

53. In the passage, the phrase 'fosters a deeper understanding', is best defined as -

(a) Promotes a more profound insight.
(b) Creates a stronger resistance.
(c) Reduces the complexity of.
(d) Develops a superficial grasp of.

the following questions by choosing the most appropriate answer. Why do we relentlessly pursue these gleaming awards and coveted certificates? These tokens of recognition, ranging from simple course completion certificates to the grandeur of global trophies, what drives us? Do we not have an innate sense of our own value? The human pursuit of accolades and certificates, an intricate interplay of self-worth, external validation, and societal pressures. At the heart of our chase for these honours lies an unquenchable thirst for acknowledgment and validation. No matter how confident or self-assured one may be, the allure of external validation is irresistible. It's not about doubting our capabilities; it's about the affirmation that our dedication and hard work have been seen, recognized, and applauded. In this light, awards and certificates stand not just as tokens but as symbols of our relentless pursuit of excellence. Our relentless pursuit of accolades is deeply woven into the fabric of our society. From an

early age, we are indoctrinated to compete, to shine in academics, sports, or our careers. Society's measure of success often hinges on these tangible milestones, which illustrate our ability not just to meet but to exceed expectations. Moreover, these recognitions bestow an unparalleled sense of accomplishment and pride. They are emblematic of the tireless hours, the unwavering dedication, and the indomitable spirit invested in chasing our dreams. This recognition is transformative, elevating an individual's self-esteem, inspiring them to reach for the stars, and to redefine their self-worth. The satisfaction gleaned from these acknowledgments extends beyond the realm of external validation; it is an ode to personal growth. However, as we embark on this relentless journey, we must tread with caution. A relentless pursuit of external validation can lead to a superficial sense of self-worth. A person's true worth cannot be distilled from the certificates adorning their walls or the trophies glittering on their shelves. Intrinsic motivation and personal fulfilment must hold equal sway. To conclude, our burning desire for awards and certificates mirrors our unyielding quest for recognition, validation, and the unquenchable sense of accomplishment they bring. These accolades undeniably hold great significance, but we must not forget that our self-worth should not be tethered solely to the whims of external validation. Our achievements are undeniably important, but they represent just one facet of our intricate, multi-dimensional identities.

54. Which of the following substitutions for 'emblematic of' in the given sentence would NOT change the meaning of the quoted sentence?" They are emblematic of the tireless hours, the unwavering dedication, and the indomitable spirit invested in chasing our dreams

(a) Similar to
(b) Representative of
(c) Proof of
(d) Conducive to

the following questions by choosing the most appropriate answer. In recent years, electric vehicles (EVs) have emerged as a catalyst for change, not only in terms of sustainable transportation but also in empowering individuals to become micro-entrepreneurs. Particularly in Tier 2 markets, where access to traditional job opportunities may be limited, EVs have opened up new avenues for women to assert their economic independence and contribute significantly to household income. According to our data, an inspiring 25% of women in these markets have embraced the EV platform as a means to earn their livelihoods. Electric vehicles, be it e-rickshaws, e-carts, or e-bikes, offer an affordable and eco-friendly mode of transportation that can be easily adopted by individuals. This has allowed women to enter various service sectors like last-mile delivery, transportation, and local commuting, empowering them to generate income and uplift their communities.

55. The use of the word "catalyst" conveys that it is something

(a) that initiates a sudden and important change.
(b) that becomes the end to justify the means.
(c) that contributes to sustainable growth.
(d) surfaces at regular intervals of time.

56. In which of the following sentences is the word 'avenue' used in the same sense as given in the passage?

(a) As you go through the entrance, you are surrounded by an avenue of golden trees.

(b) The authors suggest several further avenues of research in which their findings could prove useful.

(c) In spite of the late hour, the lights at 22 Canning Avenue were still ablaze.

(d) One of these improvements consists of a central avenue cut across the old city to the water-front.

the following questions by choosing the most appropriate answer. Linguistics, an intricate and ever-evolving academic discipline, has undergone a remarkable transformation in recent decades, transcending its origins as a mere study of language to become a profound exploration of the complexities of human cognition and communication. The expanding purview of linguistics is a testament to its growing significance in understanding our world and enhancing our technological prowess. One of the most fundamental paradigm shift within linguistics has been its transition from a prescriptive to a descriptive approach. Early linguistic studies, embodied by the structuralist principles of Ferdinand de Saussure, predominantly focused on normative rules and language structures. However, the advent of modern linguistics, spearheaded by Noam Chomsky's groundbreaking generative grammar theory, has heralded a new era of linguistic inquiry-one that seeks to understand not how languages should be used but how they are used in practice. This transformation has enabled linguists to uncover the underlying universals that govern human language, revealing its intricate tapestry. The synergy between linguistics and computer science has been instrumental in shaping our digital age. The birth of computational linguistics has given rise to transformative technologies, such as machine translation, speech recognition, and sentiment analysis. These applications, weaving the intricacies of human language with cutting-edge technology, have revolutionised fields as diverse as e-commerce, healthcare, and social media. The confluence of linguistics and computer science continues to chart new frontiers, shedding light on the symbiotic relationship between humans and machines. Moreover, interdisciplinary collaborations have propelled linguistics into uncharted territories. Cognitive linguistics marries linguistic theory with insights from psychology, neuroscience, and anthropology, unravelling the profound interplay between language and human cognition. Sociolinguistics and anthropological linguistics delve into the social and cultural dimensions of language, elucidating linguistic variations and their socio-cultural implications. This interdisciplinary nexus enriches our understanding of how language permeates all facets of human life.

57. What does the term 'ever-evolving' imply in the first paragraph?

(a) Linguistics is becoming stagnant and unchanging.

(b) Linguistics is a dynamic field that continuously develops and changes.

(c) Linguistics has reached its peak and will not change further.

(d) Linguistics is regressing and losing its significance.

58. How can the relationship between humans and machines be described as 'symbiotic' ? (paragraph 3)

(a) Because machines fully depend on humans for their functionality.

(b) As humans and machines work together, benefiting from each other's capabilities.

(c) Because machines have replaced humans in various linguistic tasks.

(d) As humans have become overly reliant on machines for linguistic analysis.

appropriate answer. The rise of renewable energy sources has become a crucial topic in the global fight

against climate change. Solar and wind power, in particular, have gained traction due to their ability to provide clean energy while reducing dependence on fossil fuels. Governments worldwide are investing in technology to enhance energy efficiency and storage solutions, aiming to create a more sustainable energy landscape. As the costs of renewable technologies continue to decrease, the transition from traditional energy sources is becoming not only environmentally necessary but also economically viable. However, this transition faces several challenges. The intermittent nature of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, requires advancements in energy storage to ensure a reliable supply. Additionally, existing infrastructure often relies heavily on fossil fuels, necessitating significant investment to upgrade or replace systems. Policy makers must navigate these complexities, balancing environmental goals with economic realities. The future of energy will likely depend on collaboration between governments, industries, and consumers to foster innovation and implement sustainable practices.

59. What does the term 'intermittent nature' refer to in the context of renewable energy sources?

(a) Their ability to provide a consistent energy supply
(b) Their integration into the existing infrastructure for production
(c) Their complete dependence on fossil fuels for energy
(d) Variability in energy production due to weather conditions

appropriate answer. The levels of dissolved oxygen in the world's ocean waters are declining precipitously. Just like humans, fish need oxygen to survive, and so in ocean areas experiencing significant levels of oxygen scarcity, or hypoxia, fish populations are plummeting. Although some hypoxic areas, called "dead zones," occur naturally, hypoxia in coastal areas and inland waters is caused mainly by agricultural run-off and by discharge of industrial wastewater. More than one hundred permanent dead zones, many covering thousands of square miles, exist worldwide today. Since reproductive success is the most critical factor in the sustainability of any species, the extent of this threat to marine life and genetic diversity can hardly be overstated. After several months in hypoxic waters, female fish produce fewer eggs. Moreover, hypoxic conditions serve to alter the normal ratio between two particular hormones manufactured during the embryonic stage when a fish's gender is determined. During gestation and under these conditions, the mother produces more testosterone (and less estradiol), which inhibits the development of female reproductive organs and other female characteristics in the embryo, while promoting the development of male traits. The implications of declining oxygen levels extend beyond individual species to entire ecosystems. Marine biodiversity is at risk as species that cannot adapt to hypoxic conditions may face extinction, leading to a cascade of effects throughout the food web. Predators may struggle to find adequate prey, while other marine organisms, such as coral reefs, which rely on healthy fish populations for symbiotic relationships, may also deteriorate. The loss of biodiversity can disrupt ecosystem services that are essential for human communities, including fisheries, tourism, and coastal protection.

60. What term is used in the passage to describe areas with significantly low levels of oxygen?

(a) Oxygen-rich zones
(b) Dead zones
(c) Marine reserves

(d) Hypoxic waters

61. In the context of the passage, which of the following best characterizes the term 'sustainability'?

(a) Maintaining current fish populations at all costs, including government initiatives
(b) Ensuring the reproductive success of marine species for future generations
(c) Focusing solely on economic benefits derived from marine resources
(d) Prioritizing industrial growth over environmental health

appropriate answer. The intricate world of modern manufacturing is a web of precision and innovation, where even the tiniest components play a pivotal role. One such element, often overlooked but crucial, is the sub-subpart. Whether it's a carpenter fashioning a bespoke piece of furniture or an automobile engineer designing the next generation of vehicles, the creation of sub-subparts is a fundamental process that demands meticulous craftsmanship and cutting-edge technology. In the realm of woodworking, carpenters frequently work with sub-subparts like dowels, screws, and hinges. These minute components may appear insignificant, yet they determine the structural integrity and functionality of the final product. Crafting a dowel, for instance, begins with selecting the appropriate wood species, followed by precision cutting and shaping. The result is a perfectly cylindrical, sturdy sub-subpart that seamlessly joins two larger pieces of wood. The advent of computer-aided design (CAD) and computer numerical control (CNC) machines has revolutionised this process, enabling carpenters to create sub-subparts with unparalleled precision. Similarly, in the automobile industry, sub-subparts are the unsung heroes of vehicle construction. Take, for instance, the ball bearing—a minuscule but essential component in the wheels and transmission system. Manufacturing these precision-engineered spheres involves intricate processes like forging, heat treatment, and precision machining. Modern techniques such as laser cutting and 3D printing have streamlined production, ensuring that these sub-subparts meet the demanding standards of the automotive sector. The manufacturing of sub-subparts is a testament to the convergence of traditional craftsmanship and cutting-edge technology. Whether it's a carpenter's workshop or a high-tech automotive assembly line, the quest for perfection in sub-subpart creation remains unwavering. The attention to detail and precision required in these processes is a testament to the dedication of craftsmen and engineers alike. To conclude, while sub-subparts may be small in size, their significance in various industries cannot be overstated. Whether it's a carpenter working on a timeless piece of furniture or an automotive engineer striving for superior performance, the manufacturing of sub-subparts is a crucial step towards achieving excellence in craftsmanship and technology. This fusion of tradition and innovation accentuates the essence of modern manufacturing.

62. Which term best characterises the fusion of traditional craftsmanship and cutting-edge technology in the context of creating sub-subparts, as discussed in the passage?

(a) Dichotomy
(b) Outmodedness
(c) Paradox
(d) Synergy

appropriate answer. The Story of Coffee Coffee, a beloved beverage enjoyed by millions around the globe, has a rich and captivating history that spans centuries. The story of coffee begins in the ancient

highlands of Ethiopia, where, according to legend, a goat herder named Kaldi discovered the stimulating effects of coffee beans. One day, Kaldi noticed his goats frolicking with unusual energy after eating red berries from a certain tree. Curious, he tried the berries himself and experienced a newfound alertness. This discovery soon spread to monasteries, where monks used it to stay awake during long hours of prayer. From Ethiopia, coffee cultivation and consumption spread to the Arabian Peninsula, particularly in Yemen, where the practice of roasting coffee beans and brewing the drink began to take shape. By the 15th century, coffee had become a popular beverage in the Islamic world, with coffee houses known as 'qahveh khaneh' emerging as social hubs for conversation, music, and intellectual exchange. These coffee houses became centers of culture and commerce, influencing the spread of coffee to Turkey and beyond, eventually reaching Europe. In Europe, coffee initially faced resistance from religious authorities who considered it a 'Muslim drink' and tried to ban it. However, its popularity persisted, and by the 17th century, coffee houses had sprung up in major European cities, becoming important gathering places for artists, writers, and thinkers. The stimulating effects of coffee were embraced during the Age of Enlightenment, where it was seen as a catalyst for intellectual discussion and innovation. The journey of coffee continued with the establishment of colonial plantations in tropical regions such as the Caribbean, Central and South America, and Southeast Asia. These plantations fuelled the global demand for coffee, transforming it from a regional specialty to a major commodity. The industrial revolution further accelerated coffee production and consumption, leading to innovations in coffee brewing methods and the development of instant coffee. In the modern era, coffee has evolved into a deeply ingrained part of daily life for people worldwide. Its cultural significance spans from the bustling cafes of Paris to the quiet coffee farms of Colombia. Today, coffee remains not only a popular beverage but also a symbol of social interaction, productivity, and enjoyment. Whether sipped slowly over a conversation with friends or grabbed hastily on the way to work, the story of coffee continues to unfold, intertwining with the histories and cultures of countless societies across the globe.

63. What does the phrase 'emerging as social hubs' mean in the context of the passage?

(a) Gradually becoming popular locations for individual study and reflection
(b) Gradually becoming isolated areas with limited social activity and interaction
(c) Transforming into commercial businesses with some community involvement
(d) Developing into centers for community interaction and cultural exchange

64. Which of the following words is a synonym for "cultivation" as used in the context of the passage?

(a) Development
(b) Tending
(c) Growth
(d) Destruction

65. Which among the following sentences uses the word 'frolicking' in the same sense as used in the passage?

(a) The athletes were frolicking about their training regimen before the competition
(b) The children were frolicking along the beach, their joy palpable in the cool evening air
(c) She found the frolicking music to be very relaxing during her study session

(d) The artist spent the afternoon frolicking with her paintbrushes on the canvas

answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate answer. THE FAIR ISLE METHOD: Fair Isle knitting is a traditional technique that involves using two or more colours of yarn in a single row to create intricate patterns and designs. This method requires careful tension management to ensure even stitches and prevent puckering. To begin, select your colours and cast on the desired number of stitches. As you knit, alternate between colours every few stitches, carrying the unused yarn along the back of the work. Mastering the Fair Isle technique allows you to create stunning visual effects in garments, accessories, and home textiles. THE CONTINENTAL STYLE: The Continental knitting style, often referred to as "picking," involves holding the yarn in the left hand while the right hand manipulates the needles. This method allows for greater speed and efficiency, particularly when working with complex patterns or multiple colours. To practice this style, start by casting on your stitches and using your left hand to tension the yarn. With each stitch, simply "pick" the yarn with your right needle, forming a quick and fluid motion. As you become comfortable with this technique, you may find that your overall knitting speed and comfort improve significantly. THE SHORT-ROW TECHNIQUE: Short-row knitting is an advanced technique that allows for the creation of shaped garments, such as sleeves and shoulders, without the need for complex shaping. To make a sleeve using this technique, begin by casting on the required number of stitches. Work a portion of the row, then turn your work and return without completing the full row to create the "short rows" that shape the curves of the sleeve. To prevent holes at the turn, wrap the stitch before you turn in your work. Repeat this process as needed to achieve the desired shaping and dimension of the sleeve. Once you have shaped the sleeve, you can then sew the side seams to connect the pieces of your garment and finally, complete the edges to ensure a clean finish. This method not only helps shape curves but also adds dimension to your piece, allowing you to enhance fit and style.

66. Which option includes the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase in the given sentence? "With each stitch, simply pick the yarn with your right needle, forming a quick and fluid motion."

(a) Grasp the yarn firmly
(b) Lift the yarn easily
(c) Catch the yarn smoothly
(d) Pull the yarn tightly

Democracy, often hailed as the most equitable form of governance, is a system where power ultimately rests in the hands of the people. The word itself derives from the Greek words 'demos' meaning 'people' and 'kratos' meaning 'power' or 'rule'. Democracy aims to provide equal political participation and protect the individual freedoms of all citizens. However, while the ideal of democracy is simple, its practice is frequently complex and fraught with challenges. At its core, democracy functions on the principle of majority rule, yet it simultaneously guarantees the protection of minority rights. This balance ensures that while the majority has the power to make decisions through voting, the fundamental rights of minorities are not trampled upon. Such a system requires consistent vigilance and respect for the rule of law. Without these, democracies can devolve into majoritarian tyranny or authoritarianism. The practice of democracy is not merely limited to voting in elections. It encompasses freedom of speech, an independent judiciary, free press, and protection of individual rights. These elements together create a political environment where citizens can express dissent, hold leaders accountable, and participate actively in decision-making. When any one component is weakened, the democratic process becomes

vulnerable. In recent times, democracies worldwide have grappled with new challenges. The rise of misinformation and 'fake news' has eroded public trust in institutions and polarized societies. Social media platforms, meant to facilitate communication, have sometimes amplified divisive narratives and falsehoods. This has resulted in voter manipulation and a growing skepticism towards democratic processes. Literacy in media and critical thinking is increasingly vital to safeguard democracy from such threats. Economic inequality poses another significant challenge. While democracies promise equal rights politically, vast disparities in wealth and opportunity undermine this ideal. Economic power often translates into political influence, skewing representation and policy-making. This phenomenon raises questions about whether true democracy is achievable without addressing socioeconomic inequalities. Furthermore, the involvement of citizens is crucial. Democracy thrives when people are informed, engaged, and willing to participate beyond just casting votes. Civic education and awareness campaigns play an essential role in nurturing responsible citizenship. Apathetic or disengaged electorates weaken the democratic fabric, opening avenues for corruption and authoritarian tendencies. In conclusion, democracy is a dynamic and evolving system that requires constant effort to sustain. It is a system built on ideals of equality, freedom, and justice but challenged by human complexities and contemporary issues, The survival of democracy depends on the collective responsibility of governments and citizens to protect its pillars and ensure inclusive, fair governance.

67. What does 'inclusive' mean in the phrase 'inclusive, fair governance'?

(a) Exclusive
(b) Accepting
(c) Limited to a few
(d) Chaotic

68. Which of the following is NOT listed as a challenge faced by democracy?

(a) Shortage of essential natural resources impacting governance
(b) The spread of false information through social platforms
(c) Vast disparities in wealth affecting political influence
(d) Low levels of citizen participation and awareness

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into law enforcement practices has sparked a global debate on ethics, privacy, and accountability. From facial recognition systems in public spaces to predictive policing algorithms, AI is transforming how crimes are detected and prevented. However, the benefits of efficiency and data-driven decision-making are accompanied by concerns about fairness, bias, and the potential erosion of civil liberties. One of the most controversial applications is predictive policing, which uses historical crime data to forecast where crimes are likely to occur or who might commit them. Proponents argue that this allows police to allocate resources more efficiently and reduce crime rates. However, critics warn that such systems may reinforce existing societal biases. If past data reflect biased policing practices, such as over-policing in marginalized communities, then the algorithm may perpetuate these injustices by disproportionately targeting the same areas or groups. Facial Recognition Technology (FRT) is another AI-driven tool that has gained traction. While it has proven useful in identifying suspects, it raises serious concerns regarding surveillance and individual privacy. Studies have also shown that FRT is less accurate in identifying people of colour and women, increasing the risk of false accusations and wrongful detentions. The lack of transparency in how these systems operate further complicates the ethical landscape. Many AI tools used in law enforcement are developed by private companies that treat

their algorithms as proprietary, meaning that even law enforcement officers may not fully understand how decisions are made by these AI tools. This is often referred to as the Black Box' problem. This opaqueness undermines accountability, making it difficult to challenge wrongful predictions or decisions in a court of law. As AI continues to evolve, lawmakers and civil rights advocates are calling for stronger regulations to ensure that these technologies are used responsibly. Proposals include mandatory auditing of algorithms, public disclosure of data sources, and legal safeguards to protect against discrimination. Without such measures, the unchecked use of AI could lead to a justice system that prioritizes efficiency over equity, ultimately compromising democratic values and rule of law. While AI holds the promise of revolutionizing law enforcement, its application must be guided by ethical frameworks that prioritize human rights, transparency, and fairness. Otherwise, technology intended to protect society may end up harming the very individuals it seeks to serve.

69. The word ‘opaqueness’ in the paragraph refers to:

(a) Clear and understandable legal processes
(b) Lack of visibility or understanding
(c) Openness and transparency in systems
(d) Restricted access due to security levels

In recent years, urban gardening has emerged as a widespread movement in cities across the globe. Prompted by increasing concerns surrounding food security, sustainability, and mental well-being, urban dwellers are reimagining their limited spaces including balconies, rooftops, alleyways, and windowsills, as viable sites for food cultivation. At the heart of this shift lies the desire for fresh, organic produce, especially in cities where access to pesticide-free food remains both costly and inconsistent. By growing their own fruits, vegetables, and herbs, individuals can reduce their dependence on commercial supply chains, which often entail extensive transportation, energy consumption, and synthetic chemical use. This not only empowers consumers to take control of their dietary choices but also enhances awareness about nutrition, food origins, and environmental impact. Urban gardening is also lauded for its ecological contributions. Plants in urban environments combat the urban heat island effect, a condition where metropolitan areas are significantly warmer than their rural counterparts due to concentrated human activity and infrastructure. Vegetation improves air quality by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen, while also managing rainwater runoff and reducing pressure on often-overburdened drainage systems. Yet, the advantages of urban gardening extend beyond the tangible. On a psychological level, cultivating plants offers therapeutic benefits, including reduced stress, improved mood, and greater mindfulness. In the high-speed urban landscape, tending to a plant provides a rare opportunity to engage with nature, fostering patience and a sense of achievement. For many, these small pockets of greenery represent not just a practical solution but an emotional and symbolic reclamation of space and agency. However, urban gardening is not without its limitations. Scarcity of space, inadequate sunlight, and poor soil quality pose significant hurdles. In response, gardeners have turned to innovative methods such as vertical farming, hydroponics, and compost enrichment. Moreover, community gardens in shared spaces have flourished, enabling collective effort, resource sharing, and social cohesion. While urban gardening may not supplant industrial agriculture, it marks a meaningful shift toward more localized, responsible, and connected living, an act as much philosophical as it is practical.

70. Which of the following best captures the combined ecological significance of urban gardening?

(a) It lowers city temperatures, filters polluted air, and manages rainwater
(b) It reduces transport costs while expanding industrial farm production
(c) It prevents further growth of infrastructure and building construction
(d) It substitutes completely for natural forests in urban environments

The advent of social media has dramatically transformed the way individuals consume and share information. In earlier times, people largely depended on newspapers, radio, or television as their primary sources of knowledge about the world. These were institutions that followed established editorial practices and fact-checking processes. With the rise of digital platforms, however, the traditional 'gatekeepers' of information have been bypassed. Today, anyone with internet access can create content, express an opinion, or broadcast an idea to a global audience within seconds. This shift has certainly democratized access and given voice to communities and individuals who were often ignored by mainstream media. Yet, this democratization comes with challenges. Alongside genuine voices, social media has also amplified misinformation, rumours, and half-truths. Unlike traditional journalism, where accountability and verification are built into the system, social media thrives on speed virality, and emotion. A misleading headline, a misinterpreted statistic, or even a doctored image can travel across the world before fact-checkers have the chance to intervene. The consequences of such unchecked information can he serious, ranging from the spread of fear and panic to the manipulation of public opinion. The impact of this transformation extends beyond individual users to institutions and democracies. Political campaigns, corporate branding and even social movements are now shaped by algorithms that decide what people see and when they see it. These algorithms prioritize engagement, often promoting content that provokes stronger emotional reactions rather than balanced analysis. As a result, echo chambers form, online spaces where people are repeatedly exposed to opinions that mirror their own, reinforcing biases and reducing openness to differing perspectives. This has contributed to increasing polarization in societies across the world. Moreover, the competition for attention has blurred the line between information and entertainment, leading to the rise of sensationalism even in serious public discourse. The credibility of expertise too has been undermined, as opinions from unverified sources are often placed on the same footing as evidence-based knowledge. In response, several governments and technology companies are exploring ways to promote digital literacy, enhance transparency in algorithms, and strengthen fact-checking collaborations. Ultimately, the challenge lies in balancing the openness of digital spaces with mechanisms that ensure responsibility and trustworthiness in public communication.

71. According to the passage, what is a key difference between traditional media and social media?

(a) Traditional media is more entertaining than social media.
(b) Social media is more regulated by governments than traditional media.
(c) Traditional media is based on facts; social media is driven by emotion.
(d) Social media cannot reach a global audience as traditional media can.

72. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a consequence of the spread of unchecked information via social media?

(a) Spread of fear and panic
(b) Improvement in media literacy
(c) Manipulation of public opinion

(d) Amplification of misinformation

73. Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage?

(a) Traditional journalism has become obsolete due to the rise of social media.

(b) Social media has made it easier to spread government propaganda.

(c) Social media has democratized information sharing but introduced challenges such as misinformation.

(d) People no longer rely on newspapers and television for any information.

The Rule of Law by Tom Justice: What's the Right Letters to a Law Bingham Thing to Do? by Michael J. Student by Nicholas J. Sandel McBride In The Rule of Law, former Michael Sandel's Justice: What's Nicholas McBride's Letters to a Lord Chief Justice Tom the Right Thing to Do? Law Student is a practical and Bingham explores how the examines moral reasoning in law reflective guide for aspiring principle of legality underpins and politics. Through examples lawyers. modern democratic life. like price gouging, affirmative action, and taxation, Sandel Written as a series of letters to a He defines the rule of law as invites readers to explore student beginning law school, it more than just adherence to competing notions of fairness. explores what legal study truly formal rules, it is the assurance involves: mastering case analysis, that power is exercised within He engages with philosophical understanding precedents, and clear, fair, and publicly known traditions, utilitarianism, developing critical reasoning. boundaries. libertarianism, and Rawlsian egalitarianism, to show that McBride distinguishes between questions of justice cannot be knowing the law and thinking like a lawyer, the latter requiring Bingham distills the concept separated from questions of analytical discipline and ethical into eight principles, including virtue and the common good. awareness. He emphasizes that equality before the law, access good lawyers combine to justice, and respect for Sandel rejects the idea of a intellectual rigor with moral fundamental human rights. morally 'neutral' legal system, judgment and clarity of arguing that public deliberation expression. Beyond academic Drawing on cases and historical about values is essential to success, McBride's letters urge examples, he warns that democracy. students to reflect on law's national security and purpose, to balance order, administrative efficiency must His conversational style makes justice, and compassion in never override the rights of complex ideas accessible, while human affairs. individuals. his conclusions challenge readers to evaluate how legal principles The book thus offers both The book bridges legal reflect collective moral choices. pragmatic advice and a deeper philosophy and practice, meditation on the vocation of arguing that law must be both Ultimately, Sandel argues that a law in shaping a fair society. predictable and humane. For just society is one that cultivates Bingham, the rule of law civic responsibility, not merely represents a moral ideal, one individual rights. that sustains public trust in justice and curbs arbitrary governance.

74. The phrase 'arbitrary governance' in Bingham's description most nearly means:

(a) Government based on fixed and universally accepted principles.

(b) Authority exercised without consistency, justification, or accountability.

(c) Decision-making guided by collective moral judgment and civic consensus.

(d) Administrative action founded on transparent, legal, and rational reasoning.

75. If McBride were to respond to Bingham's conception of the rule of law, he would most likely argue that:

(a) Moral ideals should not interfere with the practical application and interpretation of legal

principles.

(b) The cultivation of ethical reasoning in lawyers strengthens, rather than weakens, the rule of law.

(c) Legal predictability and procedural certainty must always prevail over questions of moral reflection.

(d) The ethical dimension of law remains largely irrelevant to the duties and functions of legal practitioners.

Answer Key

1. B	2. A	3. D	4. D	5. A
6. D	7. B	8. A	9. C	10. A
11. C	12. A	13. D	14. D	15. -
16. A	17. C	18. B	19. C	20. C
21. B	22. D	23. C	24. D	25. A
26. D	27. B	28. D	29. A	30. B
31. B	32. A	33. A	34. A	35. A
36. C	37. A	38. B	39. A	40. C
41. B	42. B	43. D	44. C	45. B
46. D	47. C	48. C	49. A	50. B
51. A	52. D	53. A	54. B	55. A
56. B	57. B	58. B	59. D	60. B
61. B	62. D	63. D	64. A	65. B
66. C	67. B	68. A	69. B	70. A
71. C	72. B	73. C	74. B	75. B