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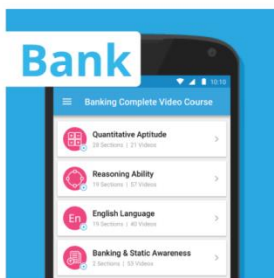
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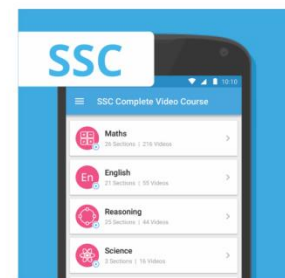
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**Directions (1-8): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given BOLD to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

In eighteenth-century France and England, reformers rallied around egalitarian ideals, but few reformers advocated higher education for women. Although the public **decried** women's lack of education, it did not encourage learning for its own sake for women. In spite of the general prejudice against learned women, there was one place where women could exhibit their erudition: the literary salon. Many writers have defined the woman's role in the salon as that of an intelligent hostess, but the salon had more than a social function for women. It was an informal university, too, where women exchanged ideas with educated persons, read their own works and heard those of others, and received and gave criticism.

In the 1750's, when salons were firmly established in France, some English women, who called themselves "Bluestockings" followed the example of the salonnières (French salon hostesses) and formed their own salons. Most Bluestockings did not wish to mirror the salonnières; they simply desired to adapt a proven formula to their own purpose - the **elevation** of women's status through moral and intellectual training. Differences in social **orientation** and background can account perhaps for differences in the nature of French and English salons. The French salon incorporated aristocratic attitudes that exalted courtly pleasure and emphasized artistic accomplishments. The English Bluestockings, originating from a more modest background, emphasized earning and work over pleasure. Accustomed to the regimented life of court circles, salonnières tended toward formality in their salons. The English women, though somewhat puritanical, were more casual in their approach. At first, the Bluestockings did **imitate** the salonnières by including men in their circles. However, as they gained cohesion, the Bluestockings came to regard themselves as a women's group and to possess a sense of female solidarity lacking in the salonnières, who remained isolated from one another by the primacy each held in her own salon. In an atmosphere of mutual support, the Bluestockings went beyond the salon experience. They travelled, studied, worked, wrote for publication, and by their activities challenged the stereotype of the passive woman. Although salonnières were aware of sexual inequality, the narrow boundaries of their world kept their intellectual pursuits within conventional limits. Many salonnières, in fact, **camouflaged** their non-traditional activities behind the role of hostess and deferred to men in public.

Though the Bluestockings were trailblazers when compared with the salonnières, they were not feminists. They were too **traditional**, too hemmed by their generation to demand social and political rights. Nonetheless, in their desire for education, their willingness to go beyond the **confines** of the salon in pursuing their interests, and their championing of unity among women, the Bluestockings began the process of questioning women's role in society.



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**Q1. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?**

- (a) The establishment of literary salons was a response to reformers' demands for social rights for women.
- (b) For women, who did not have access to higher education as men did, literary salons provided an alternate route to learning and a challenge to some of society's basic assumptions about women.
- (c) The literary salons provided a sounding board for French and English women who called for access to all the educational institutions in their societies on an equal basis with men.
- (d) In England, as in France, the general prejudice against higher education for women limited women's function in literary salons to a primarily social one.
- (e) University where women exchanged ideas with educated persons

**Q2. According to the passage, a significant distinction between the salonnières and Bluestockings was in the way each group regarded which of the following?**

- (a) The value of acquiring knowledge.
- (b) The role of pleasure in the activities of the literary salon.
- (c) The desirability of a complete break with societal traditions.
- (d) The inclusion of women of different backgrounds in the salons.
- (e) The thought of women, though somewhat puritanical

**Q3. The author refers to differences in social background between salonnières and Bluestockings in order to do which of the following?**

- (a) Criticize the view that their choices of activities were significantly influenced by male salon members.
- (b) Discuss the reasons why literary salons in France were established before those in England.
- (c) Question the importance of the Bluestockings in shaping public attitudes toward educated women.
- (d) Explain the differences in atmosphere and style in their salons.
- (e) Motivate the atmosphere and style significantly

**Q4. Which of the following statements is most compatible with the principles of the salonnières as described in the passage?**

- (a) Women should aspire to be not only educated but independent as well.
- (b) The duty of the educated women is to provide an active political model for less educated women.
- (c) Devotion to pleasure and art is justified in itself.
- (d) Substance, rather than form, is the most important consideration in holding a literary salon.
- (e) Hampered by their generation to demand social and political rights.

**Q5. The passage suggests that the Bluestockings might have had a more significant impact on society if it had not been for which of the following?**

- (a) Their unwillingness to defy aggressively the conventions of their age.
- (b) Competitiveness among their salons.
- (c) Their emphasis on individualism.
- (d) The limited scope of their activities.
- (e) The aggressive individualism.

**Q6. Which of the following could best be considered a twentieth-century counterpart of an eighteenth-century literary salon as it is described in the passage?**

- (a) A social sorority
- (b) A community centre
- (c) A lecture course on art
- (d) A humanities study group
- (e) A egocentric centre

**Q7. To an assertion that Bluestockings were feminists, the author would most probably respond in which of the following way?**

- (a) Admitted uncertainty
- (b) Qualified disagreement
- (c) Complete indifference
- (d) Strong disparagement
- (e) Mild indifference

**Q8. Which of the following titles best describes the content of the passage?**

- (a) Eighteenth – Century Egalitarianism
- (b) Feminists of the Eighteenth Century
- (c) Eighteenth Century – Precursors of Feminism
- (d) Intellectual Life in the Eighteenth Century
- (e) Life Precursors

**Directions (9-15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Privacy has become a big issue in contemporary **jurisprudence**. The “right to privacy” is enshrined in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, and guaranteed by Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights. But Article 8 is balanced by Article 10, which guarantees “free expression of opinion.” So what right has priority when they conflict?

Under what circumstances, for example, is it right to curtail press freedom in order to protect the right to privacy, or vice versa? The same balance is being sought between the right of citizens to data privacy and government demands for access to personal information to fight crime, terrorism, and so on.

Freedom of speech is a fundamental democratic liberty. It is a necessary protection against abuses of power and cover-ups of wrongdoing by public officials. It was never more effectively displayed than in the Watergate investigation, which brought down Richard Nixon in 1974.

So it is no surprise that press freedom is the freedom that authoritarian governments are keenest to curtail. Indeed, provided they can sufficiently muzzle the media they can even allow (relatively) free elections, as in Putin’s Russia. With the press heavily **shackled** in large parts of the world, freedom of speech is still a worthy slogan.

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But one can have too much press freedom. Over the years, the tabloid press has become increasingly intrusive, claiming the right not just to expose corruption and incompetence in high places, but to **titillate** readers with scandalous revelations about the private lives of the famous. What started off as entertaining gossip about royalty and film stars has burgeoned into a massive assault on privacy, with newspapers claiming that any attempt to keep them out of the bedroom is an assault on free speech.

The issue has just been tested in Britain's High Court. In March, Britain's leading scandal sheet, The News of the World published an "exclusive" front page story, under the headline "F1 BOSS HAS SICK NAZI ORGY WITH 5 HOOKERS." It told how Max Mosley, President of the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA, the body that oversees world motoring and racing) and son of the former British fascist leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, had, two days earlier, taken part in a sadomasochistic "orgy" with a "Nazi theme" in a private apartment in London. The story was accompanied by photographs taken **clandestinely** by one of the women in cooperation with the News of the World, which readers were invited to download from the paper's Web site.

Max Mosley admitted participating in this (not illegal) happening, but sued the News of the World for breach of privacy; the newspaper argued that it was in the "public interest" that Mosley's sexual activities be disclosed. The presiding judge, Mr Justice Eady, rejected the newspaper's defense, and awarded Max Mosley £60,000 (\$115,000) compensation for the invasion of his privacy, the highest damages so far given for a complaint brought under Article 8.

There is a curious aspect to Eady's judgment. He rejected the News of the World's "public interest" defense, because he found no evidence that the sadomasochistic party had a "Nazi theme." This implies that had there been a Nazi theme, it could have been legitimate to publish it, given Mosley's position as FIA president. But surely the particular nature of Mosley's private fantasies is irrelevant to the case. It is hard to see why I am less entitled to privacy because I am turned on by a Nazi uniform than I would be if I were excited by a pair of knickers.

What Eady's judgment did accomplish was to highlight the crucial distinction, necessary for all clear thinking about privacy, between what interests the public and what is in the public interest. So how can this distinction be made effective?

France has a privacy law that explicitly defines both the scope of privacy and the circumstances in which the law applies. By contrast, in Britain it is left to judges to decide what the "right to privacy" means. There is a natural fear that specific legislation designed to protect privacy would muzzle legitimate press inquiries. At the same time, it is widely acknowledged (except by most editors and journalists) that a great deal of media intrusion is simply an abuse of press freedom, with the sole aim of boosting circulation by feeding public prurience.

A law that curtails the abuse of press power while protecting its freedom to expose the abuse of political power would be difficult, but not impossible, to frame. The essential principle is that the media should not be allowed to pander to the public's prurience under cover of protecting the public interest.

What famous people—indeed ordinary people, too—do in private should be off limits to the media unless they give permission for those activities to be reported, photographed, or filmed. The only exceptions would be if a newspaper has reasonable grounds for believing that the individuals concerned are breaking the law, or that, even if they are not breaking the law, they are behaving in such a way as to render them unfit to perform the duties expected of them.

Thus, a pop star's consumption of illegal drugs may be reported, but not his or her sexual habits (if they are legal.) The private life of a politician may be revealed if it is expected to have consequences for the way the country is being governed; that of a top executive of a public company if it may affect the returns to shareholders.

This should be the only "public interest" defense available to a media outlet that is sued for **invasion** of privacy. The media might become a bit drearier, but public life would be far healthier.

**Q9. Choose the best title for this passage.**

- (a) Public Interest vs. Interests of the Public.
- (b) Freedom of Press vs. Freedom of Individuals.
- (c) The Press vs. Privacy.
- (d) The Press vs. Politicians.
- (e) Freedom of speech vs. Privacy.

**Q10. "So what right has priority when they conflict?"—The author would most probably give priority to which of the following when privacy and press freedom are in conflict?**

- (a) Freedom of speech.
- (b) Freedom of press.
- (c) Right to privacy.
- (d) Public interest.
- (e) None of the above.

**Q11. It can be inferred from the passage that press freedom...**

- A. Becomes increasingly intrusive and cater to prurient interests.
  - B. Helps contain the authoritarian tendencies of the regime.
  - C. Is necessary to protect against abuses of power by public officials.
  - D. Is based on the assumption that any attempt to keep them out of the bedroom is an assault on free speech.
- (a) All of the above.
  - (b) A and B
  - (c) B and C
  - (d) A and D
  - (e) A, B and C



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**Q12. The writer considers Eady's judgment favouring Max Mosley under Article 8 'curious' because...**

- (a) It awarded the highest damages ever for a complaint under Articles 8.
- (b) It highlighted the difference between public interest and interest of the public.
- (c) The incident did not have a "Nazi theme" which would have been relevant to the case.
- (d) It considered the private fantasies of Max Mosley as being relevant to the case.
- (e) The News of the world was legitimate within the bounds of press freedom to have published the story and the photographs of Max Mosley.

**Q13. The writer believes that most editors and journalists.**

- (a) Would not agree that press freedom is abused to boost circulation.
- (b) Would acknowledge that a great deal of media intrusion is an abuse of press freedom.
- (c) Cannot decide what the 'right to privacy' means.
- (d) Legislation to protect privacy would not interfere with press freedom.
- (e) editors and journalists which would have been relevant

**Q14. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word **jurisprudence** as used in the passage?**

- (a) peculiar
- (b) transgression
- (c) act
- (d) professor
- (e) violation

**Q15. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word **shackled** as used in the passage?**

- (a) alone
- (b) shaken
- (c) release
- (d) loosen
- (e) restrain

**Directions (16-20): In the questions given below, find out which of the phrases (I), (II), (III) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required mark (e) as the answer.**

**Q16. Mark **pull down** too quickly and crashed into the wall.**

- I.** pull through
- II.** pulled in
- III.** pull out
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required

**Q17.** Everybody said she would never finish the puzzle, but she it **keep down** until it was done.

- I. keep out
- II. keep off
- III. kept to
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required

**Q18.** We should **hold upon** on making dinner until your parents arrive.

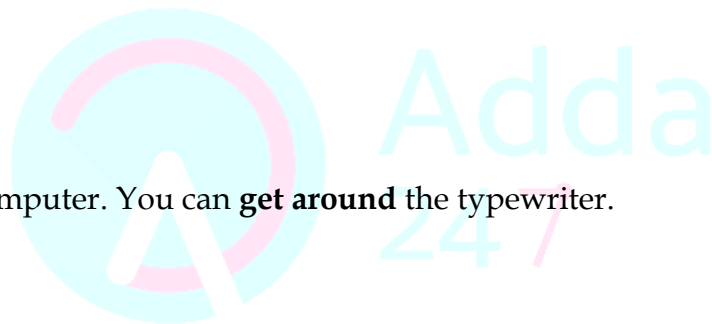
- I. hold back
- II. hold on
- III. hold off on
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required

**Q19.** You don't need a computer. You can **get around** the typewriter.

- I. get by with
- II. get by on
- III. get away with
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required

**Q20.** We usually **eat in** instead of going out for dinner.

- I. eat out
- II. eat up
- III. eat away
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required





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**Directions (21-25):** Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which a sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

**Q21.** A legal personality is usually defined as a subject vested with rights and duties. \_\_\_\_\_. Strangely, though, the same rationale has failed in courts in its application to animals because of the imaginary distinction between the multitude of species, and their inability to carry on legal duties.

- (a) However, within the parameters of law, it has never been confined to human beings and have even including idols.
- (b) Even though, through the parameters of law, they have never confined for human beings and have included idols and companies
- (c) However, within the parameters of law, it has never been confined to human beings and has even included idols and companies.
- (d) Because there has been discomfort in giving them a plenary membership within the community.
- (e) However, the case has pushed us to think over uncharted territories of human/non-human subjectivity in law.

**Q22.** The federal court in the Naruto case has merely mirrored the premise that animals can only be objects or properties, \_\_\_\_\_. Ironically, the imperative of granting legal recognition through legal personality reveals both the obscurity and absurdity of extending identities to animals. Even if the courts were to accept limited personhood, we are still left with the reality that the process of recognition is confined to our communities and legal structures. The notion of autonomy and agency of animals will continue to fail. However, the case has pushed us to think over uncharted territories of human/non-human subjectivity in law.

- (a) And imperative of granting legal communities over uncharted territories
- (b) but questions regarding the legal standing or legal personality of non-human persons remain unanswered.
- (c) This dispute once again gave rise to questions about the legal personality of non-humans.
- (d) Further, rights can be broken down into formal and substantive rights.
- (e) but, rights can be broken down into legal personality of non-human persons

**Q23.** "It is better to be roughly right than precisely wrong." These words of British economist John Maynard Keynes best sum up the wave of reforms in the domain of tax administration in India in the last few years. \_\_\_\_\_ the taxpayer still seems to be wanting for greater certainty and fairness in the levy, assessment, and collection of taxes. This is where an internationally recognized concept such as taxpayer rights holds well even in the Indian context.

- (a) As ambitious as them agreements were, they proved to be detrimental in the long run for India.
- (b) While tax administration have seen some paradigm shifts both in the domain of direct and indirect taxes,
- (c) As ambitious as these agreements were, they proved to be detrimental in the long run for India.
- (d) While tax administration has seen some paradigm shifts both in the domain of direct and indirect taxes,
- (e) greater certainty and fairness in the levy, assessment while tax administration has seen

**Q24. Blockchain is the backbone technology on which bitcoins run. \_\_\_\_\_ Blockchain removes the need for using a trusted third party such as a bank to make a transaction by directly connecting the customers and suppliers. Each transaction is recorded to the ledger after verification by the network participants, mainly a chain of computers, called nodes. Blockchain today may be compared to what the Internet was in the early 1990s. While we have witnessed how the 'Internet of Information' has changed our society over the past two decades, we are now entering a phase where blockchain may do the same by ushering in a new paradigm comprising 'Internet of Trust' and 'Internet of \_\_\_\_\_, as per a Deloitte and ASSOCHAM study.**

- (a) Simply said, digital public ledger that recorded transaction. Comprising entered blockchain
- (b) Simply put, it is a digital public ledger that records every transaction. Once a transaction is entered in the blockchain, it cannot be erased or modified.
- (c) Blockchain today may be compared, once a transaction is entered a blockchain
- (d) network participants, mainly a chain of computers, are said to had blockchain
- (e) Simply put, it is a digital public ledger that recorded every transaction. Ones a transaction are entered in the blockchain, it cannot be erased or modified

**Q25. The Central government has development strategies in the form of campaigns like 'Make in India' and 'Startup India'. The recent introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), which is the most significant overhaul of the taxation system in India ever, also aims to achieve a unified market across the nation for the first time. The intent of the government is clear. It wants to transform India into a manufacturing, investment and research and development hub and consequentially, there would also be an increase in revenue generation. \_\_\_\_\_, thus leading to a higher tax yield. But one may ask, isn't the level of trust already there? Well, not entirely.**

- (a) On such economic aspirations, a fare balanced among taxpayer rights and obligations will only ensured a higher degree of trust between the tax collector and taxpayer
- (b) On the light of such economic aspirations, a fare balanced among taxpayer rights and obligations will only ensure a higher degree of trust between the tax collector and taxpayer
- (c) In the light of such economic aspirations, a fair balance between taxpayer rights and obligations will only ensure a higher degree of trust between the tax collector and taxpayer
- (d) In the light of economic aspirations, a fare of balance between taxpayer rights and obligations will only ensured a high degree of trust between the tax collector and taxpayer
- (e) at such the such economic aspirations, a fare balanced among taxpayer rights and obligations will only ensured a higher degree of trust between the tax collector and taxpayer



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**Direction (26-30):** Below in each questions some sentences are given, find the sentence which is not really contributing to the main theme and OUT of the passage or find the odd sentence and rearrange the remaining sentences to make a coherent paragraph.

**Q26.** A. There has to be a shift away from large budgets for collection and transport by private contractors, to the processing of segregated garbage.

B. Improving on the national record of collecting only 80% of waste generated and being able to process just 28% of that quantum, requires behaviour modification among citizens and institutions.

C. But what is more important is that the municipal bodies put in place an integrated system to transport and process what has been segregated at source.

D. More than a year after the notification of the much-delayed Solid Waste Management Rules, cities and towns are in no position to comply with its stipulations, beginning with the segregation of different kinds of waste at source and their scientific processing.

E. Neither are urban local governments treating the 62 million tonnes of waste generated annually in the country as a potential resource. They have left the task of value extraction mostly to the informal system of garbage collectors and recyclers.

- (a) BDAE
- (b) ADBC
- (c) DEBC
- (d) ABDC
- (e) DAEC

**Q27.** A. It is also ironic that while some countries such as Rwanda and Kenya have introduced stiff penalties for the use of flimsy plastic bags, India is doing little to prevent them from drifting into suburban garbage mountains, rivers, lakes and the sea, and being ingested by cattle feeding on dumped refuse.

B. In the absence of stakeholders at the local body level, recoverable resources embedded in discarded materials are lost due to dumping.

C. Quantum is the Latin word for amount and, in modern understanding, means the smallest possible discrete unit of any physical property, such as energy or matter.

D. But it is a major opportunity lost. Organic waste that could help green cities and feed small and affordable household biogas plants is simply being thrown away.

E. Organic refuse, which forms about 50% of all garbage, readily lends itself to the generation of compost or production of methane for household use or power generation.

- (a) CEAB
- (b) BCDA
- (c) BEAC
- (d) CABD
- (e) CADE

**Q28.** A. Given such constraints, farmers have limited scope for crop diversification, choosing to focus primarily on staple crops such as wheat and rice, where the government offers a price guarantee for produce and the availability of post-harvest infrastructure.

B. Large farmers in Maharashtra typically have access to modern pumps, consuming huge amounts of water and leaving hardly anything for small and marginal farmers.

C. They rose in revolt but were crushed by the East India Company until the arrival of a barrister from South Africa.

D. The limited availability and high cost of high-yielding seed varieties also hampers agricultural productivity.

E. Fertilizer and pesticide prices have also risen, causing marginal farmers to adopt organic means.

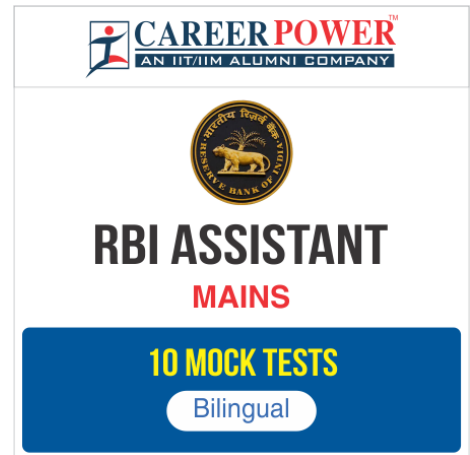
(a) DEBA

(b) BEDA


(c) FDAB

(d) EBCA

(e) DCDE



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**Q29.** A. All this can be changed if the government abolishes private practice, institutes universal medical care and becomes the employer of all medical graduates, similar to the National Health Service of the U.K.

B. This egregious state of affairs led to several persons approaching courts.

C. Doctors from poorer backgrounds will need to struggle a lot more.

D. Inequality among qualified doctors is quite high. The economically well-off can aspire to better jobs, training abroad (still much sought after in spite of all nationalist talk), and generally adopt metropolitan lifestyles.

(a) DCA

(b) CBA

(c) ACD

(d) DCB

(e) DAB

**Q30.** A. This makes it worthwhile to interrogate the kind of spaces where PDOs are currently being deployed and their claims to being 'public'.

B. Recent moves by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to pilot public open WiFi hotspots through a nationwide model of pay as you go public data offices (PDOs) is a concerted bid to make cheap, fast, and reliable Internet affordable and accessible.

C. According to the 'Public WiFi Open Pilot' document released by TRAI, the PDOs are encouraged to be the kind of spaces where "consumption of data for the average Indian becomes as common as consuming a cup of hot chai."

D. In its plans to swiftly facilitate and scale WiFi infrastructure, TRAI is drawing inspiration from the public call office (PCO) telephone booths that spawned a communication revolution in India.

(a) CDB

(b) BEA

(c) BCD

(d) CDA

(e) CAD

**Directions (31-40):** In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed in the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Something has happened in the last twenty years that surely must .....31.....(revive) anything that has happened before. Some historians are already saying that thrust .....32..... (to)space represents a vital turning point in history. Moon flights are considered .....33.....(some) less than steps in human evolution .....34.....(submerge) to the time when life on earth emerged from the sea and established itself on land. Of course, not everyone .....35.....(should) enraptured by space. Critics have often said that space flight has been an .....36.....(friendly) use of resources that should have .....37.....(think) to feeding, clothing and housing people. There is, however, no proof that if we had .....38.....(neither) been working on space we would have done anything of great human value. In fact, research and exploration have a .....39.....(big) spin-offs, quite apart from the fact that they demonstrate that .....40.....(someone) is alive and insatiably curious.

**Q31.**

- (a) terminate
- (b) transcend
- (c) precede
- (d) recede
- (e) no change

**Q32.**

- (a) on
- (b) upon
- (c) in
- (d) into
- (e) no change

**Q33.**

- (a) nothing
- (b) certainly
- (c) sufficiently
- (d) probably
- (e) no change

**Q34.**

- (a) exceeding
- (b) contrasting
- (c) comparable
- (d) matching
- (e) no change



**Q35.**

- (a) was
- (b) has been
- (c) had been
- (d) being
- (e) no change

**Q36.**

- (a) economical
- (b) extravagant
- (c) appropriate
- (d) benevolent
- (e) no change

**Q37.**

- (a) devoted
- (b) allotted
- (c) reserved
- (d) gone
- (e) no change

**Q38.**

- (a) not
- (b) occasionally
- (c) seldom
- (d) possibly
- (e) no change

**Q39.**

- (a) renowned
- (b) renounced
- (c) remarkable
- (d) relevant
- (e) no change

**Q40.**

- (a) one
- (b) man
- (c) human
- (d) individual
- (e) no change



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**10 TEST BOOKLETS (PRINTED TEST)**

Bilingual

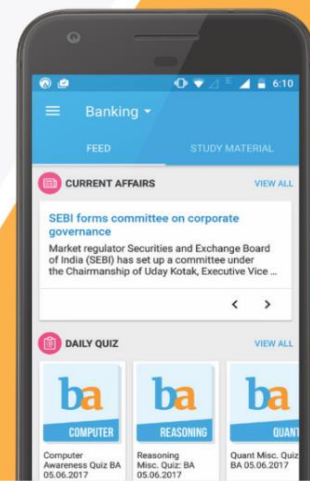




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