

Directions (1-10): You have a brief passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Saran also talks of China's inroads in Nepal where he was posted during 2002-04 when Indian agencies had facilitated dialogue between a seven-party alliance and Maoists laying the ground for them to join the mainstream and the fall of monarchy. In the face of China's expanding economic engagement leading to its increased involvement in Nepal's domestic politics, Saran sees India's Nepal policy continuing to be "episodic and crisis-driven" and weak.

As his greatest contribution to expanding India's foreign policy choices, Saran outlines his role in negotiating the Indo-U.S. deal: first as India's foreign secretary anointed to be the "secure and confidential channel between the U.S. president and our prime minister" and later as the prime minister's special envoy for nuclear diplomacy. He shares several tense and intense parleys, surprise hurdles and ego clashes.

On the flip side, he was not able to stop India from agreeing to a weak climate Paris Agreement of 2015 that shrunk our policy choices. The Rio Convention of 1992 recognised the historical responsibility of industrialised countries for bulk of emissions expecting only them to take on reduction targets while helping developing nations with finance and technologies. This norm of common but differentiated responsibilities, he says, was "hallowed out in favour of a 'pledge and review' mechanism applicable to all countries."

In the end, he sees India's historical evolution at the intersection of major caravan and maritime routes providing it a certain innate cosmopolitan outlook. In our world today, where networking and not hegemony provides the power to influence global trends he shows how this outlook holds promise. A must read for those interested in an authentic yet quick reference on contemporary trends in India's foreign policy.

Q1. Saran played vital roles in Indo-U.S. deal. He played which roles?

- (a) prime minister's special envoy and ambassador
- (b) prime minister's special envoy
- (c) Foreign minister and India's foreign secretary
- (d) India's foreign secretary and prime minister's special envoy

Q2. In which year Saran was posted in Nepal?

- (a) 2001-2004
- (b) 2004-2006
- (c) 2002-2004
- (d) None of these

Q3. Saran sees India's Nepal policy to....?

- (a) continue to be "episodic and crisis-driven" and weak
- (b) continuing to be weak
- (c) continue to explode
- (d) None of these

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Q4. What is the meaning of the word 'innate'?

- (a) premature
- (b) inborn; natural.
- (c) unnatural
- (d) unacceptable

Q5. According to this passage, In our today's world, what provides the power to influence global trends?

- (a) hegemony
- (b) hegemony and not networking
- (c) networking and not hegemony
- (d) None of these

Q6. The climate Paris Agreement mentioned in the passage happened in which year?

- (a) 2010
- (b) 2015
- (c) 1992
- (d) 2002-04

Q7. According to The Rio Convention of 1992, the responsibility of industrialized countries is... ?

- (a) stopping them from using natural energy resources
- (b) providing necessary fuel for poor nations
- (c) Creating world climate change forum
- (d) helping developing nations with finance and technologies.

Q8. What is the opposite of the word "hegemony" mentioned in the passage ?

- (a) self-government
- (b) sovereignty
- (c) autonomy,
- (d) independence

Q9. On the flip side, Saran was not able to stop India from?

- (a) representing India poorly in the UN Summit
- (b) demeaning India on world map
- (c) agreeing to a weak climate Paris Agreement of 2015
- (d) None of these

Q10. The given passage is written mainly about whom?

- (a) Leaders of Nepal
- (b) Foreign Minister of China
- (c) President of India
- (d) Mr. Saran

Directions (11-15): You have a brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The buzzword of police “reform” is upon us once again with the Union Cabinet approving a ₹25,000 crore outlay for upgrading the internal security apparatus in States. An umbrella scheme, ‘Modernization of Police Forces’, has been cleared, with the government projecting this as “one of the biggest moves towards police modernization in India”.

It is big money, especially the Centre’s contribution of about 75%, with the promise that gaps in police transport, weaponry, communications, and forensic support among others will be met. The funds are to be rolled out over the next three years, with the Centre contributing ₹18,636 crore and States ₹6,424 crore along the lines of the established police “modernization” model. Under the scheme, Jammu and Kashmir, the Northeastern States and those affected by Maoist violence are to receive special focus.

In the absence of a comprehensive policy document in the public domain that details the benchmarks of this scheme, several questions arise. It is important to cut through the hype and get to the model of reform being propagated, and be reminded of the essential reforms aimed at democratizing the police which are still being firmly resisted by States and the Centre.

Q11. How much money has been sanctioned to reform the police department?

- (a) 20,000 crores
- (b) 25,000 crores
- (c) 15,000 crores
- (d) 35,000 crores



Q12. What is Centre’s contribution in the totally money mentioned in the passage?

- (a) 75%
- (b) 77%
- (c) 65%
- (d) 100%

Q13. Which umbrella scheme has been talked about in the given paragraph?

- (a) Welfare scheme run by Police department
- (b) Normalization of Issues
- (c) Democratization of Army
- (d) Modernization of Police Forces’

Q14. According to the paragraph, which of the following states will receive special focus under the scheme?

- (a) those affected by Maoist violence
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir and those affected by Maoist violence
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir, the Northeastern States and those affected by Maoist violence
- (d) None of these

Q15. What is the synonym of the given word 'propagate' in the paragraph?

- (a) dissection
- (b) decimate
- (c) disseminate
- (d) None of these

Directions (16-20): Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four given alternatives.

Just as some men like to play football or cricket, similarly some men like to climb mountains. This is often very difficult to do, for mountains are not just big hills. Paths are usually very steep. Some mountain sides are straight up and down, so it may take many hours to climb as little as one hundred feet. There is always the danger that you may fall off and be killed or injured. Men talk about conquering a mountain. It is a wonderful feeling to reach the top of a mountain after climbing for hours and may be, even days. You look down and see the whole country below you. You feel god-like. Two Italian prisoners of war escaped from a prison camp in Kenya during the war. They did not try to get back to their own country, for they knew that was impossible. Instead, they climbed to the top of Mount Kenya, and then they came down again and gave themselves up. They had wanted to get that feeling of freedom that one has, after climbing a difficult mountain.

Q16. Some men like to climb mountains because

- (a) they do not like to play football or cricket
- (b) they want to have a wonderful feeling
- (c) they know the trick of climbing
- (d) they like to face danger

Q17. To climb mountains is often difficult because

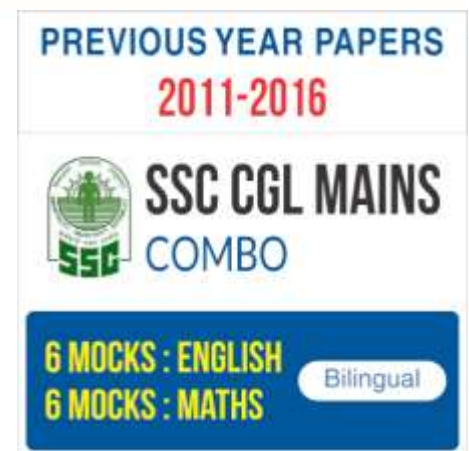
- (a) mountains are big hills
- (b) it consumes more time
- (c) prisoners often escape from camps and settle there
- (d) paths are steep and uneven

Q18. It is a wonderful feeling _____ . 'It' refers to _____ .

- (a) the steep path
- (b) the mountain
- (c) the prisoner
- (d) mountaineering

Q19. Two Italian prisoners escaped from the camp and climbed on the top of Mount Kenya

- (a) to get the feeling of freedom
- (b) to escape to Italy
- (c) to gain face as mountaineers
- (d) none of the above



Q20. Mountaineering is not a very popular sport like football or cricket because

- (a) it may take many hours or days
- (b) there are no spectators in this sport
- (c) people do not want to enjoy a god-like feeling
- (d) none of the above

Directions (21-25): Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four given alternatives.

Akbar had quarreled with Birbal over something important and had asked him not to come to the palace again. Akbar started missing Birbal and wanted him back, but could not find out where he was. Akbar hit upon a plan. He sent a message to all the villages that wells had been selected to wed the royal well and so they had to bring the bride to the capital immediately.

The headmen of the various villages were alarmed at the impossible task and came rushing to the capital to apologise for their inability to move their wells. One man, Khaji, however, came to discuss the details of the wedding. Khaji wanted to know whether the marriage ceremony would be conducted in the traditional manner. Akbar assured him that all the formalities would be observed. Khaji was happy and assured Akbar that he would bring the bride to the gates of the city. Khaji added that according to the tradition, the bridegroom was to meet the bride at the village gates and take her into the city. He also asked Akbar when was the commitment date from the bridegroom so that they could set out with the bridal party.

Akbar was happy to hear all this. He realized that such an intelligent idea could be thought out only by the fertile brain of Birbal and told Khaji that he did not want the well but the man who gave him the idea.

Q21. Why did Akbar decide to perform the marriage?

- (a) He wanted to know how marriages are performed
- (b) He wanted to increase the water in his well
- (c) He wanted to test the intelligence of the village Headmen
- (d) He wanted to find out the whereabouts of Birbal

Q22. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?

- (a) According to Akbar, Birbal was the most intelligent man in his kingdom
- (b) Khaji thought of the idea that the marriage of wells should be conducted in a traditional manner
- (c) Akbar enjoyed Birbal's company
- (d) The King's well was to be the bridegroom

Q23. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?

- (a) Akbar never quarreled with others on small matters
- (b) Akbar ordered all the village headmen to find out about Birbal
- (c) Every village headmen did not reach to Akbar's marriage in the same way
- (d) Khaji was to bring the bridegroom to the village gates

Q24. Why did Akbar say that he did not want the well which Khaji was offering?

- (a) Akbar did not like the demands which Khaji was making
- (b) Akbar's intention behind his plan to perform the marriage was fulfilled
- (c) There was not much water in the well
- (d) None of these

Q25. Why did Khaji come to meet Akbar?

- (a) He wanted to know whether the marriage would be performed in a traditional manner
- (b) He wanted to know whether the bridegroom could come to his village gate to receive the bride
- (c) He wanted to know why Akbar had thought of the marriage between wells
- (d) He wanted to know when the marriage ceremony was to be held

Directions (26-30): In this section, you have one short passage. After this passage, you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read Passage, and answer the questions based on it.

Our home stood behind the railroad tracks. Its skimpy yard was paved with black cinders. The only touch of green we could see was far away, beyond the tracks over where the white folks lived. But cinders were fine weapons. All you had to do was crouch behind the brick pillars of a house with your hands full of gritty ammunition, and the first woolly black head you saw from behind another row of pillars was your target. It was fun. One day, the gang to which I belonged found itself engaged in a war with the white boys who lived beyond the tracks. As usual, we laid down our cinder barrage thinking this would wipe the white boys out. But they replied with a steady bombardment of broken bottles. We retreated. During the retreat, a broken milk bottle caught me behind the ear, opening a deep gash. The sight of blood pouring over my face completely demoralized our ranks. My fellow combatants left me standing paralyzed in the center of the yard and scurried for their houses. A kind neighbor saw me and rushed me to a doctor.

Q26. The locality, where the author lived, was

- (a) behind a brick quarry
- (b) near a coal mine
- (c) far away from where the whites lived
- (d) close to where the whites lived

Q27. The author used the cinders for

- (a) harassing the white boys
- (b) cooking his food
- (c) building houses
- (d) laying them on the railroads

Q28. The weapons used by the whites in the gang fight were

- (a) as effective as the author's
- (b) less effective than the author's
- (c) more dangerous than the author's
- (d) as harmless as the author's

Q29. The author was hit by a broken bottle

- (a) as soon as the fight began
- (b) during a lull in the fight
- (c) after the fight was over
- (d) when the author's gang was withdrawing

Q30. At the sight of the author's bloody wound, his friends

- (a) were terrified
- (b) were filled with shame
- (c) grew very angry
- (d) felt depressed and defeated

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