

READING COMPREHENSION**DPP-II-A (Based on Key Words)**

Directions (Q. 1-5): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given beside it.

There is an old African proverb that says, "Until the lions have their own historians, histories of the hunt will glorify the hunter."

As is common knowledge, while the male lion's mane incites our imagination, it is actually the lionesses that bring in food and ensure survival of the species. As Renana Jhavwala of SEWA and member of UN Secretary General's High Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment aptly says, "Women's work is invisible ... women are at the base of the economic pyramid. Women are stuck on a 'sticky floor' of low technology, low productivity, low skills, low earnings and low dignity." Rural women in the Asia-Pacific region make critical contributions to household production and national food security, yet their contribution is hardly acknowledged.

The credit for the success of Brazil's conditional cash transfer programme, Bolsa familia, goes to women. The programme rewards families for sending their children to school and taking them for regular health check-ups. This scheme has pulled millions out of poverty. The state tends to believe women are more reliable than men. In Mexico, a similar programme, Oportunidades, is available exclusively to women.

There is strong empirical evidence to suggest that money in the hands of the mother increases expenditure on children. There is a strong positive correlation between women's status and economic/social development. Policy makers across the world have placed great emphasis on gender equality. The experience suggests that economic development alone is not enough to bring about equality. What is needed is policy action. This is where the importance of women's political empowerment comes. Democracy in the 21st century is moving towards equity and inclusion. This is the underlying message of citizens' movements across the world. And with increasing role of women at the policy level and in institutions of government, democracy can become 'politics of difference' and 'politics of presence.'

1. 'Democracy in the 21st century is moving towards equity and inclusion.' implies that
 - (a) Every citizen has the right to participate actively in the democracy in the 21st century.
 - (b) Women had no role in politics before 21st century.
 - (c) Democracy in the 21st century is accepting both men and women equally in the mainstream politics.
 - (d) None of the above
2. Which of the following is contrary to the facts mentioned in the passage about women in the Asia-Pacific region?
 - (a) Their contribution is greatly acknowledged.
 - (b) They make a lot of contribution to household production and national food security.
 - (c) They are engaged mostly in household work, which is a piece of low-skill work.
 - (d) None of the above
3. What is the position of women in the economic pyramid?
 - (a) They are at the top of the economic pyramid.
 - (b) They are at the bottom of the economic pyramid.
 - (c) They are in the middle of the economic pyramid.
 - (d) Not clear from the given passage.
4. Which of the following is true about 'Bolsa familia' programme?
 - (a) This is a conditional cash transfer programme in Mexico.
 - (b) This programme failed in Brazil because of the non-cooperation of local people.
 - (c) This programme pulled millions out of poverty.
 - (d) This programme has provided employment opportunities to Brazilian women.
5. According to the author,
 - (a) There is no relationship between women's status and socio-economic development.
 - (b) Money in the hands of women makes them frugal.
 - (c) Economic development alone is enough to bring about equality.
 - (d) Most of the policy makers across the world agree that there should be gender equality.

Directions (Q. 6-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

India's admittance into the Wassenaar Arrangement, a multilateral export control regime, as its 42nd participating member is a big step forward in its quest for formal acceptance as a responsible nuclear power. This has come a year after India made the request for membership. As a non-signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), New Delhi has been at pains to convey to the international community that it adheres to, and is invested in, a rules-based order. The Wassenaar Arrangement was founded in 1996, and is clubbed with mechanisms such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and the Australia Group. Its stated aim is "to contribute to regional and international security and stability, by promoting transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, thus preventing destabilizing accumulations." India's Wassenaar success at the Vienna plenary meeting last week presumes a broad acceptance among its members of the country's credentials as a fastidious adherent to export controls. It comes on the heels of membership last year of the MTCR. Ever since India signed the 123 Agreement in 2005, the underlying assumption was that the United States would help chaperone New Delhi into global nuclear acceptability after it separated its civil and military nuclear programmes and plugged the loopholes to prevent diffusion of nuclear materials and technology in a way that is demonstrably in line with best practices followed by the members of the NSG.

However, over the past couple of years it has become evident that Delhi has to do most of the heavy lifting to gain a seat at various global high tables. The Wassenaar Arrangement membership is also a lesson on the need for quiet diplomacy in sensitive nuclear issues, compared to the botched attempt to gain entry to the NSG last year. While India's efforts at the NSG were stopped by China, which is not a member of the Wassenaar Arrangement, raising the pitch publicly at the time came with costs. It made the task of forging a consensus on membership to the NSG more difficult. And when that attempt failed, it gave the setback the appearance of being significantly more insurmountable. Nonetheless, now that more and more countries are signing on to India's steadily strengthening credentials in the nuclear area, there is hope that a fresh momentum will be imparted to a future bid for the NSG. It will not be easy. The Australia Group, which focuses on biological and chemical weapons, may be easier to crack given that China is not a member. But meanwhile, the Wassenaar Arrangement will embed India deeper in the global non-proliferation architecture and enable access to critical technologies in the defence and space sectors.

6. Which among the following is the significance of the acceptance of the membership of our country into the Wassenaar Agreement?
- India can now get everything from countries which have not signed nuclear agreements with the country.
 - India and Pakistan can now become friends regarding the expansion of nuclear weapons development in their respective countries.
 - The India-Pakistan relationship is based on the necessity to understand the importance of diplomacy within the confines of the neighborhood.
 - It is imperative to note that India is a country that determines the market position in Asia regarding many items though nuclear items are not included.
 - India has been recognized as a country that is committed towards responsible development and use of nuke energy in the world.
7. Consider the following statements regarding the Wassenaar Group.
- This group was formed in the 21st century by the nuclear-enabled countries in order to ensure the development of nuclear energy in a responsible manner.
 - All the members of the Nuclear Suppliers' Group are not members of the Wassenaar Group also.
 - The Wassenaar Agreement works in tandem with Missile Technology Control Regime, Australia Group and NSG in order to prevent the nuclear technology from disturbing the global order
- Which among the above statements is/are correct with reference to the information given in the passage?
- Both I and II
 - Both II and III
 - Only III
 - Only I
 - All I, II and III
8. Which among the following is a lesson that should be learnt from the diplomacy surrounding the acceptance of membership of India into the Wassenaar Agreement?

- (a) It is easier to sneak into any group where other Asian countries are not there and common interests are not taken into account.
 - (b) The government should understand the way in which partnership can be forged rather than shouting too much on the public forum.
 - (c) India should have good spokespersons so that the stand taken by the country can be explained at any international summits without any confusion.
 - (d) The government should start any negotiation process well in advance in order to avoid any kind of rush during the actual summit.
 - (e) The government should keep China out of any deal that it gets from other countries regarding nuclear power development in the country
9. Which among the following is correct regarding the assumption of Indian government regarding the reaction of the USA towards the development of nuclear energy in India?
- (a) USA is happy that its ally is going to develop nuclear energy in its arena and it is going to assist the country in understanding the Asian geography.
 - (b) The US government is convinced that India will not be able to develop nuclear energy and that is why it is just giving financial support to our country.
 - (c) The US Government is convinced about the intention of the Government of India in case of development of nuclear energy and therefore it is supporting India's cause.
 - (d) India is not getting enough support from its allies regarding the membership into the important nuclear groups of the world.
 - (e) The Government is not reaching out to the US Government since they are afraid that US may withdraw support from any nuclear program of the country
10. Which among the following is/are not correct regarding the Australian Group associated with the development of nuclear energy in the world?
- (a) Australian Group is mainly concerned about chemical and biological weapons and that is why it is not considered as an important organization.
 - (b) India is a member of the Australia Group and China also supported our membership bid in that group.
 - (c) China is yet to give due importance to the Australia Group as the USA has not been inducted into this group till date.
 - (d) Both A and B
 - (e) All A, B and C

Directions (Q. 11-15): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given beside.

The International Cricket Council (ICC) announced that PepsiCo Chairman and CEO Indra Nooyi has been appointed to the ICC Board as the organization's first independent female director. Mrs. Nooyi will join the Board in June 2018 to align with the term of the ICC Independent Chairman, following the unanimous confirmation of her appointment at Board's meeting.

The introduction of an Independent Director, who must be female, was approved by the ICC Full Council in June 2017 as part of wide ranging constitutional change aimed at improving the global governance of the sport.

Mrs. Nooyi is a global business leader, consistently ranked by Fortune Magazine among the World's Most Powerful Women. As Chairman and CEO of PepsiCo, Mrs. Nooyi is responsible for a global food and beverage portfolio that includes 22 brands generating more than \$1 billion each in annual retail sales, including Quaker, Tropicana, Gatorade, Frito-Lay and Pepsi-Cola.

Mrs. Nooyi is also the chief architect of Performance with Purpose, PepsiCo's vision to deliver top-tier financial performance over the long term by integrating sustainability into the company's business strategy. Under her leadership, since 2006 PepsiCo has focused on offering more nutritious foods and beverages, minimizing their impact on the environment, and creating opportunities for their employees and people across the markets they serve.

ICC Chairman Shashank Manohar said: "We are delighted to welcome Indra to the ICC. Adding another independent director - particularly a female - is such an important step forward in improving our governance. To have someone of Indra's calibre is fantastic news for the global game - she is frequently recognized as one of the most influential people in business today, running one of the world's biggest corporations."

bearing on economic growth. It is in this context that the rich countries must give up their rigid approach towards the demands of low and middle income countries, and come to an early resolution on the question of financing of mitigation, adaptation and compensation. Of course, India could further raise its ambition in the use of green technologies and emissions cuts, which would give it the mantle of global climate leadership.

The climate question presents a leapfrog era for India's development paradigm. Already, the country has chalked out an ambitious policy on renewable energy, hoping to generate 175 gigawatts of power from green sources by 2022. This has to be resolutely pursued, breaking down the barriers to wider adoption of rooftop solar energy at every level and implementing net metering systems for all categories of consumers. At the Bonn conference, a new Transport Decarbonisation Alliance has been declared. It is aimed at achieving a shift to sustainable fuels, getting cities to commit to eco-friendly mobility and delivering more walkable communities, all of which will improve the quality of urban life. This presents a good template for India, building on its existing plans to introduce electric mobility through buses first, and cars by 2030. Such measures will have a beneficial effect not just on transport choices, but on public health through pollution abatement.

16. What does the author wants to convey by saying that- "The country has chalked out an ambitious policy on renewable energy."
- I. The country has planned a policy on renewable energy.
 - II. The country is emphasizing on renewable energy.
 - III. The country has shifted it's focus from renewable energy to electric mobility.
- (a) Only I and II (b) Only III (c) Only I
(d) Only II (e) None of the above
17. Which of the following ensure(s) India to be a leader of global climate change campaign?
- I. Use of green technologies.
 - II. Initiatives for deteriorating emissions.
 - III. Faster economic growth rate.
- (a) Only II and III (b) Only II (c) Only I
(d) Only I and II (e) None of the above
18. Which of the following is true in the context of passage?
- I. India has achieved a 33-35% cut in emissions intensity per unit of growth.
 - II. The transport carbonization alliance will improve quality of life.
 - III. India is focusing on importance of ensuring adequate financing.
- (a) Only I and II (b) Only III (c) Only II
(d) All of the above (e) None of the above
19. What is/are the factor(s) affecting economic growth of the country as per the passage?
- (a) Climatic conditions of the country
 - (b) Policy framework of the country
 - (c) Both A and B
 - (d) Either A or B
 - (e) None of these
20. Which of the following is not true regarding the passage?
- I. India's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 is based on the commitment made in Paris in 2014.
 - II. India has shown a drastic improvement as far as efforts on climate change is concerned.
 - III. 22nd conference on climate change was held at Bonn.
- (a) Only I (b) Only I and III (c) Only II
(d) Only II and III (e) None of the above

Direction (Q. 21-30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below it. Certain parts are given in bold to answer some of the questions based on the passage.

Most of the competitive examinations conducted for admission for higher education or job recruitments are objective in nature. They have several advantages over the subjective ones, for both the examining authorities and the examinees. The multiple choice questions (MCQs) are the

predominant type of objective questions. For each question a number of alternative answers, usually four, coded as (a), (b), and so on are given, one of which would be the correct or the most fitting answer and the rest distractors. The examinee chooses and indicates the 'correct' answer. The evaluation is done electronically with utmost precision. The subjective type involves elaborate answering and its evaluation involves human elements, and therefore, sometimes, subject to vagaries. Thus the objective type of examining has the advantages of almost error-free evaluation, efficient answering by examinees who may have good subjective knowledge but no language proficiency and considerable saving in time for evaluation.

However, the question paper preparation of objective type requires more care and talent. First, the standard of the questions must suit the level of the candidates tested. Next, while some of the questions could be straight forward, from basic concepts learnt from textbooks or classes, some should be application oriented and based on a little extensions of those basic concepts. Such questions will help identify better talent in a group, which is an important aim of competitive examinations. All the answer codes must have almost equal probability of being the correct answer and the correct answer must be randomly distributed. (Some say that the choice (c) is often the correct answer code.). The concept of negative marking for wrong answers is not acceptable to some of us. They feel that wise guessing could be allowed and should not be discouraged with penalty if it goes wrong. It should be noted that wise guessing is already allowed, as it is one of the methods of narrowing down to the correct answer after eliminating the wrong answers. If by this you are not narrowing down to the correct answer, then your guess is not wise but wild, which should be discouraged.

The implication of wild guesses can be brought out with an example of a candidate A taking an objective test. Suppose A does not even open the question booklet, but goes on marking one particular answer code, say (b), for all the 100 questions of the test, which may take less than five minutes. If there are four multiple choices, (b) would be the correct answer choice for about 25 questions, in all probability, getting him 25 marks out of the total marks of 100. Say now, B, a serious student who would have sincerely attempted might have got much less; how to tackle this situation? A should get only zero which he deserves. His 25 marks will be reduced to 0 only if $(1/3)$ mark is deducted for every one of the 75 wrong answers. Generalising, the factor should be $1 / (k - 1)$ when the number of alternative answers for every question is k . The purpose of examinations, particularly competitive ones, is to correctly assess the relative merits of candidates, which is made possible by the negative marking system. Awarding of any concessions to anyone is a matter that can be taken up at a later stage.

21. Why electronic evaluation is preferred over the one which is done subjectively?
 - (a) Electronic evaluation is almost error-free
 - (b) Technology used builds precision in marking
 - (c) The subjective types are bound to have human error
 - (d) Both 1 and 3
 - (e) Both 1 and 2

22. What does the author mean by quoting the consequence of "What if a doctor makes a wrong diagnosis instead of referring it to a higher centre"?
 - (a) Wrong diagnosis can cost a patient's life
 - (b) Guessing an answer shows lack of merit
 - (c) Those who get selected by luck, don't make good doctors
 - (d) Just like a wrong diagnosis, a wild guess in exams can cost dearly
 - (e) None of the above

23. What of the following is the nearest in meaning to "IMPLICATIONS"?
 - (a) suggestion
 - (b) innuendo
 - (c) indication
 - (d) Both 1 and 2
 - (e) All of them

24. Which of the following statements is incorrect according to the passage?
 - (a) Preparing objective type questions requires more skills
 - (b) In several tests, scheme of negative marking is being adopted
 - (c) Answering "most fitting" answer is in itself is arbitrary
 - (d) Purpose of examinations is to assess the relative merits of candidates
 - (e) Objective questions help identifying better talent in a group

25. What according to author is important in the process of making options?
- (a) They should be randomly distributed
 - (b) All options must have almost equal probability of being the correct answer
 - (c) Some options should use diversionary tactic
 - (d) Both 1 and 2
 - (e) None of the above
26. Other than the right option, " "has been used to describe rest of the options. Identify that word from the passage
- (a) attention-grabber
 - (b) diversion
 - (c) distractors
 - (d) gimmick
 - (e) disturbance
27. The thing which is kept in mind while making a question is...
- (a) Some question should be based application oriented as well
 - (b) More than four options complicates a question
 - (c) Most of the question should be practical knowledge -based
 - (d) That which tests a candidate's theoretical knowledge is are better
 - (e) None of the above
28. What do you infer from the word "VAGARIES" mentioned in the passage?
- (a) Evaluation being error-ridden
 - (b) That which cannot be controlled and can influence a situation
 - (c) mistakes in evaluating a specific paper
 - (d) Both 1 and 2
 - (e) Both 2 and 3
29. How does the author differentiate between a 'wise' guess and 'wild' guess?
- (a) Guessing answers should not be penalised
 - (b) Narrowing down answers by elimination is wise guess only
 - (c) Implication of wild guessing can be huge
 - (d) Objective format papers make for easy guessing of answers
 - (e) Negative marking defeats the purpose of guessing
30. Which among the following inferences can be best attributed to the concluding paragraph of the passage?
- (a) Purpose of examinations
 - (b) Advantages of electronic evaluation
 - (c) Positives of the negatives
 - (d) Subjective over objective
 - (e) Lacunas in marking schemes