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#### DIRECTIONS:

A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

#### PASSAGE

Genetic variation is the cornerstone of evolution, without which there can be no natural selection, and so a low genetic diversity decreases the ability of a species to survive and reproduce, explains lead author Yoshan Moodley, Professor at the Department of Zoology, University of Venda in South Africa.

Two centuries ago, the black rhinoceros – which roamed much of sub Saharan Africa – had 64 different genetic lineages; but today only 20 of these lineages remain, says the paper. The species is now restricted to five countries, South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Genetically unique populations that once existed in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique, Malawi and Angola have disappeared. The origins of the 'genetic erosion' coincided with colonial rule in Africa and the popularity of big game hunting. From the second half of the 20th century, however, poaching for horns has dramatically depleted their population and genetic diversity, especially in Kenya and Tanzania.

#### 1) What is important for evolution?

- a) Large population
- b) Survival of the fittest
- c) Genetic variation
- d) Mixing of species

#### 2) Sub Sharan Africa has lost how many black rhino genetic lineages in 200 years?

- a) 20
- b) 30
- c) 64
- d) 44

#### 3) Genetically unique black rhinoceros has been lost in all of the following countries, except?

- a) Nigeria
- b) Malawi
- c) Tanzania
- d) Chad

#### 4) From the second half of the 20th century what has caused a dramatic fall in black rhinoceros population?

- a) colonial rule
- b) fall in genetic diversity
- c) poaching
- d) big game hunting

#### 5) Genetic diversity is proportional to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) the ability of a species to survive and reproduce
- b) extinction
- c) species population
- d) inbreedivng

#### DIRECTIONS:

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words are given in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

#### PASSAGE

Since July 1991, the government of India has effectively put the liberalisation policy into practice. The drastic steps even include some administrative reforms for pruning the government agencies. Last year the Japanese business circles represented by the Ishikawa Mission called attention of their Indian counterparts to what they considered to be the major impediments in India. However, thanks to the almost revolutionary reforms put into effect by the Indian government, those impediments either have been removed or now are on their way out. This development gives a new hope for the future of economic cooperation between the two countries. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that there is a stiff competition with other countries, notably China and South-East Asian countries, in this regard. The success stories of ASEAN countries welcoming Japanese investments with adequate infrastructure are already known in India but it may be useful if further studies of Japanese joint ventures in ASEAN countries be made by India.





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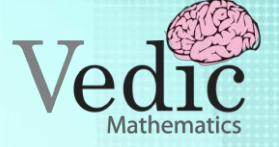
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business circles. The coastal areas of China have initiated a very active campaign to welcome foreign economic participation.

Beyond our bilateral relationship, India's more active participation in global economy is needed. India certainly deserves a far bigger share of world trade considering its vast resources. It is strongly hoped that the Indian government's recently initiated effort of enlarging its export market would bear fruit.

India has steadfastly maintained its parliamentary democracy since independence. Considering its size, its population and its internal complexity, the overall maintenance of national integrity and political stability under parliamentary democracy is remarkable and admirable indeed. Here lies the base for the status of India in the world. By effectively implementing its economic reform with the support of public opinion, this democratic polity of India has again demonstrated its viability and resilience. At the same time, it gives hope and inspiration to the whole world which faces the difficult problem of North-South confrontation.

6) The Ishikawa Mission during its visit to India emphasized on

- a) need for a stiff competition.
- b) striking down revolutionary reforms.
- c) need for removing policy and/or implementation hurdles.
- d) future economic co-operation between Japan and India.
- e) None of these

7) How did the Indian government react to the hurdles in the way of bilateral trade between India and Japan?

- a) Government thought it was against liberalisation policy.
- b) The Japanese delegation could not forcefully argue their case.
- c) Bureaucracy succeeded in maintaining a status quo.

d) The government, in principle, agreed for removal of these hurdles.

e) It failed to remove these hurdles.

8) What is the result of Japanese investments in ASEAN nations?

- a) China and South-East Asian countries objected to Japanese investments.
- b) The passage does not provide complete information.
- c) The experiment failed because of stiff competition from other countries.
- d) It could not gather momentum for want of infrastructure.
- e) None of these

9) Which of the following is TRUE about the author's view regarding India's participation in world trade?

- a) India should refrain from making efforts in enlarging its export market.
- b) India needs to first strengthen its democracy.
- c) India's sharing in global economy has already been very fast and beyond its resources.
- d) India should actively contribute in a big way as it had tremendous resources.
- e) None of these

10) On India's implementing liberalisation policy, the author seems to be

- a) appreciative.
- b) unconvinced about its effectiveness.
- c) sarcastic.
- d) unreasonably critical.
- e) None of these

11) It can be inferred from the content of the passage that the author is a/an

- a) economist
- b) Japanese politician
- c) Japanese bureaucrat
- d) political analyser
- e) Indian Prime Minister







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12) The author seems to appreciate India's national integrity and political stability particularly in view of which of the following?

The size of the country

India's population

Its internal complexity

- a) A and B only      b) B and C only  
c) All the three      d) None of the three  
e) A and C only

13) The author feels that India has a better status in the world market because of its

- a) giant size.  
b) effective bilateral relationship with other countries.  
c) vast population.  
d) success in political stability and national integration in democratic set-up.  
e) foreign economic participation.

14) Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?

India's successful experiment of economic reform has become an inspiration to the world.

The size, population and internal complexity of our country are the barriers in the way of attaining national integrity and political stability.

A few government agencies were not in favour of liberalisation policy at the beginning.

- a) C only      b) All the three      c) B only  
d) A only      e) None of these

15) Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the word given in bold as used in the passage.

**STEADFASTLY**

- a) adversely      b) religiously      c) violently  
d) quickly      e) faithfully

16) Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the word given in bold as used in the passage.

**RESILIENCE**

- a) existence      b) adaptability      c) amplifying  
d) quietening      e) rejuvenation

17) Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the word given in bold as used in the passage.

**PRUNING**

- a) punishing      b) encouraging      c) trimming  
d) activating      e) empowering

18) Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

**STIFF**

- a) tense      b) yielding      c) indelible  
d) stubborn      e) soapy

19) Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

**VAST**

- a) minor      b) innumerable      c) meagre  
d) minute      e) intangible

20) Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

**IMPEDIMENTS**

- a) obstacle      b) aggravation      c) compendium  
d) exaggeration      e) furtherance

**DIRECTIONS:**

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

**PASSAGE**

The stunning Baltimore Oriole is a common summer visitor to eastern and mid western deciduous woodlands, neighbourhoods, and gardens. Baltimore Orioles winter in the tropics. About 7 inches in length,





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the male Baltimore Oriole has a black head, throat, back and wings. Its breast, stomach, and rump are bright orange. It also has an orange patch on the top of each wing and white wing bars. The tail is mostly black with orange fringes. The female is dull orange throughout.

Baltimore Orioles range throughout the eastern and mid western United States, and can be found as far west as the Dakotas. At the western edge of their range, Baltimore Orioles may breed with the Bullock's Oriole (They were once considered the same species under the name Northern Oriole).

Baltimore Orioles build unusual pouch like nests that hang down from branches. They usually nest high in the trees, but often come down to lower heights, flashing bright orange and black feathers to delighted observers. Active and acrobatic by nature, Baltimore Orioles may even feed upside down at time.

Baltimore Orioles eat insects and berries. They can easily be attracted to gardens by nailing orange wedges to tree branches. Baltimore Orioles are also known to feed at hummingbird feeders and sapsucker wells.

21) The other name of Baltimore Oriole was \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Southern Oriole
- b) Northern Oriole
- c) Baltimore's Oriole
- d) Bullock's Oriole

22) The nest of the Baltimore Oriole \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) is usually low in the branches
- b) hangs from a branch of a tree
- c) stands upon a branch of a tree
- d) is in a tree cavity

23) Which of the following is the closest in size to a Baltimore Oriole ?

- a) A foot ruler
- b) A little less than a half-scale
- c) A little more than a half-scale

d) The size of a half-scale

24) The Baltimore Oriole spend the winters in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Deserts
- b) Tropics
- c) Carolinas
- d) Dakotas

25) What is the colour of the female Baltimore Oriole ?

- a) White
- b) Dull Orange
- c) Light Orange
- d) Bright Orange

26) Which of the following does not attract the Baltimore Oriole?

- a) Sunflower seeds
- b) Sapsucker wells
- c) Hummingbird feeders
- d) Oranges

27) The Baltimore Oriole can be found as far west as

- a) Baltimore
- b) California
- c) The Carolinas
- d) North and South Dakota

28) Which of the following is not true about the Baltimore Oriole?

- a) The Baltimore Oriole has a black throat.
- b) The Baltimore Oriole is uncommon in the U.S.
- c) They may breed with the Bullock's Oriole
- d) They feed upside down sometimes

29) Where would I probably not find a Baltimore Oriole?

- a) The Sahara desert
- b) Deciduous woodlands
- c) In gardens and neighbourhoods
- d) High in the trees

30) Which of these colours is not found on a Baltimore Oriole?

- a) Black
- b) White
- c) Orange
- d) Purple







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#### DIRECTIONS:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words in the passage are printed in bold to help you to locate them easily while answering some of the questions.

#### PASSAGE

We should recognize the indebtedness of the country to its farm families who toil to safeguard national food security. Loan waiver is the price we have to, pay for the neglect of rural India over the past several decades. There has been a gradual decline in investment in key sectors related to agriculture such as infrastructure, marketing, post-harvest technology etc. The four crore farmers whose debt is to be relieved will be eligible for institutional credit for their cultivation expenses during Kharif 2008. The into the debt trap again. For this purpose the Central and various State governments, should set up an Indebted Farmers Support Consortium, comprising scientists, panchayat raj officials and others relevant to assisting farmers to improve the profitability and productivity of their, farms in an environmentally sustainable manner.

The smaller the farm the greater is the need for marketable surplus to reduce indebtedness. The Indebted Farmers Support Consortium should aim to get all the four crore farmers all the benefits of the government schemes such as the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Irrigation Benefit Programme and others. If this is done every farm family released from the debt trap should be able to produce at least , an additional half tonne per hectare of food grains. This should help increase food production by about 20 million tonnes by 2008 10. At a time when global and national food Stocks are dwindling and prices are rising, this will be a timely gain for our national food security. We need to ensure that the outcome of the debt waiver is enhanced farmers income and production. The prevailing gap between potential and actual yields In the crops of rain fed areas such as pulses and oilseeds is over 200 percent even with the necessary

technologies on the shelf. We are now importing without duty large quantities of pulses and oilseeds. If helped, farmers can produce these at a lower cost. Opportunities for assured and remunerative marketing are essential if loan waiver is not to become a recurring event leading to the destruction of the credit system. This is why the Minimum Support Price is necessary for all not just for a few crops which is the case at present. This is the single most effective step to make loan waivers history. There is another urgent step which needs to be taken.

The loan wave does not cover those who borrow from moneylenders. It will not be possible for the government to scrutinise the veracity of such private deals but steps can be taken such as giving them Shart Cards which will entitle them to essential inputs like seeds and fertilizers. The gram sabha can be entrusted with the task of identifying these farmers so that there is transparency in the process and elimination of the chances for falsification and corruption. Fear of occasional misuse should not come in the way of enabling millions of poor farmers who have borrowed from informal sources if we are to achieve the goal of four percent growth in agriculture.

31) What is the likely impact of ensuring farmers benefit from government schemes?

They can use the credit from these schemes to repay moneylenders.

The government can control the price rise.

Increased agricultural production.

- a) All (A), (B) & (C)      b) Both (B) & (C)  
c) Both (A) & (B)      d) Only (C)  
e) None of these

32) Does the writer do the author fact that rural is overlooked in the past?

Institutional credit was only made available for Kharif crops.

Crops in investment In central areas related to agriculture.





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Records of those eligible for loan waivers have not been maintained over time.

- a) Both (A) & (B)
- b) All (A), (B) & (C)
- c) Only (B)
- d) Only (C)
- e) None of these

33) How can small farmers avoid debt?

- a) They need to take advantage of both government schemes as well credit from moneylenders.
- b) The Government should provide periodic loan waivers.
- c) They need to acquire additional land holdings.
- d) They have to ensure a sufficient amount of their farm produce is sold.
- e) None of these

34) What is the objective of the Indebted Farmers Support Consortium?

- a) It has to devise new government schemes for farmers.
- b) It has to evaluate government schemes and weed out the inefficient ones.
- c) It is a support group for the families of indebted farmers.
- d) It has to track farmers eligible for government schemes.
- e) None of these

35) What does the author mean by the phrase indebtedness of the country to its farm families?

- a) Citizens should be grateful to farmers and their families for the hardships borne by them to cultivate crops and safeguard national food security
- b) The number of farmers descendants taking up agriculture has fallen.
- c) If farmers are in debt it impacts the entire country
- d) India's food production has fallen causing it to be in debt since it has to import food.
- e) None of these

36) What is the authors opinion of recurring loan waivers ?

- a) They are detriment to the system of lending.
- b) Farmers will no longer be in debt to moneylenders.
- c) They are beneficial to farmers.
- d) They will reduce the need for a Minimum Support Price for agricultural products.
- e) None of these

37) Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage ?

- a) Loan waiver is a permanent solution to Indebtedness of farmers.
- b) India's food production has increased in 2008.
- c) The Minimum Support Price for agricultural products is yet to be implemented.
- d) Current agricultural growth is below four percent.
- e) Moneylenders benefit from loan waivers.

38) Why does the loan waiver not cover credit taken from money lenders?

It is difficult to verify these contracts between farmers and moneylenders.

It will increase the deficit in the budget.

There is a risk that the funds may be misappropriated.

- a) All (A), (B) & (C)
- b) Both (A) & (B)
- c) Both (A) & (C)
- d) Only (B)
- e) None of these

39) Why is there a vast gap in actual and potential yields of crops in rain fed areas ?

- a) No technological advances have been made to improve the growth of crops in these areas.
- b) Farmers are forced to sell these crops at a low rate.
- c) The government prefers to import these crops at a lower rate.
- d) There is no Minimum Support Price available for these crops.
- e) None of these

40) How does the government intend to ensure transparency in the Smart card issuance process?







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- a) Granting access to those farmers who register with their local moneylenders.
- b) Regularly rotating members of the gram sabha so there is no corruption.
- c) Screening private players involved in the scheme.
- d) Providing cards which cannot be forged.
- e) The gram sabha can be entrusted with the task of identifying farmers.

#### DIRECTIONS:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

#### PASSAGE

Self directed learning, in its broadest meaning, describes a process in which individuals take the initiative with or without the help of others, in diagnosing their learning needs formulating learning goals, identifying resources for learning, choosing and implementing learning strategies and evaluating learning outcomes. Thus it is important to attain new knowledge easily and skillfully for the rest of his or her life.

What is the need for self directed learning? One reason is that there is convincing evidence that people, who take the initiative in learning, learn more things and learn better than people who sit at the feet of teachers passively waiting to be taught. The second reason is that self-directed learning is more in tune with our natural processes of psychological development; an essential aspect of maturing is developing the ability to take increasing responsibility of our own lives to become increasingly self-directed. The third reason is that many of the new developments in education put a heavy responsibility on the learners to take a good deal of initiative in their own learning. To meet the challenges in today's instructive environment, self-directed learning is most essential.

#### 41) In self-directed learning, an individual

- a) Takes initiative, without an objective
- b) Is helpless and dependent
- c) Is passive and waits for directions
- d) Takes initiative with or without the help of others

#### 42) There is need for self-directed learning because

- a) it is a modern method of learning
- b) it is a more cost-effective method
- c) it helps people to learn more things and learn better
- d) it is less challenging

#### 43) Which word best describes self-directed learning ?

- a) Repulsive learning
- b) Compulsory learning
- c) Passive learning
- d) Active learning

#### 44) The modern environment according to the author is

- a) Impracticable
- b) Less developed
- c) Instructive
- d) Restrictive

#### 45) The synonym of the word "diagnosing" is

- a) Complying
- b) Identifying
- c) Examining
- d) Searching

#### DIRECTIONS:

A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

#### PASSAGE

Many plays and films have depicted the life story of Gautama Buddha, but what made the musical play The Way Across unique was its regional focus. Directed by G. Kumara Swamy, the play adapted from the book Telangana lo Buddhism focused on the enlightenment of a cursed Brahmin Bawari and his 16 curious disciples willing to understand the deeper truths of birth, death, rebirth and brotherhood. From the impressive use of





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projector visuals, music and shadow-play, there was every effort to lend authenticity to the theme.

Despite the play's focus on Telangana, the native essence was compromised, due to the English rendition (done for a wider reach). The lines appeared jaded with literal translations. The honest performances from the crew impacted only on a surface-level. Kiran Kumar's Bawari act and Krishna Chaitanya Joshi as Pingiya (said to have propagated Buddhism from Telangana to several regions across South India) grab your attention.

46) What was sacrificed to keep the play in English?

- a) Authenticity
- b) A bit of native essence
- c) A wider audience
- d) Depiction of reality

47) What was unique about the play, 'The Way Across'?

- a) Regional focus
- b) It was in English
- c) Story line
- d) It was a musical

48) Kiran Kumar played the role of the

- a) Gautama Buddha
- b) Cursed Brahmin Bawari
- c) Buddha's disciple
- d) Pingiya

49) Who helped spread Buddhism to South India?

- a) Buddha's 16 disciples
- b) Pingiya
- c) Bawari
- d) Telangana Buddhists

50) Who directed the play, 'The Way Across'?

- a) G. Kumara Swamy
- b) Bawari
- c) Kiran Kumar
- d) Chaitanya Joshi

