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पेपर क्र. (५)

विषय : — इंग्रजी (English) [055]

सूचना

१. सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेत ६० अनिवार्य प्रश्न आहेत. उमेदवारांनी प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहिण्यास सुरुवात करण्यापूर्वी या प्रश्नपुस्तिकेत सर्व प्रश्न आहेत किंवा नाहीत याची खात्री करून घ्यावी. तसेच अन्य काही दोष आढळल्यास ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका पर्यवेक्षकांकडून लगेच बदलून घ्यावी.

२. आपला परीक्षा-क्रमांक ह्या चौकोनांत न विसरता बॉलपेनने लिहावा.

परीक्षा-क्रमांक									

केंद्राची संकेताक्षरे

शेवटचा अंक

३. वर छापलेला प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक तुमच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवर विशिष्ट जागी उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील सूचनेप्रमाणे न विसरता नमूद करावा.
४. अ) या प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील प्रत्येक प्रश्नाला ४ पर्यायी उत्तरे सुचविली असून त्यांना १,२,३ आणि ४ असे क्रमांक दिलेले आहेत. त्या चार उत्तरांपैकी सर्वात योग्य उत्तराचा क्रमांक उत्तरपत्रिकेवर सूचनेप्रमाणे तुमच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवर नमूद करावा. अशा प्रकारे उत्तरपत्रिकेवर उत्तरक्रमांक नमूद करतांना तो संबंधित प्रश्नक्रमांकासमोर छायांकित करून दर्शविला जाईल याची काळजी घ्यावी.
५. सर्व प्रश्नांना समान गुण आहेत. यास्तव सर्व प्रश्नांची उत्तरे द्यावीत. घाईमुळे चुका होणार नाहीत याची दक्षता घेऊनच शक्य तितक्या वेगाने प्रश्न सोडवावेत. अशा प्रकारे प्रश्न सोडविणे सोयीस्कर आहे; पण एखादा प्रश्न कठीण वाटल्यास त्यावर वेळ न घालविता पुढील प्रश्नाकडे वळावे. अशा प्रकारे शेवटच्या प्रश्नापर्यंत पोहोचल्यानंतर वेळ शिल्लक राहिल्यास कठीण म्हणून वगळलेल्या प्रश्नाकडे परतणे सोईस्कर ठरेल.
६. उत्तरपत्रिकेत एकदा नमूद केलेले उत्तर खोडता येणार नाही. नमूद केलेले उत्तर खोडून नव्याने उत्तर दिल्यास ते तपासले जाणार नाही.
७. प्रस्तुत परीक्षेच्या उत्तरपत्रिकांचे मूल्यांकन करताना उमेदवारांच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेतील योग्य उत्तरांनाच गुण दिले जातील. तसेच “उमेदवाराने वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपर्यायी स्वरूपाच्या प्रश्नांची दिलेल्या चार उत्तरांपैकी सर्वात योग्य उत्तरेच उत्तरपत्रिकेत नमूद करावीत. अन्यथा त्यांच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेत सोडविलेल्या प्रत्येक चुकीच्या उत्तरांसाठी एक तृतीयांश गुण वजा करण्यात येतील.”

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Passage 1

The now increasingly ubiquitous air-condition (AC) in our houses would easily make it to the list of the top environmental criminals', Why? Just consider these facts. In Delhi, a mere 1° drop in temperature leads to a 400 MW drop in demand for electricity. This is because ACs account for 30 percent of Delhi electricity demand and over 60 per cent of its peak demand, according to the data of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE). In fact, the peak demand hour for electricity is changing. Now instead of evening-traditionally this is when people reach home and switch on lights-it is late afternoon. This when the household and commercial electricity-us-age hour is coinciding. So is ACs that determines electricity demand and will determine energy efficiency and security.

So show how efficient is the ACs so old in India? More importantly, if they are rated to the energy-efficient do they perform as efficiency? My colleagues at the Central for Science and Environment (CSE) decided to find out by getting branded ACs rated five-star by BEE tested for performance. The tests reveal that there was dip of 2.5per cent in energy efficiency for every degree rise in temperature. In this way, a five-star performed worse than a one-star AC when temperature was 45°C. Why does this happen?

Quite simply because we have adopted test standards that do not suit our temperatures. The international Organization for standardization has three different standards for testing the performance of ACs. mild, cold and hot weather conditions. India's ISI standard has been derived from this, but by adopting mild weather conditions. This means ACs are rated for energy efficiency based on their performance in 35°C ambient temperature and 27°C inside. The same machine is also tested under maximum (46°C) conditions, but this is not to determine its energy efficiency. In this way, when you buy your AC, remember BEE/BIS, which sets the standard, has only certified that it will work with certain efficiency when the temperature outside is 35°C.

1. Why did the air conditioner rated fine-star performed worse than a one star air conditioner?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Low technology | (2) high technology |
| (3) different test standard | (4) unsuitable test standards |
-

2. In Delhi decrease of 1°C temperature leads to...

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| (1) Increase in energy consumption | (2) decrease in energy consumption |
| (3) Increase in sell of air conditioner | (4) all of the above |
-

3. What is the meaning of the word 'ubiquitous' used in the passage?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| (1) unique | (2) omnipresent | (3) unwanted | (4) useful |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|
-

4. Which of the following are the criteria of testing air-condition by the International Organization for standards?

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| (1) Techonlogy | (2) temperature | (3) security | (4) longevity |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
-

Passage 2

ELITE ATHLETES hold a special attraction for geneticists. They are finest specimens of physical performance that can reveal the clues to what separates the champs from the chumps. Scientists first try to document genetic markers for sports performance during the 1968 Mexico Olympics. With advances in genetics technology in the 1990s, they began looking at specific genes in the DNA. That was the time when the world rediscovered Euro Mantyranta, a Finnish cross-country skier who had remained on top of his game in the 1960s, winning seven Olympic medals. Finnish researchers found out that Mantyranta had a rare genetic mutation that made his body produce more than normal red blood cells. This meant his blood could carry large amounts of oxygen to burn fuel and produce energy. Small wonder he would at times beat his competitors to the finish line by, not split seconds, but tens of second.

That was th4e first direct evidence of genes providing a winning edge to a sportsperson. But mere mutations are not what geneticists are concentrating on. Their ambition is to translate the entire genetic bible of athleticism. They want to identify all the genes that shape what we call inherent talent. They are sifting through the genomes of hundreds of elite athletes. So far they have identified more than 200 genes that could be related to physical performance. These are the genes that influence traits from muscle strength to cardio respiratory endurance to exercise intolerance. Some commercial ventures even offer to screen your DNA and tell you what kind of sport you should try your hand at or how you should train.

5. What was the new thing that word rediscovered in Euro Mantyranta?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) 7 Olympic medal winner | (2) cross-country skier player |
| (3) Rare genetic mutation | (4) finest performer |
-

6. What is the meaning of the word 'elite' used in the passage?

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| (1) best | (2) qualified | (3) talented | (4) group |
|----------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
-

7. How the genes provide a winning edge to a sportsperson?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Identifying inheritant quality | b. increasing metal capacity |
| c. Screening DNA | d. testing blood sample |
| (1) Only a and c are true | (2) only b and d are true |
| (3) a, b, c are true | (4) None of the above |
-
8. The passage suggests that...
- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Physical performance is best in sports | (2) Quality can be tested |
| (3) Physical performance can be increased | (4) No limit in scientific performance |
-

Passage 3

When world leaders adopted the sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) During a United Nations (UN) summit in September 2015, 193 nations got a new set of indicators to shape and measures development for the next 15 years.

The SDGs comprising 17 goals and a whopping 169 associated targets-aim at taking the global development initiative forward from the millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted in 2000 and cover all possible aspects of development. The leaders are especially determined to end by 2030 hunger and poverty, keeping the current measures of it as people living on less than US\$1.25 a day. They are also committed to ensure sustainable food production and consumption systems; ensure sustainable management of land and water; scale up renewable energy; build resilient infrastructure and make human settlements more safe and sustainable; and ensure healthy lives, education for all, gender equality and women's empowerment.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the summit, UN secretary- Gentle Ban KL-moon said, 'It is an agenda for shared prosperity, peace and partnership (that) convey the urgency of climate action (and) is rooted in gender equality and respect for the rights of all...'

But are SDGs really better than MDGs? Amitabh Behar, executive director at the National Foundation of India and Co-chair of the Global Call to action Poverty initiative, says MDGs were very successful. But its eight goals-reducing poverty and hunger, achieving education for all, promoting gender equality, reducing child mortality and maternal deaths, combating malaria, HIV/ AIDS and other diseases, ensuring environment sustainability and developing global partnership-were reducing everything to just numbers, and transformative change does not happen through numbers. "There was a feeling that maybe, we should continue with MDGs because we had not achieved all, but there was also a need to bring in more comprehensive set of goals", he says. Besides, while MDGs were restricted to just developing and underdeveloped countries and were narrower in scopes, SDGs promise to bring about sustainable development by including everyone.

9. sustainable Development Goals target achieving period is...
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| (1) 2000 | (2) 2015 | (3) 2030 | (4) 10 years |
|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
-
10. Consider the following statements
- | |
|--|
| a. Millennium Development goals are much comprehensive than the sustainable Development goals. |
| b. Sustainable Development goals are common to all nations. |
- Choose the correct option.
- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) only (a) correct | (2)only (b) correct | (3) both are correct | (4) both are incorrect |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
-
11. How many goals and targets are associated with Sustainable Development Goals?
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| (1) 15 and 30 | (2) 20 and 50 | (3) 17 and 169 | (4) None of these |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
-
12. Which of the following is not Millennium Development Goals?
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Education for all | (2) Global Development Partnership |
| (3) Gender Equality | (4) Management of land and water |
-

Passage 4

The Ministry of environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF & CC) is in process of opening up the so-called "degraded forest" in the country to the private sector, mostly to the paper and pulp industry. It has already issued guidelines to the states to the and the Union Terrorist without even inviting public comments or holding consultations with experts on the issue. As per the proposal, 295,651 square kilometer (sq km), or 42.35 per cent of the total forest cover, is "open forest", having less than 40 per cent canopy cover. Parts of these "open forest" and "scrubs" (forest areas with less than 10 per cent canopy cover, compressing another 41,383 sq km or 5.93 per cent of country's forest area) may be considered "degraded", says the proposal.

What is remarkable is the fact there is no official definition of degraded forest. Any forest with less than 10 per cent canopy cover can be considered degraded. In the first phase, the government proposes to make available such “degraded” forest in both “open forest” and “scrubs” to private agencies. Therefore, a total of 337, 034 sq km or almost half of India’s forest are being considered for use by the private sector. The state governments have been asked to identify such “degraded” forest areas not exceeding 5000 to 10000 hectares (ha) on a pilot basis, develop proposals and approach the Centre for approvals to lease them out to private agencies through a competitive bidding process. The private sector will raise plantations in leased forest areas of less than 100 ha. The guidelines say that 85-90 per cent of the areas will be used by the industry and only 10-15 per cent will be developed for local communities.

13. Degraded forests means.....

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) No definition | (2) Not dense forest |
| (3) forest with scrubs | (4) forest with less than 10% canopy |
-

14. Consider the following statements.

- A. leasing degraded forest land to the private sector will improve forest condition.
 B. industries must source their raw material from farmers.

Choose the correct option

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) only A correct | (2) only B correct | (3) both are correct | (4) both are incorrect |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
-

15. As per the guidelines of Environment Forest and Climate change Ministry, how many areas will be leased cut to private sector for plantations?

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| (1) 85-90% | (2) 100 ha | (3) 5.93% of forest | (4) None of these |
|------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------|
-

16. What is the meaning of word ‘canopy’ used in the passage?

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|
| (1) cockpit | (2) root to shelter | (3) moss | (4) Afforestation |
|-------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|
-

Passage 5

Africa is a heaven for wildlife, And hunters too. The death of Cecil the lion in Zimbabwe in July 2015 reignited the global debate on the trade of wildlife trophies. Cecil lived in Hwange National Park before he was killed by Waller Palmer, an America dentist who paid US \$55,000 for the hunt. A global outcry against the incident and the practice ensued. Many airlines prohibited carrying animal trophies in flights. Conservationists urged the US government to ban the import of hunting trophies.

It is notable that the population of Africa lions declined across the continent, mostly because of habitat loss and conflict with humans. The continent has less than 30,000 lions- a decline of more than 50 per cent since 1980. Much of this decline is due to poaching, though trophy hunting too has had a significant role.

Globally, illegal trade a wildlife is estimated to be worth \$19 billion per year, and is rising at an alarming rate. The legal trade too is a humongous \$300 billion a year. The US and Europe have about 18 million “big game” hunters (People who indulge in hunting big fauna).

According to the Convention on international Trade in Endangered Species of Wild fauna and Flora (CITES), between 1981 and 2012, three & quarters of all lion trophy exports were sent to only five countries- France, Germany, South Africa, Spain and the US. In the past five years, 21 million Wildlife specimens legally entered the US along with an additional 13 million kilogramme of specimens such as caviar. In the past five years, the US government approved import of nearly 60,000 trophies of species that face the risk of extinction.

17. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Trophy hunting is a multi-million dollar industry.
 B. Trophy hunting creates incentives for conservation.
 C. Many airlines ban the import of hunting trophies.

Choose the correct options.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) only A correct | (2) only B, C are correct | (3) A, B, C are correct | (4) None of these correct |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
-

18. What is the meaning of the word ‘caviar’ as used in the passage?

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Salted roe of large fish | (2) species of fish |
| (3) preserved food | (4) extinct species |
-

19. African Lions population is declined because of...

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Poaching | B. habitat loss | C. Trophy hunting | D. Mon- animal conflict |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|

Choose the correct code:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) only A and B are correct | (2) only C and D are correct |
| (3) A, B, D are correct | (4) All four are correct |
-

20. Humongous means.....

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. Very large | B. Walloping | C. Whopping | D. Insufficient |
| (1) only A correct | (2) A, B, C are correct | (3) only D correct | (4) None of these |
-

Passage 6

Hunting has a legacy in India and a richly documented hunting tradition. But this legacy has come at a very heavy price. The activity has caused large-scale destruction of wildlife resource, including extinction of many species. Post-Independent, hunting was banned by the government under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, except for specified purpose such as for self-defense, to prevent crop damage, to counter vermin species and for scientific or educational reasons. Hunting for sport is prohibited in India. However, international trade in exotic species has been allowed as per provisions of Foreign Trades (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, and the EXIM (export-import) policy of India. One might wonder what's wrong with Indian going abroad, hunting exotic animals and bringing trophies? The answer to this question is intriguing. While it provides a few benefits to African countries, it also opens up a channel for illegal trade Indian wildlife, especially in cases wherein lookalike Indian species are exported under the garb of African species.

21. About hunting the passage states that

- A. Hunting was banned for all purpose in India
- B. India has a legacy in hunting
- C. India and Africa have huge similarities in their fauna and flora.
- D. Hunting of exotic animals is allowed in India.

Choose the correct option

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) only A and B are correct | (2) only C and D are correct |
| (3) only B, C, D are correct | (4) all four are correct |
-

22. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- (1) Hunting for sport is not allowed in India.
 - (2) Hunting leads to extinction of many species.
 - (3) African species imported into India as trophies.
 - (4) The wildlife protection Act of 1972 promote on hunting in India.
-

23. Vermin means

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| (1) Small animals | (2) large animals | (3) Alien | (4) Strange |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
-

24. In which of the following circumstances hunting is allowed in India?

- A. for Self – defence
- B. For scientific reason
- C. to prevent crop damage
- D. For education reason

Choose the correct code

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) only A and B are correct | (2) only C and D are correct |
| (3) A, B, C, D are all correct | (4) None of these is correct |
-

Passage 7

Forest covers 24 per cent of India's land and provides a plethora of ecosystem services to its people. They provide sustenance livelihood to about 275 million in 1, 73, 000 villages in and around forests. However, to help India develop after Independence, forests were diverted for non-forest activates. Till 1980, about five million hectares (mha) of forests were diverted out of a total of 78.9 mha. To control the plunder; the government promulgated the Forest (conservation) Act in 1980. But the diversions continued and another 1.29 mha forests were diverted between 1980 and 2015 under 49,370 proposals.

In 2002, the Superme Court directed the government to constitute Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) to the steps for compensating forest losses. It also ordered creating a Compensatory Afforestation Fund the same year. But no such fund has been created yet and the money collected in lieu of diverted forests is still deposited with CAMPA, an ad hoc government body. A part of the money was spent on heads other than afforestation by the government, while the majority of it has been lying idle. A total of < 38,000 crore has accumulated so far, with an accumulated so far, with an annual inflow of about <6,000 crore. Compared to the total plan outlay of <1,446 crore of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate (MOEF & CC) for 2015-16, these amounts are stupendous. Now the Central Government plans to unlock this resource by the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Bill, 2015.

25. Which of the following statement is false?

- (1) after Independence forest were diverted for non-forest activities.
 - (2) Compensatory afforestation management and Planning Authority is a statutory body.
 - (3) India has $\frac{1}{4}$ forest land.
 - (4) Till 1980, 5 million hectares of forest were diverted.
-

26. Compensatory Afforestation fund is created by the order of ...

- (1) Forest and environment
 - (2) State government forest department
 - (3) Supreme Court
 - (4) None of these
-

27. What is the meaning of the word 'stupendous' as used in the passage?

- (1) Astonishing
 - (2) Small
 - (3) Superficial
 - (4) Wakeless
-

28. The writer suggests that

- (1) Forest diversion has taken place in only small state
 - (2) The amount received under compensatory afforestation is larger than the budget of environment forest and climate change ministry.
 - (3) Compensatory Afforestation fund bill created national and state compensatory afforestation funds.
 - (4) Green India programme is a part of compensatory afforestation fund.
-

Passage 8

Agronomic data should not only indicate yield per hectare, but also the likely return from every rupee invest and every litre of water used by the farmer. It is important to note that in our country, unlike developed countries, producers are also major consumers of food grains. The commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP) has a major responsibility in the matter. CACP is required to monitor the trade in agriculture sector, the fair sharing of gains arising from the application of technology and public investment in agriculture.

CACP should be an autonomous statutory organization and its primary mandate should be recommendation of remunerative prices for principle agricultural commodities of both dry-farming and irrigated areas. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) should also be at least 50 per cent more than the weighted average cost of production. The "net take home income" of farmers should be comparable to that of civil servants. CACP should become an important policy instruments for safeguarding the survival of farmers and farming. Suggestions for crop diversification should be preceded by assured market linkages. The membership of CACP should include a few practicing farm men and women and young farmers, and terms of reference and status of CACP need to be reviewed.

A Majority of farm holding in the country are small and most farmers have limited quantities for sale. Therefore unless they get a reasonable good price, they will not be able to meet all their household needs. The existing policy provides hardly 15 per cent margin between the cost production and price of purchase. The government should also expand facilities for market driven non-employment.

29. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. The net income in farmers should be comparable to that of civil servants.
- B. Commission for agricultural cost and prices have no women farmers as a member
- C. Credit should be made available for farmers.

Choose the correct option.

- (1) only A and B are true
 - (2) only A and C are true
 - (3) only D are correct
 - (4) none of the above true
-

30. What is the function of commission for agricultural cost and prices?

- (1) To recommend minimum support price.
 - (2) To established agrarian distress consultancy centre.
 - (3) To provide interest free-loan to farmer.
 - (4) To promote insurance literacy among farmers.
-

31. Crop diversification should be preceded by

- (1) Fix prices
 - (2) remunerative prices
 - (3) curtailed market linkages
 - (4) fair true
-

32. The writer suggests that

- A. The government should create non-farm employment.
- B. The status of commission for agriculture cost and prices should be reviewed
- C. To improve agriculture productivity and sustainability.
- D. Agro economic data should include return from investment and water used by farmer.

Choose the correct code.

- (1) only A and B are correct
 - (2) only C and D are correct
 - (3) only A, B, D and correct
 - (4) All four are correct
-

Passage 9

India's experiments with pest control over the past six decades have been disappointing. For the initial five decades, cotton cultivators relied on conventional groups of insecticides such as DDT, BHC (Benzene hexachloride), endosulfan, profenophos and chlorodimeform. Over time, these insecticides killed beneficial insect populations. The bollworm pests, for which the pesticides were being used, developed resistance. This reduced the productivity, forcing the farmers to shift to genetically modified Bt Cotton. The shift to the new cotton variety gave rise to new harmful pests in different cotton growing regions of the country.

This happened because cultivators overused the pesticides, helping pests to develop resistance. "The real problem started when these harmful pests started multiplying in the absence of natural predators and started damaging crops," says Gurusharan Singh, who teaches Entomology at Punjab Agricultural University. "More than 60 per cent of insecticides in the country are used in cotton crops". He adds.

The same problem happened in the case of whiteflies. Pesticides the population of good pests, such as lacewings, big eyed bugs, and minute pirate bugs, lady beetles, multi-coloured lady beetle, more than whiteflies. "The use of Chloronicotinyl group in the last 20 years and organophosphate for the last 30 years helped pests develop strong resistance and minimize their predators", says Kranti. He adds that whitefly population could have easily been controlled by sparing plain soapy water and neem spray. But farmers are seldom told these because it would mean bad business for the strong pesticide lobby.

33. Whitefly population are easily controlled by using-----

- (1) endosulfan (2) profenophos (3) DDT (4) Neem spray
-

34. Non conventional pesticide is not used by farmers because of

- (1) non availability (2) lack of knowledge
(3) less impact on insect (4) reduced the productivity
-

35. The insects have develop resistance due to

- A. Overuse of pesticides B. Genetic modification
C. Absence of natural predators. D. Less effectiveness of Pesticide

Choose the true option

- (1) A and B are true (2) C and D are true (3) A and C are true (4) All the four are true
-

36. Which of the following statements is false?

- (1) Cotton crops use largest insecticides in the country.
(2) All insects are not harmful in farming activity.
(3) DDT endosulfan is the conventional insecticides used by farmer.
(4) Whitefly developed wax-coating over itself making the pesticide ineffective.
-

Passage 10

India's drought story is going to get worse in the coming years as the country would require much more than to feed its growing population. For maintaining food security even at the current nutritional levels, about 100MT of food grains need to be produced additionally by 2020. Realistically, the total contribution of irrigated agriculture to food grain production from both area expansion and yield improvement will contribute a maximum of 64 MT by 2020. The balance 36 MT will have to come from areas that are not productive at the moment-the rain-fed areas. The erstwhile Planning Commission's Task Force on Rain-fed irrigation also estimated that about 40 per cent of the additional supply of food grains required to meet the future rise in demand has to come from the rain-fed areas. And to meet this challenge, drought-proofing is essential.

A study of India's drought management approaches over last several decades reveals that India largely depended on crisis management. However, based on the experience of tacking the 966 drought-included food crises, efforts were made to replace ad hoc crisis management system with an anticipatory drought management approach.

In the early 1970s, the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DDP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) were implemented to revive the ecology in hot and cold deserts. The drought in 1987, forced a shift in the focus of the government to long-term measures such as watershed development. Since 1987, watershed development approach for drought-proofing the country has gained importance. DPAP and DPP were redrafted to make watershed development a unit of the drought-proofing. Other watershed-based programmes were also launched, including the National Watershed Development Programme for Rain-fed Areas (NWSPPA) and the Watershed Development Programme for Shifting Cultivation (WDPSA). The drought in 2002 finally promoted policymakers and development practitioners to account for the fact that drought was perpetuated by human-

induced factors such as neglect of water harvesting capacity. Since then, rainwater harvesting – specifically, revival of traditional systems has been given priority in drought management.

37. How much food grain capacity will be added through area expansions and yield improvement by 2020?

- (1) 100MT (2) 60MT (3) 36MT (4) None of these
-

38. The aim of the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) is to...

- A. Drought proofing
B. Watershed development
C. revive the ecology in hot and cold deserts.

Choose the correct option

- (1) only A true (2) only A and B true (3) all A, B, C true (4) none of the above
-

39. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Drought and food security are intimately linked.
B. rain-fed areas in the country are highly drought-prone
C. Rainwater harvesting is a recent approach in drought prone area development.

Choose the correct code

- (1) Only A true (2) Only B true (3) All A, B, C are true (4) only A and B are true
-

40. The meaning of anticipatory is.....

- (1) preventive (2) prophylactic (3) prevenient (4) aggression
-

Passage 11

In November 2015, the Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation imported patented semen from US that elevates the chances of female calves by up to 95 per cent. “Today, the male cattle are of no use,” says R.S. Sodhi, managing director of the federation, which owns brand Amul. “Our focus is to produce only female cattle to increase milk production.” But till four decades ago, milk was the secondary purpose of domestication of cows. Then the rural economy was mostly based on barter system and the shorter shelf-life of milk and its products did not support the economy of milk. Besides, that was the pre-mechanisation era of agriculture, and about 300 million Indians depended on farming of sustenance. They needed bullocks for everything, right from ploughing, irrigation, weeding, harvesting, threshing, transporting and marketing of the produce to running industries like oil-pressing. Dried cattle dung was an important cooking fuel and manure. This led to the evolution of breeds that are suitable for agriculture and transportation and can exhibit a distinct superiority in utilizing poor quality feed and are adapted to withstand heat and show better resistance to tropical diseases. Today, India has eight indigenous breeds of cattle that excel in draught capacity (draught breeds), and only three with high milk yield (milch breeds) and six for dual purpose.

Most of the draught breeds are not good producers of milk. Developed in arid and semiarid regions of the country, they are primarily known for their sturdiness, strength, endurance ability in hot and humid climate, and disease resistance. For instance, Hallikar in Karnataka is known for its trotting ability, Khillari of Maharashtra for its speed and power, Bargur in Tamil Nadu for speed and endurance in trotting. Umblachery of Tamil Nadu for strength and sturdiness and excellence in its wet-ploughing. Harijara of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for its power Kankrej of Gujarat and Rajasthan for its speed, power and drought capacity, Ongole of Andhra Pradesh for its heavy draught capacity, and Deoni from arid areas of Telangana, Marathwada of Maharashtra and Karnataka for both its strength and milk production.

Of the three milch breeds, Sahiwal is the most popular and yields between 1,400 and 2,500 litres of milk in its lactating period. The average yields of the order two breeds-Gir of Gujarat and Red Sindh of Sindh region-are between 1,400 and 1,800 litres.

41. Which of the following are drought breeds?

- A. Gir B. Deoni C. Barger D. Ongole
E. Kankrej F. Sahiwal G. Khillari I. Red Sindh

Choose the correct code

- (1) A,B,D,E, F are correct (2) C, D, E, G are correct
(3) B, C, F, G, I are correct (4) All of the above
-

42. Which of the following qualities are mentioned in the passage of drought breeds?

- A. Strength B. disease resistance C. high milk yields D. Sturdiness

Choose the correct code

- (1) Only A and B are correct (2) Only B and C are correct
(3) A, B, D are correct (4) All are correct
-

43. Which of the following statement is false?

- (1) The nature of economy of cattle started shifting from “agriculture and transportation to milk yield”.
 - (2) India has only three high yielding milk cattle breeds.
 - (3) Deoni breeds are of dual purpose.
 - (4) The cost of rearing a cow varies from region to region.
-

Passage 12

The beauty of solar power, especially rooftop solar set ups, is its ability to generate and consumer power off grid. But the government plans to link the additional solar power capacity to the main grid. Their logic; saving solar power off grid is expensive. As a result, solar power, which is the cheapest power option, eludes the power rural household.

And in such a situation, kerosene continues to remain a popular source of lighting in places that do not have access to electricity. As per census 2011, there are more than 75 million households that depend on kerosene as a source for lighting. In contrast, most of the districts show that solar energy as a source covers hardly 0.3-0.5 per cent of households. There is a long way to go.

It is ironical that on the one hand the government is spending million as subsidies on kerosene that is unviable and unhealthy, and on the other hand it says off-grid rooftop solar panel set ups are too expensive to be pursued. Petroleum products remain the third largest subsidy in our economy (about <65,000 crore per annum), next only to food (<1.2 lakh crore) and fertilizer (<1 lakh crore). Further, the government gives a subsidy of <33 for every litre of kerosene used. Assuming a consumption of about 30-35 litres of kerosene per annum household for lighting. There is a subsidy outflow of <1,000-1,200 per household per annum. Contrast this with the one-time subsidy of <1000 or less that will be needed for the solar home lighting system. If the country invests <1,000 crore in one year, it will be saving a like amount every year, year after year. The reduced carbon footprint will be an additional bonus.

The subsidy for solar home lights is, therefore not a charity but an investment. This investment must come from the Ministry of Petroleum and not from the Ministry of Renewable Energy, which has a annual budget of just <1,600 crore as against the subsidy budget of about <65,000 crore on petroleum products.

44. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. The government give more subsidy on Kerosene than solar power set.
- B. There are 75 million people that depend on Kerosene as a source for option

Choose the correct option

- (1) only A true (2) only B true (3) both are true (4) neither A nor B true
-

45. About subsidy the passage states that

- A. Food subside is the largest one
- B. Petrolium subsidy is the second one
- C. Subsidy for kerosene is 33 per litre.

Choose the correct code

- (1) Only A true (2) Only B wrong (3) Only A, B are true (4) none of the above wrong
-

46. Which of the following benefits are mentioned in the passage regarding solar power?

- A. Reduced carbon footprint
- B. To generate and consume power off grid
- C. Cheapest power option
- D. More subsidy

Choose the correct code

- (1) only A and B true (2) only C and D are true (3) A, B, C are true (4) All A, B, C, D are true
-

Passage No. 13

Electricity is central to Indian’s developmental efforts, yet a quarter of our population lives without access to it. Our per capita consumption of electricity is also considerable low, at almost a third of the world average with million getting power a few hours a day. Surprisingly, the plant load factor (PLF) for power plants has steadily declined over the last two years and was only 63.60 per cent in September 2015. PLF is the ratio between the actual energy generated by the plant to the maximum possible energy that can be generated with the plant working at its rated power capacity for a given duration.

The reason behind the low PLF could be that there has been a sharper increase in total capacity as compared to the growth in demand. Coal shortages and grid problems are also responsible. But a more fundamental problem is the dysfunctional nature of Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) – inefficiently run with huge losses, they don’t have the money to buy power and supply kit to people. Meanwhile, huge generating

capacity lies idle. This also exacerbates pollution problem- DISCOMS prefer buying from the older, more polluting power plants because their electricity is cheaper than that generated by the new plants. This happens because the old plants are fully depreciated and, as a result, their input cost is lower.

47. Plant load factor means....

- (1) power generated by a plant within given time
 - (2) power generated by a plant in a year.
 - (3) Total capacity of a power generation part
 - (4) Ratio between the actual power generation and its total capacity.
-

48. What is the meaning of the word 'exacerbates' used in the passage?

- (1) better (2) aggravate (3) symptoms (4) disagreement
-

49. Which of the following statement is false?

- (1) our per capita electricity consumption is very low.
 - (2) Electricity Distribution Company is profit making enterprise.
 - (3) Coal shortages and grid problems are responsible for low plant load factor.
 - (4) old power plants input cost is lower.
-

Passage 14.

According to the World Health Organization, unsafe food is linked to an estimated two million annual deaths worldwide, including many children. Contaminated food is responsible for more 200 diseases, ranging from diarrhea to cancer.

Change in food production, distribution and consumption patterns, change in the environment, new and emerging pathogens and antimicrobial resistance pose challenge to national food safety system. Increase in travel and raise the possibility of the contamination spreading beyond border. These changes are likely to get accelerated as the world population increase, putting more pressure on the environment and resources.

The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) predicts that the world's population will reach 9.1 billion by 2050, with nearly all the increase happening in developing countries. FAO expects urbanisation to continue at an accelerated pace and about 70 per cent of the world's population to be urban by 2050. In order to feed this larger and more urban population, food production must increase by 70 per cent, FAO says. But will this increase be marked by safe production?

A study published in the international journal of Chemtech Research in 2015 found heavy metal concentration in various vegetable sample collected from selected areas around Dhule in north Maharashtra. The study attributes this to urbanization.

"Nearly 35 percent samples collected from Pedgaon area showed higher levels of cadmium than the permissible limit of 1.5 mg/kg", the study says. High concentration of arsenic and copper was also recorded in carrot and cauliflower respectively. The study found that vegetables grown in the vicinity of an urban area were most contaminated. This could be due to the pressure of metals in the soil or the use of contaminated water released from industries for irrigation.

50. National food safety system is under threat due to

- A. Urbanisation
- B. consumption patterns
- C. Changes in environment
- D. Antimicrobial resistance
- E. New Pathogens

Choose the correct code

- (1) only A and B are correct (2) B, C, D, E are correct
(3) All are correct (4) none of them are correct
-

51. About contaminated food the passage states that

- A. About two million people died monthly worldwide.
- B. Responsible for more than 200 diseases.
- C. Limited to national boundary.
- D. Will reach 9.1 billion by 2050.

Choose the correct code

- (1) only A correct (2) only B correct (3) A, B, C are correct (4) All are correct
-

52. What are the findings of International Journal of Chem Tech Research?

- A. High metal concentration in vegetable.
B. Vegetable grown in rural area is contaminated.
C. Polluted water from industries leads to Contamination.

Choose the correct code

- (1) only A correct (2) only B wrong
(3) only A and C are wrong (4) none of the above correct

उत्तर (१५)

जंगल 'वारून' शेती करणारा समाज म्हणून 'वारली' या नावाने हा समाज ओळखला जातो. कृषी-संस्कृतीची खोलवर परंपरा असलेला हा समाज आहे. सिंधू संस्कृतीच्या पूर्वी असलेल्या अनेक जमाती भटक्या स्वरूपात होत्या. नवपाषाण युगात या जमाती पशुपालन आणि शेती उद्योगाने स्थिरावल्या. या अनेक जमातींच्या परंपरा वैदिक परंपरेत मिसळून ही नागर स्वरूपाची सिंधू संस्कृती झाली. सिंधू पूर्व असलेल्या या कृषी परंपरा आर्यकुलीन जातीच्या लोकांनी निष्पाद समजल्या तेव्हापासून त्या संस्कृतीच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात आल्याच नाहीत. वारली समाज याच निष्पाद संस्कृतीचा वंशज आहे.

युरोपात अनेक इझमच्या मालिकेतून आलेला दृक्-प्रत्ययवाद या विचार आणि शैलीशी या वारली चित्र शैलीचं एक साम्य दिसतं. केवळ बौद्धिक आणि तात्विक चित्र न काढता हे चित्रकार मोकळ्या हवेत आणि थेट वास्तव जीवनालाच भिडले.

“मी शहरातला चित्रकार नाही. शहरांशी माझं नातं नाही. मी शेतकरी आहे. मला शेतात परत जायचं. मला अशा सूर्याच्या प्रदेशात जायचं की जिथं त्याची उष्णता चित्रकलेच्या इच्छेशिवाय माझ्यातलं सगळं जाळून टाकील,” “मी शेतकरीच रंगवतो अन् मला वाटतं, हया बायकासुद्धा शेतकरीच आहेत. हाडामासांचे माळी म्हणू हवं तर जमीन अन् मांस एकाच गोष्टीची दोन रूपं आहेत ना ?” ही व्हॅन गॉगची विधानं आहेत.

वारली चित्राच्या रचनेतून निर्माण होणाऱ्या लयीतून वेगवेगळ्या धून, नाद जाणवतात. वारली चित्र कायमच समूहाची आहेत. वारली चित्रात चेहरा महत्वाचा नसतो. शरीराचे नाक, डोळे, असे अलग-अलग अवयव नसतात. समग्रपणे एक देहभान असते. हया शरीराकृती कोनातूनच वाकल्याने अतिशय चपळ अन् गतिमान वाटतात.

चित्रकला जमिनीशी निगडित नसणारी कला असली तरी वारली याला अपवाद ठरून ती जमिनीशी अत्यंत एकरूप झालेली कला आहे. जमिनीच्या भौतिक रूपाशी, डोंगर, नद्या, झाडं एवढ्याशीच नाही; तर अखळ्या परिसराशी ती जोडली गेली आहे. व्यवसायानं वारली जमात शेतकरी असल्याने ती जमिनीशी किती खोलवर जोडलेल्या आहे हे दिसते.

व्हॅन गॉग म्हणतो, मी शेती काढतो, तेव्हा कणसातील धान्याचा कण आपल्या जन्माकरता झगडताना दिसतो. जिव्या सोमा मशे, व्हिन्सेंट व्हॅन गॉग, रिचर्ड लॉग यांची कलाभिव्यक्ती या बीजाच्या स्पंदनासाठीच आहे. बीज आणि त्रूचा अफाट अवकाश, शेती हे चित्रकार आहेत. अशी वरवरची बौद्धिक संशोधन असली, वरवरची बौद्धिक संबोधनं असली; तरी त्यांची कला श्रमिकाच्या कृतीसारखी आहे. डोंगर, झरे, दगड, पक्षी हे निसर्गघटक नसून अन् जीवन समरसून गेलेल्या शेतीजीवनाचे घटक आहेत. शेतकरी त्याच्या जीवनशैलीत हे घटक वापरतो, तेच घटक व्हॅन गॉग, जिव्या सोमा अन् रिचर्ड लॉग वापरतात. शेतीजीवनाचा खोलवर प्रभाव असलेले कलाकार, अन् प्रभावच नाही; तर शेतकरी जीवनच असलेला वारली चित्रकार आहे.

53. वारली संस्कृतीविषयी पुढील विधाने अभ्यासा.

अ) जंगल 'वारून' शेती करणारा समाज म्हणून 'वारली' या नावाने हा समाज ओळखला जातो.

ब) हया समाजाला कृषी संस्कृतीची खोलवर परंपरा आहे.

क) वारली संस्कृती ही सिंधूपूर्व संस्कृती आहे.

वरीलपैकी कोणते/कोणती विधान/विधाने योग्य आहेत ?

- (१) फक्त अ व ब (२) फक्त अ (३) अ, ब व क (४) ब व क

54. व्हॅन गॉगच्या मते

(१) तो शेतकरी आहे म्हणून त्याचे शहराशी आता नातं नाही.

(२) जमीन आणि मांस एकाच गोष्टीची दोन रूपं आहेत.

(३) ते खेड्यातील चित्रकार आहे.

(४) वरीलपैकी एकही नाही.

55. वारली चित्रकलेची वैशिष्ट्य / वैशिष्ट्ये कोणते / कोणती ?

(१) वारली चित्र बहुधा समूहाची असतात.

(२) वारली चित्रात चेहऱ्यासहित समग्र देहभान महत्वाचे असते.

(३) शरीराकृती कोनातून वाकल्याने अतिशय चपळ अन गतिमान वाटतात.

(४) वरीलपैकी सर्व

56. तुमचा एक कर्मचारी काही महिन्यांपूर्वी रूजू झाला असून अतिशय उत्तमरितीने काम करत आहे. तुम्ही त्याला आता एका नवीन बांधकाम प्रकल्पाची जबाबदारी सोपवली आहे. तुमच्या काही जुन्या कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये यावरून नाराजीचा सूर उमटत आहे. त्यांचे असे म्हणणे आहे की नवीन कर्मचाऱ्याला एवढी जबाबदारी देऊ नये. तुम्ही यावर—

- (१) त्यांच्या निषेधाकडे दुर्लक्ष कराल कारण तुम्ही त्या कर्मचाऱ्याच्या कामगिरीला बघून हा निर्णय घेतला आहे.
- (२) त्यांच्या शंका व हेतू समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न कराल.
- (३) त्या नवीन कर्मचाऱ्याकडून जबाबदारीचे काम काढून घ्याल.
- (४) नवीन कर्मचाऱ्यालासुद्धा कुठलाही भेदभाव न करता केवळ कामगिरीवरच मोजले जाईल, अशी हमी इतर कर्मचाऱ्यांना द्याल.

57. तुमच्या कचेरीतील एका कर्मचाऱ्याने त्याच्या जन्मगावी बदली व्हावी अशी विनंती केली आहे. त्याच्या आईची काळजी घेण्यासाठी इतर कुणी नसल्याने त्याचे तिथे असणे गरजेचे आहे. तुमच्याच कचेरीत दुसऱ्या विभागातील एक कर्मचारीसुद्धा कुटुंबाच्या जवळ राहता यावे म्हणून एक वर्षापासून बदलीसाठी प्रयत्न करत आहे. हा दुसरा कर्मचारी अतिशय चांगल्याप्रकारे काम करतो.

तुम्ही त्यावर —

- (१) दोघांनासुद्धा बदली मान्य करून तुमच्या कचेरीसाठी अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी नियुक्त कराल.
- (२) पहिल्या कर्मचाऱ्याला मानवतेच्या निकषाने बदली मान्य करावी आणि दुसऱ्या कर्मचाऱ्याला ही शाश्वती द्या की तुम्ही लवकरात लवकर त्याची सुद्धा बदली मान्य कराल.
- (३) कुठल्याही निकषामुळे भेदभाव न करता दोघांचीही विनंती अमान्य कराल.
- (४) बदलीची मागणी अमान्य करून अतिरिक्त सुट्टी द्याल.

58. तुमच्या कार्यालयातील एक कर्मचारी त्याच्या कामामध्ये खूप कार्यक्षम आहे परंतु तो अधिक जबाबदारी घेण्यासाठी उत्सुक नाही. तुम्हाला एका नवीन प्रकल्पाची जबाबदारी त्याच्यावर सोपवायची आहे आणि तुम्हाला माहित आहे की तो ती जबाबदारी पूर्ण करू शकेल.

तर तुम्ही —

- (१) प्रकल्पासाठी लागणारे कौशल्य असणाऱ्या व्यक्तीपैकी तो सर्वोत्तम असल्यामुळे तुम्ही त्याला जबाबदारी स्वीकारण्यासाठी भाग पाडाल.
- (२) त्याची जास्त जबाबदारी न स्वीकारण्यामागील कारणे आणि त्याचे व्यवसायातील ध्येय जाणून घेण्यासाठी त्याच्याशी मोकळेपणाने चर्चा कराल.
- (३) तुम्ही त्याची आर्थिक भरपाई भरून द्यायला तयार आहात हे त्याला कळवाल.
- (४) त्याने जास्त जबाबदारी स्वीकारावी यासाठी त्याला प्रोत्साहन द्याय.

59. कामगिरीच्या आढावा बैठकीला जाताना तुम्ही ट्रॅफिकमध्ये अडकला आहात. तुमच्या सहकाऱ्याने तुम्हाला फोन करून कळवले की बैठक सुरू झालेली आहे व तुम्ही पोहोचण्यापर्यंत बैठक संपेल आणि तुम्ही तुमची कामगिरी तुमच्या वरिष्ठांसमोर सादर करू शकणार नाही.

तर तुम्ही.

- (१) तुम्ही तुमचे सादरीकरण वरिष्ठांना ईमेल कराल व ईमेलमध्ये तुमच्या अनुपस्थितीचे कारण सांगाल.
- (२) तुमच्या वरिष्ठाला फोन करून काही अपरीहार्य कारणास्तव बैठक उशिरा सुरू करण्याची विनंती कराल.
- (३) तुमच्या सहकाऱ्याला तुमचे सादरीकरण ईमेल कराल व तुमच्या अनुपस्थितीचे कारण सर्वांना कळवून तुमची कामगिरी सादर करायला सांगाल.
- (४) तुमच्या वरिष्ठाला फोन करून तुमच्या कामगिरीची संक्षिप्त माहिती त्यांना द्याल.

60. एका जिल्हयामध्ये तुम्ही प्रशासकीय अधिकारी आहात. काही स्थानिक लोक तुमच्याकडे तक्रार घेवून आलेले आहेत. की, त्यांच्या परिसरातील स्वस्त धान्य दुकान हे वस्तूंचे वाटप करताना जे लोक जास्त पैसे मोजायला तयार आहेत त्यांनाच प्राधान्य देत आहे.

तर तुम्ही —

- (१) प्रकरणाची चौकशी कराल आणि दुकानामध्ये प्रत्येक वस्तुची किंमत ठळकपणे दिसेल अशी व्यवस्था कराल व सर्व स्थानिक लोकांकडून तेवढाच शुल्क आकारला जाईल याची खात्री कराल.
- (२) कोणत्याही व्यवसायात नफ्याच्या हेतूला प्राधान्य दिले जाते म्हणून या प्रकारणामुळे तुम्ही दुर्लक्ष कराल.
- (३) स्वस्त धान्य दुकानात काम करणाऱ्यांना अटक कराल.
- (४) स्वस्त धान्य दुकानाला किती हिस्सा (कोटा) मंजूर केला आहे याची माहिती मिळवाल आणि या आकड्याची तुलना दुकानाच्या मागील महीन्यातील व्यवसायाशी कराल.

ALL THE BEST

FIRST ANSWER KEY-ENGLISH (055) – [SET A]

QUE	ANS	QUE	ANS	QUE	ANS
1	4	21	3	41	2
2	2	22	4	42	3
3	2	23	1	43	4
4	2	24	3	44	1
5	3	25	2	45	2
6	1	26	3	46	3
7	1	27	1	47	4
8	3	28	2	48	2
9	3	29	1	49	2
10	2	30	1	50	3
11	3	31	3	51	2
12	2	32	3	52	2
13	4	33	4	53	3
14	4	34	2	54	2
15	2	35	3	55	3
16	2	36	4		
17	1	37	4		
18	1	38	3		
19	4	39	3		
20	2	40	3		

	1	2	3	4
56	1.5	2.5	0	2
57	1.5	2.5	0	2
58	0	2.5	1.5	2
59	2	0	2.5	1.5
60	2.5	0	2	1.5

“Save Paper, Save Tiger”