

Reading Comprehension

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Cheetahs once prowled India among lions, tigers and leopards. They appear in ancient Hindu texts and in cave paintings and are woven into centuries-old tapestries. The Mughal emperor Akbar kept 1,000 cheetahs in his stables. But for 75 years—the entirety of its existence as an independent nation—India has been bereft of cheetahs, the world’s fastest land animal. That changed on Saturday, when eight cheetahs arrived in central India after a flight from Africa, initiating a great untried experiment for the world: whether a top predator population can be brought back to life in a place where it was long ago hunted into extinction. The big cats arrived in India on a Boeing 747 from Namibia to Kuno National Park, in the state of Madhya Pradesh. (1)

The plan to return cheetahs to India dates almost to the time of their extinction in the country, and it represents a bold and uncertain attempt to ensure their survival by redistributing them from Africa, where their population is in sharp decline. With habitat loss and other dangers leaving cheetahs vulnerable to extinction in Africa, many conservationists argue that it is wise to resettle some of the animals. (2)

“We should be thinking of the global cheetah population as a single fragmented population that needs to be conserved,” said Dr. Adrian Tordiffe, a wildlife veterinarian in South Africa who is helping to prepare a second batch of 12 cheetahs that India hopes to receive next month. “What cheetahs need more than anything is protected space,” Dr. Tordiffe said. “India offers a wonderful opportunity for the cheetah in terms of protected space.” Still, some experts wonder if India has enough of it for the cheetahs to thrive. (3)

Kuno National Park was supposed to be the second home of some of the last remaining Asiatic lions. Prominent big-cat experts say the area is more suitable for those animals, which live together in prides, than for cheetahs, which in ideal conditions spread out over thousands of square miles. Yadvendra V. Jhala, dean of the Wildlife Institute of India and the cheetah project’s lead scientist, acknowledged that the mortality rate among the cheetah pioneers in India could be higher than average. Already, only about 30 percent of cheetahs survive into adulthood.

Still, Dr. Jhala and other Indian scientists believe that bringing in a top predator will be good for the entire ecosystem. And they point to the country’s success in helping another big cat flourish. In 12 years, India doubled its tiger population, to nearly 3,000 in 2018. (4)

Kuno was chosen for its similarity in climate, rainfall and habitats to the private preserves in southern Africa. Prey, including deer, wild boar and antelope, is plentiful. While cheetahs usually keep their distance from humans, the state forest department has engaged a network of influential people to be cheetah “mitras” — Hindi for friends — to sensitize villagers to their presence. Among their recruits is a

notorious but influential bandit, Ramesh Singh Sikarwar. During his bandit years, he lived in the jungles of Kuno and said he often defended wildlife from poachers. Wearing a Kuno National Park baseball cap and an ammunition belt and cradling a rifle outside his farmhouse near the sanctuary, he said he was prepared to deter poachers again. "I've become a cheetah mitra, and I will not allow them to hunt," he said, adding, "If they will not listen, I will fire on them." (5)

Source: After 75 Years, Cheetahs Return to India in a Grand Experiment

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/09/16/world/asia/cheetah-relocation-india.html?searchResultPosition=5>

Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- a) Cheetahs were moved from Africa because their population is declining there.
- b) Cheetahs have been brought to India because they have been extinct in India for 75 years.
- c) Cheetahs were present in India during the Mughal period and are a part of our history.
- d) Cheetahs were moved from Africa to control the rising population of leopards.

India is seen as a suitable location for the cheetah reintroduction project because:

- a) It has had a good experience with increasing the population of tigers.
- b) Cheetahs are a new species for India and will add to the wildlife diversity.
- c) Cheetahs can provide healthy competition to tigers and leopards.
- d) India has an ample number of ex-bandits who can protect cheetahs.

Choose the sentence that has the synonym of the underlined word in the following sentence: "That changed on Saturday, when eight cheetahs arrived in central India after a flight from Africa, initiating a great untried experiment for the world."

- a) That changed on Saturday, when eight cheetahs arrived in central India after a flight from Africa, ending a great untried experiment for the world.
- b) That changed on Saturday, when eight cheetahs arrived in central India after a flight from Africa, completing a great untried experiment for the world.
- c) That changed on Saturday, when eight cheetahs arrived in central India after a flight from Africa, starting a great untried experiment for the world.
- d) That changed on Saturday, when eight cheetahs arrived in central India after a flight from Africa, finishing a great untried experiment for the world.

Which of the following sentences is written in the past tense?

- a) The state forest department will engage a network of influential people to be cheetah "mitras" – Hindi for friends – to sensitize villagers to their presence.
- b) The state forest department is going to engage a network of influential people to be cheetah "mitras" – Hindi for friends – to sensitize villagers to their presence.

- c) The state forest department is engaging a network of influential people to be cheetah “mitras” – Hindi for friends – to sensitize villagers to their presence.
- d) The state forest department engaged a network of influential people to be cheetah “mitras” – Hindi for friends – to sensitize villagers to their presence.

What is the above passage about?

- a) Weighing the pros and cons of introducing cheetahs into Indian national parks.
- b) How wildlife conservation has changed over the years in India.
- c) Best ways to introduce imported wild animals into a different country.
- d) Cheetahs need a “mitra” to protect them in the wild and so do other animals.

Why do some scientists believe cheetahs worldwide should be resettled?

- a) To provide an opportunity for cheetahs to adapt to new conditions.
- b) Cheetah population is declining in Africa due to reduction in habitats.
- c) Resettling of animals is a quick way to ensure wildlife conservation.
- d) Cheetah mortality rate is not affected by introducing them in a new area.

Why does the author seem skeptical about this experiment?

- a) Cheetahs do not get acclimatized to new places easily.
- b) Cheetahs do not live in groups and their survival rates are low.
- c) Poachers can target exotic animals in Kuno National Park.
- d) Cheetahs are not native to India which may cause issues.

This sentence is from the passage: “Among their recruits is a notorious but influential bandit, Ramesh Singh Sikarwar”. Choose the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word, as used in paragraph 4.

- a) Famous
- b) Dangerous
- c) Immoral
- d) Disgraceful

“India offers a wonderful opportunity for the cheetah in terms of protected space.”
Examine this sentence in paragraph 3 to pick the adjective:

- a) Opportunity
- b) Wonderful
- c) India
- d) In terms of

What do Dr. Tordiffe's words imply?

- a) It is vital for cheetahs all over the world to have a safe space.
- b) Cheetahs can thrive regardless of their location.
- c) Kuno National Park will offer cheetah mitras to protect animals.
- d) Tourism will greatly benefit from the introduction of cheetahs.

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

REVITALIZING urban spaces in the 21st century has meant that most cities have begun to brand themselves as unique destinations pegged around an idea. No region in India exemplifies this more than the state of Rajasthan in northwestern India. The initial thrust of tourism in the region was to brand itself as the 'land of the Rajas', an interpretation of the name 'Rajasthan'. This was to soon give way to an idea of it being a place teeming with exotic locales and palaces converted into museums and hotels with the latter serving as a backdrop to elaborate weddings, conferences, festivals and other consumption of ephemera. (1)

Today, careful airbrushing, soft focus picture postcard perfect images dot the landscape of destination weddings in India, none more so than in Jaipur, which has cast and recast itself as the premier wedding destination of India. Indians, NRIs and foreigners – no one seems to be immune to the charms of exotic locales, fort and palace hotels and the allure of royalty. While Jodhpur and Udaipur have emerged as destinations for celebrity weddings, Jaipur seems to have the edge for the large volume of weddings the city caters to. The city's close proximity to Delhi, frequent flights and the multitude of hotel options have all allowed for this idea to take off. However, one aspect of this historic city that is often ignored in most surveys and studies has been its historic status as a premium centre for the manufacture and collection of textiles, both for local consumption and for the ruling elite. (2)

Sitting in a room run by large national and international hotel chains using contemporary synthetic carpets, plush white linen, fire and stain safe upholstery fabrics, the average tourist might not be quite aware of the splendid history of textiles that this city has enjoyed, ever since its forefathers set it up in the early 18th century. However, for locals in the region, Jaipur was always the big city they came to for their annual purchases of printed, painted, embroidered, woven and otherwise embellished textiles. These textiles served the needs of everyday wear for both the person and home and the two choupads or squares within the walled city served as the main centres. (3)

The Kishanpol Bazaar at the Choti Choupad was earlier a main centre for the purchase of elegantly block printed textiles from Jaipur and its neighbouring regions of Sanganer and Bagru. The first two were known for their design repertoire of dynamic buti (small floral motifs), buta (large floral motif), bel (vine) and jaal (grid) patterns in natural dyes and they were much favoured in the courts of Rajasthan and among the elite. Bagru in contrast, while having a similar design repertoire, produced more crudely printed textiles popular among the common man. These mud resist prints were often smudgy after their multiple indigo and madder baths

though the vibrancy of their colours and patterns has ensured that they are today more closely identified with the region. Printing in Jaipur and Sanganer with its small and delicate patterns almost came to a halt by the middle of the 20th century, while Bagru, Kaladera and other regions were to take on a much larger role in the production of printed textiles. (4)

(Pramod Kumar K G. "Textile Traditions." Seminar, no. 660, August 2014. https://india-seminar.com/2014/660/660_pramod_kumar_gk.htm)

This sentence is from the passage: "However, for locals in the region, Jaipur was always the big city they came to for their annual purchases of printed, painted, embroidered, woven and otherwise embellished textiles." Look at the underlined word and find the closest meaning in the choices below:

- a) ornament
- b) stealing
- c) beautified
- d) upcycled

Why does the passage say "the average tourist might not be quite aware of the splendid history of textiles that this city has enjoyed" in paragraph 3?

- a) Many tourists only see plain white fabrics in their hotel rooms.
- b) Tour guides do not necessarily take tourists to textile markets.
- c) People are more likely to see the sights than to buy textiles.
- d) Locals indulge more in the buying and selling of textiles.

According to the passage Bagru's textiles are more popular amongst the common man. What might be one reason for that?

- a) Bagru is an inaccessible spot for tourists.
- b) Bagru's designs were preferred by the common man.
- c) Not many are aware of Bagru's rich history of textile production.
- d) Printing was stopped in Bagru very recently.

What seems to be the author's primary motivation for writing this article?

- a) To prove that Jaipur is a better place for destination weddings than Udaipur or Jodhpur.
- b) To highlight the importance of Jaipur as a textile trade centre.
- c) To emphasize the historical importance of Jaipur's monuments.
- d) To remind us of the celebrity weddings Jaipur has played host to.

Which of the following factors contributes to Jaipur being the premier spot for weddings in preference to Rajasthani cities?

- a) Jaipur is better connected by air.
- b) Jaipur is less expensive than Udaipur.
- c) Cheap fabric for festive clothes is widely available in Jaipur.
- d) Jaipur is close to Sanganer and Bagru.

From the tone of the author, which of the following textiles seems incompatible with the culture of Jaipur?

- a) Fabric worn by the ruling Rajas
- b) Plush white linen
- c) Block-printed cloth
- d) Delicate Sanganeri designs

Pick the word that is opposite in meaning to "immune":

- a) Grand
- b) Suspicious
- c) Ignorant
- d) Vulnerable

Pick out the grammatically correct sentence among the following:

- a) The locals of Rajasthan will prefer Jaipur since it has offered the multitude of options in printed, painted, embroidered, woven and otherwise embellished textiles.
- b) The locals of Rajasthan used to have preferred Jaipur due to its offerings of options in printed, painted, embroidered, woven and otherwise embellished textiles.
- c) The locals of Rajasthan are used to preferring Jaipur because it has in offer a multitude of options in printed, painted, embroidered, woven and otherwise embellished textiles.
- d) The locals of Rajasthan preferred Jaipur as it offered them a multitude of options in printed, painted, embroidered, woven and otherwise embellished textiles.

"Printing in Jaipur and Sanganer with its small and delicate patterns came to a halt by the middle of the 20th century, while Bagru, Kaladera and other regions were to take on a much larger role in the production of printed textiles." If you were to write this sentence in the **simple future tense**, which of the following would be the correct version?

- a) Printing in Jaipur and Sanganer with its small and delicate patterns has come to a halt by the middle of the 20th century, while Bagru, Kaladera and other regions have to take on a much larger role in the production of printed textiles.
- b) Printing in Jaipur and Sanganer with its small and delicate patterns will have

come to a halt by the middle of the 20th century, while Bagru, Kaladera and other regions will have to take on a much larger role in the production of printed textiles.

- c) Printing in Jaipur and Sanganer with its small and delicate patterns will come to a halt by the middle of the 20th century, while Bagru, Kaladera and other regions will take on a much larger role in the production of printed textiles.
- d) Printing in Jaipur and Sanganer with its small and delicate patterns will be coming to a halt by the middle of the 20th century, while Bagru, Kaladera and other regions will be taking on a much larger role in the production of printed textiles.

Choose the simple future version of this sentence from the passage "No region in India exemplifies this more than the state of Rajasthan in northwestern India."

- a) No region in India has exemplified this more than the state of Rajasthan in northwestern India.
- b) No region in India is going to exemplify this more than the state of Rajasthan in northwestern India.
- c) No region in India will exemplify this more than the state of Rajasthan in northwestern India.
- d) No region in India continues to exemplify this more than the state of Rajasthan in northwestern India.

Part I (B) – Quantitative Reasoning

If the radius of a circle is doubled, then the resulting area will be _____ of the original area.

(यदि वृत्त की त्रिज्या को दुगुना कर दिया जाए, तो उसका क्षेत्रफल _____ होता है -)

- a) more than double (दुगुने से अधिक)
 - b) less than double (दुगुने से कम)
 - c) exactly double (दुगुना)
 - d) can't say (कुछ नहीं कह सकते)
- (area = πr^2) (क्षेत्रफल = πr^2)

Which of the following is in increasing (ascending) order?

(इनमें से कौन-सा बढ़ते (आरोही) हुए क्रम में है?)

- a) $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{7}$
- b) $\frac{1}{7}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{6}{11}, \frac{3}{4}$
- c) $\frac{3}{11}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$
- d) $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{9}{11}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{6}$

The average daily wage of ten workers is Rs 450. A new worker is added to the group whose daily wage is Rs. 400. The average wage of the group will-
(दस श्रमिकों के एक समूह की एक दिन की औसत मज़दूरी 450 रुपये है। यदि इस समूह में एक नए श्रमिक को शामिल

किया जाए जिसकी एक दिन की मज़दूरी 400 रुपये है, तो समूह की औसत मज़दूरी)

- a) Increase (बढ़ेगी)
- b) Decrease (घटेगी)
- c) Remain constant (स्थिर रहेगी)
- d) Insufficient information to answer the question (जवाब देने के लिए जानकारी पर्याप्त नहीं है)

A is 5% of B and B is 25% of C. If $A=250$, find the values of B and C?

(A, B का 5% है और B, C का 25% है। यदि $A=250$ है, तो B और C का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।)

- a) $B=12.5, C=62.5$
- b) $B=5000, C=20000$
- c) $B=5000, C=40000$
- d) $B=2500, C=10000$

The ages of X and Y are in the ratio 3:5. Four years later the sum of their ages will be 72 years. What are their present ages?

(X और Y की आयु का अनुपात 3:5 है। चार वर्ष बाद उनकी आयु का योग 72 वर्ष होगा। उनकी वर्तमान आयु क्या है?)

- a) $X=40, Y=24$
- b) $X=24, Y=40$
- c) $X=30, Y=50$
- d) $X=18, Y=30$

Four people can clean a building in 10 days. If 5 people work instead of 4, how many days will they take to clean the building?

(चार व्यक्ति एक इमारत को 10 दिनों में साफ़ कर सकते हैं। यदि 4 के स्थान पर 5 व्यक्तिकार्य करते हैं, तो वे इमारत को कितने दिनों में साफ़ करेंगे?)

- a) 2 days
- b) 8 days
- c) 12.5 days
- d) 6 days

If a 50 liters mixture of milk and water contains 20% water, then how much water must be added to make water 40% in the mixture?

(यदि दूध और पानी के 50 लीटर मिश्रण में 20% पानी है, तो मिश्रण में 40% पानी के लिए कितना पानी मिलाया जाना चाहिए?)

- a) 20 liters
- b) 10 liters
- c) 5 liters
- d) 15 liters

Saman gets pocket money from her parents every month. In March 2023 it was 250 rupees. This money increases by 30% next month. What is the pocket money which

she will get in April 2023?

(समन को अपने माता-पिता से हर महीने कुछ जेब खर्च मिलता है। मार्च 2023 में उसे 250 रुपये जेब खर्च के लिए मिले थे। अगले महीने यह राशि 30% बढ़ गई। इस हिसाब से उसको अप्रैल 2023 में कितना रुपया जेब खर्च मिलेगा?)

- a) 300
- b) 325
- c) 350
- d) 275

At Bhopal bus stand, there are two buses going to Vidisha. The first bus leaves from Bhopal bus stand at 8:00 am in the morning. This bus runs at a speed of 30 km per hour. The second bus leaves Bhopal bus stand at 9:00 am and is running at a speed of 60 km per hour. Vidisha is 50 km away from Bhopal. If both buses are running on time, what would be the time difference in their arrival in Vidisha (in minutes)?

(भोपाल बस स्टैंड पर दो बसें विदिशा जाने के लिए खड़ी हैं। पहली बस भोपाल बस स्टैंड से सुबह 8 बजे निकलती है। इसकी गति 30 किलोमीटर प्रति घण्टा है। दूसरी बस सुबह 9 बजे निकलती है और 60 किलोमीटर प्रति घण्टे की गति से चल रही है। विदिशा भोपाल से 50 किलोमीटर दूर है। यदि दोनों बसें समय से चल रही हैं तो उनके विदिशा पहुँचने के समय में कितना अन्तर होगा?)

- a) 20 minutes (20 मिनट)
- b) 10 minutes (10 मिनट)
- c) 15 minutes (15 मिनट)
- d) 5 minutes (5 मिनट)

Ahmad has 1600 rupees that he wants to invest and grow to 2000 rupees in the next one year. What interest rate should he invest in order to earn a total of 2000 rupees by next year?

(अहमद के पास 1600 रुपये हैं। वह इनका निवेश करके अगले एक साल में 2000 रुपये तक बढ़ाना चाहता है। उसको किस ब्याज दर पर निवेश करना चाहिए ताकि उसकी राशि अगले साल तक 2000 रुपये हो जाए?)

- a) 15%
- b) 20%
- c) 25%
- d) 30%

There are three statements given below.

(नीचे तीन कथन दिए गए हैं -)

- I. Biscuit is cheaper than bread.
(बिस्किट रोटी से सस्ता है।)
- II. Pen is cheaper than a biscuit.
(पेन बिस्किट से सस्ता है।)
- III. Bread is cheaper than a pen.
(रोटी कलम से सस्ती है।)

If the first two statements are true, then the third statement is
(यदि पहले दो कथन सत्य हैं, तो तीसरा कथन है)

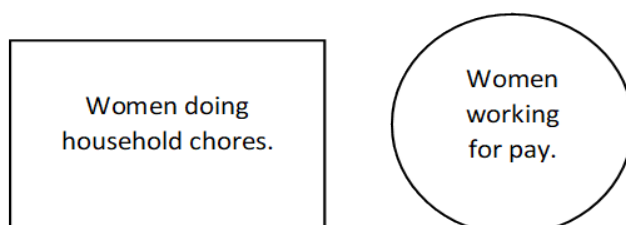
- a) True (सत्य)
- b) False (असत्य)
- c) Uncertain (अनिश्चित)
- d) Insufficient information to answer the question (दी गई जानकारी उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है)

If INDORE is coded as HMCPSF and DISPUR is coded as CHRQVS, how will BHOPAL be coded?

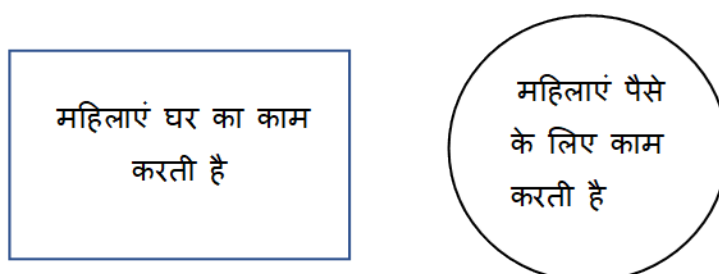
(यदि INDORE को HMCPSF के रूप में कोडित किया जाता है और DISPUR को CHRQVS के रूप में कोडित किया जाता है, तो BHOPAL को कैसे कोडित किया जाएगा?)

- a) AGNOZK
- b) AGNQBM
- c) CIPQBM
- d) CIPOZK

We use a rectangle to indicate all the women who are doing household chores that are unpaid inside their homes in a city. The circle shape represents all the women who are working for pay in the city outside their homes.



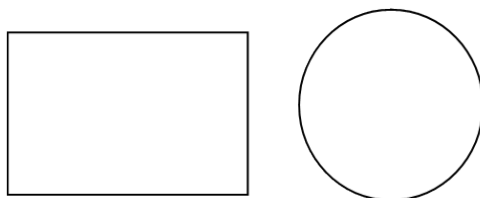
(नीचे दिए चित्र में आयत का उपयोग उन महिलाओं को दिखाने के लिए किया गया है जो एक शहर में घर के अन्दर घरेलू काम कर रही हैं और जिसके लिए उन्हें कोई पैसा नहीं मिलता है। वृत्त का उपयोग उन महिलाओं को दिखाने के लिए किया गया है जो इस शहर में घर से बाहर काम कर रही हैं और वेतन/मज़दूरी प्राप्त कर रही हैं।)



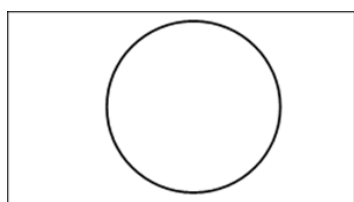
If all the women who work for pay outside their homes also do household chores, which of the following pictures best shows the relationship between these two shapes (rectangle and circle)?

(यदि सारी महिलाएँ जो घर के बाहर वेतन/मज़दूरी पर काम कर रही हैं वे घर के अन्दर के घरेलू कामकाज भी करती हैं तो नीचे दिए गए चित्रों में से कौन-सा चित्र उनकी स्थिति को सही रूप में दर्शाता है?)

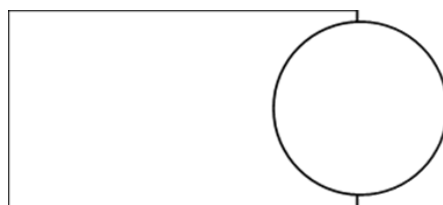
a)



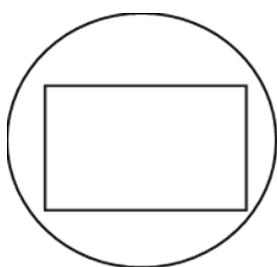
b)



c)



d)



Three statements are given below regarding a colony in Bhopal:
(भोपाल शहर की एक कॉलोनी के बारे में नीचे तीन वाक्य दिए गए हैं।)

- I. All houses in the colony have a balcony.
(कॉलोनी के सारे घरों में एक बालकनी है।)
- II. Some houses in the colony have a roof.
(कॉलोनी के कुछ घरों में छत है।)
- III. No house in the colony has a lift.
(कॉलोनी के किसी घर में लिफ्ट नहीं है।)

Based only on the above information, which of the following statements **must** be true?

(ऊपर दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में से कौन-सा सत्य है बताएं-)

- a) There are some houses which have a roof, a balcony but no lift. (कुछ घर ऐसे हैं जिनमें छत है, एक बालकनी है पर लिफ्ट नहीं है।)

- b) Some houses with roofs have lifts. (कुछ छत वाले घरों में लिफ्ट है।)
- c) Some houses with balconies have lifts. (कुछ बालकनी वाले घरों में लिफ्ट है।)
- d) Some houses with roofs do not have a balcony. (कुछ छत वाले घरों में बालकनी नहीं है।)

In a meeting, four individuals A, B, C, D have been seated according to the following arrangement.

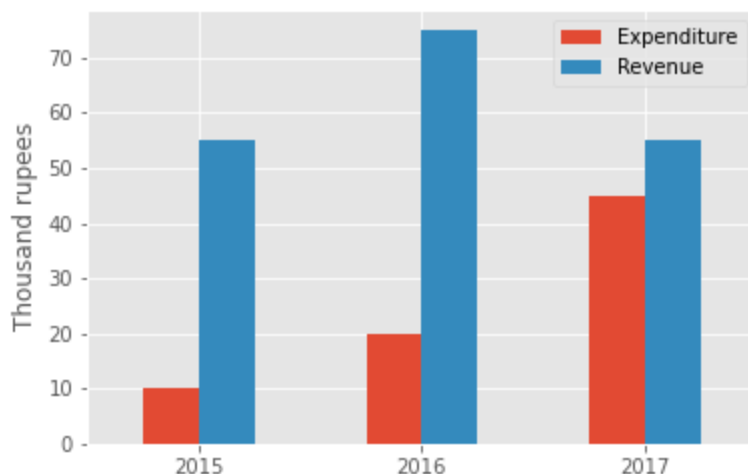
(एक मीटिंग में 4 व्यक्ति A, B, C, और D निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था में बैठे हैं-)

- I. A is not occupying either extreme right or extreme left chairs.
(A दाहिने या बाएँ ओर के सिरे पर नहीं बैठा है)
- II. C is not occupying either extreme right or extreme left chairs.
(C दाहिने या बाएँ ओर के सिरे पर नहीं बैठा है)
- III. D is seated to the left of C.
(D, C के बाईं ओर बैठा है)
- IV. C and B are not seated together.
(C और B साथ नहीं बैठे हैं)

Which of the following statements is true.

(उपरोक्तके सन्दर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सत्य है?)

- a) C is sitting between D and A. (C, D और A के मध्य बैठा है)
- b) C is sitting between A and B. (C, A और B के मध्य बैठा है)
- c) B is sitting between A and D. (B, A और D के मध्य बैठा है)
- d) B is sitting between C and A. (B, C और A के मध्य बैठा है)



The graph given above shows the revenue and expenditure data of a particular firm for three consecutive years.

(उपर दिया गया ग्राफ़ एक फ़र्म के तीन वर्षों की प्राप्ति तथा खर्चों को दिखलाता है।)

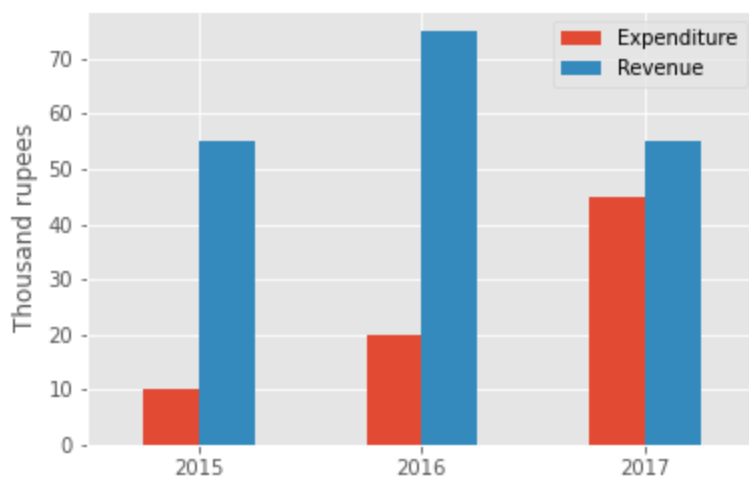
(Revenue = प्राप्ति, Expenditure = खर्च)

Which of the statements is true about the profit of the firm?

(profit = revenue - expenditure)

इस ग्राफ़ के आधार पर फ़र्म के लाभ के सन्दर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सत्य है?)
(लाभ=प्राप्ति-खर्च)

- a) Profit increased in 2016, then declined in 2017. (लाभ 2016 में बढ़ा है, तथा 2017 में घटा है)
- b) Profit decreased in 2016, then increased in 2017. (लाभ 2016 में घटा है, तथा 2017 में बढ़ा है)
- c) Profit increased both in 2016 and 2017. (लाभ 2016 तथा 2017 दोनों में बढ़ा है)
- d) There is insufficient information in the graph to answer this question. (ग्राफ़ में दी गई जानकारी उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है)



Based on the graph given above, between 2016 and 2017 expenditure increased by
(ऊपर दिए गए ग्राफ़ के आधार पर, 2016 और 2017 के बीच में व्यय कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ा है?)

- a) More than 100%. (100% से अधिक)
- b) Less than 100%. (100% से कम)
- c) Exactly 100%. (100%)
- d) Can't say. (कह नहीं सकते)



The graph shows the numbers of food orders delivered by different restaurants (A, B, C, D, E, F and G) in a week.

(ऊपर दिया गया ग्राफ़ एक सप्ताह में विभिन्न रेस्तरां (A, B, C, D, E, F and G) द्वारा प्राप्त ऑर्डर की संख्या दिखाता है।)

Find the ratio of the number of orders delivered by Restaurant B to the number of orders delivered by Restaurant A based on the information provided in the graph?

(ग्राफ़ में दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर रेस्तरां B द्वारा प्राप्त ऑर्डर की संख्या का रेस्तरां A द्वारा प्राप्त ऑर्डर की संख्या से अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?)

- a) 2:3
- b) 1:3
- c) 3:1
- d) 3:2

How many more orders will Restaurant D have to deliver to equal the orders delivered by Restaurant G?

(रेस्तरां D को रेस्तरां G द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए ऑर्डर की बराबरी करने के लिए कितने और ऑर्डर लेने होंगे?)

- a) 20
- b) 40
- c) 30
- d) 10

Which of the given statements is true?

(नीचे दिए गए कथनों में से कौन-सा सत्य है?)

- a) The maximum number of orders were delivered by restaurant G. (रेस्तरां G द्वारा अधिकतम संख्या में ऑर्डर प्राप्त किए गए।)

- b) The difference between the number of orders delivered by Restaurant A and Restaurant D was 40. (रेस्तरां A और रेस्तरां D द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए ऑर्डर की संख्या के बीच का अन्तर था 40।)
- c) The number of orders delivered by Restaurant D was twice the number of orders delivered by Restaurant B. (रेस्तरां D द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए आर्डर की संख्या रेस्तरां B द्वारा प्राप्त आर्डर की संख्या से दुगुनी थी।)
- d) The number of orders delivered by Restaurant C was more than the number of orders delivered by Restaurant G. (रेस्तरां C द्वारा प्राप्त आर्डर की संख्या रेस्तरां G द्वारा प्राप्त आर्डर की संख्या से अधिक थी।)

Part II (A) - Contextual writing

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions following it.
(नीचे दिए गए पैराग्राफ को ध्यान से पढ़ें और उसके आधार पर पूछे गए सवाल का जवाब दें।)

"Chandru leaned his bicycle against the wall, and went in through the open gate, walking on his toes. He tried to pull the buffalo by the horns but the animal impudently ignored him. Then he picked up a stone and flung it at the animal from behind. The buffalo now took off at a gallop, knocking down the flower pots and streaking through the gate in a flash. Another moment and Chandru would have made it too, but as luck would have it he found himself in the grip of a policeman who was supposed to have guarded the place all the time but had failed to do so."
(चन्द्रू ने अपनी साइकिल को दीवार से टिका दिया और खुले गेट से अपने पैर के पंजों पर चलता हुआ अन्दर चल गया। उसने भैंस को सींगों से खींचने की कोशिश की लेकिन भैंस उस से मस नहीं हुई। फिर उसने एक पत्थर उठाया और पीछे से भैंस पर फेंका। भैंस फूलों के गमलों को गिराते हुए एक झटके में फाटक से टकराते हुए सरपट दौड़ी। कुछ पलों बाद चन्द्रू भी वहाँ से चल देता। लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश उसने खुद को एक पुलिसकर्मी की पकड़ में पाया। उस पुलिसकर्मी को उस जगह की हर समय रखवाली करनी थी, लेकिन वह ऐसा करने में असफल रहा था।)
(Ashokamitran. The Eighteenth Parallel. Translated by Gomathi Narayanan. Orient Blackswan, 2013.)

Question (सवाल)

- 1) Describe a similar experience from your life in 150-200 words. It could be the strangest or most troublesome hurdle you have faced. How did you tackle that situation? What made it memorable for you? How did you feel?
(आपकी जिन्दगी में हुए एक ऐसे ही अनुभव को अपने 150-200 शब्दों में लिखें। यह आपके जीवन की सबसे अजीब या सबसे ज़्यादा परेशानी पैदा करने वाली घटना हो सकती है। आपने ऐसी स्थिति का सामना कैसे किया? उसमें ऐसा क्या था जिसने इसे आपके लिए यादगार बना दिया? उस समय आपने कैसा अनुभव किया?)

Part II (B) - Analytical writing

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions following it.
(नीचे दिए गए पैराग्राफ को ध्यान से पढ़ें और उसके आधार पर पूछे गए सवाल का जवाब दें।)

It is widely accepted that each person has to contribute if we are to become an environmentally sustainable society. However, arguments have also been made that a single plastic cover that one replaces with a cloth grocery bag is meaningless in the larger scheme of things. Supporters of the latter view contend that the responsibility of environmental protection should rest with large-scale polluters,

especially industries. Such sources of pollution which leave a greater carbon footprint can only be controlled by stringent international laws. Therefore, it is imperative that we see a coordinated effort by the nations of the world to cooperate on a sustainable future for all.

(यह व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया जाता है कि यदि हमें पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से एक स्थायी समाज बनना है तो प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को योगदान देना होगा। हालाँकि, तर्क यह भी दिया गया है कि एक प्लास्टिक थैली को किराने के लिए इस्तेमाल होने वाली कपड़े की थैली से बदल देना इस सन्दर्भ में बनने वाली बड़ी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अर्थहीन है। दूसरे दृष्टिकोण के समर्थकों का तर्क है कि पर्यावरण संरक्षण की ज़िम्मेदारी बड़े पैमाने पर प्रदूषकों, विशेष रूप से उद्योगों की होनी चाहिए। प्रदूषण के ऐसे स्रोत जो अधिक कार्बन फुटप्रिन्ट छोड़ते हैं, उन्हें कड़े अन्तराष्ट्रीय कानूनों द्वारा ही नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है। इसलिए, यह आवश्यक है कि दुनिया के विभिन्न देश सभी के लिए एक स्थायी भविष्य पर सहयोग करने के लिए एक समन्वित प्रयास करें।)

Questions (सवाल)

- 2) In one sentence, write the conclusion of the passage above.
(एक वाक्य में उपरोक्त पैराग्राफ का निष्कर्ष निकालें।)
- 3) Do you agree or disagree with this conclusion? Write 150-200 words giving reasons for your agreement or disagreement.
(आप इस निष्कर्ष से क्यों सहमत या असहमत हैं? 150-200 शब्दों में अपनी सहमति या असहमति के लिए कारण बताएँ।)