

Directions for questions 1 – 7: Read the passage and answer the following questions.

PASSAGE – I

Though the last twenty-five years have seen China dazzle the world with its excellent economic performance it has shied away from playing the kind of active role in international affairs that would seem commensurate with its economic weight. This is because traditionally China's politics have been defined by the need for economic development above all else. In the past China's authorities have tended to downplay the country's international clout, choosing to stress instead its development country status and limited military capabilities. Such modest rhetoric was intended to allay the fears that China's rise was causing across its immediate neighborhood. That Beijing is finally acknowledging its status as a major player in the international system is evidenced by the fact that the president has formally developed a theory of international relations; the concept of harmonious world. The concept, encompassing broad notions of multilateralism, prosperity for all through common development and tolerance for diversity has left world opinion perplexed. These are commendable objectives but the theory is short on specifics regarding the means to achieve them.

China's recent willingness to be a more active player internationally stems from complex factors. The country's economic strength – having acquired the largest foreign exchange reserves in the world – is undeniable and reports favour it to be the largest economy in the next quarter of a century. For sustained double digit economic growth China thus has no choice but to become more active internationally. Moreover as a major proportion of the oil and other natural resources that China needs to feed its growing economy are imported Beijing has to aggressively woo the countries rich in energy resources, which also represent emerging markets for Chinese products. To ensure a stable security environment within the region and thus facilitate economic growth China played an active role in facilitating negotiations with North Korea. Destabilization of a potential flashpoint like the Korean peninsula would lead to a flood of refugees crossing the border, interrupting careful plans economic rejuvenation of China's North – East. China's growing influence has caused a shift in the geopolitical status quo and its influence is beginning to replace that of the United States and European powers in Africa. China's new diplomacy though has had its share of critics who have expressed their unease at China's military modernization programme and its willingness to deal with regimes widely condemned as corrupt and oppressive. Despite this when the Africa was in need of aid and infrastructure or the US needed help in negotiating with Korea they turned to China. By taking a lead in a variety of international and regional forums, initiating bilateral and military exchange and dispensing aid and technical assistance in parts of the world where traditional powers are cautious to tread China has signaled that its days of sitting on the sidelines content to let other shape world affairs are emphatically over.

1. What has been the fallout of China's increased participation in world affairs?
 - (1) International scrutiny of its economic policies
 - (2) Growth of corruption among its politicians
 - (3) Its influence and prestige grow substantially.
 - (4) Its growth rate has stabilized
 - (5) None of these

2. Why has China traditionally been a passive spectator in global affairs?
- (1) To safeguard its oil resources
 - (2) To conceal its economic predicament
 - (3) Economic dominance of the US
 - (4) To maintain security in its vicinity
 - (5) To focus on domestic economic growth
3. Which of the following best describes China's international status?
- (1) Cause of insecurity among developing nations
 - (2) Largest economy in the world
 - (3) Largest donor of aid to developing countries
 - (4) Pioneer of implementing a "harmonious world" philosophy
 - (5) None of these
4. The main purpose behind Beijing's intervention in North Korea is to –
- (1) Ensure that the US acknowledges China's growing military influence
 - (2) Prevent any hindrances to its domestic economic development programmes
 - (3) Protect its financial investment in neighbouring countries
 - (4) Provide humanitarian assistance to one of its strongest allies Korea
 - (5) None of these
5. Which of the following CANNOT be said about China's international relations theory?
- (1) The theory is ambiguous in nature
 - (2) The theory reflects China's realization that it occupies a vital place in global affairs
 - (3) It promotes the concept of common development for all nations
 - (4) It is a theory which explains China's sustained growth rate
 - (5) It emphasizes achieving prosperity through universal development.
6. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?
- (1) China's current political standing internationally is disproportionate to its financial strength
 - (2) China is a reluctant participant in military dialogues
 - (3) The harmonious world theory is the only utilitarian remedy to the current challenges facing the world
 - (4) The US has recognized and acknowledged China's growing international reputation.
 - (5) China has stopped dealing with corrupt countries because of international pressure
7. Which of the following is an outcome of Beijing's role in Africa?
- (1) America's influence in the region has reduced
 - (2) Instability in the region
 - (3) The amount of aid from Europe and other countries has doubled
 - (4) The balance of power in Africa has shifted in favour of Europe over the US
 - (5) None of these

Directions for questions 8 – 20: Read the passage and answer the following questions.

PASSAGE – II

In the debates following the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women observed a few days ago, some critical issues have come to the fore. Is it time to advocate for a completely separate apparatus of courts, law enforcement mechanisms and laws for women? What are the strengths and limits of such a proposal? The issue of separate courts for women or family disputes has been a subject of debate for many years. A number of states have already set up special courts for women, including Maharashtra, with proposals pending in Karnataka and Delhi. These courts have taken on different incarnations at the state level with the Maharashtra courts designated as family courts to deal with family disputes and matrimonial matters; the Delhi courts are intended to deal exclusively with rape cases. However, the idea behind the special courts is to deal speedily with atrocities against women.

In 2006, a Bill to set up special courts for women was introduced in the Lok Sabha. The courts are intended to deal primarily with offences of rape, criminal assault, mental injury and sexual harassment against women. The courts are to be presided over by a chief judge, with additional judges appointed depending on the requirement in specific cases, and at least half of the judges' posts are to be reserved for women.

The idea behind these special courts is that they will provide speedy justice to women and be women-friendly as well. These courts are also intended to provide a more private space for women, especially to rape victims who are frequently traumatized by the trial process that currently exists.

The idea of separate women police cells has also been mooted from time to time. The centre has been advising state governments regarding to steps that need to be taken, especially at the level of law enforcement, to afford greater protection to women and in particular to prevent crimes against them. These advisories include gender sensitization of the police, adopting appropriate measures for swift and effective punishment to public servants found guilty of custodial violence against women, minimizing delays in investigations of murder, rape and torture of women and setting up 'crimes against women cells' in districts where **they** do not exist.

The National Commission for Women has also undertaken visits to various states to review the status of women and conduct its own investigations in certain cases of serious incidents of crime against women. The Commission's findings indicate that the level of sensitivity and care with which crimes against women are handled is **woefully** inadequate. It has also observed that the filling of FIRs even in **acutely** abusive or violent cases continues to be a problem. The setting up of women police cells is one of the ways in which to alleviate these problems.

While proposals for separate courts, police cells and specific laws for women are demands that women themselves are making, there is a need to be alternative to the ways in which such initiatives might actually **boomerang**. Addressing women's issues of violence in a separate court structure could **sequester** women's issues into a dark corner, where reports of violence and abuse become **muted**. The role of the media in bringing the spotlight to bear on issues of violence has been crucial.

8. Which of the following was/were the points of debate that followed the celebration of International Day for Elimination of Violence against Women?

- (A) Propriety of setting up separate courts for dealing with matters related to atrocities against women
- (B) Whether there should be a separate women police cell
- (C) Whether there should be a separate set of laws devised exclusively to deal with problem related to women.

- (1) A and (B) only
- (2) B and C only
- (3) A and C only
- (4) All are three
- (5) None of these

Directions for questions 16 – 18: Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

16. **apparatus**
(1) premises (2) machinery (3) stationery (4) functions (5) regulations
17. **acutely**
(1) highly (2) intentionally (3) primarily (4) mechanically (5) legally
18. **muted**
(1) negligible (2) nullified (3) subdued (4) neutralized (5) empathetic

Directions for questions 19 – 20: Choose the word which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

19. **sequester**
(1) confiscate (2) hide (3) capture (4) impound (5) restore
20. **woefully**
(1) dolefully (2) rudely (3) significantly (4) cheerfully (5) mercilessly

Directions for questions 21 – 30: In each question below, a sentence is given with a part of it printed in bold type. That part may contain a grammatical error. Each sentence is followed by phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4). Find out which phrase should replace the phrase given in bold to correct the error, if there is any, and to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required, mark (5) as the answer.

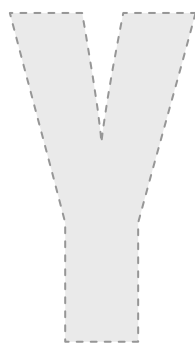
21. Many public servants can become **untrustworthy and corruption**.
(1) untrustful and corruption (2) untrusting and corruption
(3) untrusting and corruptive (4) untrustworthy and corrupt
(5) No correction required
22. **Systematic and carefully** analyses of spoken languages must be done by scholars.
(1) Systematic and careful (2) Systematically and careful
(3) Systematically and carefully (4) System of carefully
(5) No correction required
23. The descriptions of the plight of the miserables **were very touching**.
(1) was very touching (2) were very touchy
(3) had very touching (4) had been very touchy
(5) No correction required
24. **Mere being equipped by** moral programming does not mean we practice moral behaviour.
(1) Mere being equipped with (2) Merely being equipped with
(3) Mere equipping by (4) Merely being equipped for
(5) No correction required

25. His works of art **rank high in the appraisal for** competent critics.
- (1) are high rank in the appraisal for (2) are ranking high with the appraisal of
(3) rank high in the appraisal of (4) rank high by the appraisal of
(5) No correction required
26. **As years rolled by**, his name and fame spread all through the country.
- (1) When years rolled by (2) When years rolled through
(3) As years rolled upon (4) After years rolled by
(5) No correction required
27. Blessed with much intelligence, he **saw very few meanings** in religious rites that are performed as mere rituals.
- (1) observes very few meanings (2) saw quite a few meanings
(3) looked for very few meanings (4) saw little meaning
(5) No correction required
28. He **was devoted his time meticulously** for the good of his people.
- (1) was meticulous to be devoted his time (2) devoted his time meticulously
(3) was meticulous in his time to devote (4) had been devoted his time meticulously
(5) No correction required
29. Many problems that India **faces today are wrought with** the potential for destroying her very integrity as a nation.
- (1) has faced everyday are wrought with (2) faces today are wrought by
(3) faced these days have wrought with (4) faces today have wrought with
(5) No correction required
30. Newton states that he could not have made his discoveries **his predecessors had not shown** him the right path.
- (1) if his predecessors were not shown (2) had his predecessors not been shown
(3) had his predecessors not shown (4) if his predecessors had not been shown
(5) No correction required

Directions for questions 31 – 40: In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

The warning against carbon emissions, which is ___(31)___ the Earth, just got more urgent. The UN Human Development Report said on Tuesday that ___(32)___ the global community agreed to ___(33)___ emissions by half by 2050, the world would face huge economic setbacks and also ecological ___(34)___. "We are on the ___(35)___ of seeing human development ___(36)___ for the first time in 30 years," Kevin Watkins, the author of the report was ___(37)___ as saying. The report said the poor nations would be hit the ___(38)___ as they are the least ___(39)___ to face nature's ___(40)___, manifest in devastating storms and droughts.

31. (1) depriving (2) entangling (3) warming (4) blackening (5) harassing
32. (1) if (2) because (3) notwithstanding (4) without (5) unless
33. (1) cut (2) aggravate (3) enhance (4) diminish (5) eradicate
34. (1) balances (2) atmosphere (3) concerns (4) catastrophes (5) anxieties
35. (1) step (2) verge (3) top (4) extreme (5) enshrinement
36. (1) shaping (2) nurturing (3) extent (4) reverse (5) annihilation
37. (1) quoted (2) observed (3) found (4) interrogated (5) defined
38. (1) best (2) largest (3) hardest (4) least (5) strongest
39. (1) worried (2) engaged (3) willful (4) struggled (5) equipped
40. (1) boon (2) fury (3) blessing (4) deadline (5) encroachment



ANSWERS

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| 1. (2) | 2. (5) | 3. (5) | 4. (2) | 5. (4) | 6. (4) | 7. (1) | 8. (4) |
| 9. (3) | 10. (2) | 11. (1) | 12. (5) | 13. (4) | 14. (4) | 15. (1) | 16. (2) |
| 17. (1) | 18. (3) | 19. (5) | 20. (4) | 21. (4) | 22. (1) | 23. (5) | 24. (2) |
| 25. (3) | 26. (5) | 27. (4) | 28. (2) | 29. (5) | 30. (3) | 31. (3) | 32. (5) |
| 33. (1) | 34. (4) | 35. (2) | 36. (4) | 37. (1) | 38. (3) | 39. (5) | 40. (2) |

