

Paragraph1

A dictionary definition of the term political might read something like, "of or concerned with government, political parties, or politicians." Such a definition is not precisely wrong, but rather is outdated and falls short by not accounting for what Nancy Fraser calls "the shift from a repressive model of domination to a hegemonic one." If at some point we believed governments to operate exclusively through law and the threat and enforcement of concrete punishment, such as imprisonment, monetary penalties, etc., and called this and all that directly influenced it "politics," we have now acknowledged the role of hegemony, which legitimizes law and supports the exercise of power. This is significant because, under the first definition, the only cultural products that can be said to be political must explicitly address issues of political partisanship or governance, while under the second definition, all cultural objects can be traced to a certain ideology-in accordance, negotiation, or opposition to hegemony-and therefore be political. But we do not feel that we are discussing politics or viewing politics all the time, even if we are, according to our definition of "the political." This is because even if all subject matter is(at least potentially) political, not all talk is so. When conducting her study on political talk, Nina Eliasoph focused not as much on what people talked about, but rather on how exactly they talked about things: "whether speakers ever assume that what they say matters for someone other than themselves, ever assume that they are speaking in front of a wider backdrop." She cited Hanna Pitkin in concluding that "public-spirited conversation happens when citizens speak in terms of 'justice'." To use an example from the theatre, then, we can say that when a director decides to frame her production of *A Streetcar Named Desire* as the story of a woman who is losing her mind and does not get along with her aggressive brother-in-law, she is actively depoliticizing the story, whereas she is actively politicizing it if she decides to frame the narrative as one example of the devastating effects of an old bourgeois morality, a changing economic system and the social valuing of an abusive model of masculinity.

1. The second paragraph of the passage serves to
 - A. offer an alternative to the definitions previously presented
 - B. discuss a revision of the definitions previously presented
 - C. delineate the distinction between the definitions previously presented
 - D. delineate an exception to the definitions previously presented
2. The author cites *A Streetcar Named Desire* in order to
 - A. provide a counterpoint to the thesis of the passage
 - B. illustrate an aspect of the subject under discussion

- C. advocate politicizing a work of art
 - D. illustrate the universality of politics
3. All of the following provide examples of the hegemonic model of domination EXCEPT:
- A. a penitentiary sentence for assault
 - B. a summary execution for treason
 - C. a large fine for insider trading
 - D. a successful military coup
4. According to a theory presented in the passage, a person is engaging in public interest conversation if that person discusses which of the following?
- A. justice
 - B. theatre
 - C. sexism
 - D. economics
5. In the context in which it appears, “masculinity” most nearly means:
- A. Having characteristics that are traditionally thought to be typical of or suitable for men.
 - B. Having characteristics that are traditionally thought to be typical of or suitable to female.
 - C. Having characteristics that are traditionally thought to be typical of or suitable for brother-in-law.
 - D. Having characteristics that are traditionally thought to be typical of or suitable for kids.

Paragraph2

Insomnia is the most common sleeping disorder stemming from today's unhealthy lifestyle. It occurs when we have trouble falling asleep, even though, we had the opportunity to get a full night's sleep. It includes wide range of sleeping disorders from lack of quality of sleep to lack of quantity of sleep. It is of three types - transient, acute and chronic. **Transient** insomnia occurs when symptoms last from a few days to few weeks. **Acute** insomnia is also called short-term insomnia and it persists for several weeks, whereas **chronic** one lasts for several months.

Sometimes everyone has occasional night of poor sleep. In many cases, this is due to staying up too late or waking up too early. It does not mean somebody has insomnia. Insomnia is more common in groups such as older adults, women, people under stress and people with mental health problems.

Doctors do not need any tests to treat most insomnia patients. A sleep specialist may give them a written test to analyse their mental and emotional well-being. The specialist may need to test their blood in the lab if he suspects that they have a medical problem. They would need an overnight sleep study only if the doctor suspects that they may have sleep apnoea or another sleep disorder.

6. According to the passage, insomnia occurs _____
- A. due to the lack of full night's sleep
 - B. when one is unable to fall asleep



- C. in the night only
D. due to the lack of opportunity to sleep
7. According to the passage, insomnia includes disorders
A. ranging up to a few days of erratic sleep
B. diagnosed with the help of special tests in a laboratory
C. of lack of quality and lack of quantity of sleep
D. that are not treated using sleeping pills
8. "Insomnia is the most common sleeping disorder stemming from today's unhealthy lifestyle" means
A. insomnia occurs only due to unhealthy lifestyles that have become popular now
B. unhealthy lifestyles did not exist earlier and insomnia is new
C. unhealthy lifestyles are responsible for many disorders including insomnia
D. insomnia affects only those who do not follow a healthy lifestyle
9. The primary purpose of the writer in writing this passage is
A. to inform people about the consequences of an unhealthy lifestyle
B. to evaluate the effects of diseases like insomnia
C. to explore the measures taken by medical professionals to curb insomnia
D. to inform the readers about the sleeping disorder insomnia
10. The word 'transient' as used in the passage means____
A. acute B. severe
C. transferable D. temporary

Paragraph 3

Most of the declarations of the fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 have **faded** from memory. But the linkage made there between women's rights and poverty and the assumption that discrimination actually impedes progress has survived.

Since then the promotion of equal rights has become a central economic priority for international aid agencies. The world Bank has declared the enfranchisement of women the single most important issues for effective development. A sweeping statement, perhaps, but since 1805 the bank has lent billions of dollars on programmes that encourage girl's education, better maternal health and on micro-credit initiatives that funnel money directly into the hands of women. This is a substantial sum dedicated to women. If not, most developing countries, women produce more food than men and bear primary responsibility for feeding, sheltering and educating the young. But lack of education coupled with social customs which treat women as second - class citizens restrict their participation in the economy.

The figures are starting. Globally those women who do work are concentrated at the bottom end of the labour market and receive helps women catch up with men should be welcome on grounds of equity alone. But fairer treatment of women is also one of the most effective ways to improve an economy's efficiency

as well. It is widely recognised educating more women in developing countries and specifically making education available to men and women equally, is likely to raise the productive potential of an economy significantly. As education levels rise, so do household incomes.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, for instance, 70% of young children, whose mothers have secondary education receive their vaccinations, as opposed to just 30% of those, whose mothers have no formal schooling at all. A cross-country analysis concluded that gains in women's education made the single largest contribution to declines in malnutrition in 13 countries between 1970 and 1995. Some researchers reckon that, if female farmers in places like Cameroon or Kenya were afforded the same schooling and other opportunities as male farmers, crop yields would rise quite hefty.

One economic analysis estimates that, if countries in South Asia, Africa and the Middle-East had closed the gender gap in schooling at the same rate as East Asia after 1960, income per head could have grown substantially over the actual growth rates achieved. But one country's gender bias is another's ancient tradition, entrenched in laws and institutions. Some South American countries, like Bolivia and Guatemala restrict wife's employment outside the home, in South African nations like Botswana, women have no independent right to manage of own land but now girls are offered stipends for secondary education, a long standing programme now bolstered by multilateral aid.

Elsewhere in Africa in Ghana, peripatetic bankers act as lenders and financial advisors, often helping women as particular to set-up small businesses. Part of the rationale for micro-finance (small loans) that caters to women is that some studies have shown women tend to spend money more prudently on vital goods and services that benefit families, men often squander it. This finding may seem implausible to many men. Not many women would be surprised.

11. Which of the following best describes the author's opinion regarding international aid efforts?
- A. These have been ineffective on account of rampant corruption in aided countries.
 - B. Aid will soon dry up as donors are facing economic troubles of their own.
 - C. Aid should be withdrawn from countries which do not promote equal opportunities.
 - D. These are generous, but effectiveness is hampered by prevailing local factors.
12. Which of the following is/are a hindrance(s) in the economic development of the countries mentioned in the passage?
- (I) Time-honoured traditions in these countries
 - (II) Women's limited access to education
 - (III) Population explosion in the 1960s
- A. Only (I)
 - B. Only (II) and (III)
 - C. Only (I) and (II)



- D. All (I), (II) and (III)
13. Which of the following is an appropriate title for the passage?
- Enabling Asia – The Long Road Ahead
 - Catching Lip with Africa
 - Raising Children in the 21st Century
 - Gender Fairness Equals Economic Development
14. What do the statistics in the passage indicate?
- The female infanticide rate in African countries has dropped significantly
 - Material health and life expectancy of women has improved since 1995
 - Education of mothers has improved health and immunisation in Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Much of the World Bank aid for health has been utilised effectively
15. Choose the word/group of words which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'Faded' given in bold as used in the passage?
- Tainted
 - Disappeared
 - Darkened
 - Dropped

Paragraph 4

Four subjects can be relied upon for abiding public interest: crime, love, money and food. Only the last of these is fundamental and universal. Crime is a minority interest, even in the worst regulated societies. It is possible to imagine an economy without money, and reproduction without love, but not life without food. Food, moreover, has a good claim to be considered the world's most important subject. It is what matters to most people for most of the time.

Yet, food history remains relatively unappreciated. Most academic institutions still neglect it. Many of the best contributions to its study are made by amateurs or antiquarians. There is no consensus about how to approach it. For some people, it is all about nutrition and malnutrition, sustenance and sickness: for others, less anxious to avoid condemnation for frivolity, it is essentially about cuisine. Economic historians see food as a commodity to be produced and traded. When it gets to the stage of being eaten, they lose interest. For social historians, diet is an index of differentiation and changing class relations. Cultural historians are increasingly interested in how food nourishes societies as well as individual bodies - how it feeds identities, defines groups. In political history, food is the stuff of tributary relationships and its distribution and management are at the heart of power. The small but gallant and growing band of environmental historians see food as linkage in the chain of being: the substance of the ecosystems which human beings strive to dominate. Our most intimate contact with the natural environment occurs when we eat it. Food is a subject of pleasure and peril.

16. To lay persons, those who are not of special-interest groups, food is a subject of interest in some of the following aspects. Identify these aspects.
- (1) It is something that can be the object of appreciation.
 - (2) It is something that can generate anxiety of different levels.

- (3) It is something that is to be considered with seriousness.
(4) It is something that is related to physical wellbeing.
- A. (1), (2) and (3) B. (2), (3) and (4)
C. (1), (3) and (4) D. (1), (2) and (4)
17. Which of the following statements apply to those who are interested in cuisine?
(1) They are not hesitant to let others know of their interest.
(2) They are not unduly perturbed by the thought that they may not be appreciated.
(3) They are not as interested in any of the other aspects related to food.
(4) They are not concerned about the hungry, the undernourished, and the sick.
A. (1), (2) and (3) B. (2), (3) and (4)
C. (1), (3) and (4) D. (1), (2) and (4)
18. Who, among the following, are all those who see food as an indicator of distinctions between people?
A. Political historians, Cultural historians.
B. Political historians, Cultural historians, Social historians.
C. Cultural historians, Social historians.
D. Social historians, Economic historians, Cultural historians
19. From the reference made to economic historians we understand that, when it comes to food, they focus on
A. end-use, yield and exchange.
B. yield, exchange and distribution.
C. exchange, distribution and end-use.
D. distribution, end-use and yield.
20. In the context, the phrase "tributary relationship" is used to mean:
A. one where bodies provide each other collaborative support.
B. one where bodies co-operate with each other by pooling their resources.
C. one where bodies draw support and sustenance from the strong.
D. one where bodies are in allegiance to the strong.

Paragraph 5

In the language of science, the word "law" describes an analytical statement. It gives us a formula that tells us what things will do. For example, Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation tells us that "Every point mass attracts every single point mass by a force pointing along the line intersecting both points. The force is directly proportional to the product of the two masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the point masses." That formula will let us calculate the gravitational pull between the Earth and the object you drop, between the Sun and Mars, or between me and a bowl of ice cream. While the law tells us quite a bit about what happens, notice that it does not tell us anything about WHY it happens. That is what theories are for. In the language of science, the word "theory" is used to describe an explanation of why



and how things happen. For gravity, we use Einstein's Theory of General Relativity to explain why things fall. A theory starts as one or more hypotheses, untested ideas about why something happens. For example, I may propose a hypothesis that the object that you release falls because it is pulled by the Earth's magnetic field. Once we start testing, it will not take long to find out that my hypothesis is not supported by the evidence. Non-magnetic objects fall at the same rate as magnetic objects. Because it is not supported by the evidence, my hypothesis does not gain the status of being a theory. To become a scientific theory, an idea must be thoroughly tested, and must be an accurate and a predictive description of the natural world.

21. Scientifically speaking, a 'law' refers to
 - A. a set of statements about a procedure
 - B. a pre-condition for carrying out experiments
 - C. a statement predicting the behaviour of things
 - D. a hypothesis about an outcome
22. According to the passage, the Law of Universal Gravitation can be used to
 - A. manage the gravitational pull that Earth exerts on the objects
 - B. formulate a theory
 - C. measure the strength of the gravitational pull of various objects.
 - D. know the reason behind the phenomena
23. A scientific law cannot be used to
 - A. specify the outcome
 - B. explain the reason
 - C. approximate a future event
 - D. modify the reason
24. A hypothesis cannot become a theory, if it is
 - A. not popular enough
 - B. unable to impress the scientific community
 - C. not backed by a proof
 - D. not certified by the government
25. The word 'predictive' as used in the passage means
 - A. scientific
 - B. anticipatory
 - C. proportional
 - D. analytical