



پوهنتون کاردان
KARDAN UNIVERSITY

MASTERS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

(ENTRY TEST QUESTION PAPER)

Please do not write on this questionnaire!

KABUL

SECTION I: Afghanistan

64 Marks - 25 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Questions 1-32 relate to Afghanistan. Please read each question carefully and select the most correct option.

1. **Which of the following persons is currently Afghanistan's National Security Adviser?**
 - a. Dr. Hamdullah Mohib
 - b. Atiqullah Nawsher
 - c. Yasin Zia
 - d. General Siraj
2. **Which of the following is the current acting defence minister of Afghanistan?**
 - a. Abdul Rahim Wardak
 - b. Assadullah Khalid
 - c. Tariq Shah Bahramee
 - d. Abdullah Habibi
3. **Which of the following countries played a significant role in Afghanistan Peace Agreement signed between USA and Taliban?**
 - a. Saudi Arabia
 - b. UAE
 - c. Qatar
 - d. Egypt
4. **Who is the current leader of the Afghan Taliban?**
 - a. Mulla Mansoor
 - b. Mulla Haibatullah
 - c. Mulla Omar
 - d. Mulla Dadullah
5. **What type of government did President Ghani and Dr. Abdullah agree to make in May, 2020?**
 - a. National Unity Government
 - b. National Partnership Government
 - c. Interim Government
 - d. Transitional Government
6. **What is the vision of President Ghani about Afghanistan?**
 - a. To make Afghanistan an exporting economy and economic hub
 - b. To make Afghanistan an importing economy
 - c. To make Afghanistan Asian tiger
 - d. To make Afghanistan center of imports
7. **Why was the National Unity Government (NUG) formed in Afghanistan in 2014?**
 - a. To strengthen democracy
 - b. To avoid armed conflict between rival election groups
 - c. To strengthen a group
 - d. To strengthen legitimacy of the government
8. **Who became head of the Revolutionary Council and Leader of Afghanistan after 1979 coup?**
 - a. Hafeezullah Amin
 - b. Babrak Karmal
 - c. Noor M. Taraki
 - d. Najibullah
9. **Who is Chairman of the High Council for National Reconciliation?**
 - a. Ustad Khalili
 - b. Mr. Hanif Atmar
 - c. Mr. Abdullah Abdullah
 - d. Ms. Habiba Saurabi

10. **What is Wazir Akbar Khan famous for?**
 - a. leading the Afghan uprising in the first Anglo-Afghan war
 - b. leading the Islamic resistance of Mujahedeen
 - c. leading the emergence of Taliban
 - d. leading the Afghan war of independence
11. **Many invaders came to India through _____ in Afghanistan.**
 - a. Khyber Pass
 - b. Shotorgadan Pass
 - c. Bolan pass
 - d. A&C
12. **Who helped People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan grab power from President Daud Khan?**
 - a. Maoists in Afghanistan
 - b. Junior officers in the army
 - c. Ittihad-e-Islami Afghanistan
 - d. Jamiat-e-Islami Afghanistan
13. **The Agreement in Doha, Qatar for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan was signed between:**
 - a. Afghanistan and the US
 - b. Taliban and the US/NATO Forces
 - c. Taliban and the USA
 - d. None of the Above
14. **What is the reputed character of Malalai famous for?**
 - a. First Anglo-Afghan war
 - b. Maiwand War
 - c. Third Afghan-Anglo war
 - d. None of the above
15. **What do you mean by Reduction in Violence?**
 - a. No violence
 - b. Cease fire between the warring parties
 - c. Cessation of hostilities by the warring parties
 - d. Planned decrease in violence by warring parties
16. **Who is Head of the state in Afghanistan?**
 - a. Chief Executive Officer of Afghanistan
 - b. The President
 - c. Speaker of the Wolesi Jirga
 - d. Speaker of the Senate
17. **Ahmad Shah Abdali changed the name of his tribe to:**
 - a. Abdali
 - b. Durrani
 - c. Achakzai
 - d. Ghilzai
18. **What was the outcome of the second Anglo-Afghan war?**
 - a. Gandumak Treaty
 - b. Durand Treaty
 - c. Rawal Pindi Treaty
 - d. Peshawar Accord
19. **Under which King was a liberal parliament formed?**
 - a. King Habibullah
 - b. King Amanullah Khan
 - c. King Zahir Shah
 - d. None of the above

- 20. What was the third Anglo-Afghan war about?**
- Independence
 - Sovereignty
 - Border dispute
 - None of the above
- 21. What was Afghanistan's status in the WWII?**
- Allied
 - Neutral
 - Partially Allied
 - Partially Neutral
- 22. During the time of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, Afghanistan was**
- A colony of Britain
 - A protectorate of Britain
 - A free sovereign country
 - None of the above
- 23. System of governance in Afghanistan is**
- Federal
 - Unitary
 - Semi-presidential
 - None of the above
- 24. In Afghanistan legislature, the Upper House is called**
- Wolasi Jirga
 - Meshrano Jirga
 - Loya Jirga
 - None of the above
- 25. When was the First Anglo-Afghan War fought?**
- 1890-1900
 - 1839-1842
 - 1921-1947
 - None of the above
- 26. Treaty of Rawalpindi in 1919 ended the _____ war.**
- Third Anglo-Afghan War
 - Second Anglo-Afghan war
 - Anglo Russian War
 - Intra Mujahidin War
- 27. President Ghani made unconditional peace negotiations offer to Taliban for the first time during the _____.**
- Kabul Process
 - Istanbul Process
 - Doha process
 - Astana process
- 28. Which one of the following countries did not recognize the Taliban regime?**
- USA
 - Pakistan
 - Saudi Arabia
 - UAE
- 29. _____ river in Afghanistan joins the Indus in Pakistan.**
- Amu
 - Kunar
 - Harirud
 - Kabul

30. The national sport of Afghanistan is _____.
- Neza-Zani
 - Kabaddi
 - Cricket
 - Buzkashi
31. Russia withdrew from Afghanistan under the _____.
- Islamabad treaty
 - Kabul pact
 - Geneva Accords
 - Moscow Agreement
32. Under the Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan, US/NATO troops will withdraw from Afghanistan in:
- 12 months
 - 13 months
 - 14 months
 - None of the Above

SECTION II: Regional

64 Marks - 25 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Questions 33-64 relate to Regional Affairs. Please read each question carefully and select the most correct option.

-
33. Attacks happened against _____ in Iraq following the death of General Qasim Sulaimani:
- Germany
 - Turkey
 - Russia
 - USA
34. The Syrian conflict started in:
- March 2011
 - December 2012
 - February 2010
 - January 2014
35. Who is the highest authority in Iran?
- President
 - Head of Revolutionary Guards
 - Head of the Parliament
 - Supreme Leader
36. Sri Lanka has handed over the strategic port of _____ to China for a 99 year lease?
- Hambantota
 - Trincomalee Harbour
 - Port of Colombo
 - Port of Galle
37. Which amongst the following is the narrow water way that Iran threatens to close in the event of a war?
- Strait of Malacca
 - Bab-al-Mandab Strait
 - Strait of Hormuz
 - None of the above
38. Amongst the following, who was the Iraqi Militia commander who was killed in an American drone strike alongside General Qassem Soleimani?
- Mahdi-Al-Muhandis
 - Muqtada Al-Sadr
 - Ismail Qaani
 - None of the above

- 39. What is the philosophy of government in Iran called?**
- Wilayat-e-Mujtahid
 - Wilayat-e-Agha
 - Wilayat-e-Faqih
 - Wilayat-e-Ali
- 40. The revolution (2010-2011) in Tunisia was called?**
- Velvet Revolution
 - Melon Revolution
 - Jasmine Revolution
 - None of the above
- 41. The nuclear facility of Iran which is buried deep inside a mountain is called?**
- Natanz
 - Parchin
 - Fordow
 - Busher
- 42. Pakistan's Nuclear program was started under the leadership of?**
- Zia Ul Haq
 - Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
 - Liaqat Ali Khan
 - Pervez Musharraf
- 43. Which of the following individuals is Pakistan's current ISI chief?**
- Naveed Mukhtar
 - Faiz Hameed
 - Asim Munir
 - Rizwan Akhtar
- 44. Which of the following is currently the Pakistan army chief?**
- Pervez Musharraf
 - Ashfaq Parvez Kayani
 - Raheel Sharif
 - Qamar Javed Bajwa
- 45. Which of the following countries in South Asia has witnessed the least number of COVID 19 cases**
- Bhutan
 - Nepal
 - Maldives
 - Sri Lanka
- 46. Which country in South Asia, apart from China and Pakistan, is currently having a border dispute with India**
- Bangladesh
 - Bhutan
 - Sri Lanka
 - Nepal
- 47. Which of the following Arab Gulf princes is considered to be the most powerful ruler in the region**
- Sheikh Hamdan
 - Muhammad Bin Salman
 - Muhammad bin Zayed
 - Sultan bin Mohammad Bin Sultan al-Qasimi
- 48. Which of the following Chinese led economic projects will be passing through Pakistan**
- BRI
 - CPEC
 - OBOR
 - Made in China 2025

49. **Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?**
- Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Nizamuddin
 - Chandigarh
 - None of these
50. **Imam Khomeini came to power in Iran in:**
- Jan. 1978
 - Feb. 1979
 - Dec. 1980
 - None of these
51. **How many countries compose South Asia?**
- 13
 - 8
 - 22
 - 15
52. **which is the smallest country in South Asia?**
- Pakistan
 - Afghanistan
 - India
 - Maldives
53. **Who is the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan?**
- Mr. Sheikh Rasheed
 - Mr. Shah Mahmood Qurishi
 - Mr. Imran Khan
 - Ms. Firdous Ashiq Awan
54. **The idea of SAARC was first presented by:**
- Zia-ul-Haq
 - Zia ur Rehman
 - Rajiv Gandhi
 - None of the above
55. _____ **focus more on Gross National Happiness over Gross Domestic Product.**
- Bangladesh
 - Bhutan
 - Maldives
 - Nepal
56. _____ **has been condemned by the UN for human rights abuse of the Rohingya Muslims.**
- Cambodia
 - Bangladesh
 - Myanmar
 - Thailand
57. **Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan:**
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Allama Muhammad Iqbal
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
 - None of the above
58. **Iraq occupied Kuwait in?**
- July 1989
 - August 1990
 - December 1991
 - None of the above

- 59. Who was A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?**
- Minister of Bangladesh
 - Pakistan's rep in Geneva
 - President of the Republic Of India
 - None of the above
- 60. Turkey falls in:**
- Asia
 - Europe
 - Asia and Europe
 - None of the above
- 61. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was proclaimed on:**
- September 1932
 - September 1933
 - September 1934
 - None of the above
- 62. Recent cause of tussle between the US and Iran was due to:**
- Sanctions
 - Withdrawal from the nuclear deal
 - The Iranian nuclear program
 - None of the above
- 63. Recently, India passed a bill taking away _____ of Kashmir**
- Autonomy
 - Self-Determination
 - Special status of Kashmir in the Indian constitution.
 - All of the above
- 64. The nuclear program of Pakistan was started under**
- Zia ul Haq
 - Zufiqar Ali Bhutto
 - Ayub Khan
 - Benazir Butto

SECTION III: Global

64 Marks - 25 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Questions 65-96 relate to Global Affairs. Please read each question carefully and select the most correct option.

- 65. The contemporary politics is complex than ever before because:**
- States have developed strong institutions
 - Human rights plays an important role
 - The number of actors has extended to non-state actors
 - The number of MNCs have increased
- 66. The foundation of existing International System is laid by:**
- Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494
 - The Peace of Westphalia in 1648
 - The Treaty of Paris in 1783
 - Treaty of Versailles in 1919
- 67. The Bretton Woods agreement...**
- led to a campaign to save the rainforest
 - was a deal between developed nations to keep the Third World in poverty
 - led to the establishment of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).
 - led to the establishment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- 68. Which of the following is the UN agency on health?**
- WHO
 - FAO
 - UNESCO
 - WTO
- 69. Why is reform of the Security Council problematic?**
- Enlarging the permanent membership could impair decision-making
 - None of the existing permanent members are keen to give up their seats
 - It is difficult to make an uncontroversial case for any of the potential new permanent members
 - All of the above
- 70. Which region of Ukraine did Russia annex few years back?**
- Donetsk
 - Donbass
 - Luhansk
 - Crimea
- 71. Who is Presidential candidate in US elections from the democrat party?**
- Donald Trump
 - Bernie Sanders
 - Hillary Clinton
 - Joe Biden
- 72. In the recent India-China dispute, claims of sovereignty have been made by China on a region called.**
- Leh
 - Kargil
 - Neelam Valley
 - Galwan Valley
- 73. Which of the following countries is claimed by China as part of its own territory?**
- Singapore
 - Philippines
 - Vietnam
 - Taiwan
- 74. Brexit refers to**
- Secession of United Kingdom from EU
 - Secession of Belgium from EU
 - Secession of Belarus from EU
 - None of the above
- 75. Which of the following individuals is currently the head of Hezbollah movement in Lebanon?**
- Hassan Nasrallah
 - Abbas al-Musawi
 - Musa al-Sadr
 - Naim Qassem
- 76. Which of the following countries or autonomous regions is home to the Peshmerga fighters**
- Kurdistan
 - Western Sahara
 - Lebanon
 - Iran
- 77. Which of the following Arab countries have diplomatic relations with Israel**
- UAE & Saudi Arabia
 - UAE & Bahrain
 - Egypt & Jordan
 - Egypt & Syria

- 78. Which of the following countries had fought the Six Days War in June 1967?**
- Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Israel
 - Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon
 - Israel, Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Jordan
 - Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan
- 79. Which of the following is a demarcation line, which separates Chinese controlled territory from the Indian controlled territory?**
- LOC
 - Hindenburg Line
 - LAC
 - Radcliffe Line
- 80. When was USSR disintegrated?**
- April, 1990
 - Dec, 1991
 - Jan, 1992
 - None of these
- 81. NATO was formed in:**
- 1948
 - 1949
 - 1950
 - None of these
- 82. Israel was created in:**
- 1947
 - 1948
 - 1949
 - None of these
- 83. The first atom bomb was used in 1945 by:**
- The Germany
 - The USA
 - The USSR
 - None of these
- 84. Non-Permanent members of the Security Council are:**
- 5
 - 7
 - 10
 - None of the above
- 85. Which of these countries Fidel Castro ruled?**
- Brazil
 - Cuba
 - Haiti
 - None of the above
- 86. Theresa May was Britain's _____.**
- Cabinet Minister
 - Prime Minister
 - Chief Minister
 - Minister of Defense
- 87. Which of the US presidents had supported removal of Hosni Mubarak of Egypt in 2011?**
- Bill Clinton
 - Barack Obama
 - George W Bush
 - H W Bush

- 88. Where is the first outbreak of Corona Virus registered?**
- US
 - China
 - India
 - Iran
- 89. In the field of nuclear strategy, what does MAD stand for?**
- Missiles Are Dangerous
 - Mutually Assured Destruction
 - Mass Arms Destruction
 - Make America Die
- 90. United States recently withdrew from _____ with Russia**
- Paris Accord
 - INF Treaty
 - START
 - None of the above
- 91. Israel is a project of _____ in the Middle East.**
- Zionism
 - Liberalism
 - Marxism
 - Judaism
- 92. Which country was expelled from F-35 fighter jet program recently?**
- Pakistan
 - India
 - Turkey
 - Israel
- 93. Which of the following countries downed a US drone in 2019?**
- Syria
 - Iran
 - Russia
 - China
- 94. Indus Water Treaty brokered by the World Bank allows which countries to share water”.**
- Afghanistan and Iran
 - Afghanistan and Tajikistan
 - India and Pakistan
 - Afghanistan and Pakistan
- 95. _____ played a major role in ending apartheid system in South Africa**
- Nelson Mandela
 - Umar Al Bashir
 - Robert Mugabe
 - Kofi Anan
- 96. Saddam Hussain’s regime was overthrown by _____**
- France
 - Great Britain
 - United States
 - B & C

SECTION IV: Logic

64 Marks - 25 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Questions 97-128 are logic Specific. Please read each question carefully and select the most correct option.

97. In 7, 10, 8, 11, 9, 12, ... What number should come next?

- a. 7
- b. 12
- c. 10
- d. 13

98. Which word does NOT belong with the others?

- a. Index
- b. Glossary
- c. Chapter
- d. book

99. Which word is the odd man out/does NOT belong here?

- a. Trivial
- b. Unimportant
- c. Important
- d. insignificant

100. Which word is the odd man out?

- a. Hate
- b. Fondness
- c. Liking
- d. attachment

101. Safe : Secure :: Protect :

- a. Lock
- b. Guard
- c. Sure
- d. Conserve

102. Melt : Liquid :: Freeze :

- a. Ice
- b. Solid
- c. Condense
- d. Push

103. Which number should come next in the series, 48, 24, 12,?

- a. 8
- b. 6
- c. 4
- d. 2

104. RQP, ONM, _ , IHG, FED, find the missing letters.

- a. CDE
- b. LKI
- c. LKJ
- d. BAC

105. PETAL: FLOWER

- a. Pen: Paper
- b. Engine: Car
- c. Cat: Dog
- d. Ball: Game

106. Which word does not belong to others?

- a. Inch
- b. Kilogram
- c. Centimeter
- d. Yard

107. Pointing to a photograph, a man said, "I have no brother, and that man's father is my father's son." Whose photograph was it?

- a. His son
- b. His own
- c. His father
- d. His nephew

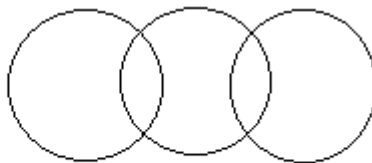
108. Peter is in the East of Tom and Tom is in the North of John. Mike is in the South of John then in which direction of Peter is Mike?

- a. South-East
- b. South-West
- c. South
- d. North-East

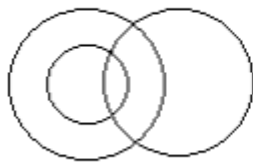
109. Which of the following diagrams correctly represents lions, elephants, and animals?



A



B



C



D

110. An animal always has

- a. Skin
- b. Heart
- c. Lungs
- d. Life

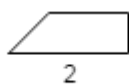
111. Book

- a. Education
- b. Pictures
- c. Pages
- d. Knowledge

112. Select three figures out of the following five figures which when fitted into each other would form a square.



1



2



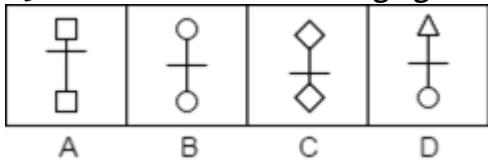
3



4

- a. 1, 2, 4
- b. 1, 2, 5
- c. 5, 3, 1
- d. 2, 3, 4

113. Which of the following figures is different from others?



- a. figure A
- b. figure B
- c. figure C
- d. figure D

114. One rabbit saw 6 elephants while going towards river. Every elephant saw 2 monkeys are going towards river. Every monkey holds one tortoise in their hands. How many animals are going towards the river?

- a. 14
- b. 11
- c. 8
- d. 5

115. AD, EH, IL, ??, QT

- a. LM
- b. MN
- c. MP
- d. OM

116. AZ, BY, CX, ??

- a. EF
- b. GH
- c. IJ
- d. DW

117. Peace : Chaos:: Creation : ?

- a. Manufacture
- b. Destruction
- c. Build
- d. Construction

118. Cricket : Pitch:: ????

- a. Ship: Dock
- b. Boat: Harbor
- c. Boxing : Ring
- d. Wrestling: Track

119. Bank is related to money the same way transport is related to

- a. transit
- b. Road
- c. Goods
- d. Traffic

120. Find the odd one out

- a. Crusade
- b. Expedition
- c. Cruise
- d. Campaign

121. Find the odd one out

- a. Flourish
- b. Thrive
- c. Blossom
- d. Renovate

122. Find the odd one?

- a. Ginger
- b. Garlic
- c. Chili
- d. Potato

123. Elbow: Arm: Knee:

- a. Leg
- b. Foot
- c. Finger
- d. Nose

124. A is the mother of B and C. If D is the husband of C. What is A to D?

- a. Mother
- b. Sister
- c. Aunt
- d. Mother in Law

125. Which word does NOT belong with the others?

- a. Inch
- b. Ounce
- c. Centimeter
- d. Yard

126. Which word does NOT belong with the others?

- a. Defendant
- b. Prosecutor
- c. Trial
- d. Judge

127. If the day before yesterday was Saturday, What day will fall on the day after tomorrow?

- a. Friday
- b. Tuesday
- c. Thursday
- d. Wednesday

128. If the seventh day of a month is three days earlier than Friday, What day will it be on the nineteenth day of the month?

- a. Sunday
- b. Tuesday
- c. Wednesday
- d. Monday

SECTION V: Reading

64 Marks - 50 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Questions 129-160 relate to the following reading passages. Please read them carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 1:

Political education has many connotations. It may be defined as the preparation of a citizen to take well informed, responsible and sustained action for participation in the national struggle in order to achieve the socio-economic objectives of the country. The predominant socio- economic objectives in India are the abolition of poverty and the creation of a modern democratic, secular and socialist society in place of the present traditional, feudal, hierarchical and inegalitarian one.

Under the colonial rule, the Congress leaders argued that political education was an important part of education and refused to accept the official view that education and politics should not be mixed with one another. But when they came to power in 1947 they almost adopted the British policy and began to talk of education being defiled by politics. 'Hands off education' was the call to political parties. But in spite of it, political infiltration into the educational system has greatly increased in the sense that different political parties vie with each other to capture the mind of teachers and students. The wise academicians wanted political support, without political interference. What we have actually received is infinite political interference with little genuine political support. This interference with the educational system by political parties for their own ulterior motives is no political education at all and with the all-round growth of elitism, it is hardly a matter for surprise that real political education within the school system (which really means the creation of a commitment to social transformation) has been even weaker than in the pre-independence period.

During that time only, the struggle for freedom came to an end and the major non- formal agency of political education disappeared. The press played a major role by providing some political education. But it did not utilize the opportunity to the full and the strangle hold of vested interests continued to dominate it. The same can be said of political parties as well as of other institutions and agencies outside the school system which can be expected to provide political education. After analyzing all these things, it appears that we have made no progress in genuine political education in the post-independence period and have even slid back in some respects. For instance, the education system has become even more elite-oriented. Patriotism has become the first casualty. The father of the nation gave us the courage to oppose government when it was wrong, in a disciplined fashion and on basic principles. Today, we have even lost the courage to fight on basic issues in a disciplined manner because agitational and anarchic politics for individual, group or party aggrandizement has become common. In the recent times the education system continues to support domination of the privileged groups and domestication of the under- privileged ones. The situation will not change unless we take vigorous steps to provide genuine political education on an adequate scale. This is one of the major educational reforms we need, and if it is not carried out, mere linear expansion of the existing system of formal education will only support the status quo and **hamper** radical social transformation.

129. Which word is nearly opposite in meaning as "defile" as used in the passage?

- a. Disparage
- b. forgery
- c. degenerate
- d. sanctify

130. According to the passage, what should be the main purpose of political education?

- a. To champion the cause of elitism
- b. To bring qualitative change in the entire education system
- c. To create an egalitarian society
- d. To prepare the young generation with high intellectual acumen.

131. How has politics been related to educational institutions after independence?

- a. Although they got political support but there was no interference of politics.
- b. It is clear that they got almost no political support as well as political interference.
- c. They got political support at the cost of political interference.
- d. There was substantial interference without political support.

132. Based on the passage, which is the major drawback of the present education system?

- a. The education system mainly represents the oppressed sections of the society.
- b. The present education system promotes the domination of the privileged few.
- c. It is based on the British model of education.
- d. It is highly hierarchical and egalitarian in nature.

133. Which is the most opposite in meaning to the word ‘hamper’ as used in the passage?

- a. Accelerate
- b. envision
- c. foster
- d. initiate

Passage2:

A fact that draws our attention is that, according to his position in life, an extravagant man is either admired or loathed. A successful business man does nothing to increase his popularity by being prudent with his money. A person who is wealthy is expected to lead a luxurious life and to be lavish with his hospitality. If he is not so, he is considered mean, and his reputation in business may even suffer in consequence. The **paradox** remains that he had not been careful with his money in the first place; he would never have achieved his present wealth.

Among the low income group, a different set of values exists. The young clerk, who makes his wife a present of a new dress when he has not paid his house rent, is condemned as extravagant. Carefulness with money to the point of meanness is applauded as a virtue. Nothing in his life is considered more worthy than paying his bills. The ideal wife for such a man separates her housekeeping money into joyless little piles – so much for rent, for food, for the children’s shoes, she is able to face the milkman with **equanimity** every, month satisfied with her economizing ways, and never knows the guilt of buying something she can’t really afford. As for myself, I fall neither of these categories. If I have money to spare I can be extravagant, but when, as is usually the case, I am hard up and then I am the meanest man imaginable.

134. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage:

- a. Being extravagant is always condemnable.
- b. The cause of poverty is extravagance.
- c. Extravagance is a part of the rich as well as of the poor.
- d. Stingy habits of the poor.

135. According to the passage the person, who is a successful businessman and wealthy

- a. Is expected to have lavish lifestyle.
- b. Should not bother about popularity.
- c. Is more popular if he appears to be wasting away his time.
- d. Must be extravagant before achieving success.

136. The phrase ‘lavish with his hospitality’ in the third sentence of the first paragraph means

- a. Thoughtful in spending only on guests and strangers.
- b. Unconcerned in treating his friends and relatives.
- c. Stinginess in dealing with his relatives.
- d. Extravagance in entertaining guest.

137. The word ‘paradox’ in the last sentence of the first paragraph means

- a. Statement based on the popular opinion
- b. a statement that seems self-contradictory but in reality expresses a possible truth.
- c. Statement based on facts
- d. A word that brings out the hidden meaning

138. What is the meaning of the word “equanimity”?

- a. Calmness
- b. Discomposure
- c. Equivocal
- d. Dubious

Passage 3:

If a person suddenly encounters any terrible danger, the change of nature one undergoes is equally great. Sometimes fear numbs our senses. Like animals, one stands still, powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defense of our lives, and sometimes one is seized with panic, and again, act more like the inferior animals than rational beings. On the other hand, frequently in cases of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by flight, and must be instantly faced, even the

most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage, sharp quick apprehension and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death ‘gather resolution from despair’ but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times the mind is clearer than it has ever been; the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement then, but because they broadened my horizon, lifted me for a time above myself.

139. The title that best suits the passage would be:-

- a. The Will to Fight
- b. The Miracle of Confronting Danger
- c. The Change of Nature
- d. Courage and Panic

140. A man may react to sudden danger in three different ways . What are they?

- a. He may flee in panic, or fight back or stand still.
- b. He may be paralyzed with fear, seized with panic or act like an inferior animal.
- c. He may be paralyzed with fear, or seized with panic, or as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage, and face the danger.
- d. He may be paralyzed with fear, run away or fight.

141. What is the meaning of the word debilitating ?

- a. enfeeble
- b. strengthen
- c. debase
- d. thriving

142. Explain the phrase ‘gather resolution from danger’.

- a. Find peace in times of difficulty.
- b. A state of utter hopelessness makes one determined to face the difficulty.
- c. To remain calm and not to lose hope.
- d. To be enthusiastic and brave the odds.

143. The author feels happy in the recollection of dangers faced and overcome because

- a. They brought him a new experience.
- b. They added a new perspective and lifted him above himself for a time.
- c. These experiences boosted his confidence.
- d. He felt elated as he was alive.

Passage 4:

Paragraph 1 : The government has announced a list of ‘Institutes of Eminence’ (IoE) among India’s institutions of higher education. This was awaited for the simple reason that finding a place on it would save an educational institution from the clutches of a dreaded regulator. Regulators are meant to ensure that we have a socially desirable outcome, but in the case of higher education in India the opposite seems to have been the case. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has over half a century micro-managed this space to an unimaginable level of silliness. The result has been publicly-funded universities that are cavernous wastes, shattering the aspirations of our youth and producing low-level ‘knowledge’. Evidence of the role of India’s higher-education regulator may be seen in the feature that the few instances when this is not the case the institutions have enjoyed privilege that leaves them protected from its depredations.

Paragraph 2 : The latest offering is in the form of a proposed Higher Education Commission of India (HECI). The intention is to leave the HECI to focus on quality while leaving funding of public institutions to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). Even as we observe the progress of the HECI and wonder if it is going to be any more than old wine in a new bottle, we have already have an inkling of what could go wrong. This springs from the government’s announcement of a list of IoEs. The government has chosen three public and three private institutions for this status. The public institutions are the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru,

and the Indian Institutes of Technology at Delhi and Mumbai. The private ones are the Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani, the JIO Institute and the Manipal Academy of Higher Education. This list suffers from a serious lack of credibility. Where in it are the universities of India? We understand that the government's aim is to rectify the low presence of Indian institutions in the global rankings of universities.

Paragraph 3 : While the early European universities may have started as academies of the arts they were soon to have medicine and astronomy as areas that they pursued with vigor. Somewhere along the line we seem to have lost this breadth and come to revel in a landscape dominated by engineering schools. These engineering schools, notably the IITs, have done us proud but cannot be equated with the great universities of the world for the simple reason that they are focused on a narrow domain. Also, if the idea behind IoEs is that they will be left alone and given enhanced financial support, it must be acknowledged that until very recently the IITs have not been meddled with neither have they been starved of resources. The IISc is of course broader than the IITs but does not embrace the social sciences and the humanities, the presence of which would be considered necessary for an university.

Paragraph 4 : If a list of eminent institutions in the country is at all needed, the absence of the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) from the first list of IoEs is striking. Its faculty has brought many of the world's leading ideas to Indian students and in at least area came close to building a new school of thought, however controversial. It is not as if similar efforts in the social sciences have not occurred elsewhere in India but JNU has perhaps sustained its reputation as a university for longer. It already had schools of Computer Science and the Life Sciences over four decades ago when these were fledgling disciplines giving it a certain breadth early on.

Paragraph 5 : Even as we may wonder at the exclusion of JNU from the list of IoEs released by the government one might wonder at how the private institutions that are on it made the cut. While BITS Pilani may have made a significant contribution to the country at a time when it desperately needed engineers, but is yet not what may be considered a university, the presence of the two others on the list leave one nonplussed. One of them, we are told, has been conferred the status on grounds of its promise, a dubious position to take as this institute has little to show except for the financial heft that will surely undergird it. The other is known largely for its association with the practice of charging capitation fees for education.

144. As per your understanding of the passage studied above, what can be some reasons for lack of quality in higher education?

- I. State universities recruited a lot of faculty members on contract basis who have little incentive to perform.
 - II. Public universities are insulated from political pressure.
 - III. The amount spent on research is very less as compared to foreign Institutions.
- a. Only I
 - b. Only II
 - c. Only I and III
 - d. Only II and III

145. Which of the following is/are true as per the passage?

- I. Among countries with a comparable research output, India with 0.8% R&D spending trails Russia, Brazil, South Korea and even Singapore, according to Unesco data.
- II. HECI would focus on funding while quality would be regulated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- III. The Institution of Eminence (IoE) status has been given to six institutes, three each from the public and private sectors.

- a. Only I
- b. Only III
- c. Only I and II
- d. Only II and III

146. Which of the following best describes the tone of the author in paragraph 1?

- a. Euphoric
- b. Castigating
- c. Deploring
- d. Lamenting

147. What could be a/some result/s of the function of funding of public institutions being left to the Ministry of Human Resource Development instead of HECI?

- I. The government may use its discretion to reward institutions according to its ideological predilections.
- II. The Institutions may be forced to comply with even some dubious rules setup by the government.
- III. The government can be made accountable for attaining excellence in education.

- a. Only II
- b. Only I and II
- c. Only II and III
- d. Only I and III

148. Which of the following may be inferred from paragraph 3?

- I. Universities should embody knowledge across a wide range of disciplines.
- II. There is an emphasis on a depth of knowledge across a broad horizon in Indian Universities today.
- III. In India, a lot of focus is given to Institutions which are focused on only few areas.

- a. Only I
- b. Only III
- c. Only II and III
- d. Only I and III

149. Which of the following may strengthen the argument for putting the Jawaharlal Nehru University in the list of IoEs?

- I. If there is an Indian institution that engages as an equal in the global commons it is JNU.
- II. Research from JNU has adapted and contested ideas floating in the global pool of knowledge ranging from history to economics.
- III. If the criterion of engagement with the global field of ideas is accepted JNU would count as one among India's eminent educational institutions.

- a. Only I
- b. Only III
- c. Only I and II
- d. All of the above

150. What best describes the central idea of the passage?

- a. The government's approach to higher education reflects a short-sightedness due to the social sciences and the humanities being ignored.
- b. The IoE list is a good start and can be modified going forward by adding more institutions that focus on some disciplines.
- c. Eminence is not usually understood in terms of money but certain exceptions can be made.
- d. Two previous governments have in the past decade tried to revamp the regulatory environment for higher education.

Passage 5:

The window offered a view of the house opposite. The two families did not speak to each other because of a property dispute. One day, Ruchira's textbooks lay untouched as the young girl's gaze was on the happenings in the house opposite. There were two new faces in the neighboring household – that of an elderly widow and a girl aged sixteen. Sometimes the elderly lady would sit by the window, doing the young girl's hair. On other days she was absent.

The new young neighbor's daily routine could be seen through the window – she cleaned the rice paddy; split nuts, put the cushions in the sun to air them. In the afternoons while the men were all at work some of the women slept and others played cards. The girl sat on the terrace and read. Sometimes she wrote. One day there was hindrance. She was writing when the elderly woman snatched the unfinished letter from her hands. Thereafter the girl was not to be seen on the terrace. Sometimes during the day sounds came from the house indicating that a massive argument was going on inside.

A few days passed. One evening Ruchira noticed the girl standing on the terrace in tears. The evening prayer was in progress. As she did daily, the girl bowed several times in prayer. Then she went downstairs.

That night Ruchira wrote a letter. She went out and posted it that very instant. But as she lay in bed that night, she prayed fervently that her offer of friendship wouldn't reach its destination. Ruchira then left for Madhupur and returned when it was time for college to start. She found the house opposite in darkness, locked. They had left.

When she stepped into her room she found the desk piled with letters – one had a local stamp on it with her name and address in unfamiliar handwriting. She quickly read it. They continued to write to each other for the next twenty years.

151. Why did Ruchira write a letter to her new neighbor?

- a. She wanted to offer her, her help.
- b. She wanted to be friends with her.
- c. To apologize for her family's behavior towards her family.
- d. To encourage her to continue learning to read and write.

152. Which of the following can be said about Ruchira?

1. She used to spy on her neighbors because she didn't trust them.
 2. She was at home because she was studying.
 3. She did not speak to her neighbors because they did not own property.
- a. None
 - b. Only (2)
 - c. Both (1) & (2)
 - d. Only (3)

153 How did the new young neighbor spend her days?

- a. She was busy writing letters to Ruchira.
- b. She used to daydream about her past experiences.
- c. She would attend to the needs of the widow.
- d. She spent her time learning to read and write.

154. Why was the young neighbor prevented from sitting on the terrace?

- a. She used to while away her time instead of working.
- b. The old woman could no longer keep an eye on her.
- c. She had not finished writing the letter she was asked to.
- d. She had been writing a letter which she wasn't supposed to

155. What was the major argument in the house about?

- a. There were too many people living there, which resulted in arguments.
- b. The young girl was insisting on attending college.
- c. The young girl had been wasting her time instead of working.
- d. The old woman did not guard the young girl closely.

156. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- a. The young girl was very devout and prayed every day.
- b. Only two letters were exchanged between the two girls.
- c. The new young neighbor was a servant.
- d. The afternoon was a time to relax for everyone

157. Why did the young girl wish that the letter would not reach its destination?

- 1. She was going away and would not be able to see if her neighbor was glad to receive it.
 - 2. She was afraid that it would lead to a quarrel between the two families.
 - 3. She was afraid that her neighbor would be angry when she received her letter.
- a. None
 - b. Only (1)
 - c. Only (3)
 - d. Both (2) & (3)

Directions (Q.8-10): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage

158. Hindrance

- a. Handicapped
- b. Delay
- c. Interruption
- d. difficult

159. Offered

- a. Forward
- b. Willing
- c. Volunteered
- d. provided

160. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word piled as used in the passage.

- a. Low
- b. Empty
- c. Blank
- d. nothing

The end