MAINS PRACTICE CLASS

It is increasingly **1.**_____ that learning levels within many countries are highly unequal. This **2.**_____be happening because of institutional features of school systems, such as early streaming, regional diversity **3.**_____expenditure or political engagement, **4.**_____access to education, and non-equitable accesso different types of providers. Among the developed countries, **5.**_____with more equal learning outcomes **6.**_____have better average learning outcomes, **7.**_____that appropriate interventions in the education sector may have positive effects on both equality and the quality of education. Economic inequality is associated with the distribution of **8.**_____ skills among adults, although the direction of causation is unclear. Arguably, **9.**_____ society will ever reach total equality in the learning outcomes of every individual. **10.**_____in learning outcomes may depend on individual ability and motivation, as well as the type of background one comes from and the types of resources one has access to.

Q1. (a) Recognized (b) recognize
(c) recognizing (d) been recognized

Q2. (a) ought to (b) should
(c) must (d) may

Q3. (a) on (b) in
(c) for (d) with

Q4. (a) unequal (b) inequal
(c) inequality (d) equal

Q5. (a) these (b) those
(c) that (d) some

Q6. (a) also (b) with
(c) to (d) for

Q7. (a) suggested (b) suggesting
(c) have suggested (d) suggest

Q8. (a) numeracy (b) number
(c) proficiency (d) calculation

Q9. (a) no (b) any
(c) few (d) some

Q10. (a) Difference (b) Different
(c) Differentiated (d) Differences

Q11.

1. His observations eventually contributed to his groundbreaking book, On the Origin of Species.
2. The Galápagos Islands are famous for their diverse wildlife and their role in Charles Darwin's theory of evolution.
3. This led him to propose the idea of natural selection, where species evolve over time to adapt to their environment.
4. Darwin observed that finches on different islands had distinct beak shapes suited to their specific diets.

(A) 2-4-1-3 (B) 4-2-3-1
(C) 2-4-3-1 (D) 1-3-2-4

Q12.

1. The advancements in science led by figures like Copernicus, Galileo and Descartes also questioned its established views of the universe.
2. It encouraged the growth of secularism and individualism, drawing inspiration from the classical works of ancient Greece and Rome.
3. The invention of the printing press further accelerated this shift, making books more accessible and promoting literacy and individual thinking.
4. The Renaissance ushered in a new era that questioned the monopoly of the Roman Catholic Church on knowledge and spiritual guidance.

(A) 4-2-1-3 (B) 2-1-4-3
(C) 1-3-4-2 (D) 3-2-1-4

Q.13

1: Artificial Intelligence is reshaping industries.
P: It also improves customer service through automation.
Q: In healthcare, it helps in quick diagnosis.
R: AI systems reduce human error in complex calculations.
S: From manufacturing to medicine, its impact is visible.
6. Its future role will only expand.
(A) SQRP (B) RSQP
(C) QPRS (D) QRPS

Q14.
1. It cut off oxygen and prevented the usual decay caused by air, moisture, and bacteria.
2. The excavation of Pompeii provided a remarkably well-preserved glimpse into life in ancient Rome.
3. When the eruption occurred, a thick layer of hot ash and pumice rapidly buried the town.
4. Unlike other ruins, Pompeii remained frozen in time due to Mount Vesuvius' sudden eruption.
(A) 1-2-4-3 (B) 3-1-4-2
(C) 4-2-3-1 (D) 2-4-3-1

Q15.
1: Art is a reflection of society.
P: It communicates emotions beyond words.
Q: From cave paintings to modern murals, art evolves.
R: Artists express views on culture, politics, and identity.
S: It also raises awareness on social issues.
6. Hence, art holds immense power in society.
(A) QPRS (B) QRPS
(C) PRQS (D) RSPQ

Q16.
S1 : The Tungabhadra is the chief tributary of the Krishna formed by the union, near Kudali, of the two streams Tunga and Bhadra.
S6 : The Tungabhadra has served as a historic natural frontier right through the centuries.
P : The river is perennial in character and comes down in frequent heavy rushes during the rains.
Q: The rain-bearing river was dammed by the rulers of Vijayanagara near Hampi for watering the palaces and gardens of that great city.
R : The united stream strikes in a north-easterly direction through Mysore and skirts the adjacent districts.
S : The bed of both the headstreams of the Tungabhadra is rocky.
(a) PQSR (b) PRSQ
(c) RSPQ (d) RQSP

Q17.
S1 : In July 1917, Prince Lvov was replaced by a socialist revolutionary Alexander Kerensky as the head of the provisional government.
S6: In Russia the Soviets have been in existence since 1905, and the Soviet system played a especially important role under the Provisional Government.
P: However, such a partial replacement failed to satisfy the Bolsheviks.
Q: The revolutionaries did not want a parliamentary republic nor a bourgeois democracy but rather they wanted a soviet of workers, soldiers, and labourers.
R: When the February Revolution broke out, the leader of the Bolsheviks, Lenin, was in Switzerland.
S : He arrived in Russia in April 1917, and was followed by Trotsky.
(a) PQSR (b) PRSQ
(c) QPSR (d) RQSP

Q18.
S1: The history of India's struggle for freedom is an enthralling one.
S6: A more vibrant retelling is perhaps required of this tumultuous period of our history.
P: It has all the drama and excitement of an epic tale.
Q: And yet, in most history textbooks, what students encounter are facts, figures, names and numbers.
R: As in epics, heroism was often accompanied by extreme sacrifice.
S: Accounts of this period are loaded with tales of loyalty, allegiance, high ideals and peaceful protests.
(a) PQSR (b) SQRP
(c) QPSR (d) PRSQ

Q19.
S1: Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of Kings married the Austrian princess Marie Antoinette in 1770.
S6: Remarkably nevertheless, under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from Britain.
P: Furthermore, lenders, who gave the state credit, now began to charge 10 per cent on interest loans.
Q: The ascension was preceded by a war that added more than a billion livre to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion livre.
R: In 1774, Louis XVI ascended the throne of France at the age of 20.
S: Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France.
(a) SRPQ (b) SQRP
(c) RQSP (d) RSQP

Q20.
S1: Montesquieu was a great philosopher of his time.
S6: He supported constitutional monarchy in France like the English one.
P: He wanted power to be shared between the king, the nobles, and the Third Estate.
Q: In his book The Spirit of the Laws, he propagated the theory of separating powers into three branches of government - the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary.
R: To prevent any one of the three classes from becoming too powerful, Montesquieu suggested the making of a new constitution based on checks and balances.
S: If this was done, he argued, there would be no tyranny and the liberty of the individual could be safe guarded.
(a) PQSR (b) SQRP
(c) QPRS (d) RSQP

Q21.
S1 : Glaciation has important effects on the landscape beyond the direct modifications created by ice erosion and deposition.
S6 : At the same time, ice advanced from the Welsh mountains into the Vale of Evesham and combined with northern ice to pond up a large proglacial lake covering much of the Midlands.
P : One example is that glaciation frequently disrupts pre-existing drainage lines, initiating a new pattern persisting after the ice has disappeared.
Q: The Midlands, what is now the Coventry/Warwick area, was formerly drained by the head waters of the River Soar, flowing into the Trent south of Nottingham.
R : Two well-documented instances of such effects occur in England.
S : During glaciation, the valleys of Soar and Trent were occupied by ice advancing from the north.
(a) PQSR (b) RPQS
(c) SRPQ (d) RSQP

Q22.

S1: The primary evidence for climate change that occurred many million years ago is the rocks and deposits themselves.
S6 : In other words, despite the clear legacy in many parts of the world of recent glaciation, the vast majority of sedimentary rocks were laid down in warm climatic conditions.
P: Sediments and fossil in the poles tell us a great deal about the environment in which they were laid down.
Q: We must, of course, bear in mind when interpreting this information that, because of the movement of the continents, no one latitude of the Earth has necessarily gone through such marked climatic vicissitudes.
R : Nevertheless, even allowing for this factor, one of the most remarkable discoveries about the climate change of the past is that the two poles of the Earth have been free of ice for at least 90 per cent of the known history of the planet.
S : We may find in close proximity to one another, coal deposits indicating the humid conditions of the tropics, red sandstones laid down in deserts and morainic materials reflecting polar conditions.
(a) PQSR (b) QSPR
(c) SQRP (d) RSQP

Q23.
S1: Every geological period has been dominated by one particular form of life; as conditions changed to those of a new period, different types of organisms emerged into dominance.
S6: The origin of completely new biological systems is comparatively rare, so consequently only a few major types have developed during the history of life.
P: Individual shifts rely on opportunity, ecological access, and the development of a new adaptation.
Q: Characteristically these shifts are rapid and are followed by a bout of adaptive radiation into the new ecological zone - for example, with the emergence of life on land.
R: Within each period, natural selection has created a vast array of adaptive experiments culminating in a breakthrough to a new biological system that may cross the ecological barrier to the next period.
S: Every breakthrough of shift in dominance is dependent on ones that have occurred before so that the process of evolution is progressive.
(a) PQSR (b) QSPR
(c) RSPQ (d) RQPS

Q24.
S1: The sun is the primary transmitter of energy for the processes of change on the Earth's surface and in the atmosphere.
S6: Only a small part of insolation is absorbed and converted into thermal energy.
P: Its rays are transmitted in various wavelengths of the solar spectrum, mainly in the ultraviolet, visible, and infrared bands.
Q: When components of the solar spectrum reach the earth, the insolation is partially absorbed and converted to thermal energy.
R: The amount of energy the earth receives from other celestial bodies is negligible by comparison.
S: Radiant energy from the sun that strikes the earth is called insolation.
(a) PSQR (b) QSPR
(c) SQRP (d) RSQP

Q25.
S1: Temperature indicates the relative degree of molecular activity, or heat, of a substance.
S6: The boiling point of water under standard conditions is at 100 degrees Centigrade.

P: Temperature is an index of sensible heat, not a direct measure of the quantity of energy.
Q: Zero on this scale is the 'triple point' temperature, at which the gaseous, liquid, and solid states of water are at equilibrium under standard atmospheric pressure.
R: If heat flows from one body to another, the former has the higher temperature.
S: To indicate the temperature of a body, an arbitrary scale of reference is employed.
(a) QSRP (b) QSPR
(c) SQRP (d) PRSQ

ANSWERS

1.	**(a)**	**2.**	**(d)**	**3.**	**(b)**	**4.**	**(a)**	**5.**	**(b)**
6.	**(a)**	**7.**	**(b)**	**8.**	**(a)**	**9.**	**(a)**	**10.**	**(d)**
11.	**(c)**	**12.**	**(a)**	**13.**	**(a)**	**14.**	**(d)**	**15.**	**(b)**
16.	**(c)**	**17.**	**(b)**	**18.**	**(d)**	**19.**	**(c)**	**20.**	**(c)**
21.	**(b)**	**22.**	**(c)**	**23.**	**(c)**	**24.**	**(a)**	**25.**	**(d)**