

**Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:**

Saving energy means saving money. Homeowners and renters know this basic fact, but they often don't know what kinds of adjustments they can make in their homes and apartments that will result in savings.

For those willing to spend some time and money to reap long-term energy savings, an energy audit is the way to go. An energy auditor will come into your home and assess its energy efficiency. The auditor will pinpoint areas of your home that use the most energy and offer solutions to lower your energy use. Trained energy auditors know what to look for and can locate a variety of flaws that may be resulting in energy inefficiency, including inadequate insulation, construction flaws, and uneven heat distribution.

There are quicker and less costly measures that can be taken as well. One way to save money is to replace incandescent lights with fluorescents. This can result in a savings of more than 50% on your monthly lighting costs. When it's time to replace old appliances, it is wise to spend a bit more for an energy-efficient model, and be sure that you are taking advantage of energy-saving settings already on your current refrigerator, dishwasher, washing machine, or dryer.

Windows provide another opportunity to cut your energy costs. Caulk old windows that might be leaky to prevent drafts, and choose double-paned windows if you're building an addition or replacing old windows.

Most areas of your home or apartment offer opportunities to save energy and money. The results are significant and are well worth the effort.

1. Why is an energy audit recommended in the passage?
  - A. It immediately reduces electricity bills without any cost.
  - B. It helps homeowners understand long-term ways to improve energy efficiency.
  - C. It replaces the need for energy-efficient appliances.
  - D. It guarantees a 50% reduction in energy consumption.
  - E. It is the cheapest method of saving energy.
2. According to the passage, trained energy auditors are useful because they:
  - A. Install new appliances in the home.
  - B. Replace insulation and windows directly.
  - C. Identify hidden causes of energy inefficiency.
  - D. Provide free home renovation services.
  - E. Offer loans for home improvement.
3. Which of the following is mentioned as a quick and less costly energy-saving measure?
  - A. Conducting a full structural renovation
  - B. Installing double-paned windows in every room
  - C. Rebuilding walls with better insulation
  - D. Hiring a construction expert

- E. Replacing incandescent bulbs with fluorescent lights
4. What is implied about energy-efficient appliances?
- A. They are cheaper than regular appliances.
  - B. They reduce the need for an energy audit.
  - C. They consume more power in the short run.
  - D. They may cost more initially but help save money over time.
  - E. They are unnecessary if lighting is efficient.
5. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to:
- A. Explain various practical ways to improve energy efficiency and reduce household expenses.
  - B. Highlight the careless habits of homeowners that lead to unnecessary energy wastage and higher costs.
  - C. Examine structural and insulation-related flaws that commonly result in energy inefficiency in houses.
  - D. Advocate the services of professional energy auditors as the most reliable solution for saving energy.
  - E. Argue that energy-saving improvements demand substantial investment and may not suit all households.

**Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:**

The managers of the department who frame the shift schedule for their workmen should remember:

- (a) Schedules are very important to workers and their families as well.
- (b) There is more than a single solution to any requirements of shift work.
- (c) The less satisfied the employees, the more they are displaced from the normal day shift.

This rotating vs. fixed shift schedule is a pattern worth examining. In the rotating pattern, an employee works each shift consecutively. This is common in process industries. In a fixed shift schedule, the worker stays indefinitely on one shift. Rotating, however, appears fairer because none get stuck on evenings or night for ever. It gives a balanced experience among the various shifts. When there is rotation, each one gets equal access to management, technical resources and training. Some are supporters of a fixed arrangement. They will be mostly senior workers and will have the first choice of shift. It is argued that fixed night shifts are healthier than rotating arrangements. In a fixed schedule, many prefer the day shift. Some employees, however, prefer evening or night shift, looking more into their convenience. As regards the shift length, 12-hour shift lengths have been popular in Western countries, while eight hours remains the pattern in India. There are advantages in opting for the 12-hour shift. Workers get more days off lesser travel time. Fatigue, safety and quality are the common complaints regarding the 12-hour pattern. People working for more days in a row can have more consecutive days off. They can thus save up for a long break schedule.

The schedule that makes people work for fewer days with shorter breaks is called the 'work a little, rest a little' schedule. It largely depends on individuals to select what they do during breaks. There is a crew-based schedule with a group of people working and resting on the same days. The employees will then have the same co-workers and supervisors. This will be advantageous if the cooperation of team workers is needed. Uniform coverage means that a constant number of people work at all times.

6. What all things should be remembered by department managers?
- (1) Schedules are important to workers.
  - (2) There is more than a one solution to any requirements of shift work.
  - (3) The more satisfied the employees, the more they are displaced from the normal day shift.
- A. Only 1  
B. Only 2  
C. Only 1 and 2  
D. Only 2 and 3  
E. 1, 2 and 3
7. Why does the author think that rotating is fairer?
- A. Because none get stuck on evenings or night forever  
B. Because it gives a balanced experience among various levels.  
C. Because none get stuck on evenings, afternoon or night  
D. Because it gives an unbalanced experience among the various shifts  
E. None of the above
8. What is 'work a little rest a little' schedule?
- A. The schedule that makes people work for more days with shorter breaks  
B. The schedule that makes people work for longer days with shorter breaks  
C. The schedule that makes people work for fewer days with longer breaks  
D. The schedule that makes people work for fewer days with no breaks  
E. The schedule that makes people work for fewer days with shorter breaks
9. What are the problems associated with 12 hours pattern?
- A. Fatigue, Safety, Speed  
B. Fatigue, Safety  
C. Fatigue, Quality, Breaks  
D. Fatigue, Quality, Safety  
E. All of the above
10. According to the passage, why is a rotating shift pattern beneficial for an employee's professional development?

- A. It allows employees to work fewer days in a row.
- B. It gives everyone equal access to management, technical resources, and training.
- C. It ensures that senior workers get the first choice of shift.
- D. It provides longer break schedules for those who save up their days off.
- E. It allows employees to work with the same supervisors every day.

**Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:**

Drones are unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), but usually operate under real-time human regulators. Under international humanitarian law (IHL), drones are legal and lawful weapons for combat operations. Given their legality, drones are increasingly being used to monitor territories and persons. Proponents of drones in battlefields say that the technology brings greater transparency to armed conflicts.

Theoretically, if a drone strikes a legitimate military target and does not hurt civilians to a degree that makes the act disproportionate, the attack conforms to the IHL. Drones undeniably facilitate closer monitoring of a landscape for hours or days through video feeds and offer greater accuracy than other methods of targeting enemies. For instance missile airstrikes and ground invasions kill a greater percentage of non-combatants. But investigations show drones kill the wrong people.

Since drones are being used in different ways in military conflicts, and international humanitarian law is not always specific on the use of drones, each situation is unique and should be analysed separately to assess whether the act is lawful or it violates humanitarian law. Given the United States military intervention in Yemen, Afghanistan and other troubled parts of the Middle East, drones have been used to eliminate hundreds of suspected militants, including some high-profile militant leaders. However, investigations reveal the results of some drone strikes as deeply disturbing.

A controversial aspect of the drone warfare are the signature strikes or targeted killing program, which permit the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to kill without needing to know who they kill. A large number of deaths in such signature strikes have been civilian and even children. Independent investigation of the drone strikes show far more civilian casualties than projected by the administration. Increasingly, it is getting clearer that when remote operators in the US fire missiles into unknown tribal territories, they usually do not know who they are targeting. Moreover, journalists find it hard to extract information from the government on the results of particular strikes. The US administration manages to keep secret the legal opinions justifying drone strikes. The secrecy around the drone strikes allows self-interested spokespersons to misrepresent the casualties.

The controversial use of drones is a result of the United States war policies, passionate on getting its ground forces home from long-drawn-

out conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Places like Libya, Syria and Yemen have become centres for insurgent activity, but are also too hazardous for U.S. forces to operate. Despite the anti-drone sentiments from those affected by drone strikes overseas, drone economy is gaining preference with the American public. In America, drones are being viewed as decreasing the threat of terror attack and keeping American soldiers out of harm's way.

11. With reference to the content of the passage, which of the following is definitely false?

- A. Due to the fact that drones are able to closely monitor target areas for long periods of time, the precision attacks are flawless.
- B. Drones cannot be classified as strictly 'unmanned' considering that there is an aspect of human control.
- C. There is a dubious aspect of drone killing which doesn't question the legitimacy of who is being killed.
- D. Surprisingly, today's overzealous media find it hard to report the results of a drone strike.
- E. Caldestine clone operations encourage self-appointed prolocutors to distort facts.

12. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the passage?

- A. The American administration is very supportive of drone strikes.
- B. Drones facilitate closer monitoring but are prone to errors.
- C. Signature strikes are lawful under international law.
- D. Drone strikes result in fewer civilian casualties.
- E. Drone strikes always kill the wrong people.

13. According to the passage, the author most likely agrees with all of the following statements EXCEPT

- A. Drone strikes result in greater civilian casualties.
- B. Drone warfare keeps US forces safe and secure.
- C. It is difficult to assess the legality of drone strikes.
- D. The number of deaths in drone attacks are misrepresented.
- E. The US is legally authorised to carry out drone warfare.

14. The author mentions all of the following EXCEPT

- A. The use of drones must be evaluated independently for each situation.
- B. Drone technology brings transparency to armed conflicts.
- C. Drone warfare keeps US forces safe and secure.
- D. Drones are sparsely used to monitor territories.
- E. A drone strike is legal if it conforms to IHL.

15. Which of the following best explains why drone warfare remains controversial despite being legal under IHL?

- A. Because drones completely eliminate the risk of civilian casualties in modern warfare.
- B. Because international humanitarian law clearly prohibits remote-controlled weapons.
- C. Because signature strikes and secrecy raise concerns about accountability and civilian deaths.
- D. Because drones are rarely used in high-risk conflict zones.
- E. Because most countries refuse to recognise drones as legitimate military tools.

**Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:**

Feminism is a meta-ideology that has been attracting attention in many areas of social science in recent decades. It is not a single, unified doctrine but rather a broad framework encompassing liberal, radical, socialist, and postcolonial strands, each offering distinct interpretations of gender inequality. The starting point for incorporating the theme of gender in international relations begins with the debate on fundamental inequalities between men and women and the impact of such inequalities on global politics. Feminist scholars argue that traditional theories of international relations have largely ignored women's experiences, perspectives, and contributions, thereby presenting a partial understanding of global affairs.

Notable works on global gender issues argue that women are a disadvantaged group compared to men. They own nearly 1 percent of the world's wealth and less than 5 percent of women are at the top of senior organizations and positions, while women perform 60 percent of the total workforce, earning just 10 percent of total income. Their situation is deplorable as the illiteracy rate among them is high; 60 percent of all illiterates are women and 80 percent of all refugees are women. Discrimination based on gender is evident all over the world, cutting across cultures, religions, and economic systems, and manifesting in unequal access to education, healthcare, property rights, and political representation.

A gender-sensitive focus on world politics aims to highlight such challenges. This perspective examines how global governance structures, trade regimes, and development strategies may reinforce systemic inequalities. This points to the functioning of international political and economic systems which tend to create underprivileged conditions for women. Jacqui True pointed out that economic development policies of structural adjustment adopted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and changes in the international division of labour contribute to an increased 'feminization' of poverty. Examples of this are low-wage, extremely hard work in the export processing sector, sex tourism and migrant domestic workers, showing how women are exploited in the course of the development of the international economy. Despite high rates of female participation in the workplace for many

decades, various forms of gender inequality and discrimination persist in advanced industrial societies, indicating that economic growth alone does not automatically translate into gender justice.

16. The central concern of feminist approaches in international relations is:

- A. Expanding women's participation in military alliances.
- B. Highlighting structural gender inequalities in global systems.
- C. Promoting economic liberalization across developing nations.
- D. Replacing traditional political theories with socialist frameworks.
- E. Eliminating differences between industrial and developing countries.

17. According to the passage, feminist scholars argue that traditional international relations theories are limited because they:

- A. Focus excessively on economic growth models.
- B. Promote structural adjustment policies.
- C. Overemphasize the role of global institutions.
- D. Encourage gender-neutral policy making.
- E. Exclude perspectives and experiences of women.

18. Which of the following examples is used to illustrate women's exploitation in the global economy?

- A. Leadership roles in multinational corporations.
- B. Participation in global financial institutions.
- C. Employment in export processing sectors at low wages.
- D. Ownership of property in developed countries.
- E. Increased representation in political offices.

19. It can be inferred from the passage that economic growth alone:

- A. Automatically reduces all forms of gender discrimination.
- B. Guarantees equal political participation for women.
- C. Primarily benefits women in industrial societies.
- D. Does not necessarily ensure gender equality.
- E. Eliminates the need for feminist analysis.

20. Which of the following words means the opposite of the word "deplorable" as used in the passage?

- A. Praiseworthy
- B. Miserable
- C. Disturbing
- D. Regrettable
- E. Concerning

**Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:**

Fascist economics places itself in between free market capitalism and communism. It criticizes the former for prioritizing profits over collective

goals, for promoting speculation, financial wizardry that is similar to usury. It agreed to some degree with communists that the capitalist class exploited the labour force and was insensitive to poor working conditions but disagreed on the solution. While communists prescribed a proletariat takeover of the means of production followed by a dictatorship of the proletariat as the panacea to the crisis of capitalism, fascism would choose instead to resolve class conflicts between labour and capital through state arbitration and corporate control over the economy. Rather than abolishing private property entirely, fascism sought to regulate it tightly, ensuring that economic actors functioned in alignment with national interests as defined by the state.

Corporatism is the theory and practice of organizing society into "corporations" subordinate to the state. These corporations would serve as organs of political consultations and take responsibility, to a large extent, for persons and activities within their jurisdiction. In theory, this arrangement aimed to harmonize competing interests by bringing representatives of labour, industry, agriculture, and the professions under a unified national framework. Strikes and lockouts were discouraged or outlawed, as social conflict was considered detrimental to national unity. It differed from communism since it rejected classless egalitarianism. It can be described as a modern analogue of feudal guild societies. Thus, corporatism served to retain the social order and hierarchies of feudalism while infusing it with modern industrial methods more conducive for military competition and arms races.

Another aspect that fascism had in common with feudal economics is its emphasis on usury laws. Both considered charging interest on loans as being exploitative and immoral. This reinforced a certain worldview which saw tangible sectors such as agriculture and industry as value creating and finance as a sector that rested on tricks and manipulation. Financial capital was often portrayed as detached from the "real" economy and accused of undermining national strength. Consequently, fascist regimes tended to promote autarky, state-directed investment, and large-scale public works as mechanisms to mobilize resources for national revival and military preparedness.

21. Fascism disagreed with communism primarily regarding:

- A. The existence of class conflict in capitalist societies.
- B. The exploitation of labour under capitalism.
- C. The importance of industrial production.
- D. The method of resolving economic and class tensions.
- E. The criticism of financial speculation.

22. Which of the following best describes corporatism as presented in the passage?

- A. A decentralized economic system led by independent guilds.
- B. A system where corporations operate without state interference.
- C. A framework where organized groups function under state authority.

- D. A form of capitalism focused on shareholder profits.
- E. A socialist arrangement abolishing private ownership.

23. The passage suggests that corporatism resembles feudal guild societies because it:

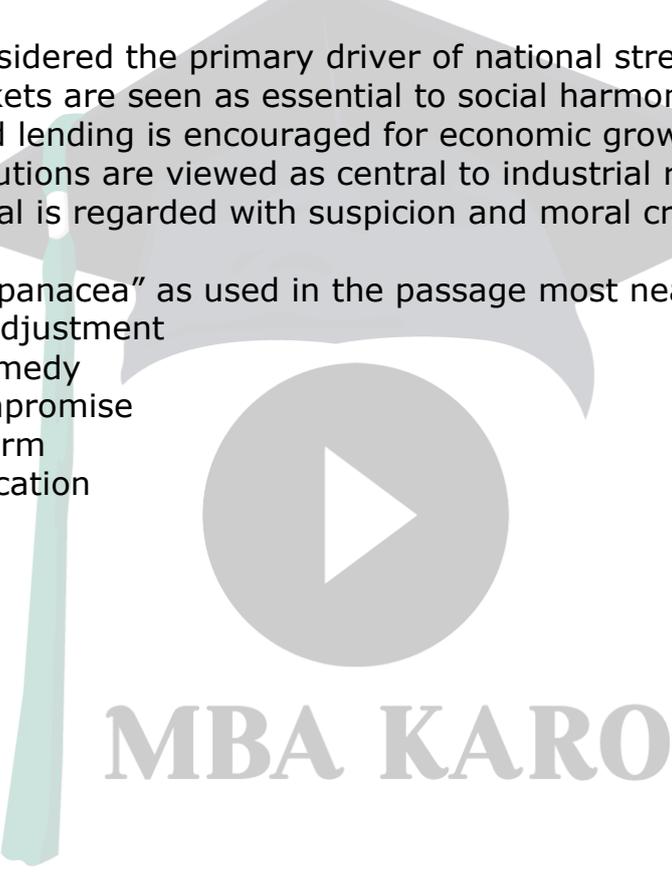
- A. Preserves hierarchical social structures.
- B. Eliminates all industrial competition.
- C. Promotes complete economic equality.
- D. Separates the state from economic matters.
- E. Relies solely on agricultural production.

24. Which of the following can be inferred about fascist attitudes toward finance?

- A. Finance is considered the primary driver of national strength.
- B. Financial markets are seen as essential to social harmony.
- C. Interest-based lending is encouraged for economic growth.
- D. Banking institutions are viewed as central to industrial revival.
- E. Financial capital is regarded with suspicion and moral criticism.

25. The word "panacea" as used in the passage most nearly means:

- A. A temporary adjustment
- B. A universal remedy
- C. A political compromise
- D. A gradual reform
- E. A moral justification



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**Answers:**

1. B
2. C
3. E
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. E
9. D
10. B
11. A
12. B
13. E
14. D
15. C
16. B
17. E
18. C
19. D
20. A
21. D
22. C
23. A
24. E
25. B

