

PASSAGE 2

The great Acharyas have said that having discovered a great goal, surrender yourself to that goal and act towards it drawing your inspiration from that goal whereby you will get a new column of energy. Do not allow this energy to be dissipated in the futile memories of past regrets or failures, nor in the excitement of the present. And thus, bring that entire energy focussed into activity. That is the highest creative action in the world outside. Thereby the individual who was till now considered most inefficient, finds his way to the highest achievement and success. This is said very easily in a second. But in order to train our mind to this attitude, it needs considerable training because we have wrongly trained the mind to such an extent that we have become perfect in imperfections. Not knowing the art of action, we have been master artists in doing the wrong thing.

Q.22) According to the passage, what could lead to success after the discovery of the great goal in life?

- Cherishing the memories of the past
- Preparing oneself to face the probable sorrows of the future
- Bringing all the energy into the activity
- Being alert about the excitement of the present

PASSAGE 3

The most important reason for this state of affairs, perhaps, is that India was the only country in the world to truly recognize the achievements of the Soviet Union—rather than merely focus on the debilitating faults that Communism brought to its people. The people of India realised that the achievement of one hundred per cent literacy in a country much, much larger than its own and with similarly complicated ethnic and religious groupings, the rapid industrialization of a nation that was a primarily agrarian society when the Bolshevik revolution took place in 1917, the attendant revolutionary steps in science and technology, the accessibility of health care (primeval according to Western standards, perhaps, but not according to Indian ones) to the general population, and despite prohibition of the government of the time the vast outpourings in literature, music, art, etc. are momentous and remarkable feats in any country. In contrast, all that the West focused on were the massive human rights violations by the Soviet State on its people, the deliberate uprooting and mass migrations of ethnic peoples from one part of

the country to another in the name of industrialization, the end of religion.

Q.23) What is/are the assumptions that can be made from the above given passage.

- The West didn't focus on positive impacts of Russian Communism government.
 - There is massive human rights violation by the Soviet state on its people.
 - The Indian perception of the USSR was always appreciative of their accomplishments
- Only (1) follows.
 - Both (1) and (3) follows
 - All follows
 - None follows

PASSAGE 4

When the Chinese began to develop their public health services in 1949, they decided that their main aim would be to prevent diseases from occurring. One part of their public health programme was to teach the people simple health rules such as the importance of drinking pure water and of getting rid of household rubbish.

Chairman Mao's war on flies, mosquitoes, and rats may have been regarded by the rest of the world as a joke, but the fact is that it is difficult to find a housefly in China these days. As a result, it is now possible to control the spread of some of the diseases which twenty-five years ago they carried from house to house and from village to village.

Unlike the rest of the world, China now seems to have enough doctors. Neither the city nor the village hospitals seem to be overcrowded. The explanation is that medical care in China is provided by the "barefoot doctors". Consequently, only the difficult cases find their way to the local hospitals and even fewer are passed on to the specialist hospitals for treatment.

The barefoot doctors seem to have caught the imagination of people in the west. But they are not doctors, nor do they generally go barefoot. They are simply health workers at the lowest level of the medical organization.