24034

DESCRIPTIVE TEST

(Question cum Answer Booklet)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Should not write on the reverse side of this page.
2. Open the Booklet at 11.15 AM only.
3. Write the Roll No. only on the column given below. Do not write the Roll No. or put any identification mark on any other page of the booklet. The answer books of those who violate this instruction will not be valued.
4. The test consists of Précis writing (10 marks), Comprehension (20 marks) and Short Essays (15 × 2 = 30 marks).
5. Three topics are given for Short Essays out of which only two topics need to be attempted.
6. Each Short Essay should not exceed 150 words.
7. **Answer should be written in the space provided in the Booklet.**

SEAL

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24034 DESCRIPTIVE TEST 60 MARKS 60 MINUTES

Roll Number								

Signature of the Candidate _____

Signature of Invigilator _____

(After verifying the Roll No. and signature of the candidate)

1. Read the following passage and write a precis of the content, reducing it to around one-third of its length. **(1 × 10 = 10 Marks)**

People today are much cleverer than they were in previous generations. A study of 72 countries found that average IQs rose by 2.2 points a decade between 1948 and 2020. This stunning change is known as the "Flynn effect" after James Flynn, the scientist who first noticed it. Flynn was initially baffled by his discovery. It took millions of years for the brain to evolve. How could it improve so rapidly over just a few decades?

The answer is largely that people were becoming better nourished and mentally stimulated. Just as muscles need food and exercise to grow strong, so the brain needs the right nutrients and activity to develop. Kids today are much less likely to be malnourished than they were in past decades, and more likely to go to school. Yet there is no room for complacency.

Young minds today are being squandered in two ways. In rich countries, the Flynn effect has largely run its course and educational attainment there has levelled off. By far the graver problem, however, is that in poor and middle-income countries, many children are still too ill-fed to reach their cognitive potential.

Globally, 22% of under-fives—roughly 150m children—are malnourished to the point of stunting. That means their brains are likely to be stunted, too. Half the world's children suffer micronutrient deficiency, which can also impede brain development. Poor nutrition and a lack of stimulation can translate into a loss of as many as 15 IQ points. This has woeful consequences: one study found stunting led to incomes being 25% lower. Damage incurred during the "golden window" of the first 1,000 days after conception is likely to be permanent.

Some argue that human intelligence will matter less as people outsource their thinking to artificial intelligence. To assume this would be as foolish as betting 100 years ago that the invention of the car would make it unnecessary to walk. In the workplace, human intelligence and AI will probably complement each other. And brains are for the joy of thinking, as well as earning money. Steven Pinker of Harvard University calls intelligence "a tailwind in life", helping people adapt rationally to new challenges or a changing environment. For the modest price of a simple, balanced diet, the next generation can have a stronger tailwind. It would not only be wrong to refuse them. It would be stupid.

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11. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below in not more than three sentences each. **(10 × 2 = 20 Marks)**

Violence against women affects the ability of women to achieve full functioning in the world. I define violence against women as physical, sexual, and emotional violence against women and girls by intimates, acquaintances, or strangers. Like many researchers, I view it as a patriarchal mechanism for controlling women, defined particularly by the use of power, force, manipulation, and isolation.

Women who have been victimized by an intimate partner or a stranger often experience fear, shame, and isolation. People who abuse women may use the tactic of isolation by deliberately isolating them from friends, family, work, and social institutions. These abusers often perceive connections with others in the community as a threat to their system of power and control. Women tend to be cut off from law enforcement, courts, healthcare systems, and other sources of social support. According to Sullivan, it has been suggested that a critical reason so many women remain with or return to their assailants is a lack of access to community resources; specifically, housing, legal assistance, employment, education, finances, childcare and social support systems. This isolation from such social support is so pervasive that the most common form of intervention with survivors of violence is advocacy services. The purpose of such advocacy services is to enhance the quality of women's lives by improving their access to community resources and increasing the social support available to them. Furthermore, because of the nature of the isolation associated with a problem such as violence against women and the fact that it is understood as a community rather than individual problem, many communities have developed community response teams to violence consisting of representatives of various institutions in the community.

Women who have been assaulted or battered may be dealing with the realities of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), anxiety, depression, and other physical health problems. Tolman and Rosen found that women who experienced domestic violence in the past year reported three times as many mental health disorders as their non-abused counterparts. Sullivan and Bybee found that when abuse in an intimate relationship ceased, the victim's physical health improved. Nasir and Hyder identified domestic violence among pregnant women in developing countries as a significant global health issue. The main risk factors in their research were identified as belonging to a low-income group, little education in both partners, and unplanned pregnancy. Many survivors of violence must cope with memories of traumatic events, thoughts of suicide, and the effects of physical injuries. The ongoing effects of violence—physical and emotional—can be barriers to women's ability to engage in the community, get vocational training and education, and work in both formal and informal sectors.

1. What are the ordeals experienced by women who have been victimized by an intimate partner or a stranger?

2. What are the findings of Tolman and Rosen and Sullivan and Bybee regarding violence against women?

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3. Why do women stay back with their attackers even after undergoing too much of domestic violence?

4. What are the harsh realities assaulted women deal with in life?

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5. How is violence explained in the passage?

6. What is advocacy service?

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7. What are the reasons associated with the violence against pregnant women?

8. What is the tactic used by people who abuse women? Why?

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9. How have the communities reacted to violence against women?

10. What is the central argument of this passage?

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III. Write short essays (150 words each) on any two of the following topics:

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

1. The practical use of Artificial Intelligence in jurisprudence.
2. Your personal experience of climate change over the past decade.
3. Global impact on economic sanctions.

Qn. No. -----

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