



Your Personal Exams Guide



NDA



CDS



SSC CGL



CBSE UGC NET



IAS



SSC CHSL



CTET



MPSC



AFCAT



CSIR UDC NET



IBPS PO



UP POLICE



SSC MTS



SBI PO



BPSC



UP TET



IBPS RRB



IBPS CLERK



IES



UPSC CAPF



SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

UPSC CSE 2012 (Prelims Paper-2: CSAT) Previous Year Paper (20-May-2012)

Total Time: 2 Hour

Total Marks: 200

Instructions

1. Test will auto submit when the Time is up.
2. The Test comprises of multiple choice questions (MCQ) with one or more correct answers.
3. The clock in the top right corner will display the remaining time available for you to complete the examination.

Navigating & Answering a Question

1. The answer will be saved automatically upon clicking on an option amongst the given choices of answer.
2. To deselect your chosen answer, click on the clear response button.
3. The marking scheme will be displayed for each question on the top right corner of the test window.

Your Personal Exams Guide

UPSC IAS PYP 2012 GS PAPER 2(CSAT)

1. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)

Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Education, without a doubt, has an important functional, instrumental and utilitarian dimension. This is revealed when one asks question such as what is the purpose of education? The answers, too often, are to acquire qualifications for employment/upward mobility, wider/higher in terms of income opportunities, and to meet the needs for trained human power diverse fields for national development. But in its deepest sense education is not instrumentalist. That is to say, it is not to be justified outside of itself because it leads to the acquisition of formal skills or of certain desired psychological social attributes. It must be respected in itself. Education is thus not a commodity to be acquired or possessed and then used, but a process of inestimable importance to individuals and society, although it can and does have enormous use value. Education then, is a process of expansion and conversion, not in the sense of converting or turning students into doctors or engineers, but the widening and turning out of the mind—the creation, sustenance and development of self-critical awareness independence of thought. It is an inner process of moral-intellectual development. What you understand by the instrumentalist view of education?

- a. Education is functional and utilitarian in its purposes
- b. Education is meant to fulfil human needs.
- c. The purpose of education is to train the human intellect
- d. Education is meant to achieve moral development

2. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)

Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Education, without a doubt, has an important functional, instrumental

and utilitarian dimension. This is revealed when one asks question such as what is the purpose of education? The answers, too often, are to acquire qualifications for employment/upward mobility, wider/higher in terms of income opportunities, and to meet the needs for trained human power diverse fields for national development. But in its deepest sense education is not instrumentalist. That is to say, it is not to be justified outside of itself because it leads to the acquisition of formal skills or of certain desired psychological social attributes. It must be respected in itself. Education is thus not a commodity to be acquired or possessed and then used, but a process of inestimable importance to individuals and society, although it can and does have enormous use value. Education then, is a process of expansion and conversion, not in the sense of converting or turning students into doctors or engineers, but the widening and turning out of the mind—the creation, sustenance and development of self-critical awareness independence of thought. It is an inner process of moral-intellectual development. According to the author, why should education be respected in itself?

- a. As it helps to acquire qualifications for employment
- b. Because it helps in upward mobility and acquiring social status
- c. As it is an inner process of moral and intellectual development
- d. All the a, b & c given above are correct in this context.

3. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)
Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Education, without a doubt, has an important functional, instrumental and utilitarian dimension. This is revealed when one asks question such as what is the purpose of education? The answers, too often, are to acquire qualifications for employment/upward mobility, wider/higher in terms of income opportunities, and to meet the needs for trained human power diverse fields for national development. But in its deepest sense education is not instrumentalist. That is to say, it is not to be

justified outside of itself because it leads to the acquisition of formal skills or of certain desired psychological social attributes. It must be respected in itself. Education is thus not a commodity to be acquired or possessed and then used, but a process of inestimable importance to individuals and society, although it can and does have enormous use value. Education then, is a process of expansion and conversion, not in the sense of converting or turning students into doctors or engineers, but the widening and turning out of the mind—the creation, sustenance and development of self-critical awareness and independence of thought. It is an inner process of moral-intellectual development. Which of the following best completes the given line: 'Education is a process which_____.'

- a. converts students into trained professionals.
- b. generates opportunities for higher income.
- c. develops self-critical awareness and independence of thought in individuals
- d. helps in acquiring qualifications for upward mobility.

4. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)

Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Chemical pesticides lose their role in sustainable agriculture if the pests evolve resistance. The evolution of pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed. One or a few individuals may be unusually resistant (perhaps because they possess an enzyme that can detoxify the pesticide). If the pesticide is applied repeatedly, each successive generation of the pest will contain a larger proportion of resistant individuals. Pests typically have a high intrinsic rate of reproduction, and so few individuals in one generation may give rise to hundreds or thousands in the next, and resistance spreads very rapidly in a population. This problem was often ignored in the past, even though

the first case of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) resistance was reported early as 1946. There is exponential increase in the numbers of vertebrates that have evolved resistance and in the number of pesticides against which resistance has evolved. Resistance has been recorded in every family of arthropod pests (including dipterans such as mosquitoes and house flies, as well as beetles, moths, wasps, fleas, Lice and mites) as well as in weeds and plant pathogens, Take the Alabama leaf-worm, a moth pest of cotton, as an example. It has developed resistance in one or more regions of the world to aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, lindane and toxaphene. If chemical pesticides brought nothing but, problem-if their use was intrinsically and acutely unsustainable then they would already have fallen out of widespread use. This has not happened. Instead, their rate of production has increased rapidly. The ratio of cost of benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use. In the USA insecticides have been estimated to benefit the agricultural products to the tune of around 5 *forevery*1 spent. Moreover, in many poorer countries, the prospect of imminent mass starvation, or of an epidemic diseases, are so frightening that the social and health cost of using pesticides have to be ignored. In general the use of pesticides is justified by objective measures such as lives saved, economic efficiency of food production and total food produced. In these very fundamental senses, their use may be described as sustainable. In practice, sustainability depends on continually developing new pesticides that keep at least one step ahead of the pests pesticides that are less persistent, biodegradable and more accurately targeted at the pests. The evolution of pesticide resistance is natural selection in action. What does it actually imply?

- a. It is very natural for many organisms to have pesticide resistance.
- b. Pesticide resistance among organisms is a universal phenomenon.
- c. Some individuals in any given population show resistance after the application of pesticides.

d. None of the statements a, b & c given-above is correct.

5. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)

Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Chemical pesticides lose their role in sustainable agriculture if the pests evolve resistance. The evolution of pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed. One or a few individuals may be unusually resistant (perhaps because they possess an enzyme that can detoxify the pesticide). If the pesticide is applied repeatedly, each successive generation of the pest will contain a larger proportion of resistant individuals. Pests typically have a high intrinsic rate of reproduction, and so few individual in one generation may give rise to hundreds or thousands in the next, and resistance spreads very rapidly in a population. This problem was often ignored in the past, even though the first case of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) resistance was reported early as 1946. There is exponential increase in the numbers of vertebrates that have evolved resistance and in the number of pesticides against which resistance has evolved. Resistance has been recorded in every family of arthropod pests (including dipterans such as mosquitoes and house flies, as well as beetles, moths, wasps, fleas, Lice and mites) as well as well as in weeds and plant pathogens, Take the Alabama leaf-worm, a moth pest of cotton, as an example. It has developed resistance in one or more regions of the world to aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, lindane and toxaphene. If chemical pesticides brought nothing but, problem-if their use was intrinsically and acutely unsustainable then they would already have fallen out of widespread use. This has not happened. Instead, their rate of production has increased rapidly. The ratio of cost of benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use. In the USA insecticides have been estimated to benefit the agricultural products to the tune of around 5 *forevery*1 spent. Moreover, in many poorer countries, the prospect of imminent mass starvation, or of an epidemic diseases, are so frightening that the social and health cost of using pesticides

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With reference to the passage, consider the following statement.

- 1) Use of chemical pesticides has become imperative in all the poor countries of the world.
- 2) Chemical pesticides should not have a role in sustainable agriculture.
- 3) One pest can develop resistance to many pesticides.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

6. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)

Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Chemical pesticides lose their role in sustainable agriculture if the pests evolve resistance. The evolution of pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed. One or a few individuals may be unusually resistant (perhaps because they possess an enzyme that can detoxify the pesticide). If the pesticide is applied repeatedly, each

successive generation of the pest will contain a larger proportion of resistant individuals. Pests typically have a high intrinsic rate of reproduction, and so few individual in one generation may give rise to hundreds or thousands in the next, and resistance spreads very rapidly in a population. This problem was often ignored in the past, even though the first case of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) resistance was reported early as 1946. There is exponential increase in the numbers of vertebrates that have evolved resistance and in the number of pesticides against which resistance has evolved. Resistance has been recorded in every family of arthropod pests (including dipterans such as mosquitoes and house flies, as well as beetles, moths, wasps, fleas, Lice and mites) as well as well as in weeds and plant pathogens, Take the Alabama leaf-worm, a moth pest of cotton, as an example. It has developed resistance in one or more regions of the world to aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, lindane and toxaphene. If chemical pesticides brought nothing but, problem-if their use was intrinsically and acutely unsustainable then they would already have fallen out of widespread use. This has not happened. Instead, their rate of production has increased rapidly. The ratio of cost of benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use. In the USA insecticides have been estimated to benefit the agricultural products to the tune of around 5*forevery*1 spent. Moreover, in many poorer countries, the prospect of imminent mass starvation, or of an epidemic diseases, are so frightening that the social and health cost of using pesticides have to be ignored. In general the use of pesticides is justified by objective measures such as lives saved, economic efficiency of food production and total food produced. In these very fundamental senses, their use may be described as sustainable. In practice, sustainability depends on continually developing new pesticides that keep at least one step ahead of the pests pesticides that are less persistent, biodegradable and more accurately targeted at the pests. Though the problems associated with the use of chemical pesticides is known for a long time, their widespread use has not waned. Why?

a. Alternatives to chemical pesticides do not exist at, all.

- b. New pesticides are not invented at all.
- c. Pesticide are biodegradable.
- d. None of the statements a, b & c given above is correct.

7. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)

Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Chemical pesticides lose their role in sustainable agriculture if the pests evolve resistance. The evolution of pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed. One or a few individuals may be unusually resistant (perhaps because they possess an enzyme that can detoxify the pesticide). If the pesticide is applied repeatedly, each successive generation of the pest will contain a larger proportion of resistant individuals. Pests typically have a high intrinsic rate of reproduction, and so few individual in one generation may give rise to hundreds or thousands in the next, and resistance spreads very rapidly in a population. This problem was often ignored in the past, even though the first case of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) resistance was reported early as 1946. There is exponential increase in the numbers of vertebrates that have evolved resistance and in the number of pesticides against which resistance has evolved. Resistance has been recorded in every family of arthropod pests (including dipterans such as mosquitoes and house flies, as well as beetles, moths, wasps, fleas, Lice and mites) as well as well as in weeds and plant pathogens, Take the Alabama leaf-worm, a moth pest of cotton, as an example. It has developed resistance in one or more regions of the world to aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, lindane and toxaphene. If chemical pesticides brought nothing but, problem-if their use was intrinsically and acutely unsustainable then they would already have fallen out of widespread use. This has not happened. Instead, their rate of production has increased rapidly. The ratio of cost of benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use. In the USA

insecticides have been estimated to benefit the agricultural products to the tune of around 5 *forevery* 1 spent. Moreover, in many poorer countries, the prospect of imminent mass starvation, or of an epidemic diseases, are so frightening that the social and health cost of using pesticides have to be ignored. In general the use of pesticides is justified by objective measures such as lives saved, economic efficiency of food production and total food produced. In these very fundamental senses, their use may be described as sustainable. In practice, sustainability depends on continually developing new pesticides that keep at least one step ahead of the pests pesticides that are less persistent, biodegradable and more accurately targeted at the pests.

How do pesticides act as agents for the selection of resistant individuals in any pest population?

- 1) It is possible that in a pest population the individuals will behave differently due to their genetic makeup.
- 2) Pests do possess the ability to detoxify the pesticides.
- 3) Evolution of pesticide resistance is equally distributed in pest population.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 1 and 2
- c. Only 3
- d. All 1, 2 and 3

-
8. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)
Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.
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evolve resistance. The evolution of pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed. One or a few individuals may be unusually resistant (perhaps because they possess an enzyme that can detoxify the pesticide). If the pesticide is applied repeatedly, each successive generation of the pest will contain a larger proportion of resistant individuals. Pests typically have a high intrinsic rate of reproduction, and so few individual in one generation may give rise to hundreds or thousands in the next, and resistance spreads very rapidly in a population. This problem was often ignored in the past, even though the first case of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) resistance was reported early as 1946. There is exponential increase in the numbers of vertebrates that have evolved resistance and in the number of pesticides against which resistance has evolved. Resistance has been recorded in every family of arthropod pests (including dipterans such as mosquitoes and house flies, as well as beetles, moths, wasps, fleas, Lice and mites) as well as well as in weeds and plant pathogens, Take the Alabama leaf-worm, a moth pest of cotton, as an example. It has developed resistance in one or more regions of the world to aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, lindane and toxaphene. If chemical pesticides brought nothing but, problem-if their use was intrinsically and acutely unsustainable then they would already have fallen out of widespread use. This has not happened. Instead, their rate of production has increased rapidly. The ratio of cost of benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use. In the USA insecticides have been estimated to benefit the agricultural products to the tune of around 5forevery1 spent. Moreover, in many poorer countries, the prospect of imminent mass starvation, or of an epidemic diseases, are so frightening that the social and health cost of using pesticides have to be ignored. In general the use of pesticides is justified by objective measures such as lives saved, economic efficiency of food production and total food produced. In these very fundamental senses, their use may be described as sustainable. In practice, sustainability depends on continually developing new pesticides that keep at least

one step ahead of the pests pesticides that are less persistent, biodegradable and more accurately targeted at the pests.

Why is the use of chemical pesticides generally justified by giving the examples of poor and developing countries?

- 1) Developed countries can afford to do away with use of pesticides by adapting to organic farming, but it is imperative for poor and developing countries to use chemical pesticides.
- 2) In poor and developing countries, the pesticides addressing the problem of epidemic diseases of crops, eases the food problem.
- 3) The social and health costs of pesticide use are generally ignored in poor and developing countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. Only 1
- b. Both 1 and 2
- c. Only 2
- d. All 1, 2 and 3

9. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)

Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Chemical pesticides lose their role in sustainable agriculture if the pests evolve resistance. The evolution of pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed. One or a few individuals may be unusually resistant (perhaps because they possess an enzyme that can detoxify the pesticide). If the pesticide is applied repeatedly, each successive generation of the pest will contain a larger proportion of resistant individuals. Pests typically have a high intrinsic rate of

reproduction, and so few individual in one generation may give rise to hundreds or thousands in the next, and resistance spreads very rapidly in a population. This problem was often ignored in the past, even though the first case of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) resistance was reported early as 1946. There is exponential increase in the numbers of vertebrates that have evolved resistance and in the number of pesticides against which resistance has evolved. Resistance has been recorded in every family of arthropod pests (including dipterans such as mosquitoes and house flies, as well as beetles, moths, wasps, fleas, Lice and mites) as well as in weeds and plant pathogens, Take the Alabama leaf-worm, a moth pest of cotton, as an example. It has developed resistance in one or more regions of the world to aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, lindane and toxaphene. If chemical pesticides brought nothing but, problem-if their use was intrinsically and acutely unsustainable then they would already have fallen out of widespread use. This has not happened. Instead, their rate of production has increased rapidly. The ratio of cost of benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use. In the USA insecticides have been estimated to benefit the agricultural products to the tune of around 5 *forevery* 1 spent. Moreover, in many poorer countries, the prospect of imminent mass starvation, or of an epidemic diseases, are so frightening that the social and health cost of using pesticides have to be ignored. In general the use of pesticides is justified by objective measures such as lives saved, economic efficiency of food production and total food produced. In these very fundamental senses, their use may be described as sustainable. In practice, sustainability depends on continually developing new pesticides that keep at least one step ahead of the pests pesticides that are less persistent, biodegradable and more accurately targeted at the pests.

What does the passage imply?

1. Alternative options to chemical pesticides should be promoted.
2. Too much use of chemicals is not good for the ecosystem.

3. There is no scope for the improvement-of pesticides and making their use sustainable.

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 2
- c. Both 2 and 3
- d. Both 1 and 2

10. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)

Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Today's developing economies use much less energy per capita than developed countries such as the United States did at similar incomes, showing the potential for lower-carbon growth. Adaptation and mitigation need to be integrated into a climate smart development strategy that increases resilience, reduces the threat of further global warming, and improves development outcomes. Adaptation and mitigation measures can advance development, and prosperity can raise incomes and foster better institutions. A healthier population living in better-built houses and with access to bank loans and social security is better equipped to deal with a changing climate and its consequences. Advancing robust, resilient development policies that promote adaptation is needed today because changes in the climate, already begun, will increase even in the short term. The spread of economic prosperity has always been intertwined with adaptation to changing ecological conditions. But as growth has altered the environment and as environmental change has adaptability demands greater capacity to understand our environment, generate new adaptive technologies and practices, and diffuse them widely. As economic historians have explained, much of humankind's creative potential has been directed at adapting to the changing world. But adaptation cannot cope with all the impacts related to climate change, especially as large changes unfold in the long term. Countries cannot

grow out of harm's way fast enough to match the changing climate. And some growth strategies, whether driven by the government or the market, can also add to vulnerability—particularly if they overexploit natural resources. Under the Soviet development plan, irrigated cotton cultivation expanded in water-stressed Central Asia and led to the near disappearance of the Aral Sea, threatening the livelihoods of fisherman, herders and farmers. And clearing mangroves—the natural coastal buffers against storm surges—to make way for intensive farming or housing development, increases the physical vulnerability of coastal settlements, whether in Guinea or in Louisiana.

Which of the following conditions of growth can add to vulnerability?

- 1) When the growth occurs due to excessive exploitation of mineral resources and forests.
- 2) When the growth brings about a change in humankind's creative potential.
- 3) When the growth is envisaged only for providing houses and social security to the people.
- 4) When the growth occurs due to emphasis on farming only.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 2, 3 and 4
- c. Only 1 and 4
- d. 1, 2, 3 and 4

-
11. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)
Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.
Today's developing economies use much less energy per capita than

developed countries such as the United States did at similar incomes, showing the potential for lower-carbon growth. Adaptation and mitigation need to be integrated into a climate smart development strategy that increases resilience, reduces the threat of further global warming, and improves development outcomes. Adaptation and mitigation measures can advance development, and prosperity can raise incomes and foster better institutions. A healthier population living in better-built houses and with access to bank loans and social security is better equipped to deal with a changing climate and its consequences. Advancing robust, resilient development policies that promote adaptation is needed today because changes in the climate, already begun, will increase even in the short term. The spread of economic prosperity has always been intertwined with adaptation to changing ecological conditions. But as growth has altered the environment and as environmental change has adaptability demands greater capacity to understand our environment, generate new adaptive technologies and practices, and diffuse them widely. As economic historians have explained, much of humankind's creative potential has been directed at adapting to the changing world. But adaptation cannot cope with all the impacts related to climate change, especially as large changes unfold in the long term. Countries cannot grow out of harm's way fast enough to match the changing climate. And some growth strategies, whether driven by the government or the market, can also add to vulnerability—particularly if they overexploit natural resources. Under the Soviet development plan, irrigated cotton cultivation expanded in water-stressed Central Asia and led to the near disappearance of the Aral Sea, threatening the livelihoods of fisherman, herders and farmers. And clearing mangroves—the natural coastal buffers against storm surges—to make way for intensive farming or housing development, increases the physical vulnerability of coastal settlements, whether in Guinea or in Louisiana.

What does low-carbon growth imply in the present context?

- 1) More emphasis on the use of renewable sources of energy.

2) Less emphasis on manufacturing sector and more emphasis on agriculture sector.

3) Switching over from monoculture practices to mixed farming.

4) Less demand for goods and services. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 2, 3 and 4
- c. Only 1 and 4
- d. None of the above implies low-carbon growth

12. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)

Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Today's developing economies use much less energy per capita than developed countries such as the United States did at similar incomes, showing the potential for lower-carbon growth. Adaptation and mitigation need to be integrated into a climate smart development strategy that increases resilience, reduces the threat of further global warming, and improves development outcomes. Adaptation and mitigation measures can advance development, and prosperity can raise incomes and foster better institutions. A healthier population living in better-built houses and with access to bank loans and social security is better equipped to deal with a changing climate and its consequences. Advancing robust, resilient development policies that promote adaptation is needed today because changes in the climate, already begun, will increase even in the short term. The spread of economic prosperity has always been intertwined with adaptation to changing ecological conditions. But as growth has altered the environment and as environmental change has adaptability demands greater capacity to understand our environment, generate new

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Which of the following conditions is/are necessary for sustainable economic growth?

- 1) Spreading of economic prosperity more.
- 2) Popularising/spreading of adaptive technologies widely.
- 3) Investing on research in adaptation and mitigation technologies.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 2 and 3
- c. Only 1 and 3
- d. 1, 2 and 3

13. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)

Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Today's developing economies use much less energy per capita than developed countries such as the United States did at similar incomes, showing the potential for lower-carbon growth. Adaptation and mitigation need to be integrated into a climate smart development strategy that increases resilience, reduces the threat of further global warming, and improves development outcomes. Adaptation and mitigation measures can advance development, and prosperity can raise incomes and foster better institutions. A healthier population living in better-built houses and with access to bank loans and social security is better equipped to deal with a changing climate and its consequences. Advancing robust, resilient development policies that promote adaptation is needed today because changes in the climate, already begun, will increase even in the short term. The spread of economic prosperity has always been intertwined with adaptation to changing ecological conditions. But as growth has altered the environment and as environmental change has adaptability demands greater capacity to understand our environment, generate new adaptive technologies and practices, and diffuse them widely. As economic historians have explained, much of humankind's creative potential has been directed at adapting to the changing world. But adaptation cannot cope with all the impacts related to climate change, especially as large changes unfold in the long term. Countries cannot grow out of harm's way fast enough to match the changing climate. And some growth strategies, whether driven by the government or the market, can also add to vulnerability—particularly if they overexploit natural resources. Under the Soviet development plan, irrigated cotton cultivation expanded in water-stressed Central Asia and led to the near disappearance of the Aral Sea, threatening the livelihoods of fisherman, herders and farmers. And clearing mangroves—the natural coastal buffers against storm surges—to make way for intensive farming or housing development, increases the physical vulnerability of coastal settlements, whether in Guinea or in Louisiana.

Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the passage?

- 1) Rainfed crops should not be cultivated in irrigated areas.
- 2) Farming under water-deficient areas should not be a part of development strategy.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

14. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)

Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Today's developing economies use much less energy per capita than developed countries such as the United States did at similar incomes, showing the potential for lower-carbon growth. Adaptation and mitigation need to be integrated into a climate smart development strategy that increases resilience, reduces the threat of further global warming, and improves development outcomes. Adaptation and mitigation measures can advance development, and prosperity can raise incomes and foster better institutions. A healthier population living in better-built houses and with access to bank loans and social security is better equipped to deal with a changing climate and its consequences. Advancing robust, resilient development policies that promote adaptation is needed today because changes in the climate, already begun, will increase even in the short term. The spread of economic prosperity has always been intertwined with adaptation to changing ecological conditions. But as growth has altered the environment and as environmental change has adaptability demands greater capacity to understand our environment, generate new

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Consider the following assumptions:

- 1) Sustainable economic growth demands the use of creative potential of man.
- 2) Intensive agriculture can lead to ecological backlash.
- 3) Spread of economic prosperity can adversely affect the ecology and environment.

With reference to the passage, which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 2 and 3
- c. Only 1 and 3
- d. Only 1, 2 and 3

15. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow passage. (+2.5, -0.83)

Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Today's developing economies use much less energy per capita than developed countries such as the United States did at similar incomes, showing the potential for lower-carbon growth. Adaptation and mitigation need to be integrated into a climate smart development strategy that increases resilience, reduces the threat of further global warming, and improves development outcomes. Adaptation and mitigation measures can advance development, and prosperity can raise incomes and foster better institutions. A healthier population living in better-built houses and with access to bank loans and social security is better equipped to deal with a changing climate and its consequences. Advancing robust, resilient development policies that promote adaptation is needed today because changes in the climate, already begun, will increase even in the short term. The spread of economic prosperity has always been intertwined with adaptation to changing ecological conditions. But as growth has altered the environment and as environmental change has adaptability demands greater capacity to understand our environment, generate new adaptive technologies and practices, and diffuse them widely. As economic historians have explained, much of humankind's creative potential has been directed at adapting to the changing world. But adaptation cannot cope with all the impacts related to climate change, especially as large changes unfold in the long term. Countries cannot grow out of harm's way fast enough to match the changing climate. And some growth strategies, whether driven by the government or the market, can also add to vulnerability—particularly if they overexploit natural resources. Under the Soviet development plan, irrigated cotton cultivation expanded in water-stressed Central Asia and led to the near disappearance of the Aral Sea, threatening the livelihoods of fisherman, herders and farmers. And clearing mangroves—the natural coastal buffers against storm surges—to make way for intensive farming or housing development, increases the physical vulnerability of coastal

settlements, whether in Guinea or in Louisiana. Which one of the following statements constitutes the central theme of this passage?

- a. Countries with greater economic prosperity are better equipped to deal with the consequences of climate change.
- b. Adaptation and mitigation should be integrated with development strategies.
- c. Rapid economic growth should not be pursued by both developed and developing economies.
- d. Some countries resort to overexploitation of natural resources for the sake of rapid development.

16. Consider the following statements: (+2.5, -0.83)

- 1) All artists are whimsical.
 - 2) Some artists are drug addicts.
 - 3) Frustrated people are prone to become drug addicts
- From the above three statements it may be concluded that

- a. Artists are frustrated.
- b. Some drug addicts are whimsical.
- c. All frustrated people are drug addicts.
- d. Whimsical people are generally frustrated.

17. Examine the following statements: (+2.5, -0.83)

- 1) Either A and B are of the same age or A is older than B

- 2) Either C and D are of the same age or D is older than C
- 3) B is older than C

Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements?

- a. A is older than B
- b. B and D are of the same age
- c. D is older than C
- d. A is older than C

18. Examine the following statements: (+2.5, -0.83)

- 1) Only those who have a pair of Binoculars can become the members of the birdwatcher's club.
- 2) Some members of the birdwatcher's club have cameras.
- 3) Those members who have cameras can take part in photo-contests.

Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the-above statements?

- a. All those who have a pair of binoculars are members of the birdwatcher's club.
- b. All members of the birdwatcher's club have a pair of binoculars.
- c. All those who take part in photo-contests are members of the birdwatcher's club.
- d. No conclusion can be drawn.

19. During the last summer vacation. Ankit went to a summer camp where he took part in hiking swimming and boating. This summer, he is looking forward to a music camp where he hoped to sing, dance, and learn to play the guitar. Based on the above information, four conclusions, as given below, have been made. Which one of these logically follows from the information given above? (+2.5, -0.83)

- a. Ankit's parents want him to play the guitar.
- b. Ankit prefers music to outdoor activities.
- c. Ankit goes to some type of camp every summer.
- d. Ankit likes to sing and dance.

20. Three people A, B and C wore shirts of black, blue and orange colours (not necessarily in that order) and pants of green, yellow and orange colours (not necessarily in that order). No person wore a shirt and pants of the same colour. (+2.5, -0.83)

Further, it is given that,

- (i) A did not wear the shirt of black colour.
- (ii) B did not wear the shirt of blue colour.
- (iii) C did not wear the shirt of orange colour.
- (iv) A did not wear pants of green colour.
- (v) B wore pants of orange colour.

What were the colours of the pants and shirt worn by C, respectively?

- a. Orange and Black
- b. Green and Blue

- c. Yellow and Blue
- d. Yellow and Black

21. Ten new TV shows started in January–5 sitcoms, 3 drama and 2 news magazines. By April, only seven of the new shows were still on, five of them being sitcoms. Based on the above information, four conclusions, as given below, have been made. Which one of these logically follows from the information given above? (+2.5, -0.83)

- a. Only one news magazine show is still on
- b. Only one of the drama shows is still on
- c. At least one discontinued show was a drama
- d. Viewers prefer sitcoms over drama

22. Read the passage given below and the two statements that follow (given on the basis of the passage): Four men are waiting at Delhi airport for a Mumbai flight. Two are doctors and the other two are businessmen. Two speak Gujarati and two speak Tamil. No two of the same profession speak the same language. Two are Muslims and two are Christians. No two of the same religion are of the same profession, nor do they speak the same language. The Tamil-speaking doctor is a Christian. 1) The Christian-businessman speaks Gujarati. 2) The Gujarati-speaking doctor is a Muslim. Which of the above statements is/are correct conclusion/conclusions? (+2.5, -0.83)

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2

d. Neither 1 nor 2

23. Consider the following statement: "Though quite expensive, television is not a luxury item, as one can learn many things through television." (+2.5, -0.83)
Which one of the following is a valid inference from the above statement?

- a. All expensive things are regarded as luxury.
 - b. All essential things for learning are not luxury.
 - c. Television is essential for learning.
 - d. Television is not a luxury item.
-

24. Mr. Kumar drives to work at an average speed of 48 km per hour. The time taken to cover the first 60% of the distance is 10 minutes more than the time taken to cover the remaining distance. How far is his office? (+2.5, -0.83)

- a. 30 km
 - b. 40 km
 - c. 45 km
 - d. 48 km
-

25. Gita is prettier than Sita but not as pretty as Rita. Then, (+2.5, -0.83)

- a. Sita is not as pretty as Gita.
- b. Sita is prettier than Rita.

- c. Rita is not as pretty as Gita.
- d. Gita is prettier than Rita.

26. Given that, (+2.5, -0.83)

- 1) A is the brother of B.
- 2) C is the father of A.
- 3) D is the brother of E.
- 4) E is the daughter of B. Then, the uncle of D is

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. E

27. Examine the following statements: (+2.5, -0.83)

- 1) Rama scored more than Rani.
- 2) Rani scored less than Ratna.
- 3) Ratna scored more than Rama.
- 4) Padma scored more than Rama but less than Ratna.

Who scored the highest?

- a. Rama
- b. Padma

- c. Rani
- d. Ratna

28. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. Invasions of exotic species into new geographic areas sometimes occur naturally and without- human agency. However, human actions have increased this trickle to a flood. Human- caused introductions may occur either accidentally as a consequence of human transport, or intentionally but illegally to serve some private purpose or legitimately to procure some hoped-for public benefit by bringing a pest under control, producing new agricultural products or providing novel recreational opportunities. Many introduced species are assimilated into communities without much obvious effect. However, some have been responsible for dramatic changes to native species and natural communities. For example, the accidental introduction of the brown tree snake *Boiga irregularis* into Guam, an island in the Pacific, has through nest predation reduced 10 endemic forest bird species to the point of extinction. One of the major reasons for the world's great biodiversity is the occurrence of centers of endemism so that similar habitats in different parts of the world are occupied by different groups of species that happen to have evolved there. If every species naturally had access to everywhere on the globe, we might expect a relatively small number of successful species to become dominant in each biome. The extent to which this homogenization can happen naturally is restricted by the limited powers of dispersal of most species in the face of the physical barriers that exist to dispersal. By virtue of the transport opportunities offered by humans, these barriers have been breached by an ever-increasing number of exotic species. The effects of introductions have been to convert a hugely diverse range of local community compositions into something much more homogeneous. It would be wrong, however, to conclude that introducing species to a region will inevitably cause a
- (+2.5, -0.83)

decline in species richness there. For example, there are numerous species of plants, invertebrates and vertebrates found in continental Europe but absent from the British Isles (many because they have so far failed to recolonize after the last glaciations). Their introduction would be likely to augment British biodiversity. The significant detrimental effect noted above arises where aggressive species provide a novel challenge to endemic biotas ill-equipped to deal with them. With reference to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?

- a. Introduction of exotic species into new geographical areas always leads to reduced biodiversity.
- b. Exotic species introduced by man into new areas have always greatly altered the native ecosystems.
- c. Man is the only reason to convert a hugely diverse range of local community compositions into more homogeneous ones.
- d. None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) is correct in this context.

29. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. Invasions of exotic species into new geographic areas sometimes occur naturally and without- human agency. However, human actions have increased this trickle to a flood. Human- caused introductions may occur either accidentally as a consequence of human transport, or intentionally but illegally to serve some private purpose or legitimately to procure some hoped-for public benefit by bringing a pest under control, producing new agricultural products or providing novel recreational opportunities. Many introduced species are assimilated into communities without much obvious effect. However, some have been responsible for dramatic changes to native species and natural communities. For example, the accidental introduction of the brown tree snake *Boiga irregularis* into Guam, an
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island in the Pacific, has through nest predation reduced 10 endemic forest bird species to the point of extinction. One of the major reasons for the world's great biodiversity is the occurrence of centers of endemism so that similar habitats in different parts of the world are occupied by different groups of species that happen to have evolved there. If every species naturally had access to everywhere on the globe, we might expect a relatively small number of successful species to become dominant in each biome. The extent to which this homogenization can happen naturally is restricted by the limited powers of dispersal of most species in the face of the physical barriers that exist to dispersal. By virtue of the transport opportunities offered by humans, these barriers have been breached by an ever-increasing number of exotic species. The effects of introductions have been to convert a hugely diverse range of local community compositions into something much more homogeneous. It would be wrong, however, to conclude that introducing species to a region will inevitably cause a decline in species richness there. For example, there are numerous species of plants, invertebrates and vertebrates found in continental Europe but absent from the British Isles (many because they have so far failed to recolonize after the last glaciations). Their introduction would be likely to augment British biodiversity. The significant detrimental effect noted above arises where aggressive species provide a novel challenge to endemic biotas ill-equipped to deal with them. Why does man introduce exotic species into new geographical areas? 1) To breed exotic species with local varieties. 2) To increase agricultural productivity. 3) For beautification and landscaping. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 2 and 3
- c. Only 1 and 3
- d. All 1, 2 and 3

30. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. Invasions of exotic species into new geographic areas sometimes occur naturally and without- human agency. However, human actions have increased this trickle to a flood. Human- caused introductions may occur either accidentally as a consequence of human transport, or intentionally but illegally to serve some private purpose or legitimately to procure some hoped-for public benefit by bringing a pest under control, producing new agricultural products or providing novel recreational opportunities. Many introduced species are assimilated into communities without much obvious effect. However, some have been responsible for dramatic changes to native species and natural communities. For example, the accidental introduction of the brown tree snake *Boiga irregularis* into Guam, an island in the Pacific, has through nest predation reduced 10 endemic forest bird species to the point of extinction. One of the major reasons for the world's great biodiversity is the occurrence of centers of endemism so that similar habitats in different parts of the world are occupied by different groups of species that happen to have evolved there. If every species naturally had access to everywhere on the globe, we might expect a relatively small number of successful species to become dominant in each biome. The extent to which this homogenization can happen naturally is restricted by the limited powers of dispersal of most species in the face of the physical barriers that exist to dispersal. By virtue of the transport opportunities offered by humans, these barriers have been breached by an ever-increasing number of exotic species. The effects of introductions have been to convert a hugely diverse range of local community compositions into something much more homogeneous. It would be wrong, however, to conclude that introducing species to a region will inevitably cause a decline in species richness there. For example, there are numerous species of plants, invertebrates and vertebrates found in continental Europe but absent from the British Isles (many because they have so far failed to recolonize after the last glaciations). Their introduction
- (+2.5, -0.83)

would be likely to augment British biodiversity. The significant detrimental effect noted above arises where aggressive species provide a novel challenge to endemic biotas ill-equipped to deal with them. How is homogenization prevented under natural conditions?

- a. Evolution of groups of species specific to local habitats.
- b. Presence of oceans and mountain ranges.
- c. Strong adaptation of groups of species to local physical and climatic conditions.
- d. All the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.

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31. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. Invasions of exotic species into new geographic areas sometimes occur naturally and without- human agency. However, human actions have increased this trickle to a flood. Human- caused introductions may occur either accidentally as a consequence of human transport, or intentionally but illegally to serve some private purpose or legitimately to procure some hoped-for public benefit by bringing a pest under control, producing new agricultural products or providing novel recreational opportunities. Many introduced species are assimilated into communities without much obvious effect. However, some have been responsible for dramatic changes to native species and natural communities. For example, the accidental introduction of the brown tree snake *Boiga irregularis* into Guam, an island in the Pacific, has through nest predation reduced 10 endemic forest bird species to the point of extinction. One of the major reasons for the world's great biodiversity is the occurrence of centers of endemism so that similar habitats in different parts of the world are occupied by different groups of species that happen to have evolved there. If every species naturally had access to everywhere on the globe, (+2.5, -0.83)

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- a. Both 1 and 2
- b. Both 2 and 3
- c. Both 1 and 3
- d. Both 2 and 4

32. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. Invasions of exotic species into new geographic areas sometimes occur naturally and without- human agency. However, (+2.5, -0.83)

human actions have increased this trickle to a flood. Human- caused introductions may occur either accidentally as a consequence of human transport, or intentionally but illegally to serve some private purpose or legitimately to procure some hoped-for public benefit by bringing a pest under control, producing new agricultural products or providing novel recreational opportunities. Many introduced species are assimilated into communities without much obvious effect. However, some have been responsible for dramatic changes to native species and natural communities. For example, the accidental introduction of the brown tree snake *Boiga irregularis* into Guam, an island in the Pacific, has through nest predation reduced 10 endemic forest bird species to the point of extinction. One of the major reasons for the world's great biodiversity is the occurrence of centers of endemism so that similar habitats in different parts of the world are occupied by different groups of species that happen to have evolved there. If every species naturally had access to everywhere on the globe, we might expect a relatively small number of successful species to become dominant in each biome. The extent to which this homogenization can happen naturally is restricted by the limited powers of dispersal of most species in the face of the physical barriers that exist to dispersal. By virtue of the transport opportunities offered by humans, these barriers have been breached by an ever-increasing number of exotic species. The effects of introductions have been to convert a hugely diverse range of local community compositions into something much more homogeneous. It would be wrong, however, to conclude that introducing species to a region will inevitably cause a decline in species richness there. For example, there are numerous species of plants, invertebrates and vertebrates found in continental Europe but absent from the British Isles (many because they have so far failed to recolonize after the last glaciations). Their introduction would be likely to augment British biodiversity. The significant detrimental effect noted above arises where aggressive species provide a novel challenge to endemic biotas ill-equipped to deal with them. What can be the impact of invasion of exotic species on an ecosystem? 1) Erosion of endemic species. 2) Change in the species

composition of the community of the ecosystem. Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 2
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

33. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. Most champions of democracy have been rather reticent in suggesting that democracy would itself promote development and enhancement of social welfare – they have tended to see them as good but distinctly separate and largely independent goals. The detractors of democracy, on the other hand, seemed to have been quite willing to express their diagnosis of what they see as serious tensions between democracy and development. The theorists of the practical split – "Make up your mind: do you want democracy, or instead, do you want development?" – often came, at least to start with, from East Asian countries, and their voice grew in influence as several of these countries were immensely successful – through the 1970s and 1980s and even later – in promoting economic growth without pursuing democracy. To deal with these issues we have to pay particular attention to both the content of what can be called development and to the interpretation of democracy (in particular to the respective roles of voting and of public reasoning). The assessment of development cannot be divorced from the lives that people can lead and the real freedom that they enjoy. Development can scarcely be seen merely in terms of enhancement of inanimate objects of convenience, such as a rise in the GNP (or in personal incomes), or industrialization – important as they may be as means to the real ends. Their value must depend on what they do to the lives and freedom of the people involved, which
- (+2.5, -0.83)

must be central to the idea of development. If development is understood in a broader way, with a focus on human lives, then it becomes immediately clear that the relation between development and democracy has to be seen partly in terms of their constitutive connection, rather than only through their external links. Even though the question has often been asked whether political freedom is "conducive to development", we must not miss the crucial recognition that political liberties and democratic rights are among the "constituent components" of development. Their relevance for development does not have to be established indirectly through their contribution to the growth of GNP. According to the passage, why is a serious tension perceived between democracy and development by the detractors of democracy?

- a. Democracy and development are distinct and separate goals.
- b. Economic growth can be promoted successfully without pursuing a democratic system of governance.
- c. Non-democratic regimes deliver economic growth faster and far more successfully than democratic ones.
- d. All the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.

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34. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. Most champions of democracy have been rather reticent in suggesting that democracy would itself promote development and enhancement of social welfare – they have tended to see them as good but distinctly separate and largely independent goals. The detractors of democracy, on the other hand, seemed to have been quite willing to express their diagnosis of what they see as serious tensions between democracy and development. The theorists of the practical split – "Make up your mind: do you want democracy, or
- (+2.5, -0.83)

instead, do you want development?" – often came, at least to start with, from East Asian countries, and their voice grew in influence as several of these countries were immensely successful – through the 1970s and 1980s and even later – in promoting economic growth without pursuing democracy. To deal with these issues we have to pay particular attention to both the content of what can be called development and to the interpretation of democracy (in particular to the respective roles of voting and of public reasoning). The assessment of development cannot be divorced from the lives that people can lead and the real freedom that they enjoy. Development can scarcely be seen merely in terms of enhancement of inanimate objects of convenience, such as a rise in the GNP (or in personal incomes), or industrialization – important as they may be as means to the real ends. Their value must depend on what they do to the lives and freedom of the people involved, which must be central to the idea of development. If development is understood in a broader way, with a focus on human lives, then it becomes immediately clear that the relation between development and democracy has to be seen partly in terms of their constitutive connection, rather than only through their external links. Even though the question has often been asked whether political freedom is "conducive to development", we must not miss the crucial recognition that political liberties and democratic rights are among the "constituent components" of development. Their relevance for development does not have to be established indirectly through their contribution to the growth of GNP. According to the passage, what should be the ultimate assessment/ aim/ view of development?

- a. Rise in the per capita income and industrial growth rates.
- b. Improvement in the Human Development Index and GNP.
- c. Rise in the savings and consumption/trends.
- d. Extent of real freedom that citizens enjoy.

35. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. Most champions of democracy have been rather reticent in suggesting that democracy would itself promote development and enhancement of social welfare – they have tended to see them as good but distinctly separate and largely independent goals. The detractors of democracy, on the other hand, seemed to have been quite willing to express their diagnosis of what they see as serious tensions between democracy and development. The theorists of the practical split – "Make up your mind: do you want democracy, or instead, do you want development?" – often came, at least to start with, from East Asian countries, and their voice grew in influence as several of these countries were immensely successful – through the 1970s and 1980s and even later – in promoting economic growth without pursuing democracy. To deal with these issues we have to pay particular attention to both the content of what can be called development and to the interpretation of democracy (in particular to the respective roles of voting and of public reasoning). The assessment of development cannot be divorced from the lives that people can lead and the real freedom that they enjoy. Development can scarcely be seen merely in terms of enhancement of inanimate objects of convenience, such as a rise in the GNP (or in personal incomes), or industrialization – important as they may be as means to the real ends. Their value must depend on what they do to the lives and freedom of the people involved, which must be central to the idea of development. If development is understood in a broader way, with a focus on human lives, then it becomes immediately clear that the relation between development and democracy has to be seen partly in terms of their constitutive connection, rather than only through their external links. Even though the question has often been asked whether political freedom is "conducive to development", we must not miss the crucial recognition that political liberties and democratic rights are among the "constituent components" of development. Their relevance for development does not have to be established indirectly through their
- (+2.5, -0.83)

contribution to the growth of GNP. What does a "constitutive" connection between democracy and development imply?

- a. The relation between them has to be seen through external links.
- b. Political and civil rights only can lead to economic development.
- c. Political liberties and democratic rights are essential elements of development.
- d. None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.

36. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. The need for Competition Law becomes more evident when foreign direct investment (FDI) is liberalised. The impact of FDI is not always pro-competitive. Very often FDI takes the form of a foreign corporation acquiring a domestic enterprise or establishing a joint venture with one. By making such an acquisition the foreign investor may substantially lessen competition and gain a dominant position in the relevant market, thus charging higher prices. Another scenario is where the affiliates of two separate multinational companies (MNCs) have been established in competition with one another in a particular developing economy, following the liberalisation of FDI. Subsequently, the parent companies overseas merge. With the affiliates no longer remaining independent, competition in the host country may be virtually eliminated and the prices of the products may be artificially inflated. Most of these adverse consequences of mergers and acquisitions by MNCs can be avoided if an effective competition law is in place. Also, an economy that has implemented an effective competition law is in a better position to attract FDI than one that has not. This is not just because most MNCs are expected to be accustomed to the operation of such a law in their home countries and know how to deal with such concerns but also that MNCs expect
- (+2.5, -0.83)

competition authorities to ensure a level playing field between domestic and foreign firms. With reference to the passage, which of the given statements is/are correct? 1) It is desirable that the impact of Foreign Direct Investment should be pro-competitive. 2) The entry of foreign investors invariably leads to the inflated prices in domestic markets.

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 2
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

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37. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. The need for Competition Law becomes more evident when foreign direct investment (FDI) is liberalised. The impact of FDI is not always pro-competitive. Very often FDI takes the form of a foreign corporation acquiring a domestic enterprise or establishing a joint venture with one. By making such an acquisition the foreign investor may substantially lessen competition and gain a dominant position in the relevant market, thus charging higher prices. Another scenario is where the affiliates of two separate multinational companies (MNCs) have been established in competition with one another in a particular developing economy, following the liberalisation of FDI. Subsequently, the parent companies overseas merge. With the affiliates no longer remaining independent, competition in the host country may be virtually eliminated and the prices of the products may be artificially inflated. Most of these adverse consequences of mergers and acquisitions by MNCs can be avoided if an effective competition law is in place. Also, an economy that has implemented an effective competition law is in a better position to attract FDI than one that has not. This is not just because most MNCs are expected to be
- (+2.5, -0.83)

accustomed to the operation of such a law in their home countries and know how to deal with such concerns but also that MNCs expect competition authorities to ensure a level playing field between domestic and foreign firms. According to the passage, in which situation a foreign investor gets to dominate the relevant domestic market? 1) When multinational companies get accustomed to domestic laws. 2) By establishing joint ventures with domestic companies. 3) When affiliates in a particular market/sector lose their independence as their parent companies overseas merge. 4) When foreign companies lower the cost of their products as compared to that of products of domestic companies. Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a. Only 1 and 2
- b. Only 2 and 3
- c. Only 1, 2 and 3
- d. 1, 2, 3 and 4

38. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. The need for Competition Law becomes more evident when foreign direct investment (FDI) is liberalised. The impact of FDI is not always pro-competitive. Very often FDI takes the form of a foreign corporation acquiring a domestic enterprise or establishing a joint venture with one. By making such an acquisition the foreign investor may substantially lessen competition and gain a dominant position in the relevant market, thus charging higher prices. Another scenario is where the affiliates of two separate multinational companies (MNCs) have been established in competition with one another in a particular developing economy, following the liberalisation of FDI. Subsequently, the parent companies overseas merge. With the affiliates no longer remaining independent, competition in the host country may be
- (+2.5, -0.83)

virtually eliminated and the prices of the products may be artificially inflated. Most of these adverse consequences of mergers and acquisitions by MNCs can be avoided if an effective competition law is in place. Also, an economy that has implemented an effective competition law is in a better position to attract FDI than one that has not. This is not just because most MNCs are expected to be accustomed to the operation of such a law in their home countries and know how to deal with such concerns but also that MNCs expect competition authorities to ensure a level playing field between domestic and foreign firms. Which of the following can be best inferred from the given passage?

- a. Foreign investors and multinational companies always dominate the domestic market.
- b. It is not in the best interests of the domestic economy to allow mergers of companies.
- c. With competition law, it is easy to ensure a level playing field between domestic and foreign firms.
- d. For countries with open economy, Foreign Direct Investment is essential for growth.

39. Examine the following statements: 1) I watch TV only if I am bored. 2) I am never bored when I have my brother's company. 3) Whenever I go to the theatre I take my brother along. Which one of the following conclusions is valid in the context of the above statements? (+2.5, -0.83)
- a. If I am bored, I watch TV.
 - b. If I am bored, I seek my brother's company.
 - c. If I am not with my brother, then I watch TV.

d. If I am not bored, I do not watch TV.

40. Only six roads A, B, C, P, Q and R connect a military camp to the rest of the country. Only one out of A, P and R is open at any one time. If B is closed, so is Q. Only one of A and B is open during storms. P is closed during floods. In this context, which one of the following statements is correct? (+2.5, -0.83)

a. Under normal conditions only three roads are open.

b. During storms at least one road is open.

c. During floods only three roads are open.

d. During calamities all roads are closed.

41. Four political parties W, X, Y and Z decided to set up a joint candidate for the coming parliamentary elections. The formula agreed by them was the acceptance of a candidate by most of the parties. Four aspiring candidates, A, B, C and D approached the parties for their tickets. A was acceptable to W but not to Z. B was acceptable to Y but not to X. C was acceptable to W and Y. D was acceptable to W and X. When candidate B was preferred by W and Z, candidate C was preferred by X and Z, and candidate A was acceptable to X but not to Y; who got the ticket? (+2.5, -0.83)

a. A

b. B

c. C

d. D

42. Consider the following statements:

(+2.5, -0.83)

- 1) All X-brand cars parked here are white.
- 2) Some of them have radial tyres.
- 3) All X-brand cars manufactured after 1986 have radial tyres.
- 4) All cars are not X-brand.

Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements?

- a. Only white cars are parked here.
- b. Some white X-brand cars with radial tyres are parked here.
- c. Cars other than X-brand cannot have radial tyres.
- d. Most of the X-brand cars are manufactured before 1986.

43. Consider the following statement: The Third World War, if it ever starts, will end very quickly with the possible end of civilization. It is only the misuse of nuclear power that will trigger it. Based on the above statement, which one of the following inferences is correct? (+2.5, -0.83)

- a. Nuclear power will be used in the Third World War.
- b. There will be no civilization left after the Third World War.
- c. The growth of nuclear power will destroy civilization in the long run.
- d. The Third World War will not take place.

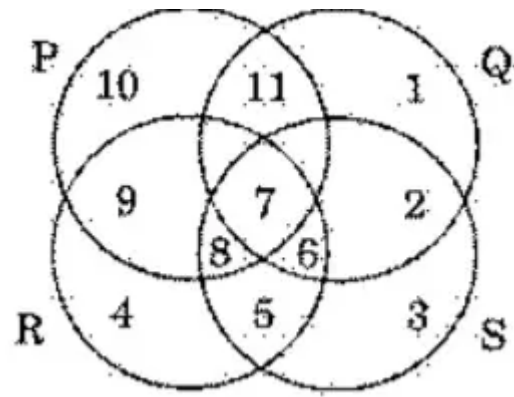
44. Consider the following information regarding the performance of a class of 1000 students in four different tests: (+2.5, -0.83)
- If a student scores 74 marks in each of the four tests, In which one of the following tests is her performance the best comparatively?

Tests	I	II	III	IV
Average marks	60	60	70	80
Range of marks	30 to 90	45 to 75	20 to 100	0 to 100

- a. Test I
- b. Test II
- c. Test III
- d. Test IV

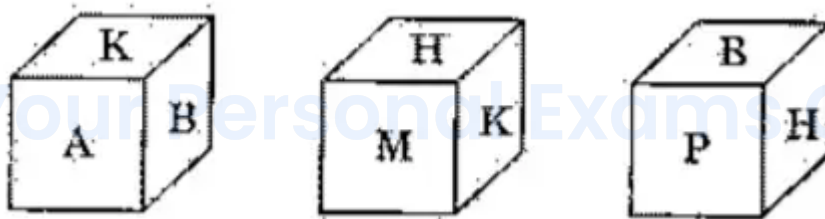
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45. In the above figure, circle P represents hardworking people, circle Q represents intelligent people, circle R represents truthful people, and circle S represents honest people. Which region represents the people who are intelligent, honest and truthful but not hardworking? (+2.5, -0.83)



- a. 6
- b. 7
- c. 8
- d. 11

46. Three views of a cube following a particular motion are given below: (+2.5, -0.83)
What is the letter opposite to A?



- a. H
- b. P
- c. B
- d. M

47. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. The poor especially in market economies need the strength that collectivities offer for creating more economic, social and political space for themselves, for enhancing their socio- economic well-being and voice, and as a protection against free market individualism. It has been argued that a group approach to farming, especially in the form of bottom up agricultural production collectivities, offers substantial scope for poverty alleviation and empowering the poor as well as enhancing agricultural productivity. To realise this potential, however, the groups would need to be voluntary in nature, small in size, participative in decision making and equitable in work sharing and benefit distribution. There are many notable examples of such collectivities to be found in varied contexts, such as in the transition economies. All of them bear witness to the possibility of successful cooperation under given conditions. And although the gender impact of the family cooperatives in the transition economies are uncertain, the Indian examples of women-only groups farming offer considerable potential for benefiting women. Choose the appropriate phrase(s) in the context of the passage, to complete the given statement: "Agricultural collectivities such as group based farming can provide the rural poor -----." 1) empowerment. 2) increased agricultural productivity. 3) protection against exploitative markets. 4) surplus production of agricultural commodities.
- (+2.5, -0.83)
- a. All 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - b. Only 1, 2 and 3
 - c. Only 2 and 4
 - d. Only 1, 3 and 4

- 48.** Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. The poor especially in market economies need the strength that collectivities offer for creating more economic, social and political space for themselves, for enhancing their socio- economic well-being and voice, and as a protection against free market individualism. It has been argued that a group approach to farming, especially in the form of bottom up agricultural production collectivities, offers substantial scope for poverty alleviation and empowering the poor as well as enhancing agricultural productivity. To realise this potential, however, the groups would need to be voluntary in nature, small in size, participative in decision making and equitable in work sharing and benefit distribution. There are many notable examples of such collectivities to be found in varied contexts, such as in the transition economies. All of them bear witness to the possibility of successful cooperation under given conditions. And although the gender impact of the family cooperatives in the transition economies are uncertain, the Indian examples of women-only groups farming offer considerable potential for benefiting women. What does the author imply by talking about "gender impact"?
- (+2.5, -0.83)**
- a. Women are doubtful participants in cooperatives.
 - b. Family cooperatives may not include women.
 - c. Women considerably benefit from group farming.
 - d. Women's role in transition economies is, highly restrictive.
-

- 49.** Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. The poor especially in market economies need the strength that collectivities offer for creating more economic, social and political space for themselves, for enhancing their socio- economic
- (+2.5, -0.83)**

well-being and voice, and as a protection against free market individualism. It has been argued that a group approach to farming, especially in the form of bottom up agricultural production collectivities, offers substantial scope for poverty alleviation and empowering the poor as well as enhancing agricultural productivity. To realise this potential, however, the groups would need to be voluntary in nature, small in size, participative in decision making and equitable in work sharing and benefit distribution. There are many notable examples of such collectivities to be found in varied contexts, such as in the transition economies. All of them bear witness to the possibility of successful cooperation under given conditions. And although the gender impact of the family cooperatives in the transition economies are uncertain, the Indian examples of women-only groups farming offer considerable potential for benefiting women. With reference to the above passage, which of these assumptions is/are valid? 1) It is imperative for transition economies to have agricultural collectivities. 2) Agricultural productivity can be increased by group approach to farming.

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 2
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

50. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. In a typical Western liberal context, deepening of democracy invariably leads to consolidation of 'liberal values'. In the Indian context, democratization is translated into greater involvement of people not as 'individuals' which is a staple to liberal discourse, but as communities or groups. Individuals are getting involved in the public sphere not as 'atomized' individuals but as members of
- (+2.5, -0.83)

primordial communities drawn on religious or caste Community-identity seems governing force. It is not therefore surprising that the so-called peripheral groups continue to maintain their identities with reference to the social groups (caste, religion or sect) to which they belong while getting involved in the political processes despite the fact that their political goals remain more or less identical. By helping to articulate the political voice of the marginalized, democracy in India has led to 'a loosening of social strictures' and empowered the peripherals to be confident of their ability to improve the socioeconomic conditions in which they are placed. This is a significant political process that had led to a silent revolution through a meaningful transfer of power from the upper caste elites to various subaltern groups within the democratic amework of public identity governance. According to the passage, what does "deepening of democracy" mean in the Western context?

- a. Consolidation of group and class identities.
- b. Greater involvement of people.
- c. Greater involvement of 'atomized' individuals in the public sphere.
- d. None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context

51. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. In a typical Western liberal context, deepening of democracy invariably leads to consolidation of 'liberal values'. In the Indian context, democratization is translated into greater involvement of people not as 'individuals' which is a staple to liberal discourse, but as communities or groups. Individuals are getting involved in the public sphere not as 'atomized' individuals but as members of primordial communities drawn on religious or caste Community-identity seems governing force. It is not therefore surprising that the so-called
- (+2.5, -0.83)

peripheral groups continue to maintain their identities with reference to the social groups (caste, religion or sect) to which they belong while getting involved in the political processes despite the fact that their political goals remain more or less identical. By helping to articulate the political voice of the marginalized, democracy in India has led to 'a loosening of social strictures' and empowered the peripherals to be confident of their ability to improve the socioeconomic conditions in which they are placed. This is a significant political process that had led to a silent revolution through a meaningful transfer of power from the upper caste elites to various subaltern groups within the democratic framework of public identity governance. With reference to the passage, identify the most appropriate statement that can complete the given sentence : "Greater democratization in India has not necessarily led to _____"

- a. the dilution of caste and communal identities in the public sphere.
- b. irrelevance of community identity as a governing force in Indian politics.
- c. marginalization of elite groups in society.
- d. relative unimportance of hereditary identities over class identities.

52. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. In a typical Western liberal context, deepening of democracy invariably leads to consolidation of 'liberal values'. In the Indian context, democratization is translated into greater involvement of people not as 'individuals' which is a staple to liberal discourse, but as communities or groups. Individuals are getting involved in the public sphere not as 'atomized' individuals but as members of primordial communities drawn on religious or caste Community-identity seems governing force. It is not therefore surprising that the so-called peripheral groups continue to maintain their identities with reference
- (+2.5, -0.83)

to the social groups (caste, religion or sect) to which they belong while getting involved in the political processes despite the fact that their political goals remain more or less identical. By helping to articulate the political voice of the marginalized, democracy in India has led to 'a loosening of social strictures' and empowered the peripherals to be confident of their ability to improve the socioeconomic conditions in which they are placed. This is a significant political process that had led to a silent revolution through a meaningful transfer of power from the upper caste elites to various subaltern groups within the democratic amework of public identity governance. According to the passage, which of the mentioned political processes have led to the 'silent revolution'?

- a. Irrelevance of caste and class hierarchies in political processes.
- b. Loosening of social structures in voting behaviour and patterns.
- c. Social change through transfer of power from upper caste elites to subaltern groups.
- d. All the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.

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53. Examine the information given in the following paragraph and answer the items that follow: Guest lectures on five subjects viz., Economics, History, Statistics, English and Mathematics have to be arranged in a week from Monday to Friday. Only one lecture can be arranged on each day. Economics cannot be scheduled on Tuesday. Guest faculty for History is available only on Tuesday. Mathematics lecture has to be scheduled immediately after the day of Economics lecture. English lecture has to be scheduled immediately before the day of Economics lecture. Which lecture is scheduled on Monday? (+2.5, -0.83)
- a. History

- b. Economics
- c. Mathematics
- d. Statistics

54. Examine the information given in the following paragraph and answer the items that follow: Guest lectures on five subjects viz., Economics, History, Statistics, English and Mathematics have to be arranged in a week from Monday to Friday. Only one lecture can be arranged on each day. Economics cannot be scheduled on Tuesday. Guest faculty for History is available only on Tuesday. Mathematics lecture has to be scheduled immediately after the day of Economics lecture. English lecture has to be scheduled immediately before the day of Economics lecture. Which lecture is scheduled between Statistics and English? **(+2.5, -0.83)**

- a. Economics
- b. History
- c. Mathematics
- d. No lecture

55. Examine the information given in the following paragraph and answer the items that follow: Guest lectures on five subjects viz., Economics, History, Statistics, English and Mathematics have to be arranged in a week from Monday to Friday. Only one lecture can be arranged on each day. Economics cannot be scheduled on Tuesday. Guest faculty for History is available only on Tuesday. Mathematics lecture has to be scheduled immediately after the day of Economics lecture. English lecture has to be scheduled immediately before the day of Economics lecture. Which lecture is the last one in the week? **(+2.5, -0.83)**

- a. History
- b. English
- c. Mathematics
- d. Economics

-
56. Examine the information given in the following paragraph and answer the items that follow: Guest lectures on five subjects viz., Economics, History, Statistics, English and Mathematics have to be arranged in a week from Monday to Friday. Only one lecture can be arranged on each day. Economics cannot be scheduled on Tuesday. Guest faculty for History is available only on Tuesday. Mathematics lecture has to be scheduled immediately after the day of Economics lecture. English lecture has to be scheduled immediately before the day of Economics lecture. Which lecture is scheduled on Wednesday? (+2.5, -0.83)
- a. Statistics
 - b. Economics
 - c. English
 - d. History
-

57. Examine the information given in the following paragraph and answer the items that follow: Guest lectures on five subjects viz., Economics, History, Statistics, English and Mathematics have to be arranged in a week from Monday to Friday. Only one lecture can be arranged on each day. Economics cannot be scheduled on Tuesday. Guest faculty for History is available only on Tuesday. Mathematics lecture has to be scheduled immediately after the day of Economics lecture. English
-

lecture has to be scheduled immediately before the day of Economics lecture. Which lecture is scheduled before the Mathematics lecture?

- a. Economics
- b. History
- c. Statistics
- d. English

58. Two glasses of equal volume are respectively half and three-fourths filled with milk. They are then filled to the brim by adding water. Their contents are then poured into another vessel. What will be the ratio of milk to water in this vessel? (+2.5, -0.83)

- a. 1 : 3
- b. 2 : 3
- c. 3 : 2
- d. 5 : 3

59. Consider the following statements: (+2.5, -0.83)

- 1) All machines consume energy.
- 2) Electricity provides energy.
- 3) Electrically operated machines are cheap to maintain.
- 4) Electrically operated machines do not cause pollution.

Which one of the following inferences can be drawn from the above statements?

- a. All machines are run by electric energy.
 - b. There is no form of energy other than electricity.
 - c. Most machines are operated on electric energy.
 - d. Electrically operated machines are preferable to use.
-

60. Examine the following statements:

(+2.5, -0.83)

- 1) None but the rich can afford air-travel.
- 2) Some of those who travel by air become sick.
- 3) Some of those who become sick require treatment.

Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements?

- a. All the rich persons travel by air.
 - b. Those who travel by air become sick.
 - c. All the rich persons become sick.
 - d. All those who travel by air are rich.
-

61. In five flats, one above the other, live five professionals. The professor has to go up to meet his IAS officer friend. The doctor is equally friendly to all, and has to go up as frequently as go down. The engineer has to go up to meet his MLA friend above whose flat lives the professor's friend. From the ground floor to the top floor, in what order do the five professionals live?

(+2.5, -0.83)

- a. Engineer, Professor, Doctor, IAS officer, MLA

- b. Professor, Engineer, Doctor, IAS officer, MLA
- c. IAS officer, Engineer, Doctor, Professor, MLA
- d. Professor, Engineer, Doctor, MLA, IAS officer

62. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. For fourteen and a half months I lived in my little cell or room in the Dehradun jail, and I began to feel as if I was almost a part of it. I was familiar with every bit of it, I knew every mark and dent on the whitewashed walls and on the uneven floor and the ceiling with its moth-eaten rafters. In the little yard outside I greeted little tufts of grass and odd bits of stone as old friends. I was not alone in my cell, for several colonies of wasp and hornets lived there, and many lizards found a home behind the rafters, emerging in the evenings in search of prey. Which of the following explains best the sentence in the passage "I was almost a part of it"?
- (+2.5, -0.83)
- a. I was not alone in the cell.
 - b. I was familiar with every bit of the cell.
 - c. I greeted little tufts of grass like old friends.
 - d. I felt quite at home in the cell.

63. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. For fourteen and a half months I lived in my little cell or room in the Dehradun jail, and I began to feel as if I was almost a part of it. I was familiar with every bit of it, I knew every mark and dent on the whitewashed walls and on the uneven floor and the ceiling with its moth-eaten rafters. In the little yard outside I greeted little tufts of
- (+2.5, -0.83)

grass and odd bits of stone as old friends. I was not alone in my cell, for several colonies of wasp and hornets lived there, and many lizards found a home behind the rafters, emerging in the evenings in search of prey. The passage attempts to describe

- a. the general conditions of the country's jails.
- b. the prisoner's capacity to notice the minute details of his surroundings.
- c. the prisoner's conscious efforts to overcome the loneliness.
- d. the prisoner's ability to live happily with other creatures.

64. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. For fourteen and a half months I lived in my little cell or room in the Dehradun jail, and I began to feel as if I was almost a part of it. I was familiar with every bit of it, I knew every mark and dent on the whitewashed walls and on the uneven floor and the ceiling with its moth-eaten rafters. In the little yard outside I greeted little tufts of grass and odd bits of stone as old friends. I was not alone in my cell, for several colonies of wasp and hornets lived there, and many lizards found a home behind the rafters, emerging in the evenings in search of prey. The author of the passage seems to suggest that (+2.5, -0.83)

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- a. it is possible to adjust oneself to uncongenial surroundings.
- b. the conditions in Indian prisons are not bad.
- c. it is not difficult to spend one's time in a prison.
- d. there is a need to improve the conditions in our jails.

65. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. We started pitching the highest camp that has ever been made. Everything took five times as long as it would have taken in a place where there was enough air to breathe; but at last we got the tent up, and when we crawled in, it was not too bad. There was only a light wind, and inside it was not too cold for us to take off our gloves. At night most climbers take off their boots; but I prefer to keep them on. Hillary, on the other hand, took his off and laid them next to his sleeping bag. What does the expression "pitching the highest camp" imply? (+2.5, -0.83)

- a. They reached the summit of the highest mountain in the world.
- b. Those who climbed that far earlier did not pitch any camp.
- c. So far nobody has ever climbed that high.
- d. They were too many climbers and needed to pitch a big camp.

66. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. We started pitching the highest camp that has ever been made. Everything took five times as long as it would have taken in a place where there was enough air to breathe; but at last we got the tent up, and when we crawled in, it was not too bad. There was only a light wind, and inside it was not too cold for us to take off our gloves. At night most climbers take off their boots; but I prefer to keep them on. Hillary, on the other hand, took his off and laid them next to his sleeping bag. They took a long time to finish the work because (+2.5, -0.83)

- a. they were very tired.
- b. there was not enough air to breathe.
- c. it was very cold.

d. it was very dark.

-
67. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. We started pitching the highest camp that has ever been made. Everything took five times as long as it would have taken in a place where there was enough air to breathe; but at last we got the tent up, and when we crawled in, it was not too bad. There was only a light wind, and inside it was not too cold for us to take off our gloves. At night most climbers take off their boots; but I prefer to keep them on. Hillary, on the other hand, took his off and laid them next to his sleeping bag. When they crawled into the tent (+2.5, -0.83)
- a. they took off their gloves because it was not very cold.
 - b. they could not take off their gloves because it was very cold.
 - c. they took off their gloves though it was very cold.
 - d. they did not take off their gloves though it was not cold.

-
68. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. A local man, staying on the top floor of an old wooden house, was awakened at midnight by a fire. Losing his way in a smoke-filled passage, he missed the stairway and went into another room. He picked up a bundle to protect his face from the fire and immediately fell through the floor below where he managed to escape through a clear doorway. The "bundle" proved to be the baby of the Mayor's wife. The "hero" was congratulated by all. The man went into another room because (+2.5, -0.83)
- a. he did not know where exactly the stairway was.

- b. the passage was full of smoke.
- c. he was extremely nervous.
- d. he stumbled on a bundle.

-
69. Read the following passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only. A local man, staying on the top floor of an old wooden house, was awakened at midnight by a fire. Losing his way in a smoke-filled passage, he missed the stairway and went into another room. He picked up a bundle to protect his face from the fire and immediately fell through the floor below where he managed to escape through a clear doorway. The "bundle" proved to be the baby of the Mayor's wife. The "hero" was congratulated by all. The man was called a hero because he (+2.5, -0.83)
- a. expressed his willingness to risk his life to save others.
 - b. managed to escape from the fire.
 - c. showed great courage in fighting the fire.
 - d. saved a life.

-
70. The given item describes a situation and is followed by four possible responses. Indicate the response you find most appropriate. Choose only one response for each item. The responses will be evaluated based on the level of appropriateness for the given situation. You have differences of opinion regarding the final report prepared by your subordinate that is to be submitted urgently. The subordinate is justifying the information given in the report. You would (+2.5, -0.83)
- a. Convince the subordinate that he is wrong.

- b. Tell him to reconsider the results.
- c. Revise the report on your own.
- d. Tell him not to justify the mistake.

71. The given item describes a situation and is followed by four possible responses. Indicate the response you find most appropriate. Choose only one response for each item. The responses will be evaluated based on the level of appropriateness for the given situation. You are competing with your batch-mate for a prestigious award to be decided based on an oral presentation. Ten minutes are allowed for each presentation. You have been asked by the committee to finish on time. Your friend, however, is allowed more than the stipulated time period. You would (+2.5, -0.83)

- a. Lodge a complaint to chairperson against the discrimination.
- b. Not listen to any justification from the committee.
- c. Ask for withdrawal of your name.
- d. Protest and leave the place.

72. The given item describes a situation and is followed by four possible responses. Indicate the response you find most appropriate. Choose only one response for each item. The responses will be evaluated based on the level of appropriateness for the given situation. You are handling a time-bound project. During the project review meeting, you find that the project is likely to get delayed due to lack of cooperation of the team members. You would (+2.5, -0.83)

- a. Warn the team members for their non- cooperation.

- b. Look into reasons for non-cooperation.
- c. Ask for the replacement of team members.
- d. Ask for extension of time citing reasons.

73. The given item describes a situation and is followed by four possible responses. Indicate the response you find most appropriate. Choose only one response for each item. The responses will be evaluated based on the level of appropriateness for the given situation. You are the chairperson of a state sports committee. You have received a complaint and later it has found that an athlete in the junior age category who has won a medal has crossed the age criteria by 5 days. You would (+2.5, -0.83)

- a. Ask the screening committee for a clarification.
- b. Ask the athlete to return the medal.
- c. Ask the athlete to get an affidavit from the court declaring his/her age.
- d. Ask the members of the sports committee for their views.

74. The given item describes a situation and is followed by four possible responses. Indicate the response you find most appropriate. Choose only one response for each item. The responses will be evaluated based on the level of appropriateness for the given situation. You are handling a priority project and have been meeting all the deadlines and are therefore planning your leave during the project. Your immediate boss does not grant your leave citing the urgency of the project. You would (+2.5, -0.83)

- a. Proceed on leave without waiting for the sanction.

- b. Pretend to be sick and take leave.
 - c. Approach higher authority to reconsider the leave application.
 - d. Tell the boss that it is not justified.
-

- 75.** The given item describes a situation and is followed by four possible responses. Indicate the response you find most appropriate. Choose only one response for each item. The responses will be evaluated based on the level of appropriateness for the given situation. You are involved in setting up a water supply project in a remote area. Full recovery of cost is impossible in any case. The income levels in the area are low and 25% of the population is below poverty line (BPL). When a decision has to be taken on pricing you would (+2.5, -0.83)
- a. Recommend that the supply of water be free of charge in all respects.
 - b. Recommend that the users pay a onetime fixed sum for the installation of taps and the usage of water be free.
 - c. Recommend that a fixed monthly charge be levied only on the non-BPL families and for BPL families water should be free.
 - d. Recommend that the users pay a charge based on the consumption of water with differentiated charges for non-BPL and BPL families.
-

- 76.** The given item describes a situation and is followed by four possible responses. Indicate the response you find most appropriate. Choose only one response for each item. The responses will be evaluated based on the level of appropriateness for the given situation. As a citizen you have some work with a government department. The official (+2.5, -0.83)

calls you again and again; and without directly asking you, sends out feelers for a bribe. You want to get your work done. You would

- a. Give a bribe.
- b. Behave as if you have not understood the feelers and persist with your application.
- c. Go to the higher officer for help verbally complaining about feelers.
- d. Send in a formal complaint.

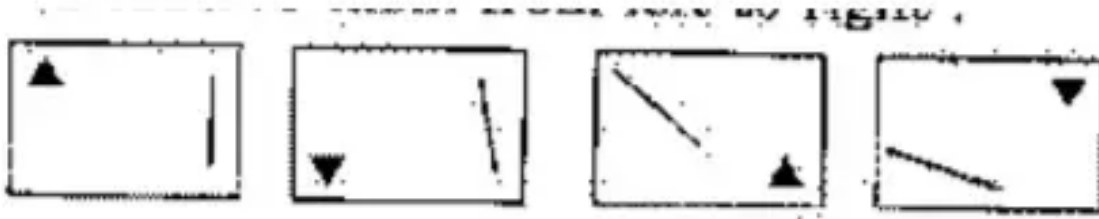
77. Examine the following statements: (+2.5, -0.83)

- 1) None but students are members of the club.
- 2) Some members of the club are married persons.
- 3) All married persons are invited for dance.

Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements?

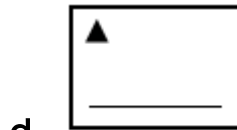
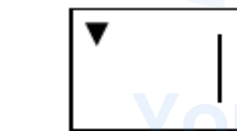
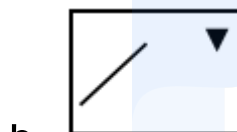
- a. All students are invited for dance.
- b. All married students of the club are invited for dance.
- c. All members of the club are married persons.
- d. None of the above conclusions can be drawn.

78. The elements of the problem figures given below are changing with a (+2.5, -0.83)
certain rule as we observe them from left to right:

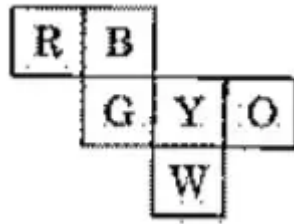


According to this rule, which of the following would be the next figure if the changes were continued with the same rule?

•

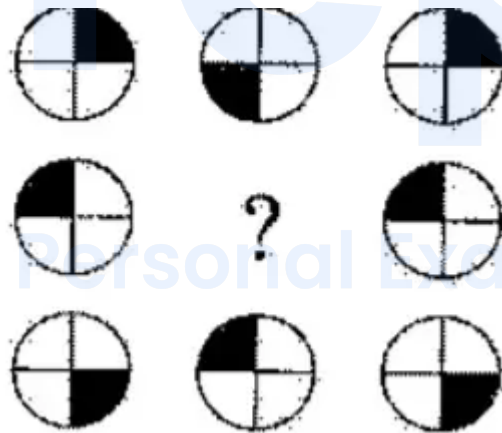


79. Six squares are coloured, front and back, red (R), blue (B), yellow (Y), green (G), white (W) and orange (O) and are hinged together as shown in the figure given below. If they are folded to form a cube, what would be the face opposite the white face? (+2.5, -0.83)



- a. R
- b. G
- c. B
- d. O

80. Which one of the figures shown below occupies the blank space (?) in the matrix given above? (+2.5, -0.83)



- a.
- b.
- c.

d.



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Answers

1. Answer: a

Explanation:

Note that instrumental means "serving as a means of pursuing an aim or policy." In terms of Education, most responses are directed towards getting employed, earning better, and grabbing better opportunities. The author immediately contradicts by saying that 'Education in its deepest form is not instrumentalist and we must respect it. All the options B, C and D describes positive aspect of education which are not correct. Only option A states the correct reason. So, the right option is A.

2. Answer: c

Explanation:

The passage describes education should be respected among itself at it helps an individual in inner process of moral and intellectual development. Education leads to "the acquisition of formal skills or of certain desired psychological – social attributes." But "It must be respected in itself" which describes about the values and foundation for having education, so option C is correct. Options A, B and D discuss simply about getting employment and social status that simply reflects of the result of education, which are incorrect.

3. Answer: c

Explanation:

In the passage the author describes education as a means to acquire all what is mentioned in option A, B and D, Considering the last paragraph "Education then, is a

process of expansion and conversion.....It is an inner process of moral-intellectual development." clearly describes the education, so correct option is C

4. Answer: c

Explanation:

In the passage, the line "The evolution of pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed." describes option C as correct since it follows the logic of evolution and natural selection. Further on considering line 6 "One or a few individuals may be unusually resistant...pesticide." it clearly describes that option C is correct. Options A and B are incorrect since they are not highlighted in the passage.

5. Answer: b

Explanation:

Statement 1 mentioned that use of chemical pesticides has become important in all poor countries of world, which describes "all" rather than "many", which makes the statement incorrect. In the last paragraph, the author highlighted about pesticides in "fundamental" sense with its role in sustainable agriculture, so statement 2 is not correct. Statement 3 is correct as the second paragraph, describes the example of Alabama leafworm that developed resistance to number of pesticides, which makes this correct. Since statements 1 and 2 are incorrect so this eliminates options A, C and D, hence option B is correct.

6. Answer: d

Explanation:

The paragraph highlights that “Moreover, in many poorer countries, the prospect of imminent mass starvation, or of an epidemic disease, are so frightening that the social and health costs of using pesticides have to be ignored. In general the use of pesticides is justified by objective measures such as 'lives saved', 'economic efficiency of food production' and 'total food produced'.” which clearly shows that the all options mentioned in the question are incorrect. Further on considering third paragraph, “The ratio of cost to benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use.” it is also clearly stated that all options are incorrect.

7. Answer: b

Explanation:

In the passage, the statement “It is possible that in a pest population the individuals will behave differently due to their genetic makeup “ is clearly mentioned which is the main crux of the passage, so statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 “Pests do possess the ability to detoxify the pesticides “ that also gives strength to passage mentioning “pests may possess.....” which also shows its is correct. Since both statements 1 and 2 are correct, so best option is B.

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8. Answer: c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect as the part of statement description is out of context. Statement 3 is incorrect as it is mentioned that both poor and developing countries need to ignore costs, where as if you study the passage, it is clearly highlighted that only poor countries need to ignore the cost. Statement 2 is correct as considering the last paragraph that shows “.....mass starvation or of an epidemic disease, are so frightening.....have to be ignored” clearly describes statement 2 which is correct. Since only statement 2 is correct, so best option is C.

9. Answer: d

Explanation:

The passage concentrates on chemical pesticides. Statement 1 is correct as the last paragraph, "Sustainability depends...of the pests." proves it. Statement 2 is also correct as the last sentence of passage describes the need of pesticides which are more biodegradable. Statement 3 cannot be implied from the passage as it states an extreme opinion. Since both statements 1 and 2 are correct so possible option is D which describes fulfilment of statements 1 and 2.

10. Answer: a

Explanation:

Statement 1 "When the growth occurs due to excessive exploitation of mineral resources and forests " which is highlighted last paragraph as, "over exploiting natural resources" act as one of the factors which will lead to vulnerability, driving 1 true. Statement 2 "When the growth brings about a change in humankind's creative potential " is very well in the passage and not in the context, so it is not considered. Statement 3 "When the growth is envisaged only for providing houses and social security to the people " that shows "social security" is considered as incorrect, hence only statement 1 is correct, which makes option A correct. Statement 4 "When the growth occurs due to emphasis on farming only" is also in the passage but is not discussed in context, so it also cannot be considered.

11. Answer: a

Explanation:

In the passage, it has been provided that developing countries show a potential for lower carbon growth. Lower carbon growth refers to lesser release of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Developing countries can be of manufacturing type like China or service based like India. However, if they use renewable energy, carbon footprint is significantly reduced. In the present context, more emphasis on use of renewable sources of energy is implied by low carbon growth. Statement 2 is incorrect because even agricultural practices can lead to high carbon growth. Statement 3 is incorrect because switching over to mixed farming practices does not ensure low carbon growth. It is more important for preservation of soil quality. Statement 4 is incorrect because lower demand for goods and services, even though it helps in reducing carbon growth is not the implication in the passage, which focuses on adaptation and mitigation measures in developing countries that need high GDP growth. Hence, correct answer is '1 only'.

12. Answer: b

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct as the passage does not say about the economic prosperity. Statements 2 and 3 seem to be correct as the second paragraph states "But as growth has altered the environment and as environmental change has adaptability demands greater capacity to understand our environment, generate new adaptive technologies and practices, and diffuse them widely." It evidently shows that both these statements hold good, making B the correct option.

13. Answer: d

Explanation:

Statement 1 "Rainfed crops should not be cultivated in irrigated areas" and statement 2 "Farming under water-deficient areas should not be a part of development strategy" are both extreme generalised statements which are not

supported by the passage. It simply mentions particular case, so both statements are incorrect, hence correct option is D.

14. Answer: d

Explanation:

Statement 1 "Sustainable economic growth demands the use of creative potential of man " is correct as in passage in second paragraph, it clearly highlighted that "....much of humankind's creative potential has been directed at adapting to the changing world" which supports this statement. Statement 2 "Intensive agriculture can lead to ecological backlash" is correct as the passage describes "for intensive farming or housing development, increases the physical vulnerability of coastal settlements, whether in Guinea or in Louisiana" which supports statement 2. Statement 3 "Spread of economic prosperity can adversely affect the ecology and environment" is correct as per the passage which quotes "economic prosperity being intertwined with ecological conditions." Hence, as all statements are correct, making option D the correct answer.

15. Answer: b

Explanation:

The central idea relates to the main focus of the passage and not the observation or messages. In the passage, the first and second paragraph discuss about the adaptation and mitigation measures which lead to advancement in development with the result of changing world and sustaining growth, clearly indicating the requirement of adaptability for environment, which is supported by option B, hence it is correct. Options A, C and D do not directly relate to the main idea of the passage, but relate to various parts of the passage that are considered but not served as central idea, hence are incorrect.

16. Answer: b

Explanation:

Statement 1 describes that if all artists are whimsical, then whimsical which means unusual could be any where all artists may lie inside it which can be shown with diagram: Statement 2 describes that if some artists are drug addicts, then in the above diagram, we will bifurcate drug addicts by drawing small circle cutting as shown which describes that cutting small circle can fully or partly inside an unusual behaviour atmosphere. Statement 3 describes that if frustrated people can be drug addicts which does not cover all, then in such case, frustrated could act as part of small circle that cuts drug small circle as shown. Now from the above plotted diagrams, we see that: Option A can be omitted, as from the diagrams, Artists are frustrated, does not holds good for all artist. Option B is correct based on no interference of drug circle with whimsical circle. Option C is also omitted Option D is incorrect as from the diagram, the description regarding whimsical people that are generally frustrated does not support. From the above discussion, we see that only option B is correct.

17. Answer: d

Explanation:

Statement 1 describes that among the four, either A and B are of similar age or A is older than B, so we can highlight this as $A \geq B$ Statement 2 describes that from the four, either C and D are of similar age or D is older than C, so this can also be highlighted as $D \geq C$ Statement 3 describes that out of four, B is older than C, so it can be interpreted as $B > C$ Considering the above statements mentioned: $A \geq B > C$ $D \geq C$ From this we see that if B (which is equal or older than A) is greater than C, then from above interpretation, A has to be older than C, which is option D.

18. Answer: b

Explanation:

Consider the following statements: Statement 1 People having Binoculars can only be a member of birdwatcher's club. Statement 2 Some members of birdwatcher's club have cameras. Statement 3 Members having cameras can take part in photo-contests. Now we will consider the options shown in the question: Option A "All those who have a pair of binoculars are members of the birdwatcher's club" is a general statements, so it may be correct. Option C "All those who take part in photo-contests are members of the birdwatcher's club" is also a general statement, so it may be correct. Option B is a conditional statement which describes conclusion as all club members need to have binoculars, so it is correct.

19. Answer: d

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect as it describes about Ankit's parents whose description is not present in the information. Option B is incorrect as any conclusion cannot be generated since information describes Ankit participation in hiking, swimming that are outdoor activities as music and dance while his preference was not described. Option C is also generalised, as the information regarding Ankit going to camp last summer and this summer cannot describes as he goes to camp every summer, so it is also incorrect. Option D is correct as in the information looking forward to music camp supports "Ankit likes to sing and dance", so correct option is D.

20. Answer: b

Explanation:

Given: 1) A did not wear shirt of black colour. 2) B did not wear shirt of blue colour. 3) C did not wear shirt of orange colour. 4) A did not wear pants of green colour. 5) B wore pants of orange colour. From the above description, we draw a table shown:
Consider the above table: Option A is incorrect as orange pant and black shirt is worn by B. Option B is correct as C wear Green pant and Blue shirt. Option C is incorrect as Yellow pant is worn by A and blue shirt by C as A wear orange shirt
Option D is incorrect as Yellow pant is wear by A and black shirt is wear by B

21. Answer: c

Explanation:

Given: Number of T.V. shows started in January = 10 Shows carry sitcoms = 5 Shows carry drama = 3 Shows carry news magazines = 2 Number of shows in month of April = 7 Shows carry sitcoms in the month of April = 5 From the above information, we see that 3 shows were discontinued in April. As all 5 sitcoms shows were continued, so it is analysed that the 3 discontinued shows must be from either drama or news magazines. Since in April, there were only 2 news magazines, hence the discontinued show must be drama, which is option C.

22. Answer: c

Explanation:

Given: Number of men waiting at Delhi airport for Mumbai flight = 4 Out of 4 men, 2 are doctors and 2 are businessmen 2 speak Gujarati 2 speak Tamil No two men of same profession speak same language 2 are Muslims 2 are Christians No two men are from same religion, same profession and same language Tamil-speaking doctor is a Christian. From the observation: Doctor 2 (Tamil, Christian) Doctor 1 (Muslim, Gujarati) Business 1 (Gujarati, Christian) Business 2 (Muslim, Tamil) 1 Christian Doctor is Tamil Speaking. 1 Muslim doctor will be Gujarati speaking. Christian businessman be Gujarati speaking as Christian is Tamil speaking. So we see that both given statements are correct, hence option C is correct.

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23. Answer: d

Explanation:

Option A "All expensive things are regarded as luxury" is incorrect as it disagrees with the information. Option B "All essential things for learning are not luxury" cannot be infer as TV is a learning item not a luxury which is not compulsory for learning. Option C "Television is essential for learning" is incorrect. Option D is correct as Television is not a luxury item, hence, correct option is D.

24. Answer: b

Explanation:

Mr. Kumar drives at average speed of 48 km/hour Time required to covered first 60% distance = 10 minutes more than rest of 40% distance Let the distance of Mr. Kumar Office be D Now according to the question: $0.6 \times D$ distance is covered in 10 more minutes more that of rest $0.4 \times D$ Hence distance $0.2 \times D$ is covered in 10 minutes which is $\frac{1}{6}$ hr Average speed = distance/time = $0.2 \times D / (\frac{1}{6})$ But the average speed = 48 So $D = 48/6 \times 0.2 = 40$ km, which is option B

25. Answer: a

Explanation:

Given: Gita is prettier than Sita Rita is prettier than Gita So from above statements we get $Rita > Gita > Sita$ Now Option A is correct as Sita is not as pretty as Gita Option B "Sita is prettier than Rita " is incorrect as Sita is not prettier than Rita Option C "Rita is not as pretty as Gita " is incorrect as Rita is pretty than Gita Option D "Gita is prettier than Rita " is incorrect as Gita is not prettier than Rita

26. Answer: a

Explanation:

Given: A is brother of B. C is father of A, so C is father of A and B. D is brother of E. E is daughter of B. From the above family description, we will draw a tree: This suggests that: B is either mother or father of D. So B's brother is uncle of D. From above description, A is uncle of D, which is option A.

27. Answer: d

Explanation:

From the given statements: Statement 1: Rama scored more than Rani, so we can write $Rama > \dots Rani$. Statement 2: Rani scored less than Ratna, so we can write $Ratna > \dots Rani$. Statement 3: Ratna scored more than Rama, so we can write $Ratna > \dots Rama$. Statement 4: Padma scored more than Rama but less than Ratna, so we can write $Ratna > Padma > Rama > Rani$. Hence we see that Ratna scored the highest, so option D is correct.

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28. Answer: d

Explanation:

The first paragraph refers to "However, some (introductions) have been responsible for dramatic changes in native species..." is mentioned which violates option A. In the passage, the second paragraph describes "The effect of these introductions... much more homogeneous", along with description "It would be wrong to conclude that introducing species to a region will cause a decline in species richness" violates options A, B and C, hence, correct option is D.

29. Answer: d

Explanation:

Usually, new exotic species are introduced in a geographical area for breeding exotic species that may serve recreational purposes, provide new agricultural products and help agricultural practices such as bringing pest under control, that will improve agricultural productivity. It is also done for landscaping and beautification purposes that will boost tourism and the economy. Hence, the correct answer is '1, 2 and 3'.

30. Answer: d

Explanation:

The passage clearly separates the description of homogenization and endemism which shows that both options A and C describes the reasons for endemism. If we see at option D, it is understood that reasons for prevention of homogenization is clearly stated by such option. Also option D makes sense from second paragraph that clearly describes " The extent to which this homogenization..... into something much more homogenous." which definitely supports option D, so it is correct.

31. Answer: a

Explanation:

In the paragraph it is clearly listed that "Human-caused introductions may occur either accidentally as a consequence of human transport or intentionally but illegally to serve some private purpose." which describes that smuggling and building highways are correct, that makes statements 1 and 2 correct. Statement 3 and 4 are not correct, so are not considered, hence option A is correct.

32. Answer: c

Explanation:

The paragraph clearly describes that the impact of invasion of exotic species has led to dramatic changes to native species and natural communities, which makes statement 1 correct. Statement 2 is correct as the last few lines of passage clearly describes about exotic species having detrimental effect and poses a challenge to endemic biotas ill-equipped to deal with them, as both statements are correct, so correct option is C.

33. Answer: b

Explanation:

In the passage it is written that "Most champions of democracy have been rather reticent in suggesting that democracy would itself promote development and enhancement of social welfare" which describes champions of democracy and not detractors, so it is incorrect. Option B is correct as last line of the first paragraph states that several East Asian countries succeeded, through 1970s and 80s, in promoting economic growth without pursuing democracy. Option C is incorrect as the passage denotes many non-democratic regimes in East Asia that delivers growth successfully while does not say generally about non-democratic regimes which delivers faster growth, making it as generalised option.

34. Answer: d

Explanation:

From the above options, it seems that option D is correct. As second paragraph in the passage shows "The assessment of development cannot be divorced from the

lives that people can lead and the real freedom that they enjoy” making this option correct.

35. Answer: c

Explanation:

The passage described in its last paragraph about constitutive connection among democracy and development by highlighting lines “....we must not miss the crucial recognition that political liberties and democratic rights are among the ‘constituent components’ of development” which clearly relates to option C, hence it is correct.

36. Answer: a

Explanation:

Statement 1 “ It is desirable that the impact of Foreign Direct Investment should be pro-competitive” is correct as the passage highlights in its lines “The need for Competition Law becomes more evident when foreign direct investment (FDI) is liberalised. The impact of FDI is not always pro-competitive” making this statement correct in case of parent companies merging overseas. Statement 2 “The entry of foreign investors invariably leads to the inflated prices in domestic markets” does not represent about “Very often.....thus charging higher prices” as highlighted in the passage, hence it is incorrect. Thus, option A is correct.

37. Answer: b

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct as in the paragraph “Most of these adverse consequences of mergers and acquisitions by MNCs can be avoided if an effective

competition law is in place " it clearly shows that this statement favors competition. Statement 2 is correct as the passage describes "Most of these adverse consequences of mergers and acquisitions by MNCs can be avoided if an effective competition law is in place" that on easing laws, mergers can be avoided, so is considered. Statement 3 is correct as passage highlights "...affiliates of two separate MNCs.....parent companies overseas merge" clearly supports statement 3. Statement 4 "Foreign companies lower the cost of their products as compared to that of products of domestic companies" is out of passage, so is not considered. As statements 2 and 3 are only correct, so option B is only correct.

38. Answer: c

Explanation:

The passage clearly describes about the laws which obstruct companies to enter into partnership through FDI. In the passage, "need for Competition law" describes the dynamics among domestic markets and foreign investments, which clearly focus on option C. Options A and B are described as extreme generalizations, which are incorrect. Option D "For countries with open economy, Foreign Direct Investment is essential for growth " is quoted out of context and will not be considered, hence correct option is C.

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39. Answer: d

Explanation:

Given:

Statement 1: I watch TV only if I am bored.

Statement 2: I am never bored when I have my brother's company.

Statement 3: Whenever I go to the theatre I take my brother along.

To solve such problems we need to have certain relations Relation A is I watch TV Relation B is I am bored Relation C is I have my brother's company Relation D is I go to the theatre If we consider statement 1 we analyse the relation as $A \rightarrow B$ Reverse of this statement is $\neg B \rightarrow \neg A$ With this we conclude that if I am not bored I do not watch TV, that refers to option D which is correct.

40. Answer: b

Explanation:

Given: Roads that connects military camp to base is 6 Number of roads demarcated as A, B, C, P, Q and R Only one out of A, P and R is open at any one time If B is closed, then Q is also closed Only one of A and B roads get open during storms P road is closed during floods We need to consider all the options one by one: Option A: If road R is open, then roads B, C and Q may be opened, which may or may not be correct, so option A is not considered. Option B: During storms either road A or road B is open, which clearly suggest that atleast one of the road is open, so it is correct. Option C: Road P is closed at the time of flood, so when road A is open, then road B and road Q will not be open, which indicates that atleast two roads can be open, which may or may not be considered, so it is rejected. Option D: We have already seen that during storms either road A or road B is open, this indicates that atleast one of the road is open, which is definitely incorrect, hence is not considered.

41. Answer: c

Explanation:

Given: Number of political parties = 4 (W, X, Y and Z) Number of aspiring candidates for contest = 4 (A, B, C and D) Candidate A was acceptable by Party W Candidate A was not acceptable by Party Z Candidate B was acceptable by Party Y Candidate B was not acceptable by Party X Candidate C was acceptable to Party W and Party Y Candidate D was acceptable to Party W and Party X. Candidate B was preferred by

Party W and Party Z Candidate C was preferred by Party X and Party Z Candidate A was acceptable to Party X Candidate A was not acceptable by Party Y Since from the above description, we see that: Candidate A was accepted by Parties W, Z and X Candidate B was accepted by Parties Y, W and Z Candidate C was accepted by Parties W, Y, X and Z Candidate D was accepted by Parties W and X Hence, candidate C is the contestant which can be accepted by all four parties, so option C is correct.

42. Answer: b

Explanation:

Given: Statement 1: All X-brand cars parked here are white. Statement 2: Some of them have radial tyres. Statement 3: All X-brand cars manufactured after 1986 have radial tyres. Statement 4: All cars are not X-brand. To solve such problem statements we need to check for every options given: Option A "Only white cars are parked here " is incorrect as only X-brand cars that are parked are white in colour. Option B "Some white X-brand cars with radial tyres are parked here " is correct as all X-brand cars which are white in colour with radial tyres. Option C "Cars other than X-brand cannot have radial tyres " is not in picture, so it is not considered. Option D "Most of the X-brand cars are manufactured before 1986" have no simile with statements given, so is out of context.

43. Answer: a

Explanation:

In the above statement it is mentioned that the real cause of Third World War is Nuclear Weapons, but when the war continues there will be end of civilization. Option A is correct as it is clearly mentioned in the sentence that misusing of nuclear power will lead to triggering of World War III. Option B is incorrect as information says that civilization "may possibly" end while as there will be no civilization. Option C that describes growth of nuclear power destroy civilization in

the long run is not correct. Option D is also incorrect as misuse of Nuclear Weapons will trigger war that cause end of civilization.

44. Answer: b

Explanation:

Given: Number of Students = 1000 Number of Subjects = 4 From the table we see that: Range of marks in Test I: 30 – 90 Range of marks in Test II: 45 – 75 Range of marks in Test III: 20 – 100 Range of marks in Test IV: 0 – 100 Now if a student scores 74 marks in every test, so from all the four tests, the marks range of test II is nearer that makes her performance comparatively best, so option B is correct.

45. Answer: a

Explanation:

Given: From the Venn diagram: Circle P = hardworking people Circle Q = intelligent people Circle R = truthful people Circle S = honest people From the above Venn diagram, we will select such region where there will be no hardworking people P, but will have other regions like intelligent people Q, truthful people R and honest people S, hence we see that there exists 6 such people, that makes option A correct.

46. Answer: a

Explanation:

Now consider the figure shown: From this we see that alphabets A, B, H and M are adjacent to alphabet K. Hence, we analyse that letter opposite to alphabet A can be either alphabet H or alphabet M. If alphabet M is opposite to alphabet A, then alphabet H is opposite to alphabet B. In the figure shown, we see that it will not have

alphabet A, so this is not considered. From the above conclusion, we see that the alphabet which is opposite to alphabet A will be H, hence option A is correct.

47. Answer: b

Explanation:

In the passage it is clearly mentioned that "It has been argued that a group approach....poverty alleviation and empowering the poor as well as enhancing agricultural productivity." render both statements 1 and 2 correct. Also the passage clearly states "protection against free market individualism" which even renders statement 3 as correct. Thus, according to the passage, statements 1, 2 and 3 phrases are correct. Statement 4 is not covered under the passage, hence is incorrect.

48. Answer: c

Explanation:

In the passage in third last line, the author has clearly described gender impact stating "And although the gender impact of the family cooperatives in the transition economies are uncertain, the Indian examples of women-only groups farming offer considerable potential for benefiting women." which implies that instances of women-only groups in farming have the capacity to benefit women considerably. This makes option C correct.

49. Answer: b

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct as the passage nowhere asserts that agricultural collectives are “imperative” for any or transition economies, though it is advisable. Therefore this is false. Statement 2 is correct as the passage highlights that group approach to farming particularly agricultural collectives relates to scope in order to give power to poor and develops agricultural productivity, which is considered, so only statement 2 is valid. Since statement 1 is not valid, so options A, C and D are eliminated, hence option B is correct.

50. Answer: c

Explanation:

It is clear from the above options that Option C is more clear as it discusses about the consequences of democratization in a normal society which simply means people embrace liberal values in Western context as stated in paragraph lines "Individuals are gettingmembers of primordial communities..."which is correct. Option A is not clear as it talks about Indian context. Option B is incorrect as this describes involvement of people in general. With this we see that only option C satisfies the context of deepening of democracy.

51. Answer: b

Explanation:

Option A is general as it discusses about public domain and not Indian politics, hence is incorrect. Option B is correct as the passage highlights “Community identity seems to be the governing force which is not surprising and called as peripheral groups that continue to maintain their identities with reference to the social group...” clearly supports greater democratization, hence is correct.

52. Answer: c

Explanation:

In the paragraph it is clearly described that "This is a significant political process that had led to a silent revolution through a meaningful transfer of power from upper caste elite to subaltern groups within the democratic framework..." which clearly describes that option C is correct. Option A is incorrect as silent revolution is not concerned with irrelevance of caste and class hierarchies. Option B is also incorrect as loosening social structures does not support voting behaviour, but encourages participation in political process.

53. Answer: d**Explanation:**

Given: Number of Guest lectures = 5 Subjects = Economics, History, Statistics, English and Mathematics Subject to be studied from Monday to Friday 1 lecture can be arranged on each day Economics will not be held on Tuesday Guest faculty for History is available only on Tuesday Mathematics lecture will be conducted immediately after Economics lecture day English lecture to be conducted immediately before Economics lecture day From the above details: Monday – Statistics Lecture Tuesday – History Lecture Wednesday – English Lecture Thursday – Economics Lecture Friday – Mathematics Lecture With this, the lecture that will be scheduled on Monday will be Statistics, which is option D.

54. Answer: b**Explanation:**

Given: Number of Guest lectures = 5 Subjects = Economics, History, Statistics, English and Mathematics Subject to be studied from Monday to Friday 1 lecture can be arranged on each day Economics will not be held on Tuesday Guest faculty for History is available only on Tuesday Mathematics lecture will be conducted

immediately after Economics lecture day English lecture to be conducted immediately before Economics lecture day From the above details: Monday – Statistics Lecture Tuesday – History Lecture Wednesday – English Lecture Thursday – Economics Lecture Friday – Mathematics Lecture So with this arrangement, History lecture is scheduled between Statistics and English, which makes option B correct.

55. Answer: c

Explanation:

Given: Number of Guest lectures = 5 Subjects = Economics, History, Statistics, English and Mathematics Subject to be studied from Monday to Friday 1 lecture can be arranged on each day Economics will not be held on Tuesday Guest faculty for History is available only on Tuesday Mathematics lecture will be conducted immediately after Economics lecture day English lecture to be conducted immediately before Economics lecture day From the above details: Monday – Statistics Lecture Tuesday – History Lecture Wednesday – English Lecture Thursday – Economics Lecture Friday – Mathematics Lecture From the above description, the Mathematics lecture will be scheduled on last day of the week, which makes option C correct.

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56. Answer: c

Explanation:

Given: Number of Guest lectures = 5 Subjects = Economics, History, Statistics, English and Mathematics Subject to be studied from Monday to Friday 1 lecture can be arranged on each day Economics will not be held on Tuesday Guest faculty for History is available only on Tuesday Mathematics lecture will be conducted immediately after Economics lecture day English lecture to be conducted immediately before Economics lecture day From the above details: Monday – Statistics Lecture Tuesday – History Lecture Wednesday – English Lecture Thursday

– Economics Lecture Friday – Mathematics Lecture As per the above description, English lecture will get scheduled on Wednesday, which makes option C correct.

57. Answer: a

Explanation:

Given: Number of Guest lectures = 5 Subjects = Economics, History, Statistics, English and Mathematics Subject to be studied from Monday to Friday 1 lecture can be arranged on each day Economics will not be held on Tuesday Guest faculty for History is available only on Tuesday Mathematics lecture will be conducted immediately after Economics lecture day English lecture to be conducted immediately before Economics lecture day From the above details: Monday – Statistics Lecture Tuesday – History Lecture Wednesday – English Lecture Thursday – Economics Lecture Friday – Mathematics Lecture We see that from above description, Economics lecture is scheduled before the Mathematics lecture, which makes, option A correct.

58. Answer: d

Explanation:

Assume that each glass will be having capacity A Lets say that both glasses will have 100 ml capacity. We see that water quantity in first glass = $A/2$ while milk quantity in first glass = $A/2$. Further water quantity in second glass = $A/4$ while milk quantity in second glass = $Ax/4$ So the quantity of water in First Glass = 50 ml quantity of milk in First Glass = 50 ml Further, quantity of water in Second Glass = 25 ml quantity of milk in Second Glass = 75 ml Hence the total quantity of water and milk when poured together = 200 ml Finally the quantity of Milk = 125 ml and Water = 75 ml So, the ratio will be = 125:75 which will be reduced to 5:3, that makes option D correct.

59. Answer: d

Explanation:

Considering the above statements, we see that Electricity provides energy that is being consumed by all machines. The machines that uses electricity have low maintenance cost and will not cause any pollution. To answer such questions, we need to select all options individually. Option A is not correct as simply all machines consume energy which is provided by electricity will not relate to electricity as main source of energy, hence is not correct. Option B is incorrect as electricity provides energy will not indicate as only source of energy, so is not considered. Option C is not correct, as many machines operate on electric energy which is not correct. Option D is correct as electrically operated machines have minimum maintenance cost and will not cause pollution, is the most inference, hence it is correct.

60. Answer: d

Explanation:

Considering the above statements, it is analysed that the rich will able to afford air-travel. The air travel will make sick to some people that requires medical treatments. Now to answer such questions, we need to analyse every options independently. Option A is not correct as although rich people can afford air travel, so it is not mandatory that every rich will travel by air. Option B is incorrect as not all people who travel by air will become sick. Option C is also incorrect as all rich persons become sick is not relevant with the information. Option D is correct answer, as it is concluded that since air travel is costly, so every one who travel by air is rich.

61. Answer: d

Explanation:

Given: A multistory building has 5 flats There are 5 professionals in five flats The IAS officer flat is above the Professor flat The doctors flat is in between the IAS officer flat and Professor flat The engineers flat is below the MLAs flat The MLAs flat is below Professors flat From the above description, we see that: Doctors flat is at the centre MLAs flat is above Engineers flat IAS officer flat is above Engineers and MLA flats Now considering the above options individually, we see that option D is correct as IAS>MLA>Doctor> Engineer> Professor

62. Answer: b**Explanation:**

Option A is incorrect as it is clearly described in the passage in first three lines that I was alone from fourteen and a half months. Option B is correct as the second line of paragraph clearly stated that which summarizes correctly. Option C is not correct as it is not convincing arguments which explain question statement. Option D "I felt quite at home in the cell " is not correct as it is the extrapolation of description given in passage.

63. Answer: c**Explanation:**

The passage describes about surrounding of prisoner by description of distracting from loneliness with prisoner greeted tufts of grass which describes about loneliness in cell which clearly specifies prisoners conscious. Option A is not correct as the description in passage is not related to conditions of cell. Option B is also incorrect as it describes single elements of passage as not highlighted in the passage. Option D is incorrect as this is subjective view of prisoner that highlights in

the passage. Finally, option C clearly supports as prisoner during loneliness describes action regarding noticing walls of cell.

64. Answer: a

Explanation:

The passage clearly describes prisoner familiarization with surroundings and befriended natural environment for survival to fight against loneliness by adjusting himself to scope of feelings, which is clearly supported by option A. Option B, C and D are generic and not considered, hence are incorrect, so correct option is A.

65. Answer: c

Explanation:

In the passage, the expression “pitching the highest camp” suggest targeted territory which have not been visited by anyone so far. It resembles the option C which highlights that till now nobody has ever climbed so high, hence this option is correct. Option A is irrelevant as it is not focused on required logic. Option B is incorrect as the option describes literal explanation of option which is not considered. Option D is not in any context to the passage description, hence option C is correct.

66. Answer: b

Explanation:

In the passage, the author describes it took too much time to complete any work clearly describes from the lines “Everything took five times as long as it would have

taken in a place where there was enough air to breathe" mentioned in the passage which is closely related to option B.

67. Answer: a

Explanation:

The author describes that entering inside tent describes from passage in line "...it was not too cold for us to take off our gloves" which suggest that there was not so cold which made to take off gloves, which clearly describes option A as correct.

68. Answer: b

Explanation:

In the passage, the lines "Losing his way in a smoke-filled passage, he missed the stairway and went into another room" clearly stated that the man lost her way because of smoke-filled passage, which makes option B correct.

69. Answer: d

Explanation:

The passage clearly stated " The "bundle" proved to be the baby of the Mayor's wife " that the man saved the life of Mayor's baby from fire, which states option D correct. Option A is incorrect as man did not save baby intentionally nor express willingness for it. Options B and C are incorrect as man managed to escape from fire by doorway without fighting the fire, hence correct option is D.

70. Answer: c

Explanation:

The lines above describes that because of less time there appears difference in opinion about the report which needs to be submitted urgently, so there will be no time for results to be reconsidered, hence best among following option is C. Option A will not lead to any conclusion and is simply wastage of time. Option B still will not work as considering the result of own will not lead to any conclusion. Option D is not supportive with above statements.

71. Answer: a**Explanation:**

The lines describes discrimination among two people for presentation by allowing more time leverage to one than other. Under such circumstances, facing such of unfair treatment will lead to certain action against the culprit, hence among all, option A is most preferred. Option B is related to emotional intelligence and leaving the place would not be fair. Option C results in lack of interest in fighting for justice. Option D shows the inclination towards fighting for justice, but it is not result-oriented. Leaving the place will not help in any way.

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72. Answer: b**Explanation:**

In a time bound project, one needs the task to work smoothly without delay and it depends on person in-charge to look for reasons of non-cooperation. Option A is less supportive as by warning will lead some work done. Option B is more accurate as it describes main issue which ensure that the work is completed on time. Options C and D cannot be preferred at this time since the project is time bounded and one will not afford to waste time by replacing of its members and taking extension of project time.

73. Answer: a

Explanation:

It is the duty of every committee to screen every members before any tournament, so among the following options, option A is correct as it ask for clarification of members from committee. Option B is not advisable as after distributing medal, it is not advisable to take it back from winner. Option C is out of question while option D cannot be considered immediately, so is not preferred.

74. Answer: c

Explanation:

Option A is not considered as being handing urgent project with limited delivery time, team handler cant be on leave without intimation as without sanction of leave will lead to unprofessionalism. Option B is also not correct since it lead to dishonesty, disobeying official orders and protocols, which a person on such position cannot afford to do so. Option C is advisable as you approach for your leave within official channels which can spoil relationship with immediate boss. Option D is nuanced approach since being worked on urgent project, its moral duties so justification on project is not demanded, hence is not considered.

75. Answer: d

Explanation:

Providing water to designated place requires money to set and supply water, so the supply department will charge bill for water. Options A and B are incorrect as providing free supply of water will lead to loss for project and charges only for installation and making water free for everyone is impractical. Option C is also not

correct as making only non-BPL people pay for the water will be unfair to them.
Option D is correct as for non-BPL and BPL people, there will be charge for water as per income levels and consumption, so it is preferred.

76. Answer: b

Explanation:

Option A is not valid as to get the work done from government department, bribing will lead to spreading of corruption, uprightness and integrity and is not preferred.
Option B is preferred as behaving in an blank manner will lead to discomfort with department as you will need help in future also, so best thing is to play in diplomatic manner. Option C and D are not correct as sending formal complaint is wrong since you have no evidence regarding bribe and will lead to spoiling relationship. Further, complaining of official will lead to more time taking in work.

77. Answer: b

Explanation:

Examine the following statements:

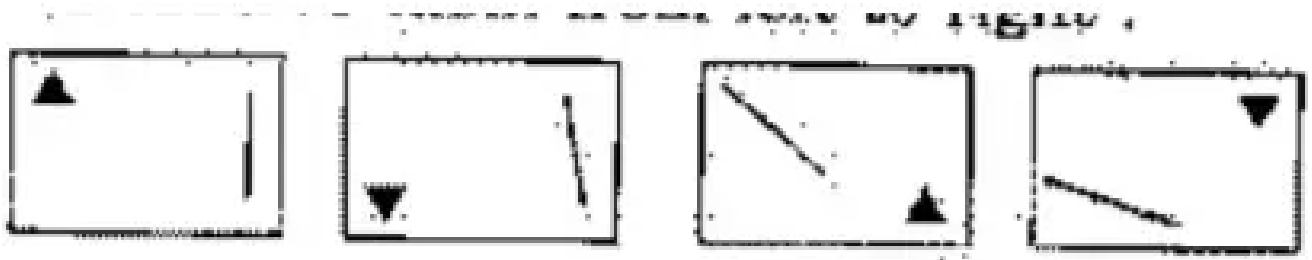
- 1) None but students are members of the club.
- 2) Some members of the club are married persons.
- 3) All married persons are invited for dance.

Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements?

78. Answer: d

Explanation:

The elements of the problem figures given below are changing with a certain rule as we observe them from left to right:



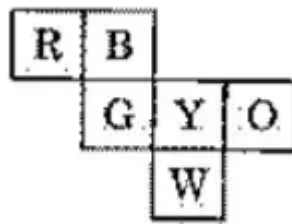
According to this rule, which of the following would be the next figure if the changes were continued with the same rule?

•

79. Answer: c

Explanation:

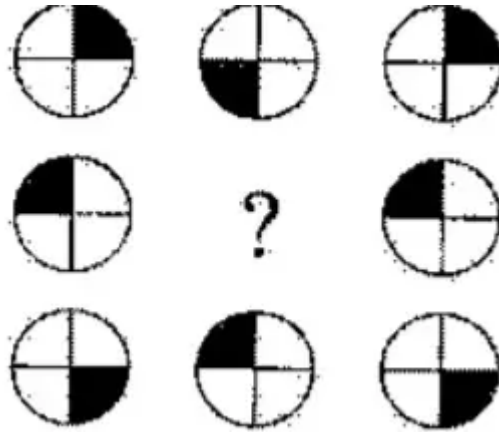
Six squares are coloured, front and back, red (R), blue (B), yellow (Y), green (G), white (W) and orange (O) and are hinged together as shown in the figure given below. If they are folded to form a cube, what would be the face opposite the white face?



80. Answer: d

Explanation:

Which one of the figures shown below occupies the blank space (?) in the matrix given above?



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