

PASSAGE 1

Theories provide possible explanations for the events. Theories encourage us to think about possible theoretical (generalisable) explanations for various outcomes. Can you think of one or more theoretical explanations for different events around you?

Theoretical knowledge accumulates by a repeated cycle of induction and deduction. For a given event, such as the rise of naxalism in India, various theories can explain the result (though none perfectly) as a case of a more general principle or category. Each theory also logically predicts other outcomes, and these can be tested scientifically. A science laboratory can test theoretical predictions efficiently. However, reality of life does not have this luxury and must untangle many variables that operate simultaneously. As knowledge of reality is complex in this way, it is especially important to think critically about reality events and consider several possible theoretical explanations before deciding which one (if any) provides the best explanation.

1. What is the essential message conveyed by the author of the passage?
 - (a) Theories cannot predict the reality accurately.
 - (b) Theories can be tested in the laboratory.
 - (c) A reality may be explained by many theories.
 - (d) A reality is more complex than a theory.
2. Consider the following statements:
 1. Theories always explain the events in the real life.
 2. Theories can predict the outcomes of real life.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Neither 1 nor 2
 - (d) Both 1 and 2
3. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:
 1. Theories are constructed on the basis of induction and deduction.
 2. Theories may explain the cause of real-life events.
 3. Theories are generally accurate.
 4. Theories often contradict each other.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1, 2 and 3
 - (c) 1, 2 and 4

(d) 2, 3 and 4

4. Laboratory testing does which of the following?
 - (a) Can predict the future events accurately
 - (b) Cannot be used to predict real-life events
 - (c) Can test the theoretical predictions about the future
 - (d) Cannot predict the future

PASSAGE 2

Trade has given birth to many institutions such as currency, wealth, desires, social classes and accounting. Accounting refers to a systematised recording of business transactions. Trade created a challenge for human memory. This challenge forced the humankind to invent accounting.

In the beginning, accounting involved recording of business transactions in one's own way. The rudimentary methods of recording business transactions were replaced by more systematic methods. One such systematic method of recording is the double entry method. Double entry method of accounting was developed in 1494.

The method was developed more than five hundred years ago and continues to enjoy a monopoly in the field of accounting. It is used by all the business organisations in all the economic geographies. It is often wondered whether the double entry method is so efficient that it has satiated the zeal of humankind to make accounting better, or this method is the highest level of application of mind that the humankind could do or has been ignoring the research in accounting.

5. According to the passage, which of the following could be possible results of introduction of trade?
 1. Creation of new social classes
 2. Generation of wealth
 3. Development of medium of exchange
 4. Systematic recording of business transactions

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

 - (a) 2 and 4 only
 - (b) 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
6. Which one of the following statement conveys the key idea of the message?
 - (a) Accounting is as relevant today as it was before the advent of trade.
 - (b) Probably, the research in accounting is ignored.

- (c) Accounting is the art of recording business transactions.
- (d) Accounting has played a role in economic growth.
7. According to the author, which of the following could be the probable reasons for widespread use of double entry method?
1. Humankind is satisfied with double entry method.
 2. Humankind cannot think beyond the double entry method.
 3. Research in accounting has been ignored.
 4. Double entry method has earned huge profits for business enterprises.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
8. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
1. Lack of research may lead to stagnation in discipline.
 2. In the past, limitations on ability have motivated humankind to invent.
 3. Rudimentary methods have always been replaced by systematic methods.
 4. Trade has influenced the society in many ways.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 4 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
9. Which of the following conveys the main theme of the passage?
- (a) Invention of accounting.
 - (b) Stagnation in the field of accounting.
 - (c) Future of accounting.
 - (d) Impact of trade on society

PASSAGE 3

In a multipolar system, there are typically four or five centres of power which are not grouped into alliances. They may form a coalition on the whole for mutual security. Some people think that multipolarity provides a context for smooth interaction among nations, as there are always enough actors present to prevent one from predominating. But multipolar system may be particularly dangerous, lacking the discipline that

predominant states or alliances impose. In a sense, both are correct. In a classical multipolar balance of power, the great-power system itself was stable, but wars were frequently used as power-adjusting mechanisms.

At the other extreme, unipolar system has a single centre of power around which all the others revolve. A single centre of power is called hegemony. The predominance of a state tends to reduce the War. Also, the hegemonic state performs some of the functions of a world governments reducing anarchy in the international system.

10. What is the passage mainly about?
- (a) Benefits of hegemony to the contemporary world
 - (b) Failure of systems of power in the past to maintain peace
 - (c) Implications of various systems of power on global discipline
 - (d) Explanation of various systems of power.
11. Consider the following statements:
1. The unipolar system leads to no war among the nations.
 2. The multipolar system does not always lead to more wars among the nations.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
12. The multipolar system may possess which of the following features?
1. Numerous centres of power
 2. Coalition between all major powers
 3. Less wars among nations
 4. More wars among nations

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 4
 - (b) 1, 2 and 4
 - (c) 1,2, 3 and 4
 - (d) None of the above
13. Which of the following functions is performed by the hegemonic state?
- (a) Hegemonic state resolves disputes among the states.
 - (b) Hegemonic state punishes the rogue states.
 - (c) Hegemonic state sets norms of the international system.
 - (d) Hegemonic state performs functions of the world government.

PASSAGE 4

Charity is a social exchange activity. The mankind is so constrained by inherited moral conscience that it has not been able to analyse the implications of this social exchange activity. The implications of this social exchange are surprising and worth analysing.

The donor of charity or the so-called magnanimous heart, bears for a second some sorry feelings for the beneficiary of the charity, but enjoys wonderful returns from this social exchange. The so-called magnanimous heart gains social respect, self-confidence, social importance and all the other reinforcements to repeat this social exchange.

However, the beneficiary of charity gains out of charity only in the eyes of a common man. In fact, the beneficiary of charity loses on account of charity. Hard work is stifled with every exchange, motivation to act transforms into dependence, social treatment arising out of charity kills self-respect and a human turns into an object of pity. The object of pity is he, who has lost many things in exchange for some money.

14. 'Charity' can have which of the following consequences for the beneficiary of the charity?

1. The willingness to work hard decreases.
2. The tendency to indulge in criminal activity increases.
3. The dependence of the person increases on others.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

15. According to the author, charity leads to

- (a) Overall welfare of the society.
- (b) Adverse consequences for the whole society.
- (c) Desirable consequences for some and adverse consequences for others in the society.
- (d) None of the above.

16. Consider the following assumptions:

1. Charity has only adverse consequences for the beneficiary of the charity.
2. Charity is the result of inherited moral conscience.
3. The consequences of charity have not been thought of earlier.

With reference to the above passage, which of these assumption(s) is/are valid?

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

17. What is the essential message conveyed by the author of the passage?

- (a) There is no social exchange which has no negative implications.
- (b) Charity leads to many harmful consequences for the poor.
- (c) Charity is detrimental to the development of society.
- (d) Charity is an important social exchange activity.

18. The passage contains a statement "The beneficiary of the charity gains only in the eyes of the common man": Among the following statements, which is/are the nearest in meaning to this?

1. Charity leads to many adverse consequences for the receiver of the charity.
2. A common man considers charity a gain for the beneficiary of the charity.
3. A common man overlooks the consequences of charity on the donor of charity.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

PASSAGE 5

During the Cold War, the world powers contributed heavily to military budgets, at rates ranging from 5 to 10 percent of the GDP for the United States and perhaps 20 percent for the Soviet Union. Which theories can explain the world powers military expenditure levels, as well as the sharp decreases in military expenditure in the 1990s?

One theoretical approach is based on reciprocity. Each world power responds to the other's military expenditure by raising or lowering its own military budget in the next time period.

An alternative theoretical model explains that each world power's military expenditure is domestically driven. This would follow from ideas such as the organisational process model of foreign policy and the power of the military—industrial complex. The recent decreases in military expenditure would

probably be best explained by internal economic problems in both world powers.

Therefore, military expenditure can be explained by at least two perfect theoretical models, perfect in the sense that they can explain the outcome in terms of a general model with implications for other cases and neither model can be ruled out by scientific evidence.

19. What is the passage mainly about?
- The theoretical explanations of the fact.
 - The explanation of the two theories.
 - Discussion of a fact and its consequences.
 - Causes of a particular theory.
20. Consider the following statements:
- The theory of reciprocity explains the low level of the military expenditure by two world powers.
 - The theory of reciprocity is the primary explanation for the level of the military expenditure by the two world powers.
 - The theory of reciprocity is insufficient to explain heavy contribution by the world powers into military budgets.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - None of the above
21. Consider the following assumptions:
- Economic growth usually leads to increased expenditure on military.
 - Economic problems may result in reduction of expenditure on military.
 - During the Cold War, the expenditure on military by the Soviet Union was higher than that by the United States.

With reference to the above passage, which of these assumption(s) is/are valid?

- 2 only
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 2
 - None of the above
22. Consider the following assumptions:
- During the Cold War, both the world powers raised expenditure on military.
 - Reciprocity refers that each world power changes the expenditure on military in accordance with changes in the expenditure on military by the other world powers.
 - The increase in expenditure on military can also be due to domestic reasons.

- Theoretical models completely explain the expenditure on military by the world powers.

With reference to the above passage, which of these assumption(s) is/are valid?

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

PASSAGE 6

How do the foreign policies of democracies differ from those of authoritarian governments? Although public opinion operates in some form in almost all the states, it plays a greater role in democracies.

Some philosophers have argued that lasting peace would depend on states becoming democracies, with elected representative legislatures to check the power of hereditary monarchs to make war. They thought that checks and balances in democratic state would act as a brake on the use of military force as compared with the autocratic state where a single individual (or a few) could make war without any regard for the opinion of the people.

Scholars have formulated various hypotheses and have examined data to check the validity of these hypotheses. Such hypotheses relate to the idea that democracy is linked with a kind of foreign policy fundamentally different from that of authoritarianism. One hypothesis considered was that democracies are generally more peaceful than authoritarian governments. To their surprise, this turned out to be untrue.

However, the truth about democracies is that, though they fight wars against authoritarian states, they never fight with each other. This phenomenon is called democratic peace.

23. What is the passage mainly about?
- Foreign policies of authoritarian states.
 - Foreign policies of democratic states.
 - Foreign policies of republic states.
 - Foreign policies of contemporary states.

24. Consider the following statements:
- In comparison with democratic states, authoritarian states fight more wars.
 - Philosophers and the author share the same point of view on the foreign policies of the democracies.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only

- (c) Both 1 and 2
 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
25. According to philosophers, why do democracies not engage in a war?
1. There is concern for the safety of the people.
 2. Economic resources are widely distributed.
 3. Public opinion does play a role in the democracies.
 4. There are mechanisms to keep a check on the power of the executive.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 4 only (b) 1 and 4
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) None of the above
26. What is meant by the term “democratic peace”?
- (a) The tendency of some nations to avoid interference in internal matters of the other nations.
 - (b) The tendency of some nations to fight wars with the other nations.
 - (c) The tendency of some nations not to have wars with the similar nations.
 - (d) The tendency of some nations not to have wars with the other nations.

PASSAGE 7

Organisational culture refers to a system of shared values and behaviour patterns by the members of an organisation. An organisation’s culture can be described on the basis of various dimensions such as innovation in the organisation, people orientation, team orientation, the ability of the organisation to change, aggressiveness, etc.

Organisational culture is vital for the organisation due to various reasons. The organisational culture provides the sense of identity to the organisation and distinguishes an organisation from the other organisations. It increases the commitment of the members of the organisation towards the goals of the organisation. Organisational culture also clarifies the goals of the organisation and the means to achieve these goals to the members of the organisation.

Organisational culture can serve as a liability for the organisation as well. Culture acts as a barrier to change and to adapt to the changing world. Also, organisational culture prevents the collaboration of an organisation with some other organisation, especially when the cultures of the organisations are different. For instance, it is difficult for a

democratic organisation to merge with an authoritarian organisation.

27. Consider the following statements:
1. Organisational culture remains uniform throughout an organisation.
 2. Organisational culture reduces the dissatisfaction of the employees.
 3. Organisational culture sometimes prevent the organisation from adapting to a change.
 4. Organisational culture is predecided by the members of the organisation.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) None of the above

28. What is the theme of the passage?
- (a) Contemporary organisational culture.
 - (b) Importance of organisational culture.
 - (c) Meaning of organisational culture.
 - (d) Components of organisational culture.

29. Consider the following statements:
1. Organisational culture serves role in the functioning of the organisation.
 2. Organisational culture may act as a barrier to change.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?

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

30. What does organisational culture include?
1. Human resource management practices in the organisation.
 2. Competitive spirit in the organisation.
 3. Market share of the organisation.
 4. Number of employees of the organisation.
 5. Goodwill of the organisation.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
 (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1, 3, 4 and 5
 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

PASSAGE 8

The primary economic development strategy in backward regions is to attract industry by offering tax and other incentives. Unfortunately, this strategy is often implemented at another region’s expense; many manufacturing facilities are enticed away elsewhere on account of various incentives.

Therefore, one region's triumph could become another region's tragedy.

The alternate strategy to this zero sum game is called high technology development. In high technology development strategy manufacturing firms such as information technology space, research firms and others are encouraged. This approach is better than victimising geographical regions for the sake of development of other geographical regions. It also has its own shortcomings: high-tech manufacturing firms employ only a specially trained fraction of the manufacturing workforce leaving large untrained workforce.

Third development strategy, supported by Mahatma Gandhi, is the promotion of small home-grown business. Small home-grown businesses have their roots in local communities and are less likely to move to any other region. Therefore, indigenous talent and industry are kept at home, facilitating an environment that provides jobs, fosters business and generates revenue.

31. The primary purpose of the passage is to:
- Advance more effective strategies for encouraging the development of high-technology enterprises.
 - Define and explore promotional efforts used by local governments to attract new industry.
 - Review and evaluate strategies and programmes that are used to stimulate economic development.
 - Contrast the incentives for economic development offered by various government organizations.
32. Which of the following does the passage suggest about the industries set up by providing tax incentives?
- They lost most of their personnel to small entrepreneurial enterprises.
 - They experienced a major decline in profits in recent times.
 - They could provide real economic benefits to the areas in which they are located.
 - They employ workers who have no specialized skills.
33. 'The tone of the passage' suggests that the author is most optimistic about the economic development potential of
- Small business.
 - High-technology business.
 - Local entrepreneurs.
 - Manufacturing business.

34. Which of the following statements feature the local entrepreneurs?

- They are found nearly everywhere.
- They encourage further entrepreneurship.
- They attract investors from outside towns.
- They employ local workers.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1 and 4 only
- 2 and 4 only
- 1, 2 and 4
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

35. Consider the following statements:

- Every economic development strategy has some negative implications.
- Small indigenous business reduces the need for high-technology industry.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

36. According to the passage, what is meant by "zero sum game"?

- Gain by one local economy leads to the loss of the other economy.
- Loss of business from one place by transfer of business to another place.
- Loss of jobs and investment by the place due to tax incentives.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- None of the above

37. According to the passage, which of the following is an advantage of high technology development?

- It encourages the modernization of existing manufacturing facilities.
- It encourages the growth of related industries.
- It does not advantage one local workforce at the cost of the other.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

PASSAGE 9

What do we understand by peace? Positive peace refers to the peace that resolves the underlying reasons for conflict, peace that is not just absence of war, but a transformation of relationships. Under positive peace, not only do state armies restrain fighting each other, but they also stop political oppression, which scholars in peace studies believe are responsible for conflicts that lead to war.

Proponents of the positive peace consider broad social and economic issues assumed by state actors to be relatively unimportant as the constituents of peace. Some scholars define poverty, hunger and oppression as forms of violence, more serious than violence such as shooting people. Structural violence of this form kills and harms many more people each year than do the wars and other forms of direct violence. Positive peace includes the elimination of structural violence.

In this view, negative peace that merely prevents violence may actually lead to continuance of unjust relations. This injustice is exemplified in the global North-South disparity with its massive structural violence against the South. Thus, a narrow, negative definition of peace is considered inadequate, because it conflicts with the achievement of justice, which, in turn, is a prerequisite for positive peace.

38. What is the main idea of the passage?
- The underlying reasons behind conflicts need to be resolved to achieve peace.
 - It is very difficult to achieve global peace.
 - Proponents of peace suggest state actors to establish everlasting peace.
 - Peace is more than just absence of conflicts.
39. According to the passage, positive peace includes which of the following?
- Suspend collection of arms
 - End of war among the nations
 - Elimination of global structure which favours some nations at the cost of others.
 - Creation of world bodies to cater interest of poor nations.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3
- All the four statements

40. According to the passage, which of the following can be a consequence of the negative peace?
- Negative peace leads to transformation of relationships among the nations.
 - Negative peace benefits one party at the cost of the other party.
 - Although negative peace prevents violence, it leads to the continuation of unjust relations.
 - Negative peace resolves the underlying social and economic issues which lead to conflicts.
41. Consider the following statements:
- Positive peace can prevent all the possible future wars.
 - Negative peace can never result in peaceful relations among the nations.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
42. What does the passage contain?
- Recommendation as to what should be done in the contemporary world to achieve peace.
 - Two different definitions of peace.
 - Discussion about the current disparity in global north and south.
 - Need to eliminate the differences among the north and the south.
43. What is the essential message conveyed by the author of the passage?
- Poverty in the south should be addressed by the nations of the north.
 - There is a huge disparity in the level of development between the nations of the north and the south.
 - The narrow view of peace is sufficient only to prevent wars among the nations.
 - Economic and social issues may lead to conflicts among the nations.

PASSAGE 10

Today, only a few of the world's interstate boundaries are contested. Nevertheless, those that persist are important sources of international disputes. Among the most complicated are the borders of Israel, which have never been firmly defined and acknowledged by its neighbours.

Another major border dispute is the Kashmir area where India, Pakistan and China share borders. The Indian-held part of Kashmir is largely inhabited by Muslims, a community that is a majority in Pakistan but a minority in India. A Line of Control divides the disputed state. Pakistan accuses India of oppressing Muslims living in Kashmir and sidelining an international agreement to decide Kashmir's future by a popular referendum. India accuses Pakistan of abetting infiltration of Islamic radicals who carry out attacks in Indian-occupied Kashmir and in the other parts of India. The two countries have twice been at war before, over the issue of Kashmir, and nearly did so again in 1999. However, by 1999, both the sides had possessed dozens of nuclear-armed missiles that some experts estimated would kill more than one crore people in the India-Pakistan war. Perhaps chastened by this expected outcome, the two countries improved their relations in 2003 and began a cease-fire that bungled the incessant low level fighting along the Line of Control, although not the fighting between the Indian establishment and the insurgents.

44. What is the relation of the first paragraph to the second paragraph?

- (a) Both the paragraphs explain the causes behind two important international border disputes.
- (b) The first paragraph is a general statement and the second paragraph is a specific example of that general statement.
- (c) The first paragraph quotes the theory and the second paragraph provides the explanation to that theory.
- (d) The first paragraph introduces a theory and the second paragraph explains that theory.

45. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The borders of Israel are difficult to be demarcated.
- 2. Since 2003, the relations between India and Pakistan have significantly improved.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

46. Consider the following assumptions:

- 1. In comparison with the past decade, interstate border disputes have reduced in number.

2. Border disputes are the primary cause of international conflicts.

3. In the past, border disputes have led to wars among the nations.

Which of these following assumption(s) can be implied from the passage?

- (a) 3 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

47. Which one of the following statements can be said to be an impact of nuclear weapons on bilateral relations between India and Pakistan?

- (a) Pakistan has been able to equalize the military power of India.
- (b) The deterrence on account of nuclear weapons has prevented a full-scale war between India and Pakistan.
- (c) Both the nations have developed trust towards each other.
- (d) Both the nations are considered superpowers in the world.

PASSAGE 11

Everyday organizations are increasingly adopting pro-environment measures. Such pro-environment measures are often appreciated because the humankind is desperate to save the environment and, at the same time, the contribution to save the environment has been at a minimal level. Therefore, such pro-environmental measures do not ensure that the environment will be well maintained as these measures are far less. Moreover, such measures can prove detrimental to the environment. These measures often reduce production waste and pollution but do not alter the number of products manufactured or the waste and pollution generated from the use and discard of these products. Indeed, the organizations invest in these measures to increase profits and growth. Moreover, there is no guarantee that increased economic growth from these measures will be invested in pro-environment industries and organizations. Greater profits may be turned into an investment capital that could easily be reinvested in old-style polluting industries. Even if a pro-environment industry system grows larger, it will generate more pollution than a smaller one. Environmentalists argue that to preserve the global environment and sustain economic growth, business organizations should develop a new systemic approach that reduces the total pollution and accumulated waste.

48. The primary purpose of the passage is to:

- (a) Explain why a particular strategy has been less successful than it was expected to be.
- (b) Propose an alternative to a particular strategy that has inadvertently caused ecological damage.
- (c) Present a concern over the possible consequences of pursuing a particular strategy.
- (d) Make a case for applying a particular strategy on a larger scale than the one which is currently practised.
49. The passage mentions which of the following as a possible consequence of organization's realization of greater profits through pro-environment measures?
1. The organization may be able to sell a greater number of products by lowering prices.
 2. The organization may be better able to attract investment capital in the global market.
 3. The profits may be used as an investment capital for industries that are not eco-friendly.
 4. The profits may be reinvested to increase economic growth through eco-friendly industries.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are not necessarily correct?

- (a) 3 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) None of the above
50. Which of the following is a possible consequence of an organization's adoption of pro-environment measures as implied by the passage?
- (a) Organization profits resulting from pro-environment measures may be reinvested in another organization with no guarantee that the organization will continue to make further improvements in the environment.
- (b) Organization growth fostered by cost saving from pro-environment measures may allow the organization to manufacture a greater number of products that will be used and discarded, thus worsening environmental stress.
- (c) An organization that fails to realize significant cost savings from pro-environment measures may have little incentive to continue to minimize the environmental impact of its production processes.

- (d) An organization that comes to depend on such measures to increase its profits and growth may be vulnerable in the global market to compete with the old-style environment inefficient industries.
51. What explanation is given in the passage for pro-environment measures creating future environment problems?
1. Pro-environment measures reduce the production waste.
 2. Pro-environment measures cannot be adopted by all the companies.

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

PASSAGE 12

In the contemporary economy, the contribution from services is far more than the combined contribution from manufacturing and agricultural sectors. However, there are differences in how services are defined.

Generally, services are defined as something which are traded for price and which are produced and consumed simultaneously, for example, teaching. The classical definition of a service is that it is intangible which means something that cannot be touched or stored. Yet, fashion designers store designs of garments, and computer programmers save information and software. Therefore, this classical definition of services needs a revision.

Most economies define services as a residual category which includes everything that is not a part of agriculture or industry. This definition is convenient to calculate the value of services. However, this definition lacks strong conceptual framework as it does not define what services are, but consider services as what remains after excluding agriculture and industry. Moreover, this definition fails to recognise the difference between service industries and service occupations. It classifies workers on the basis of their organisation's final product rather than on the nature of work the workers perform. Therefore, a number of service workers such as accountants or engineers employed by manufacturers fall under the manufacturing category. Such deficiencies suggest that this definition does not accurately reflect the composition of the economy.

52. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with:

- (a) Comparing various definitions of a concept with one another.
 (b) Suggesting adoption of a particular definition.
 (c) Exploring various definitions of a concept.
 (d) Explaining various concepts related to economy.
53. The author of the passage mentions which of the following as one disadvantage of using the residual category approach to calculate the services?
 (a) It misclassifies many workers who are employed in service occupations.
 (b) It does not recognize the diversity of occupations within the service industries.
 (c) It incorrectly calculates services based on the type of work performed rather than on the basis of the final product.
 (d) It is less useful than the other definitions mentioned in the passage.
54. The author refers to “service workers employed by manufacturers” primarily to point out:
 (a) A flaw in the definition of services used by most economies of the world.
 (b) A factor that has influenced the growth of the service economy in the world.
 (c) The diversity of workers who are referred to as service workers.
 (d) A type of workers not covered under the government system of classifying occupations.
55. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:
 1. The residual category approach to define the services leads to the most accurate calculation of the services, in the economy.
 2. There is no perfect definition of services.
 Which of the statement(s) given above is/are not necessarily correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
56. What constitutes services under the residual category approach that gives the definition of services?
 1. Service provided by the accountant in the manufacturing firm.
 2. Service provided by the bank to its customer.
 3. Service provided by the agricultural labour.
 4. Service provided by the engineering firm.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 4 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) None of the above
57. Consider the following statements on the basis of residual approach to calculation of services:
 1. The number of service workers may be underestimated.
 2. In the past, there were fewer service workers than agricultural workers.
 3. The number of service workers is almost equal to the number of workers employed in manufacturing.
 4. Most service workers are employed in service occupations rather than in service industries.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
 (b) 1 and 4 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only
 (d) None of the above

PASSAGE 13

Some economists have attributed the growth in temporary employment that occurred in India since 1991 to increased participation in the workforce by certain groups, such as first-time or re-entering workers. However, statistical analyses disclose that demographic changes in the workforce did not correlate with changes in the total number of temporary workers. Instead, analyses suggest that there are factors which account for the rise in temporary employment affecting employers. One factor is fluctuating product demand:

Temporary employment is preferred by employers who are adjusting to fluctuating demand for products while seeking to cut down the overall labour costs. Another factor is the reduced bargaining power of the labour, which gives employers more command over the terms of employment. Moreover, temporary worker is not given sufficient social security and protection and, therefore, employers save on the cost of meeting the legislations. Given the analysis, which disclose that increase in temporary employment now by far exceeds the level explainable by workforce which is said to favour temporary jobs, organizations should be discouraged from creating excessive number of temporary jobs. Legislators should mull over promoting benefit coverage for temporary employees, mandating pay equity between temporary and permanent workers, encouraging

labour unions to organize temporary workers, and assisting firms to assign temporary jobs primarily to employees who explicitly indicate that preference.

58. The primary purpose of the passage is to:
- Present the results of statistical analyses and propose further studies.
 - Explain a recent development and predict its eventual consequences.
 - Identify the reasons for a trend and recommend measures to address it.
 - Outline several theories about a phenomenon and advocate one of them.
59. According to the passage, which one of the following is true about the “factors affecting employers”?
- Most experts cite them as having initiated the growth in temporary employment that occurred since 1991.
 - They may have accounted for the increase in the total number of temporary workers since 1991.
 - They were less important than demographic change in accounting for the increase of temporary employment since 1991.
 - They included a sharp increase in the cost of labour since 1991.
60. According to the passage, what are the possible reasons for the growth of temporary employment?
- Variation in the product demand.
 - Weak bargaining strength of the labour in comparison with that of the employers.
 - Workers’ preference for the temporary employment.
 - Government policy encouraging temporary employment.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3
- None of the above

Directions for the questions (61 -80):

Given below are twenty questions. Each question describes a situation and is followed by the four possible responses. Indicate the response you find the most appropriate. Choose only one response for each question. The responses should be evaluated on the level of appropriateness for the given situation.

61. A maid is working at your place from the past 10 years. She has invited you to her daughter’s wedding. The wedding is in the nearby town. You are very busy with your work and you don’t think that you will be able to take out time for the wedding. You will
- completely ignore her and remain busy with the work
 - attend the wedding to make her feel happy
 - explain her the reason for not attending the wedding
 - buy her a gift for her daughter’s wedding
62. While travelling in your car to the marriage of your best friend, some people stop you on the way asking you to take a severely injured child to a hospital. The area is secluded and there is no vehicle nearby. However, in case you take the child to the hospital, then you will have to miss the wedding as both the tasks cannot be carried out simultaneously. You will
- ask them to clear your way as helping the child will mean missing the wedding
 - ask them to call the police first
 - take the child to the hospital immediately
 - get out of the car and explain them why you cannot take the child to the hospital
63. While attending your friend’s party, you notice your friend’s muffler catching fire from the candle on the table behind him. The music is loud at the party and the party is heavily crowded. You will
- indicate your friend to see behind him
 - rush and take out the muffler from his neck, drop it and pour water on it
 - shout to gather the friend’s attention
 - take out the muffler and throw it away
64. You are getting late for an important work and you see a blind man trying to cross a busy road. The blind man is not able to cross the road and the traffic on the road is continuous. Nobody stops to help the blind man in crossing the road. You will
- ask someone to help him
 - go and help him
 - stop the traffic so that he can cross the road
 - ignore and continue going to your work place
65. You are a regular customer of a shop. You know that the shopkeeper sells articles on high margin. One day, the shopkeeper returns Rs.100 extra to you. You will

- (a) keep the money with you as the shopkeeper charges a high price
 (b) return the extra money to the shopkeeper and simultaneously explain the shopkeeper that he is charging a high price
 (c) consider the incident as the justice done by of God
 (d) donate the extra money to the poor
66. You are travelling in a train after a long time. While travelling in the train, you observe some college students pulling alarm chain simply to get down at their desired point. You will
 (a) with the help of some passengers, check them from doing so
 (b) let them pull the chain but check them from unboarding the train
 (c) inform the guard of the train as soon as it stops
 (d) keep quiet and ignore as the students can harm you
67. You are walking on a street thinking about your financial problems. There is no one around you and suddenly you see a five hundred-rupee note on the pavement. You will
 (a) pick up the note and put it into your pocket, thinking that God is there to help you
 (b) leave it where it was and continue walking
 (c) pickup the note and give it to a beggar thinking that he needs money more than you do.
 (d) deposit it in the nearest police station
68. As a citizen, you want a new connection from the electricity department. You have visited the department many times but do not get to meet the concerned official. You will
 (a) reach the house of the official
 (b) hire an agent to get the electricity connection
 (c) go to the higher officials and complain about the absence
 (d) send a formal complaint
69. You see four people drowning, a child, his mother, a politician, and an old man. You can save only one person. You will save the person who is expected to make maximum social contribution in the future. You will save
 (a) the child (b) the politician
 (c) the mother (d) the old man
70. On your way to the office, you see a group of people beating up a young boy. You will
 (a) leave the situation as you are getting late for the office and think that someone else will intervene
 (b) call the local police to the come to the spot immediately
 (c) try to stop the people from beating the boy and then enquire into the matter
 (d) try to find out what has happened and take a step accordingly
71. You are a Deputy Commissioner and you are going to your office. You see a blind man trying to cross a busy road. The blind man is not able to cross the road on account of heavy traffic. No one stops to help the blind man cross the road. You will
 (a) ask someone to help him
 (b) go and help him
 (c) stop the traffic so that he can cross the road
 (d) ignore and continue going to your office
72. You are a head of the department. An employee of your department has a problem at home as his father is required to undergo a heart surgery and therefore the employee wants to take a leave for two weeks. That employee is also needed for an important project. You will
 (a) give him your support by assuring him that his duty towards his father is more important
 (b) force the employee to continue to work and refuse to sanction him a leave as the project is very urgent and important
 (c) get an extension for the project as the employee is very efficient and cannot trust anyone else for the project
 (d) transfer the work to some other employee of similar calibre and train that employee
73. You are working in an organisation. You are given some urgent assignment by your senior. You think that the assignment is too big to be finished by a single person in the allotted time. You will
 (a) try to finish the assignment as per the requirement
 (b) start working on the assignment and simultaneously convey it to your senior that the assignment cannot be completed on time
 (c) request one of your colleagues to help you out with it.
 (d) ask the senior to arrange a team of people to complete the assignment on time

74. There has been a recent death in your family and your family still has not been able to overcome this loss. However, your annual appraisal is approaching but due to the death in the family you have not been able to work. As a result, you do not expect a good appraisal and a poor appraisal means that your career will suffer. You will
- explain your family members that it is important for you to get back to work and ignore the family members thereafter
 - ignore the appraisal as the appraisal is scheduled every year and you feel that you can perform well in future
 - explain the situation to your superior and request the superior to postpone your appraisal
 - get back to work immediately under huge pressure and with deep grief
75. You are in-charge of a recruitment program for a particular government department. A local MLA is pressurizing you to select his relative for a particular government job. You will
- reject the relative of the MLA outrightly
 - review the candidate and take the decision based on the ability of the candidate
 - create a new post to accommodate the relative of the local MLA and ensure that the best candidate is selected
 - postpone the recruitment
76. You are heading a government department. In your department, the number of female employees is far lower than the number of male employees. During the fresh recruitment drive for the five jobs, only one applicant is female. You would
- definitely select the female candidate
 - call fresh applications as women already have low representation
 - select candidates based on the references that they have
 - select candidates on merit basis.
77. You are a human resource provider. You arranged a gate keeper for a colony. Since the time the gatekeeper has been appointed, people have started complaining for the increased cases of theft. You will
- ask them to lodge a written complaint in the police station
 - assure the residents of an enquiry into the matter
 - appoint more gatekeepers for the colony
 - undertake moral responsibility for the thefts and compensate people
78. You have recently been transferred to a new department as an in-charge. Work culture of that department is very poor. Employees of the department hardly come to the office and are not willing to work. You will
- ask for some other posting
 - ask for the change of employees of the department
 - increase the salaries of the employees so as to motivate the employees to work
 - deduct salary for remaining absent from work without a convincing reason and levy fine for non-completion of work
79. You are working in a government organisation. Your performance in the past has been commendable and you are very regular with your work. Recently, you mother has undergone a surgery and nobody is at home to provide her the necessary care. You have applied for a leave but it has been cancelled by your boss on grounds that you have an important role to play in the organisation. You will
- go on a leave without waiting for its sanction to happen
 - pretend to be sick and take a leave
 - approach the higher authority reconsider your leave application
 - tell the boss that it is not justified
80. You are heading a government recruitment agency. You have recently appointed a person and later it was found that the person did not fulfil the age criteria as he had crossed the age limit by six days. You will
- ask the screening committee for clarification
 - ask the person to quit the job
 - ask the person to get an affidavit from the court declaring his or her age
 - ask the members of the recruitment agency for their views

ANSWER KEYS

1	c	21	a	41	d	61	c
2	b	22	c	42	b	62	c
3	a	23	b	43	d	63	b
4	c	24	d	44	b	64	a
5	d	25	a	45	d	65	b
6	b	26	c	46	a	66	a
7	c	27	a	47	b	67	d
8	c	28	b	48	c	68	d
9	b	29	d	49	c	69	b
10	c	30	a	50	b	70	b
11	b	31	c	51	d	71	b
12	c	32	c	52	c	72	d
13	d	33	c	53	a	73	d
14	b	34	c	54	a	74	c
15	c	35	d	55	c	75	b
16	d	36	b	56	b	76	d
17	b	37	a	57	a	77	a
18	d	38	d	58	c	78	d
19	a	39	c	59	b	79	c
20	a	40	c	60	c	80	c