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VST-3

Test Booklet Series

**OCS-PRELIM TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES (PAPER-II)**

A

2020


Date : 30.07.2021

Time Allowed : 120 Minutes

No. of Question : 80

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES **NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TURN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES (A), (B), (C) & (D), AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACES IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **Do NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet. 
4. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP & DARKEN ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEETS AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEETS CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.
5. This Test Booklet contains **80 items (questions)**. Each item (question) comprises four responses (answer). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the answer sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided by using BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK). See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. (i) All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
(ii) There will be negative markings for wrong answers. 25 (twenty five) percent of marks allotted to a particular item (question) will be deducted as negative marking for every wrong response (answer).
(iii) If candidates give more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer sheet the response to various items (questions) in the Test booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the answer sheets as per instruction sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the answer sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to Invigilator the answer sheet issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy/second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
10. Sheet for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

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Directions for questions (1-8) : Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow them.

PASSAGE — 1

Markets fail to capture most ecosystem service values. Existing price signals only reflect at best the share of total value that relates to provisioning services like food, fuel or water and their prices may be distorted. Even these services often bypass markets where carried out as part of community management of shared resources. The values of other ecosystem services are generally not reflected in markets part from a few exceptions (such as tourism)

This is mainly explained by the fact that many ecosystem services are ‘public goods’ or ‘common goods’: they are often open access in character and non rival in their consumption. In addition, their benefits are felt differently by people in different places and over different time scales. Private and public decisions affecting biodiversity rarely consider benefits beyond the immediate geographical area. They can also overlook local public benefits in favour of private benefits, even when local livelihoods are at stake, or focus on short term gains to the detriment of the sustained supply of benefits over time.

Benefits that are felt with a long term horizon (e.g. from climate regulation) are frequently ignored. This systematic under valuation of ecosystem services and failure to capture the values is one of the main causes underling today’s biodiversity crisis. Values that are not overtly part of a financial equation are too often ignored.

1. Which of the following are characteristics of ecosystem services?
 1. They are beyond market reach.
 2. They are readily accessible to markets.
 3. They mostly contain public or common goods.

(a) 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) only 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3
2. Why does the author feel that markets fail to capitalize on ecosystem services values?
 - (a) Because ecosystem services yield only short term profits.
 - (b) Because ecosystem services value is not part of the immediate financial equation.
 - (c) Because market forces look for only profits and no responsibilities.
 - (d) Because ecosystem services deal with only public goods.

3. The current price indicators of ecosystem services
 1. represent the genuine value of the services
 2. are the cumulative value of the community shared values
 3. reflect the share of the total value of the provisioning services

(a) 1 and 2 (b) only 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3
4. People’s attitude towards ecosystem services can best be described as
 - (a) cautious (b) myopic
 - (c) caring (d) absurd

PASSAGE — 2

The 20th century will always be known for the major transformation in Gender Revolution. The women’s movement and a pro women commitment to social change or a feminist perspective on diverse dimensions of the change emerged among different regions and people at different points of time. Their engagement with prevailing ideological currents promoted path ways of mutual influence.

The Indian Republic started in course of planned development with its first Five year plan in 1952 and its course of planning through the 12 Five year plans and intermittent annual plans reflected the gradual understanding of women’s question and gender and governance equation and efforts to introduce programmes to address the issues involved. A reflection on its story can trace the evolution of ideas, strategies, concrete measures in policy / programmes / planning interventions introduced in India. It also shows that though the Indian planning has moved beyond “the still persisting invisibility of gender based difference in the outcome of actions by the state or other agencies of society”, it is still facing numerous challenges as every initiative brings up new issues and concerns.

Development planners in the first Development Decade (1960 — 70) and earlier saw women only as passive beneficiaries of social services. This was the case not only in India but also elsewhere. Their active and productive roles were not recognized and not explicitly included in development planning. With the country seen as predominantly with rural population most notably, the focus of the planning efforts of programmes was on rural areas. However, the target groups for rural development projects, for instance, were gender less categories of small farmers and rural

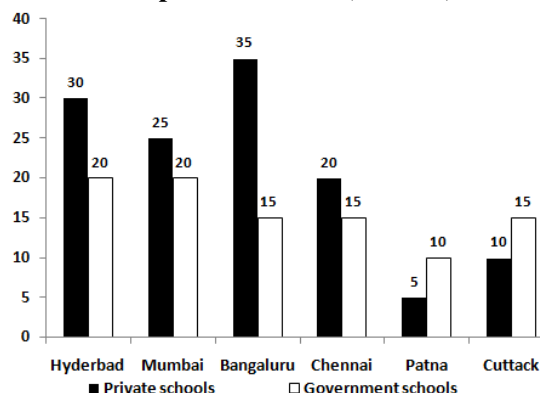
poor. Women, particularly rural women, were invisible even to those who were looking at village life, livelihoods and experiences. The story of the Indian journalist, who published a series of stories of village life based on his visits, and spoke of men who owned land, who laboured on it, and of their livelihood strategies etc. but never spoke of women, is an example of this invisibility. “When asked why not, his answer was simple: he had not seen any”. It is an appropriate metaphor for the basic problem “policy makers simply did not see women”.

5. How did development planners in the pre-1970 plan-period view women?
 - (a) Active participants in the agricultural economy
 - (b) Invisible contributors to the rural economy
 - (c) An integral part of their planning efforts
 - (d) Passive beneficiaries of social services
6. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?
 1. Political ideologies had no impact on the women’s movement.
 2. Pro-women movements emerged spontaneously among different people and regions.
 3. Women’s issues have slowly gained attention in India’s Five year plans.
 4. Only feminist movements influenced other mainstream ideologies.
 - (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3
7. In the passage, the author emphasizes the invisibility of women in the planning and development projects of the initial decade through
 - (a) narrating a story of women’s struggle
 - (b) tracking women’s movements
 - (c) tracking changes in the planning over the year
 - (d) the example of a journalist
8. Why does the author say that the Indian Republic still faces problems with regard to addressing women’s issues?
 - (a) Because new initiatives bring up new issues and concerns.
 - (b) Because he has no faith in its initiatives.
 - (c) Because development planners never take women’s issues seriously.
 - (d) Because the planning in India is male-centric.

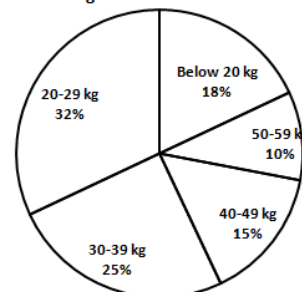
Directions for questions (9—13) : Read the following bar graph and pie chart carefully to

answer the questions that follow. National Statistical Organization (NSO) conducted a survey to correlate the relation between weights and nutrition levels of students in different cities. The following data regarding their weights was collected and presented as shown below.

Number of students studying in government and private schools (in ‘000s)



Weight of students in Mumbai



9. How many students in Mumbai have a weight in the range of 20 – 29kg?
 - (a) 12,200 (b) 14,400
 - (c) 14,600 (d) 12,600
10. Which city has the highest ratio of the number of students studying in private schools to that in government schools?
 - (a) Hyderabad (b) Mumbai
 - (c) Bangaluru (d) Chennai
11. What percentage of all the students in Hyderabad are studying in government schools?
 - (a) 40% (b) 50%
 - (c) 60% (d) 80%
12. If the number of students in the government schools in Mumbai weighing 30 - 39 kg equals 34% of all the students in Mumbai weighing 30 - 39 kg, then what is the number of the students in private schools having a weight in the range 30 - 39 kg?(assume all students study in government or private schools only)

- (a) 3825 (b) 5274
(c) 6425 (d) 7425
13. If the number of students in Patna constitutes 6% of the students in all the cities surveyed, then what is the number the students in all the cities surveyed?
- (a) 1,50,000 (b) 2,50,000
(c) 3,70,000 (d) 4,90,000

Directions for questions (14—19) : Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

14. Ravi travels from A to B by motor cycle and back by car in 12 hours. If he travels both the ways by bike he completes the journey in 18 hours. How much time will it take to cover both the ways by car?
- (a) 3 hours (b) 3 and half hours
(c) 5 hours (d) 6 hours
15. There are 200 employees in an organisation. 70% of the employees like tea, 20% like coffee and 10% like both. What is the number of the employees who like neither tea nor coffee?
- (a) 20 (b) 40
(c) 60 (d) 10
16. A person has only Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 notes with him. If the total number of notes that he has is 80 and the amount of money with him is Rs. 900, then find the number of Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 notes with him respectively.
- (a) 20 and 60 (b) 30 and 50
(c) 40 and 40 (d) 70 and 10
17. P, Q, R, S, T and V are of different weights. R is heavier than V, who is lighter than only two persons. S is heavier than Q but is not heavier than P. T is not lighter than S or P. Who is the lightest?
- (a) S (b) Q
(c) P (d) Cannot be determined
18. A, B, C, D, E and F scored different marks in an exam. B scored more than D but less than E. Neither E nor A is the highest scorer. A scored more than F, who scored more than only three persons. Which of the following statements is/are true?
- (a) B scored more than only two persons.
(b) C is the highest scorer.
(c) C is the second least scorer.
(d) More than one of the above
19. T, L, M, H, P and S have different amounts of money with them. P and H have more than L, who has less than S. M has less than L but more than T. P has Rs.16 and S has Rs.20. If the amount of money with each person, differs

by Rs. 2 then which of the following statements is true?

- (A) H has Rs.18.
(B) The sum of the money with L, M and T is Rs.36.
(C) P has the fourth highest amount.
(a) Only (A) (b) Only (B)
(c) Only (C) (d) Only (A) and (B)

Directions for questions (20—21) : In each question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to consider the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

20. Statements:
Some puzzles are symbols.
No equation is a symbol.
All expressions are equations.
Conclusions:
I. No symbol is an expression.
II. Some equations are puzzles.
(a) Only II follows
(b) Only I follows
(c) Both I and II follow
(d) Either I or II follows
21. Statements:
All codes are answers.
All codes are problems.
All problems are solutions.
Conclusions:
I. All codes are solutions.
II. Some answer are problems.
(a) Both I and II follow
(b) Only II follows
(c) Only I follows
(d) Neither I nor II follows

Directions for questions (22—30) : Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow them.

PASSAGE — 3

There is no place for death penalty in a modem society. Opponents, however, fall short when it comes to suggesting an alternative way to punish the criminals.

Every modem society has its paragons and protagonists. However, what distinguishes a truly enlightened society is not the way it treats its heroes. What makes it exceptional is the way it mainstreams the marginalized. The methods using which it assimilates its minorities. And the modus

vivendi through which it reforms and re educates its misdemeanants, corrects its incorrigibles and integrates it deviants.

When it comes to handling deviants, the year 2014 has so far been eventful. It has seen a spate of executions in the U.S as well as some progressive judgments on capital punishment by the Indian Supreme Court. While the U.S executions reflected the country's desperation to keep the practice of hangman's justice alive, the Indian Supreme Court took itself to a new progressive high through judgments emphasizing humaneness in the treatment of prisoners.

On observing the cases in the two democracies, one the world's oldest democracy and the other the world's biggest, the starkness that marks the division of the practiced reality from the professed constitutional principles becomes visible.

22. Whom would the term marginalized in the context of the passage refer to?
 - (a) The convicted criminals
 - (b) The lower caste people
 - (c) The suppressed classes
 - (d) the religious minorities
23. According to the author an outstanding society is not the one which knows
 1. how to reform and integrate the deviant
 2. how to treat its heroes
 3. how to assimilate its minorities
 4. how to bring the marginalized into the mainstream
 - (a) 1, 3 and 4
 - (b) only 2
 - (c) 1 and 2
 - (d) only 3
24. Which of the following is the conclusion that the author draws from the way the US and India have dealt with the cases of death penalty?
 - (a) They follow their respective constitutions while dealing with the cases of death penalty.
 - (b) They both have zero tolerance policy towards the criminals of heinous crimes.
 - (c) They digress from their constitutional principles in the practice of death penalty.
 - (d) They lack courage and conviction to do away with death penalty.

PASSAGE — 4

British imperialism was more pragmatic than that of other colonial powers. Its motivation was economic, not evangelical. There was none of the dedicated Christian fanaticism which the

Portuguese and Spanish demonstrated in Latin America and less enthusiasm for cultural diffusion than the French (or the Americans) showed in their colonies. For this reason they westernized India only to a limited degree.

British interests were of several kinds. At first the main purpose was to achieve a monopolistic trading position. Later it was felt that a regime of free trade would make India a major market for British goods and a source of raw materials, but British capitalists who invested in India, or who sold banking or shipping service there, continued effectively to enjoy monopolistic privileges. India also provided interesting and lucrative employment for a sizeable portion of the British upper middle class, and the remittances they sent home made an appreciable contribution to Britain's balance of payments and capacity to save. Finally, control of India was a key element in the world power structure, in terms of geography, logistics and military manpower. The British were not averse to Indian economic development if it increased their markets but refused to help in areas where they felt there was conflict with their own economic interests or political security. Hence, they refused to give protection to the Indian textile industry until its main competitor became Japan rather than Manchester, and they did almost nothing to further technical education. They introduced some British concepts of property, but did not push them too far when they met vested interests.

The main changes which the British made in Indian society were at the top. They replaced the wasteful warlord aristocracy by a bureaucratic-military establishment, carefully designed by utilitarian technocrats, which was very efficient in maintaining law and order. The greater efficiency of government permitted a substantial reduction in the fiscal burden, and a bigger share of the national product was available for landlords, capitalists and the new professional classes. Some of this upper class income was siphoned off to the UK, but the bulk was spent in India. However, the pattern of consumption changed as the new upper class no longer kept harems and palaces, nor did they wear fine muslins and damascened swords. This caused some painful readjustments in the traditional handicraft sector. It seems likely that there was some increase in productive investment which must have been near zero in Moghul India: government itself carried out productive investment in railways and irrigation and as a result there was a growth in both agricultural and

industrial output. The new elite established a Western life-style using the English language and English schools. New towns and urban amenities were created with segregated suburbs and housing for them. Their habits were copied by the new professional elite of lawyers, doctors, teachers, journalists and businessmen. Within this group, old caste barriers were eased and social mobility increased.

25. According to the passage, which of the following is / are NOT true?

- I. Westernization did not happen in India during the colonial rule of the British.
- II. Control on people was not on the agenda of the British.
- III. The world's upper class spent the major share of their income for productive investments.
- IV. The Indian society witnessed increased social mobility and caste barriers were removed.

- (a) I and II (b) I, II and III
- (c) I, II and IV (d) I, II, III and IV

26. The change in consumption pattern of the new upper class gave rise to which of the following direct consequences?

- (a) The Indian textile industry witnessed an economic downturn.
- (b) The upper class income was siphoned off to the U.K.
- (c) The traditional handicraft sector had to bear some unexpected changes.
- (d) More money was spent on productive investments.

27. Which of the following was NOT introduced by the British?

- (a) Mechanisms to have efficient control over the people
- (b) Creation of a western life-style
- (c) The introduction of English language
- (d) The establishment of bureaucracy and military

PASSAGE - 5

Countries with free and fair elections for the real policymakers and eligibility of all adults meet the minimum requirements for a procedural democracy. It is important to be aware that the presence of elections, even elections allowing several parties to run candidates, is not sufficient to qualify a country as a democracy. In some countries, the military council, dominant party, or strong-man ruler makes the real decisions behind

the scenes, with an elected legislature as a facade. In other countries, the opposition parties are so disadvantaged in what they can say, or how freely they can organize, or how fairly their votes are counted that they have no real chance. Their organizers and supporters may be threatened or murdered. Although sometimes such countries are called by such names as "guarded democracy" or "illiberal democracy," we consider them forms of electoral authoritarianism, not democracies at all.

In addition to the requisite free and fair competitive elections of a procedural democracy, many more political rights and civil liberties are necessary for a country to be deemed a substantive democracy. Freedom of the press, freedom of organization, independence of the courts, and equal treatment of minorities are just a few examples of the qualities that may be minimally present in a procedural democracy, but whose fuller realization is vital to a substantive democracy. In a substantive democracy, citizens have access to multiple sources of information. They can use political and civil rights to enable themselves to learn about politics and to try to influence the choices of others. They can form interest groups, trade unions, and political parties. Citizens are generally free from abuses of their personal integrity through repressive governmental threats, political murders, and disappearances, imprisonment, or torture for non-violent political activity.

Corruption is sufficiently controlled that the elected officials can meaningfully carry out public policies that the citizens desire. Sometimes we refer to achievements of substantive democracy as a "deepening" of democracy or an improvement in its democratic quality. No nation has perfectly achieved all the elements of substantive democracy, but some have progressed much further than others. All substantive democracies are, by definition, also procedural democracies, but the reverse is not necessarily true. The presence of a procedural democracy is a necessary but not sufficient condition for the development of substantive democracy.

28. As per the passage, not all the countries which are under a democratic setup are real democracies. Why?

- I. Not all the countries have their elected representatives enjoying the real power.
- II. Elections may not be conducted in a fair manner in some of the countries.

- III. The opposition parties in some countries do not enjoy the freedom in expressing their opinions.
- IV. In some countries not all the adults have the eligibility to vote.
- (a) I only (b) I and III only
(c) I, II and III (d) I, II, III and IV
29. According to the author, which of the following can be called a real democracy?
- (a) A country with an elected legislature
(b) A country where opposition parties have freedom
(c) A country which ensures free and fair elections and political and civil liberties for its citizens
(d) A country which is not under an authoritarian rule
30. Which of the following can be the best definition for a substantive democracy?
- (a) A procedural democracy in which people enjoy more freedom
(b) A procedural democracy which assures political and civil liberties to its citizens
(c) A democracy which guarantees free and fair elections and where fuller realization of political and civil liberties are achieved
(d) A democracy in which deepening of democracy is achieved

Directions for questions (31—32) : These questions are based on the following information. Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F were born on different months among May, March, June, July, April and August but not necessarily in that order. Among them two are students, two are teachers and the remaining are doctors.

A was born in April, but is not a student. F is a doctor and was not born in June. B and the person who is a teacher were born in March and July. Neither C nor D is a teacher. B and D belong to the same profession and D was not born in June.

31. Which among the following pairs of persons are students?
- (a) B, C (b) C, D
(c) B, D (d) E, B
32. The person who was born in June is a
- (a) doctor (b) teacher
(c) student (d) Cannot be determined

Directions for questions (33—37) : Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

33. If in the English alphabet, all the letters at odd numbered positions are written in serial order from left to right followed by the letters at even numbered positions written in reverse

order, then which letter will be sixth to the left of the seventeenth letter from left?

- (a) D (b) B
(c) V (d) U
34. How many four-digit numbers can be formed from the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 such that the digits are in descending order?
- (a) 70 (b) 80
(c) 90 (d) 84
35. In a parade of Republic day celebrations, there are more than 1700 people. They are made to stand in rows so that the number of persons in each row is equal to the number of rows. What is the minimum number of rows required for this purpose?
- (a) 42 (b) 64
(c) 81 (d) 36
36. If a bike travels 420 km in 7 hours and a car travels 810 km in 9 hours at their respective uniform speeds, then what is the ratio of the distances travelled by them in one hour?
- (a) 2 : 3 (b) 3 : 2
(c) 3 : 4 (d) 4 : 3
37. The tankful water in Bhanu's home lasts 28 days. If she starts using 40% more every day, how many days with the tankful water last?
- (a) 12 days (b) 24 days
(c) 14 days (d) 20 days

Directions for questions (38—39) : Analyse the following situations and answer the questions that follow them.

38. Ravikiran, who assists his boss in her absence, gets a call from her. She asks him to tell Renu (a member of the team) about the negative feedback her work received from a client. She also informed him that the customer sent the feedback by mail marking a copy to Ravikiran as well. Somehow, Ravikiran heard the name Renu as Renju (another member of the team). Therefore, he told Renju, instead of Renu, about the negative feedback. As a result, Renju, who is a sincere worker, was devastated.

Which of the following could have avoided the unpleasant situation above?

- (a) Renu should have worked as sincerely as Renju.
(b) Ravikiran should not have informed Renju about the negative feedback.
(c) Ravikiran should have checked the mails sent by the customer before taking any action.

- (d) Ravikiran's boss should have spoken more clearly.
39. You are engaged in an official discussion on an important matter with a colleague. The communication technique that is most likely to ensure that you exactly understand your colleague's ideas on the important issue is ..
- making continued and direct eye contact.
 - asking your colleague to speak slowly and softly.
 - nodding your head occasionally showing your colleague that you are listening.
 - repeating back to your colleague what you believe he is saying.

Directions for questions (40—42) : Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

40. If '+' means '÷', '—' means '×', '÷' means '—' and '×' means '+' then find the value of $24 + 4 \times 2 \div 6 — 8$.
- 40
 - 48
 - 56
 - None of these
41. How is Ms. Latha's sister's only brother's father's daughter-in-law's husband's only son's sister related to Latha?
- daughter
 - niece
 - sister-in-law
 - sister
42. In a certain code, bike means car, car means train, train means aeroplane, aeroplane means bus, then which of the following vehicles runs on tracks in that language?
- train
 - car
 - aeroplane
 - bike

Directions for questions (43—46) : Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow them.

PASSAGE — 6

Only in some parts of India has the urgency of social policies been adequately politicized. The experiences of the state of Kerala provide perhaps the clearest example, where the need for universal education, basic healthcare, elementary gender equity and land reforms has received effective political backing. The explanation encompasses both history and contemporary development: the educational orientation of Kerala's anti-upper-caste movements (of which the current left-wing politics of Kerala is a successor), the early initiatives of the 'native kingdoms' of Travancore and Cochin (which stayed outside the Raj for domestic policies), missionary activities in the spread of education (their effects were not confined only to Christians, who constitute a fifth of the Kerala

population), and also a stronger voice for women in family decisions, partly linked to the presence and prominence of matrilineal property rights for a substantial and influential section — the Nairs — of the Hindu community. Over a very long time now Kerala has made good use of political activism and voice to expand the range of social opportunities. The utilization of democratic institutions is certainly not independent of the nature of social conditions.

It is hard to escape the general conclusion that economic performance, social opportunity, political voice and public reasoning are all deeply interrelated. In those fields in which there has recently been a more determined use of political and social voice, there are considerable signs of change. The issue of gender inequality has produced much more political engagement in recent years (often led by women's movements), and this has added to determined political efforts at reducing gender asymmetry in social and economic fields. There is a long history in India of women's prominence in particular areas, including in leadership positions in politics. While those achievements were certainly linked with the voice of women (helped by the opportunities of participatory politics in recent years), their reach has been largely confined to relatively small segments — mostly the more prosperous sections — of the population. An important feature of the strengthening of the voice of women in contemporary Indian public life is the gradual broadening of this social coverage. India still has a long way to go in removing inequalities in the position of women, but the increasing political involvement in the social role of women has been an important and constructive development in democratic practice in India.

43. Which of the following supports the author's view that democratic institutions are used in a country depending upon its social conditions?
- India has a history of women's movements which made efforts in reducing gender inequality.
 - Matrilineal property rights which were prominent among the Nair community gave women a stronger position in their families.
 - The promotion of education by Christian missionaries, even outside the barrier of religion.
- I only
 - I and II only
 - II only
 - I, II and III

44. According to the passage, which of the following is seen as a significant development in Indian democracy?

- (a) Presence of more women in prominent positions in politics.
- (b) Increased reach of women to more grass-roots sections of the society.
- (c) Political efforts to reduce social and economic inequalities
- (d) The increasing political voice for women for their active role in the society

PASSAGE — 7

Gandhiji's attitude to the use of machinery seemed to undergo a gradual change. 'What I object to,' he said, 'is the craze for machinery, not machinery as such.' 'If we could have electricity in every village home, I shall not mind villagers plying their implements and tools with electricity.' The big machines seemed to him to lead inevitably, at least in the circumstances of to-day, to the concentration of power and riches: 'I consider it a sin and injustice to use machinery for the purpose of concentration of power and riches in the hands of the few.

To-day the machine is used in this way.' He even came to accept the necessity of many kinds of heavy industries and large-scale key industries and public utilities, provided they were state-owned and did not interfere with some kinds of cottage industries which he considered as essential. Referring to his own proposals, he said: 'The whole of this programme will be a structure on sand if it is not built on the solid foundation of economic equality.'

Thus even the enthusiastic advocates for cottage and small-scale industries recognize that big-scale industry is, to a certain extent, necessary and inevitable; only they would like to limit it as far as possible. Superficially then the question becomes one of emphasis and adjustment of the two forms of production and economy. It can hardly be challenged that, in the context of the modern world, no country can be politically and economically independent, even within the framework of international inter-dependence, unless it is highly industrialized and has developed its power resources to the utmost. Nor can it achieve or maintain high standards of living nor liquidate poverty without the aid of modern technology in almost every sphere of life. An industrially backward country will continually upset the world equilibrium and encourage the

aggressive tendencies of more developed countries. Even if it retains its political independence, this will be nominal only, and economic control will tend to pass to others. This control will inevitably upset its own small-scale economy which it has sought to preserve in pursuit of its own view of life. Thus an attempt to build up a country's economy largely on the basis of cottage and small-scale industries is doomed to failure. It will not solve the basic problems of the country or maintain freedom, nor will it fit in with the world framework, except as a colonial appendage.

45. Which of the following does not support Gandhiji's attitude to machinery?

- (a) Machines will lead to unjust distribution of power and riches.
- (b) It is a sin to replace manual labour with machinery.
- (c) Interference of heavy industries with the traditional industries might affect the latter's survival.
- (d) Cottage industries are essential for India.

46. Which of the following inferences cannot be drawn from the passage?

- I. Gandhiji was not against the use of heavy machines.
 - II. With the advent of machinery, it is very much certain that economic and social equality will be disrupted.
 - III. Mitigating poverty is not possible without the backing of modern technology.
 - IV. Less industrialized nations gradually tend to lose their economic freedom even within the framework of international interdependence.
- (a) I and II (b) II only
(c) I only (d) II and IV

Directions for questions (47—48) : These questions are based on the following information.

Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a row and each of them is from a different city among Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai but not necessarily in that order.

B sits adjacent to the persons who are from Chennai and Bangalore and neither of them sits at the ends. E sits to the left of the person from Chennai and is to the immediate right of F, who is from Hyderabad. A sits to the left of the person from Pune, and is not from Chennai. C is from Mumbai.

47. Who is from Kolkata?

- (a) B (b) D
- (c) E (d) A

48. Who sits second to the right of B?

- (a) E (b) F
(c) D (d) C

Directions for questions (49—60): Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

49. A team of four members is to be selected from seven members Anil, Balu, Chandu, Dinesh, Eswar, Fana and Gaurav. Balu and Dinesh must be selected together. If Eswar is selected both Fana and Anil must be selected. Anil and Balu must not be selected together. If Gaurav is selected Chandu must not be selected. Then in how many ways can the team be selected?

- (a) Three (b) Four
(c) Five (d) More than five

50. At 3:00 a.m. if the hour hand points towards North—west, then in which direction does the minute hand point?

- (a) South-east (b) South-west
(c) North-east (d) South

51. Seven persons P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting in a row. S is to the immediate left of R who is sitting exactly in the middle of the row. Two persons are sitting between S and Q. V is adjacent to P. Neither P nor U are sitting at the ends. If P, Q and V interchange their positions with U, S and T respectively then who is sitting to the immediate right of R now?

- (a) U (b) P
(c) V (d) S

52. In a queue of six people—A, B, C, D, E and F—A has only one immediate neighbour. If F is 4th from C and E is adjacent to C and D, then which of the following are compulsorily immediate neighbours?

- (a) A and F (b) C and D
(c) B and D (d) A and E

53. Four persons start walking simultaneously and their stride lengths are measure 80 cm, 84 cm, 96 cm and 90 cm respectively. What is the minimum distance each of them should walk so that they cover the same distance in complete steps?

- (a) 80 m 80 cm (b) 90 m 80 cm
(c) 100 m 80 cm (d) 100 m 90 cm

54. In a class, 60% of the students are boys and 40% of the students are local. If five-twelfth of boys are local, what fraction of the girls are non-local?

- (a) $\frac{7}{12}$ (b) $\frac{5}{8}$
(c) $\frac{5}{12}$ (d) $\frac{7}{8}$

55. In a hostel, there was food for 1800 people for 24 days. After 12 days, 600 more people

joined the hostel. How long would the people be able to carry on with the remaining food?

- (a) 3 days (b) 9 days
(c) 6 days (d) 4 days

56. A contract on marketing job specifies a penalty for delay in completion of the target beyond a certain date as follows: Rs.720 for the first day, Rs.810 for the second day, Rs.900 for the third day, etc, the penalty for each succeeding day being Rs.90 more than that of the preceding day. How much penalty should a contractor pay if he delays the target by 25 days?

- (a) Rs.45000 (b) Rs.54000
(c) Rs.49000 (d) Rs.2880

57. In a rare collection of pens, there are three gold coated pens for every eight non-gold coated pens. If 24 more gold coated pens are added to the collection and the ratio of the gold coated to the non-gold coated pens would be 2: 5. Based on the information, the total number of pens in the collection now is

- (a) 984 (b) 1320
(c) 384 (d) 1344

58. A total of 24200 students from 11 districts - A through K- participated in a national level quiz competition. The number of students from each district, from B to K is 45 less than the number of students from the preceding district. What is the least number of students from any district who participated in the competition?

- (a) 975 (b) 1050
(c) 1975 (d) 1795

59. Out of 280 applicants for a customer care post, 160 are males and 140 know Hindi then, what is the ratio between the minimum to maximum number of males who know Hindi?

- (a) 1 : 7 (b) 2 : 7
(c) 3 : 5 (d) 4 : 9

60. A village having a population of 1200 persons requires 250 litres of water per head per day. It has an overhead tank measuring 60m × 50m × 8m. Once filled the water of this tank will last

- (a) 40 days (b) 60 days
(c) 80 days (d) 120 days

Directions for question (61) : Select the correct alterflatl'e from the given choices.

61. How many triangles are there in the given figure?

- (a) 23 (b) 22
(c) 21 (d) More than 24

Directions for questions (62): Find the missing number in the given figures.

62.

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 3 | 6 | 4 |
| 9 | 8 | 8 |
| 5 | 9 | 7 |
| 15 | 12 | ? |

- (a) 28 (b) 14
(c) 16 (d) 18

63. The age of Anil is ten years more than twice his son's present age. The sum of their present age is 70 years. Find Anil's present age?

- (a) 50 (b) 45
(c) 60 (d) 40

Directions for questions (64—72) : Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow them.

PASSAGE — 8

Graphene is the strongest, thinnest material known to exist. It is a form of carbon; it can conduct electricity and heat better than anything else. And get ready for this: It is not only the hardest material in the world, but also one of the most pliable and only a single atom thick — no wonder it has been called the wonder material. Graphene could change the electronics industry, ushering in flexible devices, supercharged quantum computers, electronic clothing and computers that can interface with the cells in your body.

While the material was discovered a decade ago, it started to gain attention in 2010 when two physicists at the University of Manchester were awarded the Nobel Prize for their experiments with it. More recently researchers have zeroed in on how to commercially produce graphene.

64. Graphene is called the wonder material because

- (a) it can conduct electricity well
(b) it is the smallest material in the world
(c) it is the hardest and the most pliable material despite being thin
(d) it could change the electronics industry

65. How could graphene affect the electronics industry?

- (a) It helps make gadgets that interface with the cells in the body.
(b) It helps improve the process of making electronic goods.
(c) It improves the performance of electronic goods.
(d) It makes the electronic goods consume less electricity.

66. Of late, scientists have discovered

- (a) how graphene can be used to create new, and innovative computers
(b) how to use graphene to develop flexible devices
(c) how to produce graphene commercially
(d) how graphene can be the best conductor of electricity

PASSAGE — 9

Human factors in vehicle collisions are varied. They include all factors related to drivers and other road users that may contribute to a collision. Examples include driver behaviour, visual and auditory acuity, decision-making ability, and reaction speed. A recent report based on Indian crash data found driver error, intoxication and other human factors contribute wholly or partly to about 93% of crashes. The survey further found that most of the drivers thought they were better than average drivers; a contradictory result showing overconfidence in their abilities. Nearly all drivers who had been in a crash did not believe themselves to be at fault.

However, when asked to mention the key elements of good driving, the drivers point out controlling a car including a good awareness of the car's size and capabilities; reading and reacting to road conditions, weather, road signs and the environment; and alertness, reading and anticipating the behaviours of other drivers.

67. Which of the following does not fall under human factors, as per the passage?

- (a) Driver behaviour
(b) Visual and auditory acuity
(c) Reaction speed
(d) Road signs and the environment

68. Which of the following reflects the drivers' behaviour after an accident?

- (a) They believe that intoxication does not cause accidents.
(b) They always believe that it is the other driver who is at fault in an accident.
(c) They think that they are better at driving than others.
(d) They never blame others for accidents.

69. Which of the following is not an element of good driving?

- (a) An awareness of the car's size and capabilities
(b) Reading and reacting to the road conditions

- (c) Exhibiting overconfidence in the drivers' driving abilities
- (d) Reading and anticipating the behaviour of other drivers

PASSAGE — 10

Language is an evolving thing. It's naïve to think that the language of social media isn't having an effect on the way we use English in day-to-day life. It's more appropriate to consider just how much of an effect it's having on the way we communicate.

A whole host of words originating from social media and the wider Internet have become so commonplace that they've now slipped into popular usage, and we don't even realize it. Just a few interesting words that have their origins in technology are blogosphere (the collective word for personal websites called blogs, troll (someone who creates a conflict online by starting arguments or upsetting people) and buzzword (a word or phrase that is fashionable at a particular time or in a particular context). Even some acronyms have made the transition everyday speech as words, 'lol' (Laugh out loud) for example.

70. As per the author, which of the following should be considered?
- (a) The impact that the language of social media has on the way people communicate.
 - (b) The lack of any impact the language of social media on the way people communicate
 - (c) The fact that language is an evolving thing.
 - (d) The fact that people borrow words from social media
71. What does the author mean when he says, "We don't even realize it".?
- (a) People understand the importance of social media in communication.
 - (b) People ignore the role of social media in their communication.
 - (c) People don't know that a lot of the words they use have in fact originated from social media.
 - (d) People don't know that social media modifies the popular words.
72. As per the passage, which of the following terms stands for a person who sparks a conflict online?
- (a) troll
 - (b) blogosphere
 - (c) buzzword
 - (d) lol

Directions for questions (73—80) : Given below are eight items. Each item describes a situation and is followed by four responses. Indicate the response you find most appropriate. Choose only one response for each item.

73. You are the head of your colony and a fire broke out in your neighbour's house. You notice that the fire is getting intense by the minute. What will be your first course of action?
- (a) Shout for help from others.
 - (b) Try to protect your house from catching the fire.
 - (c) Call the fire accident relief department.
 - (d) Make an attempt to put out the fire.
74. You are the Union Leader of an organisation. A close friend of yours is also a member of the same Union. It has been found out that your friend had been cheating the Organisation. You would.
- (a) try to cover up his misdeeds and forgive him.
 - (b) reprimand him first and then forgive him.
 - (c) expel him from the Union.
 - (d) report to the police to take a legal action.
75. While walking by on a road you happen to see a bunch of grown up boys picking a fight with small kids and bullying them. Which of the following would be the most appropriate response?
- (a) Pick a fight with the bullies.
 - (b) Call out for help.
 - (c) Ignore the situation.
 - (d) Try to talk to the bullies and explain to them that what they were doing was wrong.
76. You are an army captain and in command of several soldiers. You and your comrades got trapped in a building and were surrounded by the enemies in their territory. What would your top priority be?
- (a) Device a plan to escape from the building safely.
 - (b) Stay calm and think about protecting your soldiers.
 - (c) Make a call for reinforcements.
 - (d) Go for an all-out-attack.
77. You are the head of a bank branch. You came to know about a security breach of the computer that contains financial details of your customers. Its password is hacked. What would be your first step to remedy/resolve the situation?

- (a) Launch an investigation.
 - (b) Change the location of the files to a different computer.
 - (c) Change the password to lock up the records so that the situation does not worsen.
 - (d) Change the security features to an improvised one.
78. As the Chief Electrical Officer on board of a ship's deck, you are responsible for the ship's electrical failures to be checked and rectified. But you have come across a major electrical failure which caused all the ship's electricals to fail, which may lead to engines coming to a halt. You would first
- (a) contact the nearest shore based Engineering department.
 - (b) try to deal with the situation in detail.
 - (c) report the current situation to the captain of the ship.
 - (d) try to locate the origin of the electrical failure.
79. You have taken up a project to provide cool drinking water to the people of your city during the summer by setting up water camps. Just a week into your work. people started to complain that most of them have suffered from diarrhoea and are blaming the quality of the water being served. You would,
- (a) continue your work and ignore such talks/complaints
 - (b) get the water camps installed with a water purifying unit.
 - (c) stop the project as it is being opposed.
 - (d) check the source of water and change the source if necessary.
80. You have been appointed as the Team Leader recently in the software company you work in. A month after, your boss raises a point saying that your team showed poor results, compared to the results reported by the previous team leader. Upon closer examination of the issue you find that the reports shown earlier were wrong / falsified. You would
- (a) report the same to your boss.
 - (b) tell the boss that your team's performance was good and the previous reports were false.
 - (c) take the blame to save the situation.
 - (d) put the blame on those who provided the falsified reports to your boss.

ANSWER KEYS

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