

GENERAL STUDIES (PAPER-I)

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
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. This Test Booklet contains **100** items (questions). Each item is printed both in **Hindi** and **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the *Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong Answers:**

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third (0.33)** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives 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.
- (iii) If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

Indian History

1. Consider the following historical places:

1. Ajanta Caves
2. Lepakshi Temple
3. Sanchi Stupa

Which of the above places is/are also known for mural paintings?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2, and 3
- (d) None

Answer: - Option B. **Source:** CST Special Edition 2 and 5 Marker Page No. 199; Column 2: Mural paintings in caves nos. IX and X of **Ajanta** are also of certain significance in the evolution of painting in the early historical phase.

2. With reference to the history of Indian rock-cut architecture, consider the following statements:

1. The caves at Badami are the oldest surviving rock-cut caves in India.
2. The Barabar rock-cut caves were originally made for Ajivikas by Emperor Chandragupta Maurya.
3. At Ellora, caves were made for different faiths.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: - Option C. **Source:** CST Special Edition Indian History Page No. 76; Last 8 Lines:

Barabar Cave inscription: situated in a group of hills around the city of Rajagraha; mentions that king 'Piyadassi' gave

these Banyan caves to Ajivikas; they are three in number;

3. The Chinese traveler Yuan Chwang (Hiuen Tsang) who visited India recorded the general conditions and culture of India at that time. In this context, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The roads and river-routes were completely immune from robbery.

2. As regards punishment for offences, ordeals by fire, water and poison were the instruments for determining the innocence or guilt of a person.

3. The tradesmen had to pay duties at ferries and barrier stations.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option B.

4. Some Buddhist rock-cut caves are called Chaityas, while the others are called Viharas. What is the difference between the two?

- (a) Vihara is a place of worship, while Chaitya is the dwelling place of the monks
- (b) Chaitya is a place of worship, while Vihara is the dwelling place of the monks

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(c) Chaitya is the stupa at the far end of the cave, while Vihara is the hall axial to it.

(d) There is no material difference between the two

Answer: - Option B. **Source:** CST Special Edition Indian History Page No. 465; 15th Line: Vihara or Sangharama: Monastery: It was intended to be the residence of the monks : associated with Buddhism and Jainism.

Page No. 97; 12th Line: Chaitya is the prayer Hall;

5. Which one of the following describes best the concept of Nirvana in Buddhism?

- The extinction of the flame of desire.
- The complete annihilation of self.
- A state of bliss and rest
- A mental stage beyond all comprehension

Answer: - Option A. **Source:** CST Special Edition Indian History Page No. 95; 1st Line: (2) World is momentary and always changing, therefore, nothing has an absolute existence (3) Only Nirvana is the way out (4) Cessation of birth and death cycle.

6. Which of the following characterizes/characterize the people of Indus Valley Civilization?

- They possessed great palaces and temples.
- They worshipped both male and female deities.
- They employed horse-drawn chariots in warfare.

Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below.

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 only
- 1, 2 and 3
- None of the statements given above is correct

Answer: - Option B. **Source:** CST Special Edition Indian History Page No. 22; 10th Line: The chief male deity was the Pasupati Shiva and the chief female deity was the Mother Goddess. Pasupati is found sitting in Yogic posture on a low throne and having three faces and two horns.

7. Which of the following statements is/are applicable to Jain doctrine?

- The surest way of annihilating Karma is to practice penance.
- Every object, even the smallest particle has a soul.
- Karma is the bane of the soul and must be ended.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option D.

8. Consider the following Bhakti Saints:

- Dadu Dayal
- Guru Nanak
- Tyagaraja

Who among the above was/were preaching when the Lodi dynasty fell and Babur took over?

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

Answer: - Option B. **Source:** CST Special Edition Indian History Page No. 255; 1st Line: Page No 193; 8th Line: 2 and 5 Marker Page 227; Column 1: The contributions of these three, Tyagaraja (1767-1847), Muthuswami Dikshitar (1776-1835) and Syama Shastri (1762-1827), have to be viewed against this background.

9. With reference to the history of philosophical thought in India, consider the following statements regarding Sankhya school:

1. Sankhya does not accept the theory of rebirth or transmigration of soul.

2. Sankhya holds that it is the self - knowledge that leads to liberation and not any exterior influence or agent.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Answer: - Option B.

10. Annie Besant was

- responsible for starting the Home Rule Movement
- The founder of the Theosophical Society
- Once the President of the Indian National Congress

Select the correct statement, statements using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option C. **Source:** CST Special Edition Indian History Page No. 378; Line 13; Page 332; Last 3 lines; Page 448; 1st Line.

The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, in November 1875 by Helena Blavatsky, Henry Steel Olcott, and others.

11. The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the

(a) imposition of certain restrictions to carry arms by the Indians

(b) imposition of restriction on newspapers and magazines published in Indian languages

(c) removal of disqualifications imposed on the Indian magistrates with regard to the trial of the Europeans

(d) removal of a duty on imported cotton cloth

Answer: - Option C. **Source:** CST Special Edition Indian History Page No. 343; Last line: Courtney Ilbert was a law member of Government of India. This law enabled Indian magistrates and session judges to try Europeans in criminal cases. The bill attracted a vehement protest from the British residents in India who organised a movement against it. At last the bill was repealed.

12. With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were

(a) directly elected by the people of those provinces

(b) nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League

(c) elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies

(d) selected by the Government for their expertise in constitutional matters

Answer: - Option C. **Source:** CST Special Edition Indian History Page No. 434; 32nd Line: (a) the formation of constituent assembly on the basis of the recently elected provincial legislative assembly after correcting the defects in them by allotting to each province, a total number of seats proportional to its population roughly in the ratio of 1:1 million.

13. The demand for the Tebhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for

(a) the reduction of the share of the landlords from one-half of the crop to one-third

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- (b) the grant of ownership of land to peasants as they were the actual cultivators of the land
 (c) the uprooting of zamindari system and the end of serfdom
 (d) writing off all peasant debts

Answer: - Option A. **Source: CST Special Edition Indian History Page No. 641; Last 5 Lines:** The share croppers of Bengal began to assert that they would pay only 1/3 not 1/2 as revenue to jotedars and before the division of crop it would be stored in their warehouses and not of jotedar's.

14. The people of India agitated against the arrival of Simon Commission because

- (a) Indians never wanted the review of the working of the Act of 1919
 (b) Simon Commission recommended the abolition of Diarchy (Diarchy) in the Provinces
 (c) there was no Indian member in the Simon Commission
 (d) the Simon Commission suggested the partition of the country

Answer: - Option C. **Source: CST Special Edition Indian History Page No. 388; 31st Line:** No Indian members in the Commission.

15. Quit India Movement was launched in response to

- (a) Cabinet Mission plan (b) Cripps Proposals
 (c) Simon Commission Report (d) Wavell Plan

Answer: - Option B. **Source: CST Special Edition Indian History Page No. 393; 31st Line:** The immediate cause of Quit India Movement was the failure of Cripps Mission.

Indian Culture

16. In the context of cultural history of India, a pose in dance and dramatics called Tribhanga' has been a favourite of Indian artists from ancient times till today. Which only of the following statements best describes this pose?

- (a) One leg is bent and the body is slightly but oppositely curved at waist and neck
 (b) Facial expressions, hand gestures and make - up are combined to symbolize certain epic or historic characters
 (c) Movements of body, face and hands are used to express oneself or to tell a story
 (d) A little smile, slightly curved waist and certain hand gestures are emphasized to express the feelings of love or eroticism

Answer: - Option A. Tribhanga, means, roughly, "equipoised stance bent in three places." It is a standing body position or stance used in the traditional Indian sculpture, art and Indian classical dance forms like the Odissi.

CST performance: We have directly answered 12 questions out of 16 and one question was indirectly answered. The trend was predictable and in this section questions were of average type and if one has consulted Grover and Mehta and NCERT, then question could have been easily tackled. One thing is clearly indicated by the trends of question that only through comprehensive and systematic compilation of the facts; the statement based questions could be answered.

Indian Polity

17. Consider the following statements:

The Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts

1. consists of not more than 25 Members of the Lok Sabha

2. Scrutinizes appropriation and finance accounts of the Government

3. Examines the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Answer: - Option B. **Source: CST Special Edition Indian Polity Page No. 511;** all the three paragraphs.

18. In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government?

1. Member of the Cabinet are Members of the Parliament.
 2. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.

3. Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option A. **Source: CST Special Edition Indian Polity Page No. 391; comparative table:**

19. Consider the following statements:

1. The council of Ministers in the Centre shall be collectively responsible to the Parliament.

2. The Union Ministers shall hold the office during the pleasure of the President of India.

3. The Prime Minister shall communicate to the President about the proposals for legislation.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Answer: - Option D. **Source: CST Special Edition Indian Polity Page No. 233, 236; 24th Line:** (1A) The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed fifteen per cent of the total number of members of the House of the People. (inserted by the 91st Amendment Act, 2003).

(2) The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

(3) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People.

20. Consider the following statements:

1. National Development Council is an organ of the Planning Commission.

2. The Economic and Social Planning is kept in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India.

3. The Constitution of India prescribes that Panchayats should be assigned the task of preparation of place for economic development and social justice.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Answer: - Option B. **Source: CST Special Edition Indian Polity Page No. 418; 25th Line:** The growing sense of regionalism, the inter-state disparity, the misuse of the office of the Governors in the State, the extreme centralization and

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concentration of executive, legislative and financial powers at the hands of Centre, the dissatisfaction over the functioning of the extra-constitutional bodies like Planning Commission, National Development Council, National Integration Council, the declining role of Finance Commission, Inter-State Council, Zonal Councils, the exclusive power of the Centre to negotiate with foreign government and funding agencies, the growing water and border disputes have made it imperative to redefine the Centre-State relations.

21. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are not the members of that House.
2. While the nominated members of the two Houses of the Parliament have no voting right in the presidential election, they have the right to vote in the election of the Vice President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: - Option B. **Source: CST Special Edition Indian Polity Page No. 222; Last line:** The Vice-President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.

22. With reference to National Legal Services Authority, consider the following statements:

1. Its objective is to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity.
2. It issues guidelines for the State Legal Services Authorities to implement the legal programmes and schemes throughout the country.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Answer: - Option C.
Source: CST India 2012 Page No. 62 and column 1.

23. Who among the following constitute the National Development Council?

1. The Prime Minister
2. The Chairman, Finance Commission
3. Ministers of the Union Cabinet
4. Chief Ministers of the States

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option D.

Source: Options 1, 3, and 4 are correct. All the members of the Union Cabinet, Chief Ministers of States, the Administrators of the UTs, and members of the Planning Commission are the members of the National Development Council.

24. What will follow if a Money Bill is substantially amended by the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) The Lok Sabha may still proceed with the Bill, accepting or not accepting the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.
- (b) The Lok Sabha cannot consider the Bill further
- (c) The Lok Sabha may send the Bill to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration

(d) The President may call a joint sitting for passing the Bill
Answer: - Option A. **Source: CST Special Edition Indian Polity Page No.300; Last Line, 301; first 10 lines.**

25. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) In India, the same person cannot be appointed as Governor for two or more States at the same time
- (b) The Judges of the High Court of the States in India are appointed by the Governor of the state just as the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President
- (c) No procedure has been laid down in the Constitution of India for the removal of a Governor from his/her post
- (d) In the case of a Union Territory having a legislative set-up, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Lt. Governor on the basis of majority support

Answer: - Option C. **Source: CST Special Edition Indian Polity Page No. 237; 8th Line:** The term is not fixed by the Constitution but he holds the office at the pleasure of the President.

26. Consider the following statements:

1. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by an introduction of a bill in the Lok Sabha only.
2. If such an amendment seeks to make changes in the federal character of the Constitution, the amendment also requires to be ratified by the Legislature of all the States of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: - Option D. **Source: CST Special Edition Indian Polity Page No. 474-475**

27. Consider the following statements:

Attorney General of India can

1. Take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
2. Be a member of a committee of the Lok Sabha
3. Speak in the Lok Sabha
4. Vote in the Lok Sabha

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer:- Option D. **Source: CST Special Edition Indian Polity Page No.236, 237: 22nd Line:** In the performance of his duties, he has the right of audience in all Courts in India as well as the right to take part in the proceedings of Parliament without the right to vote. In discharge of his functions, the Attorney General is assisted by a Solicitor General and four Additional Solicitors General.

28. Which of the following bodies' does not/do not find mention in the Constitution?

1. National Development Council
2. Planning Commission
3. Zonal Councils

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option D. **Source: CST Special Edition Indian**

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Polity Page No. 421, 423

29. The Parliament can make any law for whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties

- With the consent of all the states
- With the consent of the majority of States
- With the consent of the States concerned
- Without the consent of any State

Answer: - Option D. **Source:** CST Special Edition Indian Polity Page No. 409; 12th Line: Article 253: To legislate for giving effect to treaties and in international agreements.

30. The Government enacted the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act in 1996. Which one of the following is not identified as its objective?

- To provide self-governance
- To recognize traditional rights
- To create autonomous regions in tribal areas
- To free tribal people from exploitation

Answer: - Option C. **Source:** CST Special Edition Indian Polity Page No. 376; 11th Line: Vital issues like the ownership of minor forest produce, planning and management of minor water bodies, prevention of alienation of tribal lands etc., which have been duly recognized in PESA as the traditional rights of tribals living in the Scheduled Areas are still in urgent need of resolution.

31. Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers [Recognition of Forest Rights] Act, 2006, who shall be the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both?

- State Forest Department
- District Collector/Deputy Commissioner
- Tahsildar/Block Development Officer /Mandal Revenue Officer
- Gram Sabha

Answer: - Option D. **Source:** CST January 2013; Page No. 32: The claims for recognition of forest rights under the Act are adjudicated as per the procedure laid down in the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 notified on 1st January, 2008 for implementing the provisions of the Act. The State Governments were instructed to categorize all rejections, with their numbers, on a statistically acceptable sampling basis, at the level of Gram Sabha and Sub-Divisional Level Committees, in different categories, to find out the categories/reasons for their rejections, and to meet the expenses for this survey out of the grants under Article 275(1) proviso, as communicated to the States.

32. 'Economic Justice' as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in

- the Preamble and the Fundamental Rights
- the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- the Fundamental rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- None of the above

Answer: - Option B. **Source:** CST Special Edition Indian Polity Page No. 99; Line 33rd Line: The economic justice means non-discrimination between man and man on the basis of economic criteria. In positive terms, it implies adequate payment for equal work for all.

Page No. 206; 9th Line: They are the positive guidelines and obligations on the State to implement certain economic and social policies.

33. According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental for the governance of the country?

- Fundamental Rights
- Fundamental Duties
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties

Answer: - Option C. **Source:** CST Special Edition Indian Polity Page No. 206; 5th Line: The Directive Principles of State Policy set out the aims and objectives to be taken up by the States in the governance of the country.

CST performance: We have directly answered 16 questions out of 18. This section was relatively easier as compare to questions of previous years. All the relevant text books like Laxmikanth, DD Basu were enough to tackle this level of questions. This section is definitely going to add to the high cut-offs.

Indian Economy

34. Which of the following constitute Capital Account?

- Foreign Loans
 - Foreign Direct Investment
 - Private Remittances
 - Portfolio investment
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
- 1, 2, and 3
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 3, and 4

Answer: - Option B. **Source:** CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No. 185; Box: It is further divided into: (i) long term private capital, which covers foreign investment (both direct or portfolio), long term loans, foreign currency deposits and an estimated portion of the unclassified receipts allocated to the capital account.

35. Consider the following statements:

- Inflation benefits the debtors.
- Inflation benefits the bond-holders.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Answer: - Option A. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No. 257; 6th Line:** Unscrupulous traders tend to take advantage of inflation by hoarding goods to restrict supply and thereby artificially increase prices.

36. Disguised unemployment generally means

- Large number of people remains unemployed
- Alternative employment is not available
- Marginal productivity of labour is zero
- Productivity of workers is low

Answer: - Option C. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No.417; 8th last Line:** Hidden or disguised unemployment: A situation in which more people are available for work than is shown in the unemployment statistics. Married women, some students or prematurely retired persons may register for work only if they believe opportu-

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nities are available to them. It is also referred as Concealed unemployment and the discouraged worker effect. Disguised Unemployment will be revealed an unusually low participation rate.

37. Consider the following liquid assets:

1. Demand deposits with the banks
2. Time deposits with the banks
3. Savings deposits with the banks
4. Currency

The correct sequence of these assets in the decreasing order of liquidity is

- (a) 1 - 4 - 3 - 2 (b) 4 - 3 - 2 - 1
(c) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4 (d) 4 - 1 - 3 - 2

Answer: - Option D. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No.9; 5th Line:** Deposits in the current account are payable on demand. No interest is paid on these deposits.

38. In the context of Indian economy, 'Open Market Operations' refers to

- (a) Borrowing by scheduled banks from the RBI
- (b) Lending by commercial banks to industry and trade
- (c) Purchase and sale of government securities by the RBI
- (d) None of the above

Answer: - Option C. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No. 17; 2nd Line:** Under the repo or repurchase option, banks borrow money from the RBI via the sale of securities with an agreement to purchase the securities back at a fixed rate at a future date.

39. Priority Sector Lending by Lending by banks in India constitutes the lending to

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Micro and small enterprises
- (c) Weaker sections
- (d) All of the above

Answer: - Option D. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No 22, 4th Line:** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) panel on priority sector lending has proposed that the target (priority sector) for foreign banks may be increased to 40 per cent of net bank credit from the current level of 32 per cent with sub-targets of 15 per cent for exports and 15 per cent for the MSE sector, within which 7 per cent may be earmarked for micro enterprises. The target of domestic scheduled commercial banks for lending to the priority sector may be retained at 40 per cent of net bank credit.

40. A rise in general level of prices may be caused by

1. An increase in the money supply
2. A decrease in the aggregate level of output
3. An increase in the effective demand

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option D. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No 249; 23rd Line:** Demand-Pull Inflation: "too much money chasing too few goods" - the demand pulls up the prices. The Keynes says that aggregate demand (total demand for goods and services) is the main source of demand pull.

41. Which one of the following groups of items is included in India's foreign - exchange reserves?

- (a) Foreign-currency assets Special drawing Rights (SDRs)

and loans from for countries

(b) Foreign-currency assets, gold holdings of the RBI and SDRs

(c) Foreign-Currency assets, loans from the World Bank and SDRs

(d) Foreign-currency assets, holdings of the RBI and loans from the World Bank

Answer: - Option B. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No 191; 5th Line:** The foreign exchange reserves include three items; gold, SDRs and foreign currency assets.

42. Which one of the following is likely to be the most inflationary in its effect?

- (a) Repayment of public debt
- (b) Borrowing from the public finance a budget deficit
- (c) Borrowing from banks finance a budget deficit
- (d) Creating new money to finance a budget deficit

Answer: - Option D. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No.142; 6th Line:** Deficit financing is a kind of forced saving (statement). It is being done due following reasons: (i) Expenditure am more than receipt e.g. if expenditure is Rs.100 and receipt is Rs. 80 then deficit is Rs 20. (ii) Therefore, this deficit of Rs. 20 is to be compensated by printing notes (currency). (iii) Money supply will be increased by Rs. 20 in market. (iv) This would result in inflation.

43. Supply of money remaining the same when there is an increase in demand for money, there will be

- (a) a fall in the level of prices
- (b) an increase in the rate of interest
- (c) a decrease in the rate interest
- (d) an increase in the level of income and employment

Answer: - Option B **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No.15-16.**

44. Economic growth in country X will necessarily have to occur if

- (a) there is technical progress in the world economy
- (b) there is population growth in X
- (c) there is capital formation in X
- (d) the volume of trade grows in the world economy

Answer: - Option C. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No.477; 23rd Line:** Gross Domestic Capital Formation refers to investment which domestic savings and other capital flows. Foreign capital inflows bridges the savings -investment gap.

45. The national income of a country in a given period is equal to the

- (a) total value of goods and services produced by nationals
- (b) sum of total consumption investment expenditure
- (c) sum of personal income of individuals
- (d) money value of final goods services produced

Answer: - Option A. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No. 475; 15th Line:** Gross National Product (purified form of GDP);

$GNP = GDP + (x - m)$

$x =$ profit earned by an Indian outside India .

$m =$ profit earned by a foreigner in India.

46. Which of the following grants direct credit assistance to the households?

1. Regional Rural Banks
2. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

3. Land Development Banks

Select the correct answer using codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option C. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No. 46, 47**

47. The balance of payments of a country is a systematic record of

- (a) All import and export transactions of a country during a given period of time, normally a year
(b) Goods exported from a country during a year
(c) Economic transaction between the government of one country to another
(d) Capital movements from one country to another

Answer: - Option A. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No.185; Box:** It shows all flows that directly affect the national-income accounts.

48. The Reserve Bank of India regulates the commercial banks in matters of

1. liquidity of assets 2. branch expansion
3. merger of banks 4. winding-up of banks

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option D. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No. 41-42; Line 3**

49. An increase in the Bank Rate generally indicates that the

- (a) Market rate of interest is likely to fall
(b) Central Bank is no longer making loans to commercial banks
(c) Central Bank is following an easy money policy
(d) Central Bank is following a tight money policy

Answer: - Option D. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No.16; 29th Line:** An increase in the Bank Rate by raising the cost of borrowed reserves, other things being the same, discourages bank borrowings from the Central Bank.

50. In India, deficit financing is used for raising resources for

- (a) Economic development
(b) Redemption of public debt
(c) Adjusting the balance of payments
(d) Reducing the foreign debt

Answer: - Option A. **CST Special Edition Indian Economy Page No. 142; 22nd Line:** Deficit Financing plays a positive role in a developing country like India. It can be used in accelerating the economic growth.

CST performance: We have directly answered 17 questions out of 17. The CST specials are always extraordinary in their immaculate and impeccable approach at both current and conventional for the last ten years. In this regard going through every issue of CST magazine would be important. Besides that the conventional books written by Mishra and Puri, Dutta and Sundram, and Uma Kapila could be of immense value.

General Science

(Physics/Chemistry/Biology)

51. Ball bearings are used in bicycles, cars, etc., because
(a) The actual area of contact between the wheel and axle is increased

(b) The effective area of contact between the wheel and axle is increased

(c) The effective area of contact between the wheel and axle is reduced

(d) None of the above statements is correct

Answer: - Option C. **Source: CST Special Edition General Science Page No: 209; 24th Line:** Whenever a spherical ball or ring roll on a surface without slipping, it suffers no friction. At any instant, there is just one point of contact between the body and the plane and this instantaneous point of contact has no motion relative to the plane, if there is no slipping.

52. Consider the following phenomena

1. Size of the sun at dusk
2. Colure of the sun at dawn
3. Moon being visible at dawn
4. Twinkle of stars in the sky
5. Polestar being visible in the sky

Which of the above are optical illusions?

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

Answer: - Option C. **CST Special Edition General Science Page No. 277; 6th Line:** This branch of optical science concerns the study of the polarization of light, interference and diffraction, and the spectral emission, composition, and absorption of light. Polarization of Light: The atoms in an ordinary light source emit pulses of radiation of extremely short duration. Each pulse from a single atom is a nearly monochromatic (consisting of a single wavelength) wave train.

53. Rainbow is produced when sunlight falls on drops of rain. Which of the following physical phenomena are responsible for this?

1. Dispersion
2. Refraction
3. Internal reflection

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option D. The formation of a rainbow involves a series of physical phenomena - reflection, refraction, dispersion, and total internal reflection. The occurrence of each of these is due to the interaction of light with air and water and the boundaries between them.

54. The known forces of nature can be divided into four classes, viz., gravity, electromagnetism, weak nuclear force, and strong nuclear force. With reference to them, which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) Gravity is the strongest of the four.
(b) Electromagnetism acts only on particles with an electric charge.
(c) Weak nuclear force causes radioactivity
(d) Strong nuclear force holds protons and neutrons inside the nucleus of an atom.

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Answer: - Option A. **Source: CST Special Edition General Science Page No: 219, 285, 286**

Page 285; Last 5 Lines: Nuclear Forces: Nuclear force is the strongest force in nature and it acts between the nucleons.

55. Consider the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Electromagnetic radiation | 2. Geothermal energy |
| 3. Gravitational force | 4. Plate movements |
| 5. Rotation of the earth | |
| 6. Revolution of the earth | |

Which of the above are responsible for bringing dynamic changes in the surface of the earth?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only | (b) 1, 3, 5 and 6 only |
| (c) 2, 4, 5 and 6 only | (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 |

Answer: - Option D.

56. The efforts to detect the existence of Higgs boson particle have become frequent news in the recent past. What is/are the importance/importances of discovering this particle?

1. It will enable us to understand as to why elementary particles have mass.
2. It will enable us in the near future to develop the technology of transferring matter from one point to another without traversing the physical space between them.
3. It will enable us to create better fuels for nuclear fission.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option A. **Source: CST Special Edition Science and Technology Page No: 672; 10th Line:** The Higgs boson is considered to be the element that gives mass to all things in the universe and it is the last of the sub-atomic particles which, along with the basic forces of nature except gravity, form the elements of the standard model. With the missing link discovered now the theory seems to be completed. The Higgs is the last missing piece of the Standard Model, the theory that describes the basic building blocks of the universe.

Chemistry

57. Which of the following is / are the characteristic / characteristics of Indian coal?

1. High ash content
2. Low sulphur content
3. Low ash fusion temperature

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option A.

58. Fruits stored in a cold chamber exhibit longer storage life because

- (a) exposure to sunlight is prevented
- (b) concentration of carbon dioxide in the environment is increased
- (c) rate of respiration is decreased
- (d) there is an increase in humidity

Answer: - Option C. Respiration can be controlled by refrigerated storage.

59. Due to improper/indiscriminate disposal of old and used computers or their parts, which of the following are released into the environment as e-waste?

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Beryllium | 2. Cadmium |
|--------------|------------|

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 3. Chromium | 4. Heptachlor |
| 5. Mercury | 6. Lead |
| 7. Plutonium | |

Select the correct answer using codes given below.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 only | (b) 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 only |
| (c) 2, 4, 5 and 7 only | (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 |

Answer: - Option B. **Source: CST February 2013 Page No: 87; Column 1; Last 18th Line.** Heptachlor: Primarily used

to kill soil insects and termites, heptachlor has also been used more widely to kill cotton insects, grasshoppers, other crop pests, and malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

60. Acid rain is caused by the pollution of environment by

- (a) carbon dioxide and nitrogen
- (b) carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide
- (c) ozone and carbon dioxide
- (d) nitrous oxide and sulphur dioxide

Answer: - Option D. **Source: CST Special Edition General Science Page No: 190; 10th Line:** Nitrogen oxides

(NO_x), VOCs and SO₂ are produced during the combustion of coal (in industry) and petroleum (in automobile). Lightning in sky also produces NO_x naturally. These gases are highly reactive in air. They rapidly oxidise to acids (sulphuric or nitric), which quickly dissolve in water and are washed out to the ground as acid rain. Normally, rainwater is slightly acidic (pH 5.6-6.5) because water and CO₂ combine in air to form a weak acid.

61. Photochemical smog is a resultant of the reaction among....

- (a) NO₂, O₃, and peroxyacetyl nitrate in the presence of sunlight
- (b) CO, O₂, and peroxyacetyl nitrate in the presence of sunlight
- (c) CO, CO₂, and NO₂ at low temperature
- (d) High concentration of NO₂, O₃ and CO in the evening

Answer: - Option A. **Source: CST Special Edition General Science Page No: 189; 27th Line:** Photochemical smog

: The classical example of secondary pollutant, photochemical smog is formed in traffic-congested metropolitan cities where warm conditions and intense solar radiation present. Photochemical smog is composed mainly of ozone (A peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN) and NO_x. It is often called brown air where solar radiation is intense. In areas or seasons of lesser solar radiation, smog formation is incomplete and the air is referred to as grey air.

Biology

62. Consider the following minerals:

- | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. Calcium | 2. Iron | 3. Sodium |
|------------|---------|-----------|

Which of the minerals given above is/are required by human body for the concentration of muscles?

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

Answer: - Option D.

63. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Viruses lack enzymes necessary for the generation of energy.
2. Viruses can be cultured in any synthetic medium.
3. Viruses are transmitted from one organism to another by biological vectors only.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 and 3 only |
|------------|------------------|

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

Answer: - Option A.

CST performance: We have directly answered 77 questions out of 14 in General Science section. Some of the questions were narrowly missed as one statement was mentioned in the special edition but the other one was not mentioned. This suggests that a candidate is required to have the knowledge of almost every possible facets of the subject. In this section, again the NCERT could be consulted as a text book.

Science and Technology

64. Mycorrhizal biotechnology has been used in rehabilitating degraded sites because mycorrhiza enables the plants to

1. Resist drought and increase absorptive area
2. Tolerate extremes of pH
3. Resist disease infestation

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option D. **Source:** CST Special Edition Science and Technology Page No: 762; 20th Line: Plants significantly affect local hydrology. Phytohydraulics is the ability of vegetation to evapotranspire sources of surface water. Mycorrhizal fungal networks connect the roots of the same or different plant species, provide pathway for nutrient transfer. Associated plant growth promoting rhizobacteria foster rhizoremediation of inorganic and organic pollutants. Mycorrhizal play vital role in plant nutrition. They greatly increase the efficiency of nutrient and water uptake; enhance resistance to pathogens, and buffer plant species against several environmental stresses and drought resistance.

65. Recombinant DNA technology (Genetic Engineering) allows genes to be transferred

1. across different species of plants
2. from animals to plants
3. from microorganisms to higher organisms

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option D. **Source:** CST Special Edition Science and Technology Page No: 706; 19th Line: But the term now denotes the narrower field of recombinant DNA technology, or gene cloning, in which DNA molecules from two or more sources are combined either within cells or in vitro and are then inserted into host organisms in which they are able to propagate. Gene cloning is used to produce new genetic combinations that are of value to science, medicine, agriculture, or industry.

66. Which of the following can be found as pollutants in the drinking water in some parts of India?

1. Arsenic
2. Sorbitol
3. Flouride
4. Formaldehyde
5. Uranium

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option C. **Source:** CST Special Edition Gen-

eral Science Page No: 193; 17th Line: Excess fluoride in drinking water causes teeth deformity, hardened bones and stiff and painful joints (skeletal fluorosis). At many places in India, groundwater is contaminated with arsenic, mainly from naturally occurring arsenic in bedrocks. Overexploitation of groundwater may possibly initiate leaching of arsenic from soil and rock sources and contaminate groundwater. Chronic exposure to arsenic causes black-foot disease. Arsenic causes diarrhoea, peripheral neuritis, and hyperkeratosis, and also lung and skin cancers.

67. Consider the following animals

1. Sea cow
2. Sea horse
3. Sea lion

Which of the above is/are mammal/mammals?

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

Answer: - Option B. **Source:** CST Special Edition General Science Page No: 180, Box 43 item Sea Lion.

February 2013, Page No. 82 for Sea cow.

68. With reference to the usefulness of the by-products of sugar industry, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Bagasse can be used as biomass fuel for the generation of energy.
2. Molasses can be used as one of the feed stocks for the production of synthetic chemical fertilizers.
3. Molasses can be used for the production of ethanol.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option C. **Source:** CST Special Edition Science and Technology Page No: 331; 32nd Line: A high pressure boiler of 110 ata./535 deg C has been installed, which ensures high energy efficiency & better utilization of bagasse resulting in more steam and hence more electricity. Only statements 1 and 3 are correct. Statement 2 is incorrect because Molasses fertilizer is an organic fertilizer.

Source: CST Special Edition Geography Page No: 219; 21st Line: The sugar comes from the tuber of the beetroot plant, chard and fodder beet, all descended by cultivation from the sea beet. Sugar cane products include table sugar, Falernum, molasses, rum, cachaça (the national spirit of Brazil), bagasse and ethanol.

69. Improper handling and storage of cereal grains and oilseeds result in the production of toxins known as aflatoxins which are not generally destroyed by normal cooking process. Aflatoxins are produced by

- (a) Bacteria (b) Protozoa
(c) Moulds (d) Viruses

Answer: - Option C. **Source:** CST Special Edition General Science Page No: 114; 31st Line: Aflatoxin is the most potent carcinogen, or potentially cancer-causing agent, yet discovered. Other mycotoxins include trichothecenes and zearalenone, compounds known to injure the intestines, bone marrow, lymph nodes, spleen, and thymus.

70. Consider the following organisms:

1. Agaricus
2. Nostoc
3. Spirogyra

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55/100**

Which of the above is/are used as biofertilizer/biofertilizers?

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

Answer: - Option B. Cynobacteria fixes nitrogen, and reduces ferrous iron content and oxidizable matters.

71. Which of the following adds/add nitrogen to the soil?

1. Excretion of urea by animals
2. Burning of coal by man
3. Death of vegetation

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option C. **Source: CST Special Edition General Science Page No: 85; 10th Line:** (ii) Ammonification:

Plants absorb inorganic nitrogen and convert it into organic compounds, i.e., proteins. After the death and decay of organisms and plants, the proteins again come back to soil. In the soil, the proteins are broken into ammonia by active putrefying bacteria. (iii) Nitrification: Oxidation of ammonia into nitrate is known as nitrification. Many autotrophic bacteria utilise this oxidation process to derive energy for their metabolic activities.

72. Which of the following diseases can be transmitted from one person to another through tattooing?

1. Chikungunya
2. Hepatitis B
3. HIV-AIDS

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option B. **Source: CST Special Edition General Science Page No: 95, 97, 100**

CST performance: We have directly answered 8 questions out of 9 in Science and Technology section. It is very encouraging for us that we have performed in an excellent manner. For this section the newspapers and newsmagazines are very important. In this regard the CST Science and Technology has performed in an outstanding manner for last few years.

Geography/Bio-diversity/Environment

73. During a thunderstorm, the thunder in the skies is produced by the

1. Meeting of cumulonimbus clouds in the sky
2. Lightning that separates the minbus clouds
3. Violent upward movement of air and water particles

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option C. **Source: CST Special Edition Geography, Page No: 619, 20th line:** Cumulonimbus- an overgrown cumulus cloud, extending for a tremendous vertical height from a base of 2,000 feet to over 30,000 feet. Frequently seen in tropical afternoon, generally referred to as thunder cloud.

74. Which one of the following terms describes not only the physical space occupied by an organism, but also its functional role in the community of organisms?

- (a) Ecotone
- (b) Ecological niche
- (c) Habitat
- (d) Home range

Answer: - Option B. **Source: CST Special Edition Science and Technology Page No: 718; Last 5th Line:** Each bacterium is adapted to live in a particular environmental niche, be it the oceanic surfaces, mud sediments, soil, or the surfaces of another organism.

75. The most important fishing grounds of the world are found in the regions where

- (a) Warm and cold atmospheric currents meet
- (b) Rivers drain out large amounts of freshwater into the sea
- (c) Warm and cold oceanic currents meet
- (d) Continental shelf is undulating

Answer: - Option C. **Source: CST Special Edition Geography Page No: 225; 10th line:** Major commercial fishing grounds are located in the cool water, of the northern hemisphere in comparatively high latitudes especially where warm and cold ocean currents meet.

76. Which of the following is/are unique characteristic/ characteristics of equatorial forests?

1. Presence of tall closely set trees with crowns forming a continuous canopy
2. Coexistence of a large number of species
3. Presence of numerous varieties of epiphytes

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option D. **Source: CST Special Edition Geography Page No: 189; line 2 to 10:**

It has largest number of plant species.

_Trees are the most significant members.

_Creepers or climbers - Belong to the category of Vines. Long woody climbers are known as Lianas. Another type of climbers is Epiphytes which do not have their roots on the ground surface. The epiphytes provide certain habitats to micro-organisms such as planarians, earthworms, snails, woodlice, millipedes, centipedes, termites, ants, grasshoppers, earwigs, scorpions, snakes, tree frogs, lizards and a host of insect larvae. Micro epiphytes include moss, lichens, algae etc.

77. The annual range of temperature in the interior of the continents is high as compared to coastal areas.

What is / are the reason / reasons?

1. Thermal difference between land and water
2. Variation in altitude between continents and oceans
3. Presence of strong winds in the interior
4. Heavy rains in the interior as compared to coasts

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option A. air heats up and cool down very fast as compared to the water.

78. Which of the following statements regarding Laterite soils of India are correct?

1. They are generally red in colour.
 2. They are rich in nitrogen and potash.
 3. They are well - developed in Rajasthan and UP.
 4. Tapioca and cashew nuts grow well on these soils
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4

(c) 1 and 4 (d) 2 and 3 only

Answer: - Option C. **Source: CST Special Edition Geography Page No: 420 with 19th line;** With rain water lime and silica leaches and ferric oxide and compounds of aluminium remain.

► The bacteria growing in soil at high temperature destroy the humus.

► It covers an area about 1.26 lakh km².

► Laterite is a typical soil of the tropical regions which receives heavy seasonal rainfall.

► Iron and aluminium compounds dominate in its composition.

► It is found in W. Bengal (Midnapur, Burdwan, Birbhum and Bankura), Orissa (Cuttack and Ganjam), Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra (Ratnagiri, Satara, Kolaba, and Kanara district), Karnataka (Shimoga, Hasan, Kadur, Mysore), Kerala (Malabar).

► The soils are generally poor in nitrogen, potassium and organic matters.

► Laterite soil is cut into pieces and used as brick for building purpose. Crops: rice, ragi, sugarcane, cashewnuts.

79. Consider the following statements:

1. Natural gas occurs in the Gondwana beds.

2. Mica occurs in abundance in Kodarma.

3. Dharwar are famous for petroleum.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only (c) 2 and 3 (d) None

Answer: - Option B. **Source: CST Special Edition Geography Page No: 371; 27th line;** Well developed in the Dharwar-Bellary-Mysore Belt of Karnataka and also extended to Jharkhand (Ranchi and Hazaribagh), Madhya Pradesh (Balaghat, Rewa), Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Dantewara, Kanker), Orissa (Sundergarh, Keonjhar), and in the Aravalis between Jaipur and Meghalaya. Economic Importance: It is most important from economic point of view. About all the minerals such as Gold, Manganese, Iron, Copper, Tungsten, Chromium, Zinc, Flurite, Ilmenite, Lead, Surma, Mica, Cobalt, Asbestos, Corundum, Marble and Garnite are found in these rocks.

80. Consider the following crops:

1. Cotton 2. Groundnut
3. Rice 4. Wheat

Which of these are Kharif crops?

(a) 1 and 4 (b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2, 3 and 4

Answer: - Option C. **Source: CST Special Edition Geography Page No: 656, 657; table** CROP SEASON

Rice: Winter, Autumn, Summer

Wheat: Rabi

Sugarcane: Perennial

Groundnut: Kharif early, kharif late

Cotton: Kharif early, kharif late

81. Climate is extreme, rainfall is scanty, and the people used to be nomadic herders.

The above statement best describes which of the following regions?

(a) African Savannah (b) Central Asian Steppe

(c) North American Prairie (d) Siberian Tundra

Answer: - Option D. **Source: CST special edition Geography Page No: 139-140; Last three lines;** Temperature: in

winters upto -50 degree C and in summer 15 degree C.

Rainfall: 25-100 cm. and is of cyclonic type.

82. Consider the following pairs:

Tribe State

1. Limboo (Limbu): Sikkim

2. Karbi : Himachal

3. Dongaria Kondh : Odisha

4. Bonda : Tamil Nadu

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 4 only

(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: - Option A. **Source: CST Special Edition Geography Page No: 548; 21st line: ORISSA**

1. Bagata; 2. Baiga; 3. Banjara, Banjari; 4. Bathudi; 5. Bhattada, Dhotada; 6. Bhuiya, Bhuyan; 7. Bhumia; 8. Bhumij; 9. Bhunjia; 10. Binjhal; 11. Binjhia, Binjhoa; 12. Birhor; 13. Bonda, Bondo.

83. To obtain full benefits of demographic dividend, what should India do?

(a) Promoting skill development

(b) Introducing more social security schemes

(c) Reducing infant mortality rate

(d) Privatization of higher education

Answer: - Option A. **Source: CST magazine May 2013**

issue Page No: 96 and Column 2; 20th Line: These demographic changes are likely to contribute to a substantially increased labour force in the country; the Survey said this demographic change will only benefit India, if our population is "healthy, educated, and appropriately skilled". Currently, less than 20 percent of our workforce is formally or non-formally skilled; the rest is unskilled. While a majority of the unskilled population is counted as employed, the reality is more than half of them are falsely counted as employed in agriculture.

84. Many transplanted seedlings do not grow because

(a) the new soil does not contain favourable minerals

(b) most of the root hairs grip the new soil to hard

(c) most of the root hairs are lost during transplantation

(d) leaves get damaged during transplantation

Answer: - Option C. Newly transplanted trees or shrubs experience some degree of transplant shock. Many transplanted seedlings do not grow because most of the root hairs are lost during transplantation.

85. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

Geographical Region Feature

(a) Abyssinian Plateau: Arabia

(b) Atlas Mountains: North-Western Africa

(c) Guiana Highlands: South-Western Africa

(d) Okavango Basin: Patagonia

Answer: - Option B. **Source: CST Special Edition Geography Page No: 71; 17th Line:** These are the mountains

formed during tertiary period. Examples are - Rockies (North America), Andes (South America), Alpine mountain systems of Europe (mainly Carpathians, Pyrenes, Dinaric, Alps, etc.), Atlas mountains of north-west Africa; Himalayas and mountains coming out of Pamir Knot of Asia (Taurus, Pauntic, Zagros, Elburg, Kunlun, etc.), Atlas Mountains of north-west of Africa.

86. Variations in the length of daytime and night time from season to season are due to

- (a) the earth's rotation on its axis
 (b) the earth's revolution round the sun in an elliptical manner
 (c) latitudinal position of the place
 (d) revolution of the earth on a tilted axis

Answer: - Option D. **Source: CST Special Edition Geography Page No: 34; 1st Line:** The earth takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to revolve once round the sun. The revolution of the earth and the inclination of its axis result in... (i) changes in the altitude of the mid-day sun at different times of the year, (ii) varying lengths of day and night at different times of the year, (iii) the four seasons.

87. The Narmada river flows to the west, while most other large peninsular rivers flow to the east. Why?

1. It occupies a linear rift valley.
2. It flows between the Vindhya and the Satpuras.
3. The land slopes to the west from central India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option A. **Source: CST Special Edition Geography Page No: 402; 8th Line:** Narmada: Rises in Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh. Drainage area: 98,786 km². Tributaries: Burhner Tawa, Sher, Dudhi, Shakkhar, Hiran, Tedoni, Barna, Anjal, Machak, Kundi, Goi, Karyan. The famous waterfall 'Dhuandhar' is on Narmada River near Jabalpur. The river passes through a rift valley. It forms an Estuary at the mouth of the sea.

88. Contour bunding is a method of conservation used in

- (a) desert margins, liable to strong wind action
- (b) low flat plains, close to stream courses, liable to flooding
- (c) scrublands, liable to spread of weed growth
- (d) None of the above

Answer: - Option D. **Source: CST Special Edition Geography Page No: 614; 1st Line:** Contour bunding and leveling have been very effective in checking soil erosion and in increasing crop yields.

89. Consider the following pairs:

National Park River flowing through the Park

1. Corbett National Park: Ganga
2. Kaziranga National Park: Manas
3. Silent Valley National Park: Kaveri

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

Answer: - Option D. Kunthi (tributary to Bharathapuzha) and Bhavani (tributary to Kaveri) flows through Silent Valley.

90. Consider the following pairs:

1. Nokrek Bio-Sphere Reserve: Garo Hills
2. Logtak (Loktak) Lake: Barail Range
3. Namdapha National Park: Deafla Hills

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None

Answer: - Option A. **Source: CST Special Edition, Geography Page 446; Last 3 Line;** Nokrek (820) 1.9.88 Part of

Garo Hills (Meghalaya).

91. With reference to the food chains in ecosystems, which of the following kinds of organism is / are known as decomposer organism / organisms?

1. Virus
2. Fungi
3. Bacteria

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: - Option B. **Source: CST Special Edition, General Science Page 23; 4th Line:** Bioremediation: It refers to the use of microorganisms, especially bacteria, to return the elements in toxic chemicals to their natural cycles in nature. It may provide an inexpensive and effective method of environmental cleanup by cleaning oil spills, pesticides, and other toxic materials.

Page 24; 29th Line: The Zygomycota include approximately 900 terrestrial species, including many important decomposers, mycorrhizal fungi, and parasites of spiders and insects. One of the most common zygomycetes is black bread mold, often found on bread, fruit, and other food products.

92. Which one among the following industries is the maximum consumer of water in India?

- (a) Engineering
- (b) Paper and pulp
- (c) Textiles
- (d) Thermal power

Answer: - Option D. Thermal power consumes 88% of water in India, followed by engineering (5.05%), pulp & paper (2.26%) and textiles (2.07%) industries.

93. Consider the following fauna of India:

1. Gharial
2. Leatherback turtle
3. Swamp deer

Which of the above is / are endangered?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None

Answer: - Option C. **Source: CST magazine November 2012 Page No. 111; 17th Line:** Recovery programmes are on-going for the Leatherback turtles and marine ecosystems, Malabar Civet and low elevation moist forests of the west coast, Floricans and grasslands, four species of critically endangered Vultures, and the Jerdon's Courser.

Source: CST magazine November 2012 Page No. 112; Last 5 Lines: The grasslands where the pygmy hog resides are crucial for the survival of other endangered species such as Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), Swamp Deer (*Cervus duvauceli*), Wild Buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*), Hispid Hare (*Caprolagus hispidus*), Bengal Florican (*Eupodotis bengalensis*) and Swamp Francolin (*Francolinus gularis*).

Source: CST magazine November 2012 Page No. 111; Last 10 Lines: In 2007, gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*) was listed as "Critically Endangered" in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The IUCN Red List 2011 of threatened birds has classified Great India Bustard as 'Critically Endangered,' the highest level of threat. Currently, there are just 250 GIBs in the country.

94. Which of the following leaf modifications occurs/ occur in desert areas to inhibit water loss?

1. Hard and waxy leaves
2. Tiny leaves or no leaves
3. Thorns instead of leaves

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only

**Performance CST
 80 plus out of 100
 Expected cut-off -
 55/100**

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

Answer: - Option D. **Source:** CST Special Edition Geography Page No 193; Last 3 lines: Natural vegetation: Xerophytic type plants - Cactus, grass, scrubs, weeds and bulbous plants are found here. Trees-date plants are found in Oasis. The desert plants have leaves of needle shape, hairy and waxy.

95. Consider the following:

1. Star tortoise 2. Monitor lizard
3. Pygmy hog 4. Spider monkey

Which of the above are naturally found in India?

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

Answer: - Option A. **Source:** CST magazine November 2012 issue Page No. 112; Column 1; Last 7th Line: The Pygmy Hog (*Porcula salvania*) is the world's smallest wild pig, with adults weighing only 8 kgs. The grasslands where the pygmy hog resides are crucial for the survival of other endangered species such as Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), Swamp Deer (*Cervus duvauceli*), Wild Buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*), Hispid Hare (*Caprolagus hispidus*), Bengal Florican (*Eupodotis bengalensis*) and Swamp Francolin (*Francolinus gularis*). Pygmy hog-sucking Louse (*Haematopinus oliveri*), a parasite that feeds only on Pygmy Hogs will also fall in the same risk category of critically endangered as its survival is linked to that of the host species.

96. On the planet earth, most of the freshwater exists as ice caps and glaciers. Out of the remaining freshwater, the largest proportion

- (a) is found in atmosphere as moisture and clouds
(b) is found in freshwater lakes and rivers
(c) exists as groundwater
(d) exists as soil moisture

Answer: - Option C.

97. In the grasslands, trees do not replace the grasses as a part of an ecological succession because of

- (a) Insects and fungi
(b) limited sunlight and paucity of nutrients
(c) Water limits and fire (d) None of the above

Answer: - Option C.

98. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of ecosystems in the order of decreasing productivity?

- (a) Oceans, lakes, grasslands, mangroves
(b) Mangroves, oceans, grasslands, lakes
(c) Mangroves, grasslands, lakes, oceans
(d) Oceans, mangroves, lakes, grasslands

Answer: - Option C.

99. With reference to food chains in ecosystems, consider the following statements:

1. A food chain illustrates the order in which a chain of organisms feed upon each other.
2. Food chains are found within the populations of a species.
3. A food chain illustrates the numbers of each organism which are eaten by others.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None

Answer: - Option A. A food chain is the sequence of who eats whom in a biological community (an ecosystem) to

obtain nutrition.

100. In which of the following States is lion-tailed macaque found in its natural habitat?

1. Tamil Nadu 2. Kerala
3. Karnataka 4. Andhra Pradesh

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

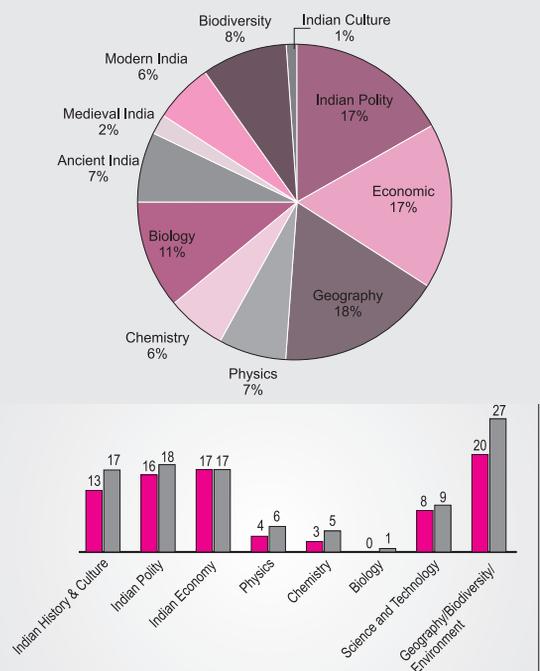
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Answer: - Option A. **Source:** CST magazine November 2012 issue Page No 69; Column 2; Line 31: Nilgiri: Silent Valley National Park (Home to Lion-Tailed Macaque), New Amarambalam Reserved Forest, Mukurti National Park, Kalikavu Range, Attapadi Reserved Forest.

CST performance: This section is one of the most challenging one. The questions are diverse and varied and needs very careful readings and constant practice. We have directly answered 20 questions out of 27 in Geography and Biodiversity section. The CST series on environment has proved successful for the last three years in succession.

Possible cut-off

We believe, after thousands of phone calls, that the possible cut-off would be between 195-200 marks for the general candidates. The level of the questions was easier as compared to last year but the CSAT paper was lengthier. Further, the number of candidates appearing for the exams was lesser than previous year. If the



attendance would have been the same then the cut-off would be around 220-230 but since there was 30 to 40 per cent lesser attendance then the cut-off would be likely to be less. The preparation of UPSC is a relentless process and any tentative cut-off prediction could be nullified and even people with 170 can have opportunity to write the mains exams. Therefore, it is better not to indulge in such nebulous discussions.

CSAT (PAPER-II)

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
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. This Test Booklet contains **80** items (questions). Each item is printed both in **Hindi** and **English**, except for Questions relating to English Language Comprehension which are in English only. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the *Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong Answers:**

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE EXCEPT FOR QUESTIONS FROM 75 TO 80, WHICH DO NOT CARRY ANY PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWER.

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third (0.33)** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives 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.
- (iii) If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

Directions for the following 8 (eight) items
Read the following four passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage - 1

The subject of democracy has become severely muddled because of the way the rhetoric surrounding it has been used in recent years. There IS, increasingly, an oddly confused dichotomy between those who want to 'impose' democracy on countries in the non-Western world (in these countries' 'own interest', of course) and those who are opposed to such 'imposition' (because of the respect for the countries' 'own ways'). But the entire language of 'imposition', used by both sides, is extraordinarily inappropriate since it makes the implicit assumption that democracy belongs exclusively to the West, taking it to be a quintessentially 'Western' idea which has originated and flourished only in the West.

But the thesis and the pessimism it generates about the possibility of democratic practice in the world would be extremely hard to justify. There were several experiments in local democracy in ancient India. Indeed, in understanding the roots of democracy in the world, we have to take an interest in the history of people participation and pub-

lic reasoning in different parts of the world. We have to look beyond thinking of democracy only in terms of European and American evolution. We would fail to understand the pervasive demands for participatory living, on which Aristotle spoke with far-reaching insight, if we take democracy to be a kind of a specialized cultural product of the West.

It cannot, of course, be doubted that the institutional structure of the contemporary practice of democracy is largely the product of European and American experience over the last few centuries. This is extremely important to recognize since these developments in institutional formats were immensely innovative and ultimately effective. There can be little doubt that there is a major 'Western' achievement here.

1. Which of the following is closest to the view of democracy as mentioned in the above passage?
 - a) The subject of democracy is a muddle due to a desire to portray it as a Western concept, 'alien' to non-Western countries.
 - b) The language or imposition of democracy is inappropriate. There is, however, a need to consider this concept in the backdrop of culture of 'own ways' of non-Western society.
 - c) While democracy is not essentially a Western idea be-

sharing by farmers is that the same type of risks can affect a large number of farmers in the region. Empirical studies show that the traditional methods are not adequate. Hence there is a need for policy interventions, especially measures that cut across geographical regions.

Policies may aim at tackling agricultural risks directly or indirectly. Examples of risk-specific policies are crop insurance, price stabilization and the development of varieties resistant to pests and diseases. Policies which affect risk indirectly are irrigation, subsidized credit and access to information. No single risk-specific policy is sufficient to reduce risk and is without side-effects, whereas policies not specific to risk influence the general situation and affect risks only indirectly. Crop insurance, as a policy measure to tackle agricultural risk directly, deserves careful consideration in the Indian context and in many other developing countries because the majority of farmers depend on rain-fed agriculture and in many areas yield variability is the predominant cause of their income instability.

7. The need for policy intervention to mitigate risks in agriculture is because

- farmers are extremely risk-averse.
- farmers do not know how to mitigate risks.
- the methods adopted by farmers and existing risk sharing institutions are not adequate.
- majority of farmers depend on rain-fed agriculture.

Solution: The methods adopted and the awareness are the major concerns. (Option C)

8. Which of the following observations emerges from the above passage?

- One can identify a single policy that can reduce risk without any side-effect.
- No single risk-specific policy is sufficient to reduce agricultural risk.
- Policies which affect risk indirectly can eliminate it.
- Government's policy intervention can mitigate agricultural risk completely.

Solution: Only Option B is referred in the paragraph.

9. Consider the following statements:

- A primary group is relatively smaller in size.
- Intimacy is an essential characteristic of a primary group.
- A family may be an example of a primary group.

In the light of the above statements, which one of the following is true?

- All families are primary groups.
- All primary groups are families.
- A group of smaller size is always a primary group.
- Members of a primary group know each other intimately.

Solution: Statement (ii) is restated in Option D. Hence Option D is the correct option.

10. Four friends, A, B, C and D distribute some money among themselves in such a manner that A gets one less than B, C gets 5 more than D, D gets 3 more than B. Who gets the smallest amount?

- A
- B
- C
- D

Solution: $a = b - 1$ implies $b > a$

$c = d + 5$ implies $c > d$

$d = b + 3$ implies $d > b$

Hence; $c > d > b > a$. A is the smallest. (Option a)

Directions for the following 4 (four) items:

Read the following statements and answer the four items that follow:

Five cities P, Q, R, S and T are connected by different modes of transport as follows:

P and Q are connected by boat as well as rail.

S and R are connected by bus and boat.

Q and T are connected by air only.

P and R are connected by boat only.

T and R are connected by rail and bus.

11. Which mode of transport would help one to reach R starting from Q, but without changing the mode of transport?

- Boat
- Rail
- Bus
- Air

Solution: Two routes are possible to reach R from Q:

1.) Q to T and T to R: Air and Rail/Bus

2.) Q to P and P to R: Boat/Rail and Boat: Matches the condition. Hence option A.

12. If a person visits each of the places starting from P and gets back to P, which of the following places must he visit twice?

- Q
- R
- S
- T

Solution: Solution: In order to reach S one must pass through R. Hence, R is the common junction which must be visited twice. (Option B)

13. Which one of the following pairs of cities is connected by any of the routes directly without going to any other city?

- P and T
- T and S
- Q and R
- None of these

Solution: None of the first three options matched with the routes given in the question. Hence Option D is the correct answer.

14. Between which two cities among the pairs of cities given below are there maximum travel options available?

- Q and S
- P and R
- P and T
- Q and R

Solution: Maximum travel options are available for Q and S. Option A

Directions for the following 3 (three) items: Read the following passage and answer the three items that follow:

A tennis coach is trying to put together a team of four players for the forthcoming tournament. For this 7 players are available: males A, B and C; and females W, X, Y and Z. All players have equal capability and at least 2 males will be there in the team. For a team of four, all players must be able to play with each other. But, B cannot play with W, C cannot play with Z and W cannot play with Y.

15. If Y is selected and B is rejected, the team will consist of which one of the following groups?

- A, C, W and Y
- A, C, X and Y
- A, C, Y and Z
- A, W, Y and Z

Solution: After selecting Y and rejecting B, only two male options are left (A and C). Hence both must be selected. Option B is the correct pair possible.

16. If B is selected and Y is rejected, the team will consist of which one of the following groups?

- A, B, C and W
- A, B, C and Z

- c) A, B, C and X d) A, W, Y and Z

Solution: Two possible options:

In case C is selected: A B C X

In case C is not selected: A B Z X; (Option C)

17. If all the three males' are selected, then how many combinations of four member teams are possible?

- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

Solution: In case all three males (A, B and C) are selected, then we cannot select W and Z. We are left with only 2 options (X and Y) for the fourth slot. Option B.

18. The music director of a film wants to select four persons to work on "different aspects of the composition of a piece of music. Seven persons are available for this work; they are Rohit, Tanya, Shobha, Kaushal, Kunal, Mukesh and Jaswant. Rohit and Tanya will not work together. Kunal and Shobha will not work together. Mukesh and Kunal want to work together.

Which of the following is the most acceptable group of people that can be selected by the music director?

- a) Rohit, Shobha, Kunal and Kaushal
b) Tanya, Kaushal, Shobha and Rohit
c) Tanya, Mukesh, Kunal and Jaswant
d) Shobha, Tanya, Rohit and Mukesh

Solution: Going through all the options:

Option A: Incorrect: Kunal and Sobha cannot be in group

Option B: Incorrect: Tanya and Rohit cannot be in group

Option C: Correct: Satisfy all the conditions

Option D: Incorrect: Kunal and Mukesh must be together (Option C)

19. Five people A, B, C, D and E are, seated about a round table, Every chair is spaced equidistant from adjacent chairs, I. C is seated next to A.

II. A is seated two seats from D.

III. B is not seated next to A.

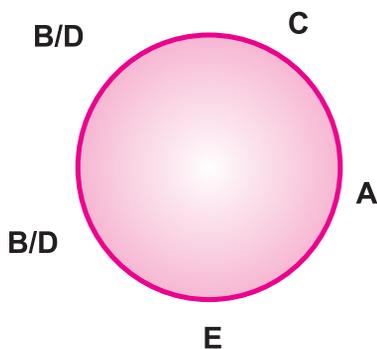
Which of the following must be true?

- I. D is seated next to B.
II. E is seated next to A.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) I only b) II only
c) Both I and II d) Neither I nor II

Solution: Arrangement:



Option C

Directions for the following 3 (three) items:
Examine carefully the following statements and answer the three items that follow:
Out of four friends A, B, C and D, A and B play

football and cricket, Band C play cricket and hockey, A and D play basketball and football, C and D play hockey and basketball.

20. Who does not play hockey?

- a) D b) C c) B d) A

Solution: Only A does not play Hockey. (Option D)

21. Who plays football, basketball and hockey?

- a) D b) C c) B d) A

Solution: A and D play football and basketball. Since A does not play Hockey, Option A is correct.

22. Which game do B, C and D play?

- a) Basketball b) Hockey c) Cricket d) Football

Solution: Hockey is the only common game. (Option B)

23. Geeta is older than her cousin Meena, Meena's brother Bipin is older than Geeta. When Meena and Bipin visit Geeta, they like to play chess. Meena wins the game more often than Geeta. Based on the above information, four conclusions, as given below, have been made. Which one of these logically follows from the information given above?

- a) While playing chess with Geeta and Meena, Bipin often loses.
b) Geeta is the oldest among the three.
c) Geeta hates to 10 the game.
d) Meena is the youngest of the three.

Solution: With the help of first two lines, it is clear that Bipin > Geeta > Meena in terms of age. (Option D)

Directions for the following 4 (four) items:

Read the following passage and answer the four items that follow. YOUR answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

Passage

Financial markets in India have acquired greater depth and liquidity over the years. Steady reforms since 1991 have led to growing linkages and integration of the Indian economy and its financial system with the global economy. Weak global economic prospects and continuing uncertainties in international financial markets therefore, have had their impact on the emerging market economies. Sovereign risk concerns, particularly in the Euro area, affected financial markets for the greater part of the year, with the contagion of Greece's sovereign debt problem spreading to India and other economies by way of higher-than-normal levels of volatility.

The funding constraints in international financial markets could impact both the availability and cost of foreign funding for banks and corporate. Since the Indian financial system is bank dominated, banks' ability to withstand stress is critical to overall financial stability. Indian banks, however, remain robust, notwithstanding a decline in capital to risk-weighted assets ratio and a rise in non-performing asset levels in the recent past. Capital adequacy levels remain above the regulatory requirements. The financial market infrastructure continues to function without any major disruption. With further globalization, consolidation, deregulation, and diversification of the financial system, the banking business may become more complex and riskier. Issues like risk and liquidity management and enhancing skill therefore assume greater significance.

24. According to the passage, the financial markets in the emerging market economies including India had the adverse impact in recent years due to

1. weak global economic prospects.
2. uncertainties in the international financial markets.
3. sovereign risk concerns in the Euro area.
4. bad monsoons and the resultant crop loss.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: Except statement 4, all other three are mentioned in the passage. (Option B)

25. The Indian financial markets are affected by global changes mainly due to the

- a) increased inflow of remittances from abroad.
- b) enormous increase in the foreign exchange reserves.
- c) growing global linkages and integration of the Indian financial markets.
- d) contagion of Greece's sovereign debt problem.

Solution: As per paragraph 1 Line 2, Option C is the correct option.

26. According to the passage, in the Indian financial system, banks' ability to with stand stress is critical to ensure overall financial stability because Indian financial system is

- a) controlled by the Government of India.
- b) less integrated with banks.
- c) controlled by Reserve Bank of India.
- d) dominated by banks.

Solution: Paragraph 2 line "Since the Indian Financial market is bank dominated" implies that Option D is the correct option.

27. Risk and liquidity management assumes more importance in the Indian banking system in future due to

1. further globalization.
2. more consolidation and deregulation of the financial system.
3. further diversification of the financial system.
4. more financial inclusion in the economy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: Except statement 4, all other three are mentioned in the passage. (Option A)

28. There are five hobby clubs in a college viz, photography, yachting, chess, electronics and gardening. The gardening group meets every second day, the electronics group meets every third day, the chess group meets every fourth day, the yachting group meets every fifth day and the photography group meets every sixth day. How many times do all the five groups meet on the same day within 180 days?

- a) 3 b) 5 c) 10 d) 18

Solution: Common day of meeting shall be LCM of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 = 60. No of times = $180 / 60 = 3$. (Option A)

29. A, B, C, D and E belong to five different cities P, Q, R, Sand T (not necessarily in that order). Each one of them comes from a different city. Further it is given that:

1. Band C do not belong to Q.
2. Band E do not belong to P and R.

3. A and C do not belong to R, Sand T.

4. D and E do not belong to Q and T.

Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- a) C belongs to P b) D belongs to R
c) A belongs to Q d) B belongs to S

Solution: A belongs to Q

B belongs to T

D belongs to R

C belongs to P

E belongs to S (Option D)

30. Seven men, A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a queue in that order. Each one is wearing a cap of a different colour like violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. D is able to see in front of him green and blue, but not violet. E can see violet and yellow, but not red. G can see caps of all colours other than orange. If E is wearing an indigo coloured cap, then the colour of the cap worn by F is

- a) Blue b) Violet c) Red d) Orange

Solution: Arrangement:

G - Orange F - Red E - Indigo D - Violet

C - Green/Blue/Yellow B - Green/Blue/Yellow

A - Green/Blue/Yellow (Option C)

31. There are some balls of red, green and yellow colour lying on a table. There are as many red balls as there are yellow balls. There are twice as many yellow balls as there are green ones. The number of red balls

- a) is equal to the sum of yellow and green balls.
- b) is double the number of green balls.
- c) is equal to yellow balls minus green balls.
- d) cannot be ascertained.

Solution: Option B is directly deducted from the two statements.

Directions for the following 2 (two) items:
Read the following passage and answer the two items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

Passage

Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions. Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas. Mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny animals and from plants that live in the sea. Over millions of years, these dead creatures form large deposits under the sea-bed; and ocean currents cover them with a blanket of sand and silt. As this mineral hardens, it becomes sedimentary rock and effectively shuts out the oxygen, so preventing the complete decomposition of the marine deposits underneath. The layers of sedimentary rock become thicker and heavier. Their pressure produces heat, which transforms the tiny carcasses into crude oil in a process that is still going on today.

32. Mineral oil deposits under the sea do not get completely decomposed because they

- a) are constantly washed by the ocean currents.
- b) become rock and prevent oxygen from entering them.
- c) contain a mixture of hydrogen and carbon.
- d) are carcasses of organisms lying in saline conditions.

Solution: As per the line "AS this mineral hardens preventing complete decomposition..." implies that option B

is correct answer.

33. Sedimentary rock leads to the formation of oil deposits because

- a) there are no saline conditions below it.
 b) it allows some dissolved oxygen to enter the dead organic matter below it.
 c) weight of overlying sediment layers causes the production of heat.
 d) it contains the substances that catalyze the chemical reactions required to change dead organisms into oil.

Solution: Option C is directly referred in the very next line.

34. In a class of 45 students, a boy is ranked 20th. When two boys joined, his rank was dropped by one. What is his new rank from the end?

- a) 25th b) 26th c) 27th d) 28th

Solution: Out of two new boys 1 is ranked above him and 1 is ranked below him. His initial rank from end was 26th. Hence new rank would be 27th. (Option C)

35. A thief running at 8 km/hr is chased by a policeman whose speed is 10 km/hr. If the thief is 100 m ahead of the policeman, then the time required for the policeman to catch the thief will be

- a) 2 min b) 3 min c) 4 min d) 6 min

Solution: Relative speed = $10 - 8 = 2$ km/hr. Relative distance = $100 \text{ m} = 0.1 \text{ km}$. Time = $0.1/2 * 60 \text{ min} = 3 \text{ min}$. (Option B)

36. A train travels at a certain average speed for a distance of 63 km and then travels a distance of 72 km at an average speed of 6 km/hr more than its original speed. If it takes 3 hours to complete the total journey, what is the original speed of the train in km/hr?

- a) 24 b) 33 c) 42 d) 66

Solution:

$$t_1 = 63 / v \text{ hr}; t_2 = 72 / (v+6) \text{ hr}; t_1 + t_2 = 3 \text{ hr}$$

$$\text{On solving we get; } v^2 - 39v - 126 = 0$$

$$v = 42 \text{ km/hr}; \text{ (Option C)}$$

Directions for the following 2 (two) items:

Read the following passage and answer the two items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

Passage

Ecological -research over the last quarter of the century has established the deleterious effects of habitat fragmentation due to mining, highways and such other intrusions on forests. When a large block of forests gets fragmented into smaller bits, the edges of all these bits come into contact with human activities resulting in the degradation of the entire forests. Continuity of forested landscapes and corridors gets disrupted 'affecting several extinction-prone species of wildlife. Habitat fragmentation is therefore considered as the most serious threat to biodiversity conservation. Ad hoc grants of forest lands to mining companies coupled with rampant, illegal mining is aggravating this threat.

37. What is the central focus of this passage?

- (a) Illegal mining in forests (b) Extinction of wildlife
 (c) Conservation of nature (d) Disruption of habitat

Solution: Option D (Disruption of habitat) is the main focus of the passage.

38. What is the purpose of maintaining the continuity of forested landscapes and corridors?

1. Preservation of biodiversity.
 2. Management of mineral resources.
 3. Grant of forest lands for human activities.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Solution: Only 1 is referred in the passage, hence Option A is the correct option.

39. In a rare coin collection, there is one gold coin for every three non-gold coins. 10 more gold coins are added to the collection and the ratio of gold coins to non-gold coins would be 1: 2. Based on the information; the total number of coins in the collection now becomes

- (a) 90 (b) 80 (c) 60 (d) 50

Solution: Let initial total coins be x . Gold coins would be $(x/4)$ and non-gold would be $(3x/4)$.

On addition of 10 more gold coins:

$$[(x/4) + 10] / (3x/4) = 1/2; x=80. \text{ Hence final total coins would be } 80+10=90. \text{ (Option A)}$$

40. A gardener has 1000 plants: He wants to plant them in such a way that the number of rows and the number of columns remains the same. What is the minimum number of plants that he needs more for this purpose?

- (a) 14 (b) 24 (c) 32 (d) 34

Solution: Minimum square value just above 1000 is 1024 (Square of 32). Hence 24 additional plants are required. (Option B)

41. A sum of Rs. 700 has to be used to give seven cash prizes to the students of a school for their overall academic performance. If each prize is Rs. 20 less than its preceding prize, what is the least value of the prize?

- (a) Rs. 30 (b) Rs. 40 (c) Rs. 60 (d) Rs. 80

Solution: Let the least number be x . Next would be $x+20$ and so on. Total would be $7x + 420 = 700$. Hence, $x=40$. Option B.

42. Out of 120 applications for a post, 70 are male and 80 have a driver's license. What is the ratio between the minimum to maximum number of males having driver's license?

- (a) 1 to 2 (b) 2 to 3 (c) 3 to 7 (d) 5 to 7

Solution: Minimum = $80 - 50$ (Female) = 30

Maximum = 70; Min / Max = $3/7$ (Option C)

43. In a garrison, there was food for 1000 soldiers for one month. After 10 days, 1000 more soldiers joined the garrison. How long would the soldiers be able to carry on with the remaining food?

- (a) 25 days (b) 20 days (c) 15 days (d) 10 days

Solution: Let food requirement per person per day be x

$$\text{Initial stock} = 1000 * 30 * x = 30000x$$

$$\text{Stock consumed in 10 days} = 1000 * 10 * x = 10000x$$

$$\text{Remaining stock} = 20000x; \text{ New strength} = 2000$$

$$\text{No of days} = 20000x / (2000 * x) = 10; \text{ (Option D)}$$

44. The tank-full petrol in Arun's motor-cycle lasts for 10 days. If he starts using 25% more every day, how many days will the tank-full petrol last?

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

Solution: New no. of days would be $10/1.25 = 8$. (Option D)

45. A person can walk a certain distance and drive back in six hours. He can also walk both ways in 10 hours. How much time will he take to drive both ways?

- (a) Two hours (b) Two and a half hours
(c) Five and half hours (d) Four hours

Solution: Let one way distance = D

Drive speed = x ; Walk speed = y ; $D/x + D/y = 6$; $2D/x + 2D/y = 12$; $2D/y = 10$; Hence, $2D/x = 2$ hrs; (Option A)

Directions for the following 7 (seven) items:

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage - 1

The law in many parts of the world increasingly restricts the discharge of agricultural slurry into watercourses. The simplest and often the most economically sound practice returns the material to the land as semisolid manure or as sprayed slurry. This dilutes its concentration in the environment to what might have occurred in a more primitive and sustainable type of agriculture and converts pollutant into fertilizer. Soil microorganisms decompose the organic components of sewage and slurry and most of the mineral nutrients become available to be absorbed again by the vegetation. The excess input of nutrients, both nitrogen and phosphorus - based, from agricultural runoff (and human sewage) has caused many 'healthy' oligotrophic lakes (low nutrient concentrations, low plant productivity with abundant water weeds, and clear water) to change to eutrophic condition where high nutrient inputs lead to high phytoplankton productivity (sometimes dominated by bloom-forming toxic species). This makes the water turbid, eliminates large plants and, in the worst situations, leads to anoxia and fish kills; so called cultural eutrophication. Thus, important ecosystem services are lost, including the provisioning service of wild-caught fish and the cultural services associated with recreation.

The process of cultural eutrophication of lakes has been understood for some time. But only recently did scientists notice huge 'dead zones' in the oceans near river outlets, particularly those draining large catchment areas such as the Mississippi in North America and the Yangtze in China. The nutrient-enriched water flows through streams, rivers and lakes, and eventually to the estuary and ocean where the ecological impact may be huge, killing virtually all invertebrates and fish in areas up to 70,000 km² in extent. More than 150 sea areas worldwide are now regularly starved of oxygen as a result of decomposition of algal blooms, fuelled particularly by nitrogen from agricultural runoff of fertilizers and sewage from large cities. Oceanic dead zones are typically associated with industrialized nations and usually lie off 'countries that subsidize their agriculture, encouraging farmers to increase productivity and use more fertilizer.

46. According to the passage, why should the discharge of agricultural slurry into watercourses be restricted?

1. Losing nutrients in this way is not a good practice economically.
2. Watercourses do not contain the microorganisms that can decompose organic components of agricultural slurry.
3. The discharge may lead to the eutrophication of water

bodies.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Solution: Statement 2 is not mentioned in the passage. Hence Option C is the correct answer.

47. The passage refers to the conversion of "pollutant to fertilizer". What is pollutant and what is fertilizer in this context?

- (a) Decomposed organic component of slurry is pollutant and microorganisms in soil constitute fertilizer.
- (b) Discharged agricultural slurry is pollutant and decomposed slurry in soil is fertilizer.
- (c) Sprayed slurry is pollutant and watercourse is fertilizer.
- (d) None of the above expressions is correct in this context.

Solution: Discharged slurry is pollutant and decomposed slurry is the fertilizer for the soil. (Option B)

48. According to the passage, what are the effects of indiscriminate use of fertilizers?

1. Addition of pollutants to the soil and water.
2. Destruction decomposer of microorganisms in soil.
3. Nutrient enrichment of water bodies.
4. Creation of algal blooms.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Solution: "Creation of algal blooms" and "destruction of decomposer microorganism" are not relevant within the passage. (Option C)

49. What is/are the characteristics of a water body with cultural eutrophication?

1. Loss of ecosystem services
2. Loss of flora and fauna
3. Loss of mineral nutrients

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Solution: Minerals (Statement 3) are not referred in the passage. Hence option B is the correct answer.

50. What is the central theme of this passage?

- (a) Appropriate legislation is essential to protect the environment.
- (b) Modern agriculture is responsible for the destruction of environment.
- (c) Improper waste disposal from agriculture can destroy the aquatic ecosystems.
- (d) Use of chemical fertilizers is undesirable in agriculture.

Solution: Waste disposal and its impact on ecosystem is the central theme. (Option C)

Passage - 2

The miseries of the world cannot be cured by physical help only. Until man's nature changes, his physical needs will always arise, and miseries will always be felt, and no amount of physical help will remove them completely. The only solution of the problem is to make mankind pure. Ignorance is the mother of evil and of all the misery we see. Let men have light, let them be pure and spiritually strong and educated; then alone will misery cease in the

world. We may convert every house in the country into a charitable asylum, we may fill the land with hospitals, but human misery will continue until man's character changes.

51. According to the passage, which of the following statements is most likely to be true as the reason for man's miseries?

- (a) The poor economic and social conditions prevailing in society.
- (b) The refusal on the part of man to change his character.
- (c) The absence of physical and material help from his society.
- (d) Ever increasing physical' needs due to changing social structure.

Solution: Last line implies that Option B is the correct option.

52. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

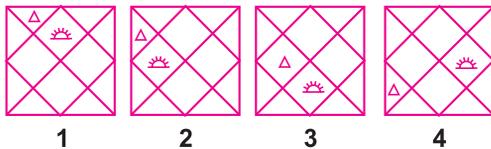
1. The author gives primary importance to physical and material help in eradicating human misery.
2. Charitable homes, hospitals, etc. can remove human misery to a great extent.

Which of the assumptions is/are valid?

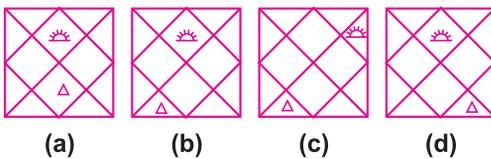
- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: Author speaks against any physical help. Hence both statements are incorrect. (Option D)

53. Consider the following figures 1, 2, 3 and 4:



In the figure from 1 to 4 above, two symbols are shown to change their position in a regular direction. Following the same sequence, which one of the following will appear at the fifth stage?

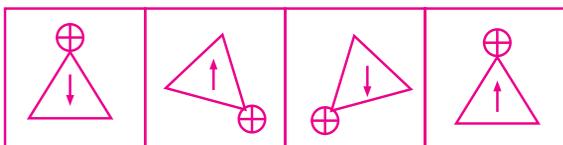


Solution: The half sun symbol as well as the triangle symbol moves in anti-clockwise direction. Hence option C is incorrect. (Option B)

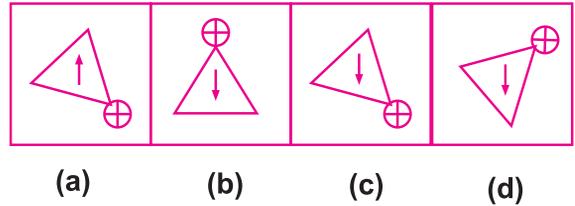
Directions for the following 2 (two) items:

In each item, there are two sets of figures; first four figures named Problem figures and next four figures named Answer figures indicated as (a), (b), (c) and (d). The problem figures follow a particular sequence. In accordance with the same, which one of the four answer figures should appear as the fifth figure?

54. Problem figures:



Answer figures:



Solution: Dividing the figure into three elements:

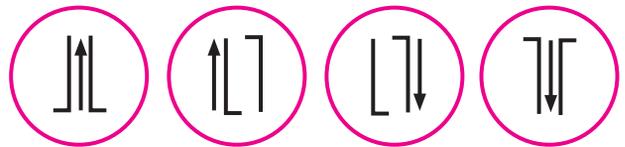
I: Arrow inside the triangle: Direction changes up and down: Next would be down - Option b, c and d.

II: Circle with + arrow: Position moves in Clockwise direction (with 120 deg angle) - Option a and c.

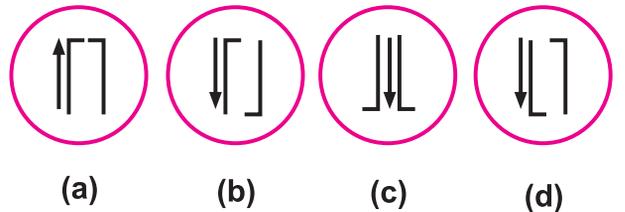
III: Triangle;

From I and II, it is clear that option c is correct.

55. Problem figures:

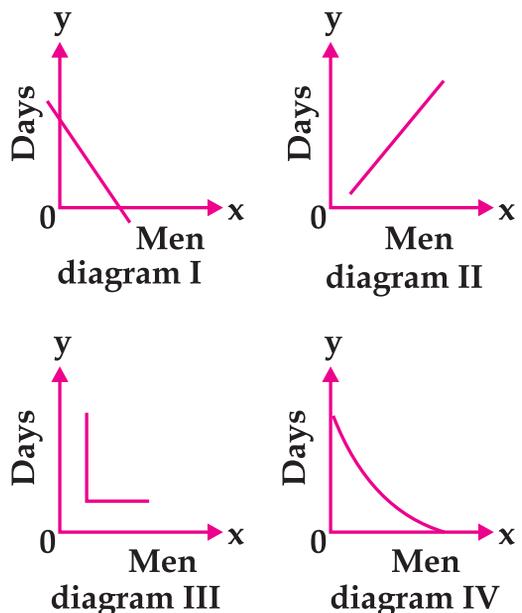


Answer figures:



Solution: Left most symbols rotate by 180 degree and shift the position to the rightmost position. (Option B)

56. Consider the following diagrams: x men, working at constant speed, do a certain job in y days. Which one of these diagrams shows the relation between x and y?



- (a) diagram I (b) diagram II
(c) diagram III (d) diagram IV

Solution: Let the constant work speed per person per day be 'x'

Then, N (no of days) * x * D (Days) = W (Work)

Hence; $N * D = W/x = \text{constant}$. Option D is correct.

(Trick: When N is zero then D would tend to infinity and vice versa. The same is observed in diagram IV)

57. Consider the following matrix:

3	370	7
2	224	6
1	730	X

What is the number at 'X' in the above matrix?

- (a) 5 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 11

Solution: In each row, sum of 1st and 3rd number is same as sum off digits of the middle number. Hence $1 + X = 7+3+0=10$. $X=9$. (Option C)

58. Four cars are hired at the rate of Rs. 6 per km plus the cost of diesel at Rs. 40 a litre. In this context, consider the details given in the following table:

Car	Mileage (km/l)	Hours	Total Payment (RS.)
A	8	20	2120
B	10	25	1950
C	9	24	2064
D	11	22	1812

Which car maintained the maximum average speed?

- (a) Car A (b) Car B (c) Car C (d) Car D

Solution: Let average speed be 'x' km/hr

Total payment = Taxi cost + Diesel cost

Total payment = $6 * \text{Hours} * x + 40 * \text{Hours} * x / \text{Mileage}$

Total payment = $\text{Hours} * x (6 + 40 / \text{Mileage})$

$x = \text{Total payment} / [\text{Hours} * (6 + 40 / \text{Mileage})]$

A = $2120 / [20 * (6 + 40 / 8)] = 9.63 \text{ km / hr}$

B = $1950 / [25 * (6 + 40 / 10)] = 7.8 \text{ km / hr}$

C = $2064 / [24 * (6 + 40 / 9)] = 8.23 \text{ km / hr}$

D = $1812 / [22 * (6 + 40 / 11)] = 8.55 \text{ km / hr}$

Hence option A.

59. Examine the following three figures in which the numbers follow a specific pattern:

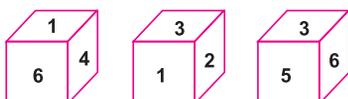


The missing number (?) in the third figure above is

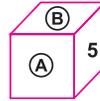
- (a) 7 (b) 16 (c) 21 (d) 28

Solution: Common rule: Product of bottom 2 numbers / 2 = Top number; Hence option B.

60. A cube has six numbers marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on its faces. Three views of the cube are shown below:

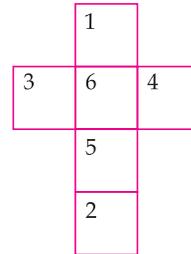


What possible numbers can exist on the two faces marked (A) and (B), respectively on the cube?



- (a) 2 and 3 (b) 6 and 1 (c) 1 and 4 (d) 3 and 1

Solution: Opened dice:



Option A

Direction for the following 5 (five) items: Study the two figures given below and answer the five items that follow:

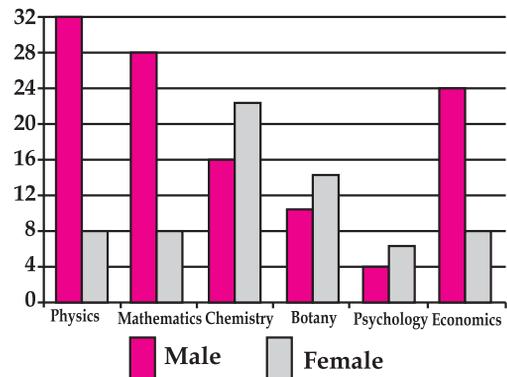
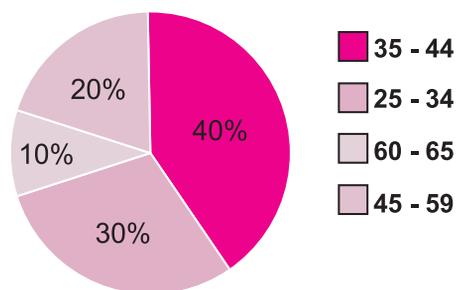


Figure 1 : Number of Professors in selected disciplines in a University by sex



Figures 2: Age of Physics Professors

61. How many Physics professors belong to the age group 35 - 44?

- (a) 18 (b) 16 (c) 14 (d) 12

Solution: Male Physics Professor: 32

Female Physics Professor: 8

TOTAL Physics Professor: 40

Physics Professor in age group of 35-44: 40% of 40 = 16 (Option B)

62. Which one of the following disciplines has the highest ratio of males to females?

- (a) Physics (b) Mathematics
(c) Chemistry (d) Economics

Solution: Through graph, easily observable that Male/Female is highest for Physics. (Option A)

63. What percentage of all Psychology professors are females?

- (a) 40% (b) 50% (c) 60% (d) 70%

Solution: Male Psychology Professor: 4

Female Psychology Professor: 6

TOTAL Psychology Professor: 10

Female % = 60% (Option C)

64. If the number of female Physics professors in the age group 25 - 34 equals 25% of all the Physics professors in that age group, then what is the number of male Physics professors in the age group 25 - 34?

- (a) 9 (b) 6 (c) 3 (d) 2

Solution: Male Physics Professor: 32

Female Physics Professor: 8

TOTAL Physics Professor: 40

Physics Professor in age group of 25-34: 30% of 40 = 12

Female Physics Professor in age group of 25-34: 25% of 12 = 3

Male Physics Professor in age group of 25-34: 75% of 12 = 9

(Option A)

65. If the Psychology professors in the University constitute 2% of all the professors in the University, then what is the number of professors in the University?

- (a) 400 (b) 500 (c) 600 (d) 700

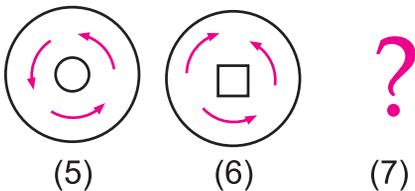
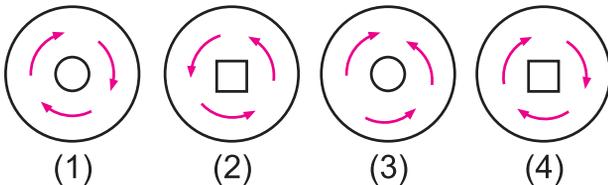
Solution: Male Psychology Professor: 4

Female Psychology Professor: 6

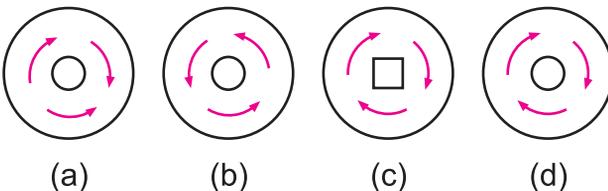
TOTAL Psychology Professor: 10

TOTAL Professor: $10 / 0.02 = 500$ (Option B)

66. Consider the following figures:



Which one of the following figures would logically come in the 7th position indicated above by a question mark?



Solution: Pattern:

- 1) All three arrows clockwise
- 2) All three arrows anti-clockwise
- 3) Lift top arrow changes the direction

- 4) All three arrows clockwise
 - 5) All three arrows anti-clockwise
 - 6) Lift top arrow changes the direction
 - 7) All three arrows clockwise
- (Option D)

Directions for the following 8 (eight), items:

The following eight items (items 67 to 74) are based on three passages in English to test the comprehension of English language and therefore these items do not have Hindi version. Read each passage and answer the items that follow.

English Passage - 1

Seven-year-old Jim came home from the park without his new bicycle. "An old man and a little boy borrowed it," he explained. "They are going to bring it back at four o'clock." His parents were upset that he had given his expensive new bicycle, but were secretly proud of his kindness and faith. Came four o'clock, no bicycle. The parents were anxious. But at 4:30, the door bell rang, and there stood a happy man and a boy, with the bicycle and a box of chocolates. Jim suddenly disappeared into his bedroom, and then came running out. "All right," he said, after examining the bicycle. "You can have your watch back!"

67. When Jim came home without his bicycle, his parents

- a) were angry with him.
- b) were worried.
- c) did not feel concerned.
- d) were eager to meet the old man and the little boy.

Solution: His parents were worried but not angry. (Option B)

68. Jim returned the watch to the old man and the little boy because

- a) they gave him chocolates.
- b) his father was proud of him.
- c) he was satisfied with the condition of his bicycle.
- d) they were late only by 30 minutes.

Solution: Second last line "After examining the bicycle" implies that option C is correct.

English Passage - 2

It was already late when we set out for the next town, which according to the map was about fifteen kilometres away on the other side of the hills. There we felt that we would find a bed for the night. Darkness fell soon after we left the village, but luckily we met no one as we drove swiftly along the narrow winding road that led to the hills. As we climbed higher, it became colder and rain began to fall, making it difficult at times to see the road. I asked John, my companion, to drive more slowly. After we had travelled for about twenty kilometres, there was still no sign of the town which was marked on the map. We were beginning to get worried. Then without warning, the car stopped and we found we had run out of petrol.

69. The author asked John to drive more slowly because

- a) the road led to the hills.
- b) John was an inexperienced driver.
- c) the road was not clearly visible.
- d) they were in wilderness.

Solution: Because of low visibility due to rain, Author asked John to drive slowly. (Option C)

70. The travelers set out for the town although it was getting dark because

- a) they were in a hurry.

- b) the next town was a short distance away and was a hill-resort.
- c) they were in wilderness.
- d) the next town was a short distance away and promised a good rest for the night.

Solution: Both short distance as well as the possibility of bed availability was the reasons. (Option D)

- 71.** The travelers were worried after twenty kilo metres because
- a) it was a lonely countryside.
 - b) they probably feared of having lost their way.
 - c) the rain began to fall
 - d) it was getting colder as they drove.

Solution: Fear was of mismatch in the distance travelled with respect to the map distance. (Option B)

English Passage - 3

A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd to the great confusion of the traffic and no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for foot-passengers, but she replied, "I m going to walk where I like. We've got liberty now." It did not occur to the dear lady that if liberty entitled the foot-passenger to walk down the middle of the road it also entitled the taxi-driver to drive on the pavement, and that the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everything would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere.

- Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.
- 72.** It was pointed out to the lady that she should walk on the pavement because she was
- a) a pedestrian.
 - b) carrying a basket.
 - c) stout.
 - d) an old lady.

Solution: Since the lady was pedestrian, she should have been on pavement. (Option A)

- 73.** The lady refused to move from the middle of the street because
- a) she was not afraid of being killed.
 - b) she felt that she is entitled to do whatever she liked.
 - c) she did not like walking on the pavement.
 - d) she was confused.

Solution: She thought of her free entitlement or liberty. (Option B)

- 74.** The old lady failed to realize that
- a) she was not really free.
 - b) her liberty was not unlimited.
 - c) she was an old person.
 - d) roads are made for motor vehicles only.

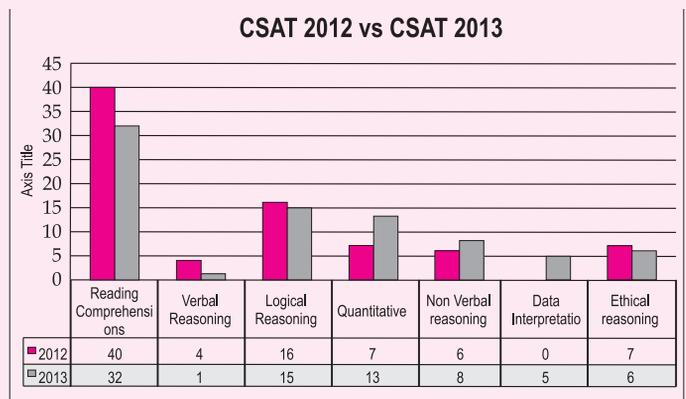
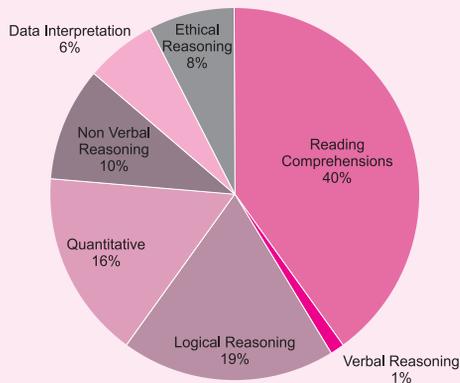
Solution: Her liberty was not unlimited. (Option B)

Directions for the following 6 (six) items: Given below are six items. Each item describes a situation and is followed by four possible responses. Indicate the response you find most appropriate. Choose only one response for each item. The responses will be evaluated based on the

Overview: Paper was comparatively lengthy with respect to past year papers, and was full of time consuming logical reasoning problems. Paper structure was RANDOM; hence making any solving strategy on the basis of question type was not possible. Logical reasoning questions with only one question per set of instruction were dominant. Hence no logical interpretation question was direct. Decision making questions were mainly asked with respect to an Administrative professional approach, unlike past year papers where in other professional OR Social dilemmas were covered. • Two figure analysis problems (which are generally straight forward) were comparatively tricky and thus time consuming. No Venn diagrams OR Syllogism was there in paper, which were dominant in the last year paper. Total number of passages:12, out of which 5 were on tough side

DO's and DON'T's: Firm flow of question solving was must. Random questions selection OR category wise

Total Questions	80
Marks/Question	(+) 2.5 and (-) 2.5/3 Except for last 6 questions
Time	Two Hours
Time/Question	1.5 min per question
Level	Moderate
Expected Cut-off	110 out of 200



problem solving not recommended. For Logical Interpretation questions, wherein generally multiple questions are asked, we are used to solve and find all the missing detail. But since only direct questions were asked in this paper, focus must be primarily on whatever is asked in the question. Time was itself not the constraint in the paper, but there was possibility of sticking up in certain logical and figure analysis questions. The last 6 Decision making / Ethical reasoning questions must be solved on a rational thought manner and not on any personal thought. Since the passages were straight forward and smaller, strategy of directly focusing on passage question was not required.

level of appropriateness for the given situation. Please attempt all the items. There is no penalty for, wrong answers for these six items.

75. You are the head of your office. There are certain houses reserved for the allotment to the office staff and you have been given the discretion to do so. A set of rules for the allotment of the houses has been laid down by you and has been made public. Your personal secretary, who is very close to you, comes to you and pleads that as his father is seriously ill, he should be given priority in allotment of a house. The office secretariat that examined the request as per the rules turns down the request and recommends the procedure to be followed according to the rules. You do not want to annoy your personal secretary. In such circumstances, what would you do?

- Call him over to your room and personally explain why the allotment cannot be done.
- Allot the house to him to win his loyalty.
- Agree with the office note to show that you are not biased and that you do not indulge in favoritism.
- Keep the file with you and not pass any orders.

Solution: Both option A and C are appropriate and ethical. You must take a rational and ethical decision without any favoritism.

76. While travelling in a Delhi-registered commercial taxi from Delhi to an adjacent city (another State), your taxi driver informs you that as he has no permit for running the taxi in that city, he will stop at its Transport Office and pay the prescribed fee of Rs. forty for a day. While paying the fee at the counter you find that the transport clerk is taking an extra fifty rupees for which no receipt is being given. You are in a hurry for your meeting. In such circumstances, what would you do?

- Go up to the counter and ask the clerk to give back the money which he has illegally taken.
- Do not interfere at all as this is a matter between the taxi driver and the tax authorities.
- Take note of the incident and subsequently report the matter to the concerned authorities.
- Treat it as a normal affair and simply forget about it.

Solution: Both option A and C are appropriate and ethical.

77. A person lives in a far off village which is almost two hours by bus. The villager's neighbor is a very powerful landlord who is trying to occupy the poor villager's land by force. You are the District Magistrate and busy in a meeting called by a local Minister. The villager has come all the way, by bus and on foot, to see you and give an application seeking protection from the powerful landlord. The villager keeps on waiting outside the meeting hall for an hour. You come out of the meeting and are rushing to another meeting. The villager follows you to submit his application. What would you do?

- Tell him to wait for another two hours till you come back from your next meeting.
- Tell him that the matter is actually to be dealt by a junior officer and that he should give the application to him.
- Call one of your senior subordinate officers and ask him to solve the villager's problem.
- Quickly take the application from him, ask him a few

relevant questions regarding his problem and then proceed to the meeting.

Solution: Option C and D are appropriate since both aims at solving the person problem with full respect.

78. There IS a shortage of sugar in your District where you are the District Magistrate. The Government has ordered that only a maximum amount of 30 kg sugar is to be released for wedding celebrations. A son of your close friend is getting married and your friend requests you to release at least 50 kg sugar for his son's wedding. He expresses annoyance when you tell him about the Government's restrictions on this matter. He feels that since you are the District Magistrate you can release any amount. You do not want to spoil your friendship with him. In such circumstances, how would you deal with the situation?

- Release the extra amount of sugar which your friend has requested for
- Refuse your friend the extra amount and strictly follow the rules.
- Show your friend the copy of the Government instructions and then persuade him to accept the lower amount as prescribed in the rules.
- Advise him to directly apply to the allotting authority and inform him that you do not interfere in this matter.

Solution: Option C and D

79. You are in-charge of implementing the Family Planning programme in an area where there is a strong opposition to the present policy. You want to convince the residents of the need for keeping small families. What would be the best way of communicating this message?

- By logically explaining to the residents the need for family planning to improve the health and living standards.
- By encouraging late marriages and proper spacing of children.
- By offering incentives for adopting family planning devices.
- By asking people who have been sterilized or are using contraceptives to directly talk to the residents.

Solution: Although all 4 options are appropriate methods, but option a option d are the best possible methods.

80. You are a teacher in a University and are setting a question paper on a particular subject. One of your colleagues, whose son is preparing for the examination on that subject, comes to you and informs you that it is his son's last chance to pass that examination and whether you could help him by indicating what questions are going to be in the examination. In the past, your colleague had helped you in another matter. Your colleague informs you that his son will suffer from depression if he fails in this examination. In such circumstances, what would you do?

- In view of the help he had given you, extend your help to him.
- Regret that you cannot be of any help to him.
- Explain to your colleague that this would be violating the trust of the University authorities and you are not in a position to help him.
- Report the conduct of your colleague to the higher authorities.

Solution: Option B and C