

Directions for the following 8 (eight) items:

Read the following **Eight passages** and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

PASSAGE 1

Theories and statements about the origin and early evolution of life date back to antiquity. These theories ranged from religious and spontaneous origin of life to evidential organic evolution of man. Evolutionary process created the fundamental basis for human diversities and variations. Globally, human species consist of many biological variations in terms of genes and morphology. Many human biologists and anthropologists have attempted to analyse and describe these human variations. In pre-Darwinian times, major emphasis was placed on the enumeration and classification of human races, an approach that stressed variation between groups in a typological framework. Many researchers attempted to reduce human variations to a set number of discrete races. The fact that there have been centuries of debate over the number of human races is a reflection that the underlying model of discrete variation expected at a level of subspecies is not the most suitable means of analysing human variation.

Q.1) Which of the following is most definitively implied by the above passage?

- a) Darwin's work was a landmark in the field of genetics
- b) Genetics best describes human variation
- c) Debates about human races imply an inherent flaw in racist thought
- d) Biologists and anthropologists are the scientists best suited to study racism.

PASSAGE 2

Facing the challenge of getting food, fuel, shelter, and other essential necessities, humans must hunt, gather, produce, or otherwise obtain the means to satisfy such needs. During the span of human existence, this has been accomplished in a range of highly contrasting natural environments by different biological and cultural adaptations. Inventing and applying various technologies, humans have

developed distinctive subsistence arrangements to harness energy and process required resources. Thus, we may find hunters in Namibia's desert, fishers in Norway, manioc planters in Brazil's rainforest, goat herders in Iran's mountains, steel mill laborers in South Korea, computer techs in India's cities, and poultry farmers in rural Alabama. All human activities impact their environments, some radically transforming the landscape.

Q.2) The above passage implies that

1. Problem solving is a human trait essential for survival.
2. Means of subsistence are reflective of cultural and environmental peculiarities.

Which of the following assumptions is/are valid?

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

PASSAGE 3

Contemporary research on animal intelligence raises important questions. If animals are smarter than one thought, would that change the way humans interact with them? Would humans stop hunting them for sport or survival? Would animals still be used for food? Clothing or medical experimentation? Finding the answer to these tough questions makes a difficult puzzle even for a large-brained, problem-solving species like our own.

Q.3) Which of the following can be assumed from the given passage?

1. Humans hunt animal for sport or survival.
2. If animals are smarter than humans thought then humans must stop using them as food.

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

PASSAGE 4

In the recent *Justice as Translation*, James Boyd White argues that opinion-writing should be regarded as an act of "translation," and judges as "translators." As such, judges find themselves mediating between the authoritative legal text and the pressing legal problem that demands resolution. A judge must essentially "re-constitute" that text by fashioning a new one, which is faithful to the old text but also responsive to and informed by the conditions, constraints, and aspirations of the world in which the new legal problem has arisen.

Q.4) Which one of the following phrases best describes the meaning of "Re-constitute" used in the passage?

- a) Categorize and rephrase
- b) Investigate and summarize
- c) Interpret and refashion
- d) Paraphrase and announce

PASSAGE 5

The Chief claim for the use of science in education is that it teaches a child something about the actual universe in which he is living, in making him acquainted with the results of scientific discovery, and at the same time teaches him how to think logically and inductively by studying method. A certain limited success has been reached in the first of these aims. But practically none at all in the second. Those privileged members of the community who have been through a secondary or public-school education may be expected to know something about the elementary physics and chemistry of a hundred years ago, but they probably know hardly more than any bright boy can pick up from an interest in wireless or scientific hobbies out of school hours.

Q.5) If the author were to study current education in science to see how things have changed since he wrote the piece, he would probably be most interested in the answer to which of the following questions?

- a) Do students know more about the world about them?
- b) Do students spend more time in laboratories?

- c) Can students apply their knowledge logically?
- d) Have textbooks improved?

PASSAGE 6

The term plutocracy is generally used to describe these two distinct concepts: one of a historical nature and one of a modern political nature. The former indicates the political control of the state by an oligarchy of the wealthy. Before the equal voting rights movement managed to end in the early 20th century, many countries used a system where rich persons had more votes than poor. A factory owner may, for instance, have had 2000 votes while a worker had one or if they were very poor no right to vote at all. Even artificial persons such as companies had voting rights. One modern, perhaps unique, formalized example of a plutocracy is the City of London. The City (not the whole of modern London but the area of the ancient city, which now mainly comprises the financial district) has a unique electoral system. Most of its voters are representatives of businesses and other bodies that occupy premises in the city. Its ancient wards have very unequal numbers of voters. The principal justification for the non-resident vote is that about 450,000 non-residents constitute the city's day-time population and use most of its services, far outnumbering the City's residents, who are fewer than 10,000.

Q.6) Which of the following is true in the context of the above passage?

- a) Politicians support their contributors by giving them high positions in the party.
- b) Donations received in campaigns bound the politicians to accept all the demands of the contributors.
- c) Plutocracy means the rule by some industrialist.
- d) Prior to 20th century, many countries used a system where rich had more votes than poor.

PASSAGE 7

It is often argued that urban India, being a melting pot of communities and identities, is less oppressive towards Dalits. The nature of productive forces and relations and the wealth of employment opportunities in the cities foreground class identities over caste and, in turn, help to eradicate prejudice and caste-centric violence. Babasaheb Ambedkar was convinced that urbanisation could end Dalit oppression. However, the latest NCRB data reveals that urban centres tend to reflect the social mores and power relations of rural hinterlands instead of evolving an autonomous social or political dynamic that is accommodative of Dalit concerns and aspirations. Cities, indeed, offer more economic opportunities. But these opportunities need not necessarily subdue or end social discrimination. The trigger of caste oppression may be different in urban and rural areas, but urban India, clearly, is no less an unequal space than rural India for Dalits. But why does it still persist? Didn't Article 17 of the Constitution abolish untouchability? Wasn't untouchability made punishable under the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955?

Q.7) Which among the following is the most logical, rational and critical inference that can be made from the above passage?

- To abolish untouchability, Indian constitution and laws should be appropriately amended to meet the present requirements.
- Relying only on legislative measures may not solve the problem of untouchability and caste-based discrimination.
- Untouchability cannot be abolished in Indian society within the limits of the present constitution.
- In urban India where caste phenomena are almost negligible, one cannot understand the caste discrimination prevalent in rural India.

PASSAGE 8

Investment in rural infrastructure, roads, storage facilities, marketing facilities are also crucial but government support in India has mainly been through subsidies, not investment. There has been much debate about subsidies and their utility; the opposing view being that subsidies are against market reforms and distorts the market as well as reduces resource efficiency. In contrast to the 2,046 applications for the registration of new plant varieties in China over the past few years, data reveals that despite India having the largest number of agricultural scientists in the world, India's current research track record is abysmal, equivalent to what China achieved in the 1980s.

Q.8) What argument has been posed against implementation of subsidies?

- Subsidies sacrifice equity for efficiency.
- Subsidies hamper efficient resource utilization.
- Subsidies increase private sector investment and involvement in agriculture.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- Both 1 and 2
- Only 2
- Both 2 and 3
- Only 1

Q.9) Consider the following:

Statement: A warning in a train compartment - "Beware of pickpockets"

Assumptions:

- On certain occasions, people are not cautious about their purse.
- Some people try to pickpocket.

Which of the assumption is/are valid based on the statement given above?

- Only assumption 1 is implicit
- Only assumption 2 is implicit
- Neither 1 nor 2 is implicit
- Both 1 and 2 are implicit

Q.10) Consider the following:

Statement: Cactus plant has thick leaves and it requires little water.

Conclusions:

1. All plants with thick leaves require little water.
2. Cactus plants may be grown in places where water is not in abundance

Which of the conclusion follows based on the statement given above?

- a) Only conclusion 1 follows
- b) Only conclusion 2 follows
- c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows
- d) Both 1 and 2 follow

Q.11) The ratio of Rajesh's age 3 years ago and Vishal's age after 3 years is 1: 1. Presently, the ratio of their ages is 3:2. Find the ratio between Rajesh's age 3 years hence and Vishal's age 3 years ago.

- a) 4: 3
- b) 3: 4
- c) 3: 7
- d) 7: 3

Q.12) Suman cuts a sheet of paper into three pieces. Length of first piece is equal to the average of the three single digit odd prime numbers. Length of second piece is equal to that of first plus one-half of the length of the third. The third piece is as long as the other two pieces together. The length of original sheet is

- a) 20 units
- b) 40 units
- c) 50 units
- d) 60 units

Q.13) Out of the four annual examinations, each with a total of 200 marks, a student secured average marks of 45%, 50% and 55% in the first, second and third annual examinations. To have an overall average of 60%, how many marks does the student need to secure in the fourth annual examination?

- a) 160
- b) 170
- c) 180
- d) 190

Q.14) Of the 1500 candidates who were interviewed for a position at a call center, 900 had a two-wheeler, 630 had a credit card and 690 had a mobile phone. 300 of them had both, a two-wheeler and a credit card, 230 had both, a credit card and a mobile phone and 360 had both, a two-wheeler and mobile phone and 100 had all three. How many candidates had none of the three?

- a) 100
- b) 170
- c) 70
- d) 230

Q.15) Consider the following:

Statements:

A. Prime Minister Modi emphatically stated that his government will make every possible effort for the upliftment of poor farmers and farmhands.

B. Prime Minister Modi launched PM Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.

Conclusion:

1. No serious efforts have been made in the past for upliftment of any section of the society.
2. This scheme will provide financial support to farmers and cover for their losses.

Which of the conclusion(s) is/are correct based on the statements given above?

- a) Only conclusion 1 follows
- b) Only conclusion 2 follows
- c) Neither Conclusion 1 nor Conclusion 2 follows
- d) Both Conclusion 1 and Conclusion 2 follow

Q.16) A father is six times as old as his son and the mother is five times as old as the son. Let the age of son be "x" then the sum of the father's and the mother's age is $[(x - 1)^2 - 1]$ years then find the value of "x"?

- a) 5
- b) 7
- c) 13
- d) 11

Q.17) Statements followed by Conclusion-1, Conclusion-2 and Conclusion-3 is given below. You have to take the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from the commonly known facts. Read all conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion(s) logically follows/follow from the statement, disregarding the commonly known facts. Consider the following:

Statements:

- A. All Drums are Router
- B. Some Routers are Harmonium.
- C. All Harmoniums are Mouth organ.
- D. No Mouth organ is Drum

Conclusions:

- 1. Some Mouth organs are Drums
- 2. Some Harmoniums are Drums.
- 3. Some Mouth organs are Router.

Which one of the following is correct?

- a) None follows
- b) Only Conclusion (1) follows
- c) Only Conclusion (3) follows
- d) Only Conclusion (2) and Conclusion (3) follows

Q.18) What is the remainder when 5^5 is divided by 8?

- a) 1
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 3

Q.19) Consider the following:

“P + Q” means P is father of Q

“P – Q” means P is mother of Q

“P @ Q” means P is bother of Q

What does the expression P – Q + R @ S mean?

- a) P is Mother of S
- b) P is Grandmother of S
- c) P is Grandfather of S
- d) P is Father of S

Q.20) Three friends A, B and C can do a piece of work in 14, 18 and 21 days respectively. In how many days, will they finish it by working together?

- a) $\frac{63}{11}$
- b) $\frac{63}{13}$
- c) $\frac{63}{15}$
- d) $\frac{63}{17}$

Directions for the following 7 (seven) items:

Read the following **Five passages** and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

PASSAGE 1

Bigotry and racism are among the deadliest social ills plaguing the world today, but, unlike a team of costumed super-villains, they can't be halted with a punch in the snoot or a zap from a ray gun. The only way to destroy them is to expose them – to reveal them for the insidious evils they really are. The bigot is an unreasoning hater – one who hates blindly, fanatically, indiscriminately. If his hang-up is black men, he hates ALL black men. If a redhead once offended him, he hates ALL redheads. If some foreigner beat him to a job, he's down on ALL foreigners. He hates people he's never seen – people he's never known – with equality intensity – with equal venom. Now, we're not trying to say it's unreasonable for one human being to bug another. But, although anyone has the right to dislike another individual, it's totally irrational, patently insane to condemn an entire race – to despise an entire nation – to vilify an entire religion. Sooner or later, we must learn to judge each other on our own merits. Sooner or later, if man is ever to be worthy of his destiny, we must fill our hearts with tolerance. For then, and only then, will we be truly worthy of the concept that man was created in the image of God – a God who calls us ALL – His children. Pax et Justitia.

Q.21) On the basis of the above given passage, the following inferences can be made:

- 1. Best way to halt bigotry and racism is by exposing this type of person.
- 2. The author wants people to judge anyone on their merits, not on their race.
- 3. The author wants to stop bigots by zapping them from a ray gun.
- 4. The author hopes that someday people will be Peaceful and Just.

Which of the following inferences given above are correct?

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

PASSAGE 2

The great Acharyas have said that having discovered a great goal, surrender yourself to that goal and act towards it drawing your inspiration from that goal whereby you will get a new column of energy. Do not allow this energy to be dissipated in the futile memories of past regrets or failures, nor in the excitement of the present. And thus, bring that entire energy focussed into activity. That is the highest creative action in the world outside. Thereby the individual who was till now considered most inefficient, finds his way to the highest achievement and success. This is said very easily in a second. But in order to train our mind to this attitude, it needs considerable training because we have wrongly trained the mind to such an extent that we have become perfect in imperfections. Not knowing the art of action, we have been master artists in doing the wrong thing.

Q.22) According to the passage, what could lead to success after the discovery of the great goal in life?

- a) Cherishing the memories of the past
- b) Preparing oneself to face the probable sorrows of the future
- c) Bringing all the energy into the activity
- d) Being alert about the excitement of the present

PASSAGE 3

The most important reason for this state of affairs, perhaps, is that India was the only country in the world to truly recognize the achievements of the Soviet Union—rather than merely focus on the debilitating faults that Communism brought to its people. The people of India realised that the achievement of one hundred per cent literacy in a country much, much larger than its own and with similarly complicated ethnic and religious groupings, the rapid industrialization of a nation that was a primarily agrarian society when the Bolshevik revolution took place in 1917, the attendant revolutionary steps in science and technology, the accessibility of health care (primeval according to Western standards, perhaps, but not according to Indian ones) to the general population, and despite prohibition of the government of the time the vast outpourings in literature, music, art, etc. are momentous and remarkable feats in any country. In contrast, all that the West focused on were the massive human rights violations by the Soviet State on its people, the deliberate uprooting and mass migrations of ethnic peoples from one part of

the country to another in the name of industrialization, the end of religion.

Q.23) What is/are the assumptions that can be made from the above given passage.

1. The West didn't focus on positive impacts of Russian Communism government.
 2. There is massive human rights violation by the Soviet state on its people.
 3. The Indian perception of the USSR was always appreciative of their accomplishments
- a) Only (1) follows.
 - b) Both (1) and (3) follows
 - c) All follows
 - d) None follows

PASSAGE 4

When the Chinese began to develop their public health services in 1949, they decided that their main aim would be to prevent diseases from occurring. One part of their public health programme was to teach the people simple health rules such as the importance of drinking pure water and of getting rid of household rubbish.

Chairman Mao's war on flies, mosquitoes, and rats may have been regarded by the rest of the world as a joke, but the fact is that it is difficult to find a housefly in China these days. As a result, it is now possible to control the spread of some of the diseases which twenty-five years ago they carried from house to house and from village to village.

Unlike the rest of the world, China now seems to have enough doctors. Neither the city nor the village hospitals seem to be overcrowded. The explanation is that medical care in China is provided by the "barefoot doctors". Consequently, only the difficult cases find their way to the local hospitals and even fewer are passed on to the specialist hospitals for treatment.

The barefoot doctors seem to have caught the imagination of people in the west. But they are not doctors, nor do they generally go barefoot. They are simply health workers at the lowest level of the medical organization.

Q.24) What are the assumptions we can make from the above given passage?

1. In China, most of the health services were provided by barefoot doctors.
 2. The West replicated the concept of barefoot doctors from China.
 3. Rest of the world applauded the steps taken by China to eliminate diseases.
- a) Only (1)
b) Both (1) and (2)
c) Both (2) and (3)
d) All of the given

Q.25) Which of the following is not true about health services in China?

- a) Hospitals of China are not overcrowded.
- b) Barefoot doctors have cures for all curable diseases.
- c) Chairman Mao's war of flies was successful.
- d) The barefoot doctors are unlike the imagination of West.

PASSAGE 5

By religion, I do not mean formal religion, or customary religion, but the religion which underlies all religions, which brings us face to face with our maker.

Let me explain what I mean by religion. It is not the Hindu religion which I certainly prize above all other religions, but the religion which transcends Hinduism, which changes one's very nature, which binds one indissolubly to the truth within and which it purifies. It is the permanent element in human nature which counts no cost too great in order to find full expression and which leaves the soul utterly restless until it has found itself, known its maker and appreciated the true correspondence between the Maker and itself. I have not seen him, neither have I known Him. I have made the world's faith in God my own, and as my faith is ineffaceable, I regard that faith as amounting to experience. However, as it may be said that to describe faith as experience is to tamper with truth, it may perhaps be more correct to say that I have no word for characterizing my belief in God.

There is an independent mysterious Power that pervades everything. I feel it, though I do not see it. It is the unseen power which makes itself and yet defies all proofs because it is so unlike all that I perceive through my senses. It

transcends the senses. But it is possible to reason out the existence of God to a limited extent.

Q.26) Which of the following elements would be present in the author's concept of religion?

1. It is a reflection of the truth within.
2. It may or may not be present in human nature.
3. It transcends the customary and formal religion.
4. It seeks the maker.
5. Its characteristics undergo change with time and place.
6. It transcends Hinduism.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 follows
- b) 1, 2, 5 and 6 follows
- c) 1, 3, 4 and 6 follows
- d) 2, 3, 4 and 6 follows

Q.27) Which of the following can be said to be the author's view about the existence of God?

- a) It cannot be understood at all.
- b) It does not transcend the senses.
- c) It can be reasoned out to a limited extent.
- d) None of the above.

Q.28) In how many ways can you rearrange the word TROUBLE such that the rearranged word starts with a vowel?

- a) 1080
- b) 2160
- c) 4320
- d) 60

Q.29) Given that,

1. Abhay is the brother of Binod
 2. Chandan is the father of Abhay
 3. Deepak is the brother of Ekta
 4. Ekta is the daughter of Binod
- Then the uncle of Deepak is:

- a) Abhay
- b) Binod
- c) Chandan
- d) Ekaant

Q.30) K is 40 m South-West of L. If M is 40 m South-East of L, then M is in which direction of K?

- a) East
- b) West
- c) North-East
- d) South

Q.31) If the HCF of two numbers (each greater than 15) be 15 and LCM be 315, then the sum of numbers will be

- a) 135
- b) 153
- c) 253
- d) 235

Q.32) In a college, 12% of total students are interested in chess. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total students are interested in hockey. 10 % of the remaining students are interested in singing and the remaining 117 are interested in dancing. How many students are there in college?

- a) 3900
- b) 1100
- c) 1000
- d) 1300

Q.33) The least common multiple of two natural numbers a and b, is 399. What is the minimum possible sum of the digits of the number a (given $a > b$)?

- a) 1
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 7

Q.34) Consider the given statement and the two conclusions that follow:

Statement:

Many cases of cholera were reported from a nearby village.

Courses of action

1. The question to be raised in the legislative assembly.
2. A team of doctors should be rushed to the village.

What is/are the valid course of action(s)?

- a) If the only course of action (1) follow
- b) If the only course of action (2) follows
- c) If both (1) and (2) follow
- d) If neither course of action (1) nor (2) follows.

Q.35) A man completes a journey in 11 hrs. He travels first half of journey at the rate of 12 km/h and the second half at the rate of 10 km/h. Find the total journey in km.

- a) 120 km
- b) 60 km
- c) 180 km
- d) 90 km

Q.36) January 1st is Wednesday. Which month of the same year (leap year) starts with the same day?

- a) June
- b) April
- c) May
- d) August

Q.37) Jignesh bought two varieties of pulses, costing Rs 50 per kg and Rs 60 per kg each, and mixed them in some ratio. Then he sold the mixture at Rs 70 per kg, making a profit of 20 percent. What was the ratio of the mixture?

- a) 1: 10
- b) 2: 5
- c) 1: 5
- d) 2: 7

Q.38) In 10 years, A will be thrice as old as B was 5 years ago. If A is now 9 years older than B, the present age of B is:

- a) 19
- b) 21
- c) 17
- d) 15

Q.39) The ratio of milk and water in a mixture of 24 liters is 1:1. How much water must be added to the mixture so that the ratio of milk and water be 1:2?

- a) 6 liters
- b) 18 liters
- c) 12 liters
- d) 24 liters

Q.40) Some boys are sitting in three rows all facing North such that A is in the middle row. P is just to the right of A but in the same row. Q is just behind of P while R is in the North of A. In which direction of R is Q?

- a) South
- b) South-West
- c) North-East
- d) South-East

Directions for the following 8 (eight) items:

Read the following **Five passages** and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

PASSAGE 1

With the emergence of Industrial Revolution 4.0, digital technology has pervaded every aspect of life. Today, we live within the digital systems, we live with digital gadgets, we interact through digital media. Also the nature of humans as social animals is being transformed as we are dependent on google for even trivial information rather than friends and family members. Overall digital technology today is shaping our understanding of the self, society, economic world and the structure of the governance.

Q.41) Which among the following is the most logical and essential message conveyed by the above passage?

- a) All problems of governance can be solved by using digital technologies.
- b) Use of digital systems is imperative for the existence of mankind in future.
- c) Speaking of digital technologies is speaking of our life and living.
- d) Our creativity and imagination cannot be expressed without digital media.

PASSAGE 2

A possible theory of ocean formation is that the sinking plate cools the neighbouring mantle and produces convection currents that move the plates. This last theory is attractive because it gives some hope of explaining the enclosed seas, such as the Sea of Japan. These seas have a typical oceanic floor, except that the floor is overlaid by several kilometres of sediment. Their floors have probably been sinking for long

periods. It seems possible that a sinking current of cooled mantle material on the upper side of the plate might be the cause of such deep basins. The enclosed seas are an important feature of the earth's surface, and seriously require explanation because, in addition to the enclosed seas that are developing at present behind island arcs, there are a number of older ones of possibly similar origin, such as the Gulf of Mexico, the Black Sea, and perhaps the North Sea.

Q.42) According to the passage, the floor of the Black Sea can best be compared to a

- a) Rapidly moving conveyor belt
- b) Slowly settling foundation
- c) Rapidly expanding balloon
- d) Violently erupting volcano

PASSAGE 3

Political ploys initially hailed as master-strokes often end up as flops. The Rs. 60,000 crore farm loan waiver announced in the budget writes off 100% of overdue of small and marginal farmers holding up to two hectares, and 25% of overdue of larger farmers. While India has enjoyed 8% - 9% GDP growth for the past few years, the boom has bypassed many rural areas and farmer distress and suicides have made newspaper headlines. Various attempts to provide relief (employment guarantee scheme, public distribution system) have made little Impact, thanks to huge leakages: from the government's lousy delivery systems. So, many economists think the loan waiver is a worthwhile alternative to provide relief.

Q.43) What is the author's view of the loan waiver?

- a) It will have an adverse psychological impact on those who cannot avail of the waiver.
- b) It is a justified measure in view of the high suicide rate among landless labourers.
- c) It makes sound economic and political sense in the existing scenario.
- d) It will ensure that the benefits of India's high GDP are felt by the rural poor.

PASSAGE 4

“The world is increasingly designed to depress us. Happiness isn’t very good for the economy. If we were happy with what we had, why would we need more? How do you sell an anti-ageing moisturiser? You make someone worry about ageing. How do you get people to vote for a political party? You make them worry about immigration. How do you get them to buy insurance? By making them worry about everything. How do you get them to have plastic surgery? By highlighting their physical flaws. How do you get them to watch a TV show? By making them worry about missing out. How do you get them to buy a new smartphone? By making them feel like they are being left behind. To be calm becomes a kind of revolutionary act. To be happy with your own non-upgraded existence. To be comfortable with our messy, human selves, would not be good for business.”

Q.44) With reference to the above passage, which of the following could be the most rational and practical implications about the human condition?

1. People’s desire to improve their lifestyle is the cause of suffering
 2. The regulation of the advertising industry should include the consideration of long-term implications on the psyche of people
 3. Unrealistic standards of beauty in advertising is a characteristic of modern capitalism
 4. Contemporary lifestyle is conducive to the development of depressive disorders
- a) 1 and 3
b) 2 and 4
c) 2 and 3
d) 3 and 4

Q.45) Which of the following statements best reflects the critical message of the passage?

- a) We should be cognizant of marketing tactics in use to influence us
- b) The pursuit of vanity is an exercise in futility
- c) We should practice self-compassion as an antidote to manipulative marketing
- d) The world is full of pitfalls designed to push us into dissatisfaction with ourselves and our lives

PASSAGE 5

Climate change is a complex policy issue with major implications in terms of finance. All actions to address climate change ultimately involve costs. Funding is vital for countries like India to design and implement adaptation and mitigation plans and projects. Lack of funding is a large impediment to implementing adaptation plans. The scale and magnitude of the financial support required by developing countries to enhance their domestic mitigation and adaptation actions are a matter of intense debate in the multilateral negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Convention squarely puts the responsibility for the provision of financial support on the developed countries, considering their contribution to the stock of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere. Given the magnitude of the task and the funds required, domestic finances are likely to fall short of the current and projected needs of developing countries. Global funding through the multilateral mechanism of the Convention will enhance their domestic capacity to finance the mitigation efforts.

Q.46) According to the passage, which of the following is/are a matter of intense debate in the multilateral negotiations under UNFCCC regarding the role of developing countries in climate change?

1. The scale and size of the required financial support.
2. The crop loss due to climate change in the developing countries.
3. To enhance the mitigation and adaptation actions in the developing countries.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.47) With regards to developing countries, it can be inferred from the passage that climate change is likely to have implications on their:

1. Domestic finances
 2. Capacity for multilateral trade
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.48) Which one of the following is essentially discussed in the above given passage?

- a) The conflict between developed and developing countries regarding support for mitigation.
- b) The occurrence of climate change due to excessive exploitation of natural resources by the developed countries.
- c) Lack of political will on the part of all the countries to implement adaptation plans.
- d) Governance problems in developing countries as a result of climate change.

Q.49) A number, when divided by 798, gives a remainder 47. When the same number is divided by 21, what would be the remainder?

- a) 17
- b) 6
- c) 5
- d) 19

Q.50) Examine the following statements:

Statements:

- A. Some Peacocks are Parrots
- B. All Parrots are Donkey
- C. All Donkeys are Sparrow

Conclusion:

1. Some Peacocks are Donkey
 2. Some Donkey are Peacocks
 3. All Parrots are Sparrow
- Based on the statements given above which of the following can be concluded?
- a) All follow
 - b) Only (1) and (3) follow
 - c) Only (2) and (3) follow
 - d) Only (1) and (2) follows

Q.51) Find the lowest 4-digit number which when divided by 3, 4 or 5 leaves a remainder of 2 in each case?

- a) 1020
- b) 1026

- c) 1022
- d) 1030

Q.52) A man has 12 friends, 6 boys and 6 girls. In how many ways can he invite them, if there have to be exactly 4 girls in the invitees?

- a) 480
- b) 2,048
- c) 1,920
- d) 960

Q.53) Present ages of Rajeev and Anand are in the ratio of 7:10 respectively. Five years hence, the ratio of their ages will become 8: 11 respectively. If the Sum of the present age of Rajeev and Anand is ab. then, find what the unit digit of (a^b) is?

- a) 2
- b) 6
- c) 5
- d) 8

Q.54) A can complete a piece of work in 20 days, B in $\frac{90}{7}$ days and C in 45 days. A and C worked for 5 days then C is replaced by B. In how many days, altogether, the work will be completed?

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

Q.55) Examine the following statements:

1. Ram scored more than Raja
2. Raja scored less than Rajesh
3. Rajesh scored more than Ram
4. Pawan scored more than Ram but less than Rajesh.

Who scored the lowest?

- a) Ram
- b) Pawan
- c) Raja
- d) Rajesh

Q.56) A box contains 4 white balls, 3 black balls, and 2 red balls. In how many ways can 3 balls be drawn from the box if at least one black ball is to be included in the draw?

- a) 32
- b) 48
- c) 64
- d) 96

Q.57) Shubham is 30 years old and Nikhil is 25 years old. How long ago was the ratio of their ages 3: 2?

- a) 10 years
- b) 15 years
- c) 20 years
- d) 25 years

Q.58) A cube has all its faces painted in different colors. It is cut into smaller cubes of equal sizes such that the side of the small cube is one-fourth the big cube. The number of small cubes with none of the sides painted is:

- a) 64
- b) 8
- c) 16
- d) Not even one

Q.59) Four cricket teams Baroda, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Delhi decided to set up a joint player for the coming BCCI president post-Election. The formula agreed by them was the acceptance of a candidate, by most of the teams. Four aspiring candidates, Azhar, Binny, Chahal and Dhawan approached the teams for their tickets.

1. Azhar was acceptable to Baroda but not to Delhi.
2. Binny was acceptable to Bihar but not to Tamil Nadu.
3. Chahal was acceptable to Baroda and Bihar.
4. Dhawan was acceptable to Baroda and Tamil Nadu but not to Delhi.

When candidate Binny was preferred by Baroda and Delhi, candidate Chahal was preferred by Tamil Nadu and Delhi, and candidate Azhar was acceptable to Tamil Nadu but not to Bihar; who got the ticket?

- a) Azhar
- b) Binny
- c) Chahal
- d) Dhawan

Q.60) A military code writes BAG as YZBT and MOBILE as NNPYHJODF. Using the same code, CSAT can be written as:

- a) BDHZG
- b) XRTZG

- c) XHZSU
- d) XHZBG

Directions for the following 7 (seven) items:
Read the following **Five passages** and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

PASSAGE 1

India's journey on women empowerment and gender equality started when it became a sovereign state in 1947. While visible gains have been made through legal reforms, human development and grassroots initiatives, India still has a long way to go in many areas of women empowerment. The progress has been made in the field of education [rising literacy rates] but still these advances have yet to translate into the real women empowerment- - equity in employment, politics and social relations also. A more concerted effort is needed to close the urban-rural divide and ensure that women in rural areas enjoy the same access to education, employment, healthcare and decision-making as their urban counterparts. The hardest challenge will be to change attitudes, given that many barriers to women empowerment are attributed to patriarchal and patrilineal traditions that are deeply entrenched in many South Asian societies.

Q.61) On the basis of the given passage the following assumption have been made:

1. Education is itself not women empowerment but is just a step towards it.
2. Women Education is antithetical to women empowerment.

Which of these assumptions is/are valid?
below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE 2

We are well into the 21st century yet half the world's population live in squatter settlements and work in shadow economies, which generate more than one-third of the developing world's GDP. Slums are not caused by the poor but by governments denying people the right to own and exchange property. When people own their own property, they have incentives to invest time, money and energy to improve it because they know that they will be able to benefit from any such improvements. i.e., the ability to obtain mortgages etc. In short, property rights beget capital, which begets innovation, which begets wealth. Sadly, the poor typically don't have secure title to their land as there are either bureaucratic restrictions on transferring titles or there is no clear system for titling. Without legal deeds, they live in constant fear of being evicted by landlords or municipal officials. Illiteracy is a major reason poor people often choose not to seek the protection of local courts since in so many countries laws established under colonial rule have never been translated into local languages. When entrepreneurs do set out to legally register business they are discouraged by red tape and costly fees.

Q.62) Which of the following statements best reflects the central idea of the passage given above?

- a) The UN should play a greater role in the rehabilitation of slum-dwellers.
- b) Praise for government initiatives for migrants
- c) Governments should work harder to empower the poor.
- d) We should enlist the aid of developed countries to tackle the issue of slums

Q.63) What benefit does the author see in providing land ownership rights to the poor?

- a) Gaining independence from colonial rulers
- b) Municipal services afforded to the poor will improve.
- c) It will be an inheritance for future generations.
- d) None of these.

PASSAGE 3

Just as one must learn the art of killing in the training for violence, so one must learn the art of dying in the training for non-violence. Violence does not mean emancipation from fear, but discovering the means of combating the cause of fear. Non-violence, on the other hand, has no cause for fear. The votary of non-violence has to cultivate the capacity for sacrifice of the highest type in order to be free from fear. He reckons not if he should lose his hand, his wealth, his life. He who has not overcome all fear cannot practice ahimsa to perfection. The votary of ahimsa has only one fear that is of God. He who seeks refuge in God ought to have a glimpse of the Atma that transcends the body; and the moment one has a glimpse of the imperishable Atma one sheds the love of the perishable body. Training in violence is thus diametrically opposed to training in non-violence. Violence is needed for the protection of things external; non-violence is needed for the protection of Atma, for the protection of one's honour.

Q.64) On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Violence means overcoming the cause of fear.
2. Violence means trying to eliminate the cause of fear.
3. Non-violence means combating the source of fear.
4. Non-violence means sacrificing even self for shedding fear.

Which of the assumptions are valid?

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

Q.65) Which of the following statements best reflects the rationale of the passage about sacrifice for Ahimsa?

- a) As practitioner of non-violence remains defenceless, sacrifice is the only available remedy.
- b) Practitioner of non-violence, by sacrificing strikes at the root cause of violence, which is self.
- c) Sacrifice imparts the practitioner of non violence a moral force.
- d) Sacrifice is essential for practitioner of non violence to overcome and be free from fear.

PASSAGE 4

Over the past few decades, many Asian nations transformed from poverty into global competitors. From 2003 to 2007, Asian economies expanded at an average annual rate of 8.1%, triple that of advanced economies. Over the same period, inflation in Asia averaged only about 3.5%. But Asia could be facing turbulent economic times. In May, the average inflation rate throughout the region reached nearly 7%, led by spikes in oil and food prices. In India, inflation jumped to an 11.6% annual rate in June, according to the latest government figures, the highest in 13 years.

Policymakers and central bankers are forced to raise interest rates and limit credit to get inflation under control. But these same measures suppress the investment and consumption that generates growth. The combination of slowing growth and soaring inflation makes economic policy-making tricky. Inflation stirs up the middle classes because it can quickly erase years of hard-won personal gains. Inflation is cruel to the poor, because families have to spend a larger share of their meagre incomes on necessities.

Q.66) On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

- 1. Many of the poor countries were able to compete internationally.
- 2. The growth rate of Asian countries was facilitated by growth in advanced countries.

Which of the assumptions are valid?

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of them

PASSAGE 5

Banks have a major role in extending banking facilities to rural areas for inclusive growth and availability of financial facilities to all across the country. From policymakers focused on development to Bankers & Financial Institutions willing to reach out to all, to vendors providing technology-enabled financial inclusion platforms, everyone needs to understand that while doing social-good is a respectable motivation, philanthropy on its own may not always be able to ensure sustainability. Philanthro-capitalism – or the marriage of philanthropic considerations with capitalistic approach is therefore the order of the day. This gives way for value for human with economics in place.

Q.67) The passage seems to argue

- a) against conventional methods of financial inclusion
- b) against composite methods of financial inclusion
- c) in favour of looking for unique solutions to boost financial literacy
- d) in favour of amalgamated motivations to financial inclusion

Q.68) Two dice are tossed. The probability that the total score is a multiple of 3 is:

- a) $\frac{13}{18}$
- b) $\frac{1}{4}$
- c) $\frac{1}{3}$
- d) Can't determine

Direction for the following 3 (three) items. Consider the given information and answer the three items that follow:

A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H members of the family. Sitting around a table facing the center. There are of 3 generations and there is 2 married couples and rest are children of the 2nd generation. A, the grandchild of E, sits immediate left to his grandmother D. B and G, daughters of C sit between their parents. H the son of F but F is not his mother, sits between his sister and his mother and he is immediate right to his mother. A's mother is sitting between her only son and one daughter G.

Q.69) How H related to E?

- a) Grandchild
- b) Grandson
- c) Granddaughter
- d) Son

Q.70) How many people sit between A's mother and F's father?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 1
- d) data inadequate

Q.71) E is sitting immediate right to?

- a) A's mother
- b) C's mother
- c) E's mother
- d) F's mother

Q.72) Mrs. Pataudi meets a man in a party who is the only brother of the sister of her husband. How is that man related to Mrs. Pataudi?

- a) Nephew
- b) Husband
- c) Brother-in-law
- d) Brother

Q.73) A child has 3 pockets and 4 coins. In how many ways can he put the coins in his pocket?

- a) 4
- b) 3
- c) 27
- d) 81

Q.74) A and B enter into a partnership and A invests Rs. 15,000 in the partnership. At the end of 3 months, he withdraws Rs.5000. At the end of another 5 months, he withdraws another Rs.5000. If B receives Rs. 12,000 as his share of the total profit of Rs. 23,500 for the year, how much did B invest in the company?

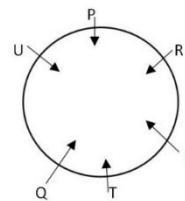
- a) 8000
- b) 10,000
- c) 6,000
- d) 12,000

Q.75) The distance between two places A and B is 1820 km. A train starts from A at 110 km/h at 6 am and another starts from B at 80 km/h at 7 am towards each other. At what time will they meet?

- a) 3:30 pm
- b) 3 pm
- c) 4:30 pm
- d) 4 pm

Direction for the following 4 (four) items: P, Q, R, S, T and U are 6 members of a family, sitting around a table facing toward the centre to play cards. There is a married couple and rest are their children.

- P, the only married male of the family sits opposite his wife.
- U sits right of his father and second left to his mother.
- T, the mother of Q, sits between her only daughter and one son S.
- R, the brother of S, sits immediate right to S.



Q.76) The ratio of male to the female in the family is:

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

Q.77) At what position P is sitting with respect to his daughter?

- a) 2nd from left
- b) 4th from right
- c) 2nd from right
- d) Both "a" and "b"

Q.78) Who is a female member of the family other than T?

- a) Q
- b) R
- c) S
- d) U

Q.79) If female members of the family interchange their position then who are immediate neighbours of T?

- a) UQ
- b) RS
- c) QS
- d) PT

Q.80) A printer numbers the pages of a book starting with 1 and uses 3245 digits in all. How many pages does the book have?

- a) 1140
- b) 1088
- c) 1049
- d) 1100