
DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

R.C. Reddy IAS Study Circle
TEST BOOKLET
Grand Test-1
CSAT

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.

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4. This Test Booklet contains 80 items (questions). Each item is printed in 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.

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Direction (Q.1-6): The passages in this part are followed by questions based on their contents. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer for each question.

Passage 1

Scientism has left humanity in our technical mastery of inanimate nature, but improvised us in our quest for an answer to the riddle of the universe and of our existence in it. Scientism has done worse than that with respect to our status as social beings, that is, to our life with our fellow human beings. The quest for the technical mastery of social life, comparable to our mastery over nature, did not find scientism at a loss for an answer: reason suggested that physical nature and social life were fundamentally alike and therefore proposed identical methods for their domination. Since reason in the form of causality reveals itself most plainly in nature, nature became the model for the social world and the natural sciences the image of what the social sciences one day would be. According to scientism, there was only one truth, the truth of science, and by knowing it, humanity would know all. This was, however, a fallacious argument, its universal acceptance initiated an intellectual movement and a political technique which retarded, rather than furthered, human mastery of the social world.

The analogy between the natural and social worlds is mistaken for two reasons. On the one hand human action is unable to model the social world with the same degree of technical perfection that is possible in the natural world. On the other hand, the very notion that physical nature is the embodiment of reason from which the analogy between natural and social worlds derives, is invalidated by modern scientific thought itself.

Physical nature, as seen by the practitioner of science consists of a multitude of isolated facts over which human action has complete control. We know that water boils at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit and, by exposing water to this temperature, we can make it boil at will. All practical knowledge of physical nature and all control over it are essentially of the same kind.

Scientism proposed that the same kind of knowledge and of control held true for the social world. The search for a single cause, in the social sciences, was but a faithful copy of the method of the physical sciences. Yet in the social sphere, the logical coherence of the natural sciences finds no adequate object and there is no single cause by the creation of which one can create a certain effect at will. Any single cause in the social sphere can entail an indefinite number of different effects, and the same effect can spring from an indefinite number of different effects, and the same effect

can spring from an indefinite number of different causes.

1. In the passage, the author is most concerned with doing which of the following?
 - (a) Upholding the primacy of reason over superstition.
 - (b) Attacking a particular approach to the social sciences.
 - (c) Describing a method for achieving control over human social behaviour.
 - (d) Demonstration the superiority of the social sciences over the natural sciences.
2. Which of the following statements about scientism is best supported by the passage?
 - (a) Scientism provides the basis for mastery of the social world.
 - (b) Scientism is only superficially concerned with cause-and -effect relationships.
 - (c) Scientism is poorly suited to explain social behaviour.
 - (d) Scientism is no longer applicable to the study of the natural sciences.
3. The author's attitude towards the application of scientism to the social sciences is best described as one of
 - (a) Committed scrutiny
 - (b) Dismissal
 - (c) Criticism
 - (d) Approval

Passage 2

When you first arrive in a new culture, there is a period of confusion that comes from the new situation and from a lack of information. It leaves you quite dependent and in need of help in the form of information and above. The second stage begins as you start to interact with the new culture. It is called the stage of small victories. Each new encounter with the culture is fraught with peril. It is preceded by anxiety and information collection and rehearsal. Then the even occurs and you return home either triumphant or defeated. When successful, the feelings really are very much as though a major victory has been won. A heightened roller coaster effect is particularly characteristic of this stage. The support needed is emotional support, people who appreciate what you are going through and who can cheer you onward. It often happens that once some of the fundamentals of life are mastered, there is time to explore and discover the new culture. This is the honeymoon stage of wonder and infatuation, in it there is a heightened appreciation of the new, the different, the aesthetic. Depending on the degree of cultural immersion and exploration it may continue for a considerable period of time. During this time there is no interest in attending to the less attractive downsides of the culture.

After a while, a self-correction takes place. No honeymoon can last forever. Irritation and anger begin to be experienced. Why in the world would anyone do it that way? Can't these people get their act together? Now the deficits seem glaringly apparent. For some people, they overwhelm the positive characteristics and become predominant. Finally, if you are lucky enough to chart a course through these stages and not get stuck (and people do get stuck in these stages), there is a rebalance of reality. There is the capacity to understand and enjoy the new culture without ignoring those features that are less desirable.

This cultural entry and engagement process is both cognitive and affective. New information is acquired and remembered; old schema and perceptions are revised and qualified. An active learning process occurs. At the same time, anxiety arises in reaction to uncertainties and the challenges of the learning processes. It must be managed, as must the extremes of feeling that occur in this labile period. Thus, I am describing a learning process that results in valuing and affirming the best in the culture while at the same time seeing it in its completeness, seeing it whole. The capacity to affirm the whole- including those aspects that are less desirable yet are part of the whole - is critically important.

An appreciative process, "appreciative inquiry" is proposed as a way of helping members of different cultures recognize and value their differences and create a new culture where different values are understood and honoured. Executives - those who must lead this culture-change projects - need to understand that equal employment opportunity, affirmative action and sexual harassment policies, as viewed and implemented in organizations, are problem oriented change strategies. They focus on correcting what is wrong rather than creating a valued future. Executives themselves will need to inquire appreciatively into cultures that are not known to them before they are equipped to lead cultural change in their own organizations.

4. Which of the following is true?
 - (a) Infatuation and heightened appreciation with a new culture can be maintained forever.
 - (b) Entry to a new culture evokes an extremely negative feeling.
 - (c) Affirmation of a new culture involves viewing it in its entirety with its strengths as well as weak points.
 - (d) Organizational policies to deal with sexual harassment can bring about a change in the organizational culture.
5. Which of the following statements cannot be inferred from the above passage?

- (a) Acts that are meaningful in the familiar culture cannot be taken for granted in a new one.
 - (b) Social interaction becomes less predictable in a new culture.
 - (c) Seeing someone in completeness means accepting him with his strengths and weaknesses.
 - (d) Modifications in organization culture must result in appreciative inquiry.
6. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - (a) A particular effect of interaction with a new culture is an opportunity to enjoy a roller coaster ride.
 - (b) Entering a new culture brings about a shift in processes of thinking and feeling.
 - (c) An initial sense of wonder and awe makes a new entrant oblivious to the less pleasant side of the new culture.
 - (d) Some people can forever remain angry and dissatisfied with the new culture.

Direction (Q.7-8): Read the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven persons viz. A, B, C, D, E, F and G lives on seven different floors of the same building. The building has seven floors. The bottommost floor is numbered as first, the floor above it as second and so on till the topmost floor which is numbered as seventh. A lives on an even numbered floor. Only one person lives between A and B. Two persons live between B and D. G and F lives on consecutive floors. Either G or F lives on the bottommost floor. E lives above C. F and C lives on alternate floors.

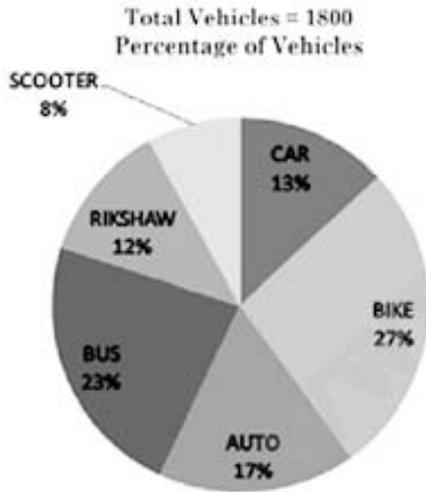
7. Who among the following lives on the topmost floor?

(a) A	(b) D
(c) C	(d) None of these
8. Who among the following lives on third floor?

(a) C	(b) B
(c) E	(d) A
9. If 'Q + R' means 'Q is father of R', 'Q ÷ R' means 'R is brother of Q', 'Q × R' means 'Q is husband of R' 'Q - R' means 'Q is sister of R', then how is E related to C if it is given that $A \times C - B + D \div E$?

(a) Uncle	(b) Aunt
(c) Niece	(d) Nephew
10. In family of six members, C is the father in law of A. B has only one son. A has three children. Then how many females are there in the given family, if it is given that A and B are married couples?
 - (a) One
 - (b) Three
 - (c) Cannot be determined
 - (d) Four

Direction (Q.11-13): The following pie chart shows the percentage of the different vehicles in a small town. Study the information carefully and answer the questions that follows:



- If total number of buses is increased by 50% and total number of rikshaws is decreased by 25% then find the ratio of new number of buses to new number of rikshaws?
 - 23 : 6
 - 6 : 23
 - 21 : 7
 - 7 : 21
- What is the difference between the number of bikes and number of scooters together and number of cars, number of auto, and number of rikshaw together, if number of bikes is decreased by 36 and number of auto is decreased by 16?
 - 146
 - 140
 - 135
 - 152
- If number of buses is increased by 26 and number of cars is decreased by 26, then number of cars approximately is what percent of the number of buses?
 - 40%
 - 47%
 - 53%
 - 60%

Direction (Q. 14) : The following question has three statements. Study the question and the statements and decide which of the statement(s) is/are necessary to answer the question.

- Three partners A, B, and C started a business investing money in the ratio of 6 : 4 : 3 respectively for a period of 4 years. What is the amount received by B as the share in the profit?
 - Total amount invested by them is 39000.
 - Profit was distributed after a period of 3 years
 - The average amount of profit earned per year is Rs. 13000.

Code:

- I only
- I or II only
- III only
- I or III only

Direction (Q.15): Each of the question given below consists of a statement and / or a question and two statements numbered (A) and (B) given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statement(s) is / are sufficient to answer the given question.

- A train crosses another train running in the opposite direction in 5 sec. What is the speed of the second train?
 - Both of the trains are running at the same speed.
 - The second train is 100m long.
- In a certain coded language, **SUBLIME** is coded as **BEILMSU**, **NASTY** is coded as **ANSTY**, then **DIVINE** is coded as
 - DIEVIN
 - DEIINV
 - VNIIED
 - NIVIED

Code:

- A and B together
- Only A
- Only B
- A and B together not sufficient.

- In a certain coded language, " Science is evil" is written as- "347", " Science has assumptions" is written as "385", and " Assumptions is false" is written as- " 541" Then what will be the code for "evil"?
 - 3
 - 7
 - 4
 - Cannot be determined

Direction (Q.18): Read the given information carefully and answer the question.

There are six persons A, B, C, D, E and F, who have different weights. E is heavier than only F. B is not the heaviest. C is lighter than both B and A. The number of persons heavier than A is same as number of persons lighter than C.

- How many persons are heavier than C?
 - Three
 - Four
 - One
 - Two
- A clock is set right at 9 a.m. The clock gains 10 minutes in 24 hours .What will be the true time when the clock indicates 2 p.m. on the next day?
 - 48 min past 12
 - 46 min past 12
 - 44 min past 12
 - 40 min past 12
- Two numbers x and y are chosen at random from the set of first 30 natural numbers. The probability that $x^2 - y^2$ is divisible by 3 is
 - 1/3
 - 2/3
 - 1/2
 - 2/5

- (a) 43/89 (b) 57/87
 (c) 47/87 (d) 41/83

Directions(Q. 21-28): Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 3

Atmospheric jet streams were discovered towards the end of World War II by U.S. bomber pilots over Japan and by German reconnaissance aircraft over the Mediterranean. The World Meteorological Organization defines a jet stream as a strong, narrow air current that is concentrated along nearly horizontal axis in the upper troposphere or stratosphere (10 to 50 km altitude), characterized by wind motions that produce strong vertical lateral shearing action and featuring one of more velocity maximum. Normally a jet stream is thousands of kilometers long, hundreds of kilometers wide and several kilometers deep. The vertical wind shear is of the order of 5 to 10 m/sec per kilometer, and the lateral shear is of the order of 5 m/ sec per 100 km. An arbitrary lower limit of 30m/sec is assigned to the speed of the wind along the axis of a jet stream.

With abundant radio-sonic data now available over the Northern Hemisphere it is possible to map the jet streams in the upper troposphere (near 10 to 12 km) in their daily occurrence and variation and to forecast them reasonably well with numerical prediction techniques. Upper-air information from the Southern Hemisphere is still sparse. Constant-level balloons (the so-called GHOST balloons) and satellite information on temperature structure and characteristic cloud formations in the atmosphere are serving to close the data on the global jet stream distribution.

The strongest winds known in jet streams have been encountered over Japan, where speeds up to 500 km/hr (close to 300 knots) occur. A persistent band of strong winds occurs during the winter season over this region, flowing from the southwest and leading tropical air northern India into juxtaposition with polar and arctic air from Siberia. A similar region of confluence of air masses with vastly different temperatures exists over the central and eastern United States, leading to a maximum frequency of occurrence of jet streams during winter and spring.

The main impact on weather and climate comes from two distinct jet stream system: the Polar - Front Jet Stream, which is associated with the air mass contracts (the fronts) of middle latitudes and which gives rise to the formation of squalls, storms, and cyclones in this latitude belt; and the Subtropical Jet Stream, which lies over the subtropical high-pressure belt, and which is characterized by predominant subsidence motions and, hence, with fair weather. During summer, a

belt of strong easterly winds is found over Southeast Asia, India, the Arabian Sea, and tropical Africa, this tropical, easterly jet streams is tied in with the weather disturbances of the Indian and African summer monsoons and their heavy rainfalls.

Because of their strong winds, jet streams play an important role in the economy of air traffic. Head winds must be outlasted by extra fuel, which takes up useful cargo space. Clear air turbulence (CAT) is often associated with the strong vertical wind shears found in the jet stream region. It is a hazard to passenger and crew safety, and, because of the increased stresses on the air frame, it decreases the useful life of the aircraft.

21. Jet streams affect air-traffic by
- I. Delaying flights.
 - II. Increased fuel consumption.
 - III. Their propensity to cause accidents.
 - IV. Damaging the air frame.
- Code:
- (a) I, II, III & IV
 - (b) II & IV only
 - (c) II, III & IV only
 - (d) II & III only
22. According to present knowledge, jet streams are caused when
- (a) polar and Arctic air meet.
 - (b) air masses with considerably different temperatures meet.
 - (c) winds with different speeds meet.
 - (d) squalls, storms and cyclones get dispersed.
23. An atmospheric jet stream is
- (a) a rare phenomenon.
 - (b) three dimensional.
 - (c) concentrated in the northern hemisphere.
 - (d) more common in summer.
24. The atmospheric jet stream consists of
- (a) Cumulus clouds bearing saturated moisture.
 - (b) Debris caused by meteorites.
 - (c) Air currents.
 - (d) Effluents from speeding aircraft.

Passage 4

How quickly things change in the technology business! A decade ago, IBM was the awesome and undisputed king of the computer trade, universally feared and respected. A decade ago, two little companies called Intel and Microsoft were mere blips on the radar screen of the industry, upstart start-ups that had signed on to make the chips and software for IBM's new line of personal computers. Though their products soon became industry standards, the two companies remained protected children of the market leader.

What happened since is a startling reversal of fortune. IBM is being ravaged by the worst crisis in the company's 79 year history. It is undergoing its fifth restructuring in the past seven years as well as seemingly endless rounds of job cuts and firings that have eliminated 100,000 jobs since 1985. Last week IBM announced to its shell-shocked investors that it lost \$4.97 billion last year - the biggest loss in American corporate history. And just when IBM is losing ground in one market after another, Intel and Microsoft have emerged as the computer industry's most fearsome pair of competitors. The numbers on Wall Street tell a stunning story. Ten years ago, the market value of the stock of Intel and Microsoft combined amounted to about a tenth of IBM's. Last week, with IBM's stock at an 11-year low Microsoft's value surpassed its old mentor's for the first time ever (26.76 billion to 26.48 billion) and Intel (\$24.3 billion) is not far behind. While IBM is posting losses, Intel's profits jumped 30% and Microsoft's rose 44%.

Both Intel, the world's largest supplier of computer chips, and Microsoft, the world's largest supplier of computer software, have assumed the role long played by Big Blue as the industry's pacesetter. What is taking place is a generational shift unprecedented in the information age - one recalls a transition in the US auto industry 70 years ago, when Alfred Sloan's upstart General Motors surpassed Ford Motor as America's No. 1 car maker. The transition also reflects the decline of computer manufacturers such as IBM. Wang and Unisys and the rise of companies like Microsoft, Intel and AT&T that create the chips and software to make the computers work. "Just like Dr. Frankenstein, IBM created these two monster competitors," says Richard Shaffer publisher of the Computer Letter "Now even IBM is in danger of being trampled by the creations it unleashed."

Although Intel and Microsoft still have close relationships with Big Blue, there is little love lost between IBM and its potent progeny. IBM had an ugly falling-out with former partner Microsoft over the future of personal computer software. Microsoft developed the now famous disk operating system for IBM-PC - called DOS - and later created the operating software for the next generation of IBM personal computers, the Personal System/2. When PS/2 and its operating system, OS/2, failed to catch on, a feud erupted over how the two companies would upgrade the system. Although they publicly patched things up, the partnership was tattered. IBM developed its own version of OS/2, which has so far failed to capture the industry's imagination. Microsoft's competing version, dubbed New Technology, or NT, will debut in a few months and will incorporate Microsoft's highly successful

Windows program, which lets users juggle several programs at once. Windows NT, however, will offer more new features, such as the ability to link many computers together in a network and to safeguard them against unauthorized use.

IBM and Intel have also been parting company. After relying almost exclusively on the Santa Clara, California company for the silicon chips that serve as computer brains, IBM has moved to reduce its dependence on Intel by turning to competing vendors. In Europe, IBM last year began selling a low-cost line of PC's called Ambra, which runs on chips made by Intel rival Advanced Micro Devices. IBM also demonstrated a sample PC using a chip made by another Intel enemy, Cyrix. And that October IBM said it would begin selling the company's own chips to outsiders in direct competition with Intel.

IBM clearly feels threatened. And the wounded giant still poses the biggest threat to any further dominance by Intel and Microsoft. Last year, it teamed up with both companies most bitter rivals - Apple Computers and Motorola - to develop advanced software and microprocessors for a new generation of desktop computers. In selecting Apple and Motorola, IBM bypassed its longtime partners. Just as Microsoft's standard operating system runs only on computers built around Intel's computer chips, Apple's software runs only on Motorola's chips. Although IBM has pledged that the new system will eventually run on a variety of machines, it will initially run only computer programs written for Apple's Macintosh or IBM's OS/2. Its competitive juice now flowing, IBM last week announced that it and Apple Computer will deliver the operating system in 1994 - a year ahead of schedule.

25. What was the original reason for the feud between IBM and Microsoft?
 - (a) The two companies developed competing softwares.
 - (b) Microsoft and Intel teamed up against IBM.
 - (c) IBM began to purchase microchips from Intel instead of Microsoft.
 - (d) IBM made loses while Microsoft made profits.
26. Which of the following statements is true?
 - (a) IBM plans to introduce a new system that will run on a variety of machines.
 - (b) IBM's new generation desk top computers will run only on Motorola's chips.
 - (c) IBM is working out a joint strategy with Apple to force Motorola to supply chips at a lower price.
 - (d) IBM is going to sell its own chips to Apple and Motorola.

27. One possible conclusion from the passage is that
- Share prices are not a good indicator of a company's performance.
 - Firing workers restores a company's health.
 - All companies ultimately regret being a Dr. Frankenstein to some other company.
 - Consumers gain as a result of competition among producers.
28. Which of the following statements is not implied by the passage?
- The market of microchips and software's are becoming leaders in the computer industry.
 - Wang and Unisys are primarily manufacturers of computers.
 - IBM laying off workers in the biggest job cut in American corporate history.
 - Intel is based in California.

Direction (Q. 29 - 32): The table below shows the estimated cost (in Rs. Lakh) of a project of laying a railway line between two places.

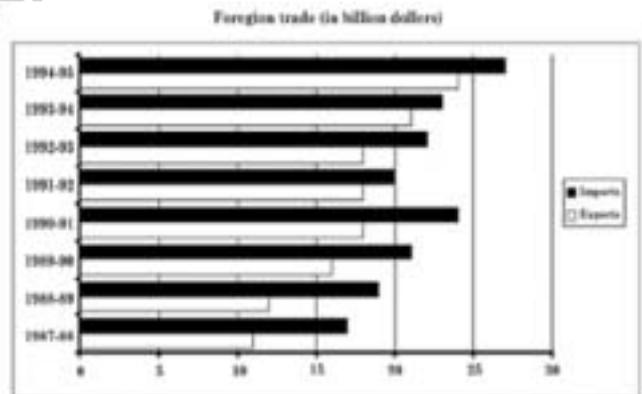
	1988	1989	1990	1991
Surveying	41.5	7.5	2.2	0.5
Cement	-	95.0	80.0	75.0
Steel	-	70.0	45.0	60.0
Bricks	-	15.0	12.0	16.0
Other building material	-	25.0	18.0	21.0
Labour	2.1	25.0	20.0	18.0
Administration	7.5	15.0	15.0	14.0
Contingencies	1.0	15.0	4.2	5.0
Total	52.1	267.5	196.4	209.5

29. After preparing the estimate, the provision for contingencies is felt inadequate and is therefore doubled. By what percent does the total estimate increase?
- 3.47
 - 2.45
 - 1.50
 - 3.62
30. It is found at the end of 1990, that the entire amount estimated for the project has been spent. If for 1991, the actual amount spent was

equal to that which was estimated, by what percent (approximately) has the actual expenditure exceeded the estimated expenditure?

- 39
 - 29
 - 19
 - 9
31. If the cost of materials rises by 5% each year from 1990 onwards, by how much will the estimated cost rise?
- Rs. 11.4 lakh
 - Rs. 16.4 lakh
 - Rs.21.4 lakh
 - Rs.26.4 lakh
32. If the length of line to be laid each year is in proportion to the estimated cost for material and labour, what fraction of the total length is proposed to be completed by the third year?
- 0.9
 - 0.7
 - 0.6
 - 0.3

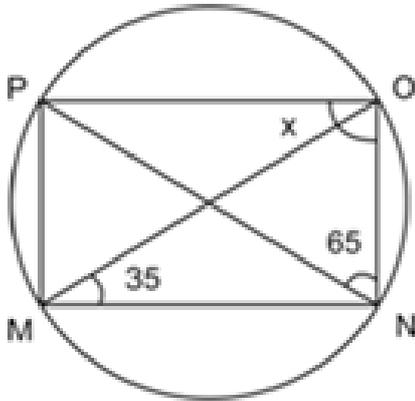
Direction (Q. 33 - 34): Answer the question based on the following graph.



33. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the graph?
- In all the years shown in the graph, the trade deficit is less than the export earning.
 - Export earnings increased in every year between 1989-90 and 1991-92.
 - In all the years shown in the graph, the earning by exports is less than the expenditure on imports in the preceding year.
- Code:
- I only
 - II only
 - III only
 - I and III only
34. In the last three years, the total export earnings have accounted for how many per cent of the value of the imports?

- (a) 80% (b) 83%
 (c) 95% (d) 88%

35. MNOP is a cyclic quadrilateral. Find the measure of x .



- (a) 75° (b) 80°
 (c) 65° (d) 90°

36. The perpendicular distance from the centre of a circle to a chord is 8 cm. If the length of the chord is 30 cm. Then find the area of the circle.

- (a) 809.28 cm² (b) 908.28 cm²
 (c) 796.25 cm² (d) 996.25 cm²

37. A melon is cut into two pieces in the ratio of 5 : 6 by weight. The bigger of the two is further cut in the ratio of 2 : 1 by weight. The biggest piece exceeds the smallest piece by how much percent?

- (a) 66.66 (b) 150
 (c) 50 (d) 60

38. A, B and C invest in a business in the ratio of 22 : 30 : 23. After 4 months, A increases his share by 50% and after 6 months B decreases his share by 50%. If the total profit at the end of one year be Rs 44900, then B's share in the profit is-

- (a) 300 (b) 500
 (c) 12000 (d) 13800

39. One type of liquid contain 20% of milk, the other contains 25% of milk. A can is filled with 5 parts of the first liquid and 3 parts of the second liquid. Find the percentage of milk in the new mixture.

- (a) 7 8/21% (b) 21 7/8%
 (c) 7 13/15% (d) 50%

Direction (Q. 40 - 41): Read the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight persons viz. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing towards the center and at an equal distance from each other. Two persons sits between A and H. Only one person sits between H and C. G sits fourth to the right of C. F sits to the immediate left of E. F is not facing H. D sits second to the right of B. D and C are not immediate neighbours

40. Who among the following sits second to the right of D?

- (a) G (b) F
 (c) E (d) B

41. Who sits third to the left of B?

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

Direction (Q. 42 - 43): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven persons viz. P, Q, R, S, T, U and V were born on seven different days of the same week, starting from Monday to Sunday but not necessarily in the same order. Two persons were born between T and S. One person was born between S and U. T and U were not born on consecutive days. T is older than V and P. Q is younger than S. Two persons were born between V and Q. Neither R nor P is the youngest.

42. Which of the following pairs of persons were born on consecutive days?

- (a) T and P (b) S and R
 (c) R and P (d) Q and U

43. How many persons are younger than R?

- (a) Six (b) Five
 (c) Two (d) Three

44. Five students viz. A, B, C, D and E participated in a quiz and each of them scored different marks. D scored more than E but less than C. Only one person is there whose marks lie between A and B. Neither A nor B is the lowest scorer. D is not the second lowest scorer. Who among the following is the second highest scorer?

- (a) Either B or A (b) D
 (c) C (d) E

Direction (Q. 45-52): Read the passages and answer the questions that follows it.

Passage 5

The theory of games is suggested to some extent by parlour games such as chess and bridge. Friedman illustrates two distinct features of these games. First, in a parlour game played for money, if one wins the other (others) loses (lose). Second, these games are games involving a strategy. In a game of chess, while choosing what action is to be taken, a player tries to guess how his/her opponent will react to the various actions he or

she might take. In contrast, the card-pastime, 'patience' or 'solitaire' is played only against chance.

45. Which one of the following can best be described as a 'game'?
- (a) The team of Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary climbing Mt. Everest for the first time in human history.
 - (b) A national level essay writing competition.
 - (c) A decisive war between the armed forces of India and Pakistan over Kashmir.
 - (d) Oil Exporters' Union deciding on world oil prices, completely disregarding the countries which have at most minimal oil production.

Passage 6

The Shveta-chattrra or the 'White Umbrella' was a symbol of sovereign political authority placed over the monarch's head at the time of the coronation. The ruler so inaugurated was regarded not as a temporal autocrat but as the instrument of protective and sheltering firmament of supreme law. The white umbrella symbol is of great antiquity and its varied use illustrates the ultimate common basis of non-theocratic nature of states in the Indian tradition. As such, the umbrella is found, although not necessarily a white one, over the head of Lord Ram, the Mohammedan sultans and Chatrapati Shivaji.

46. Which one of the following best summarises the above passage?
- (a) The placing of an umbrella over the ruler's head was a common practice in the Indian subcontinent.
 - (b) The white umbrella represented the instrument of firmament of the supreme law and the nontheocratic nature of Indian states.
 - (c) The umbrella, not necessarily a white one, was a symbol of sovereign political authority.
 - (d) The varied use of the umbrella symbolised the common basis of the non- theocratic nature of states in the Indian tradition.

Passage 7

Although in the limited sense of freedom regarding appointments and internal working, the independence of the Central Bank is unequivocally ensured, the same cannot be said of its right to pursue monetary policy without coordination with the Central Government. The role of the Central Bank has turned out to be subordinate and advisory in nature.

47. Which one of the following best supports the conclusion drawn in the passage?

- (a) A decision of the chairman of the Central Bank to increase the bank rate by two percentage points sent shock-waves in industry, academic and government circles alike.
- (b) Government has repeatedly resorted to monetisation of the debt despite the reservations of the Central Bank.
- (c) The Central Bank does not need the Central Government's nod for replacing soiled currency notes.
- (d) The inability to remove coin shortage was a major shortcoming of this government.

Passage 8

The problem of traffic congestion in Athens has been testing the ingenuity of politicians and town planners for years. But the measures adopted till date have not succeeded in decreasing the number of cars on the road in the city centre. In 1980, an odds and evens number-plate legislation was introduced, under which odd and even plates were banned in the city centre on alternate days, thereby expecting to halve the number of cars in the city centre. Then in 1993, it was decreed that all cars in use in the city centre must be fitted with catalytic converters; a regulation had just then been introduced, substantially reducing import taxes on cars with catalytic converters, the only condition being that the buyer of such a 'clean' car offered for destruction a car at least 15-year-old.

48. Which one of the following options, if true, would best support the claim that the measures adopted to date have not succeeded?
- (a) In the 1980s, many families purchased second cars with the requisite odd or even number plate.
 - (b) In the mid-1990s, many families found it feasible to become first-time car owners by buying a car more than 15- year-old and turning it in for a new car with catalytic converters.
 - (c) Post-1993, many families seized the opportunity to sell their more than 15-year-old cars and buy 'clean' cars from the open market, even if it meant forgoing the import tax subsidy.
 - (d) All of the above

Passage 9

Argentina's beef cattle herd has dropped to under 50 million from 57 million ten years ago in 2010. The animals are worth less too: prices fell by over a third last year, before recovering slightly. Most local meat packers and processors are in financial trouble, and recent years have seen a string of plant closures. The Beef Producers Association has

now come up with a massive advertisement campaign calling upon Argentines to eat more beef - their 'juicy, healthy, rotund, plate-filling' steaks.

49. Which one of the following, if true, would contribute most to a failure of the campaign?
- There has been a change in consumer preference towards eating leaner meats like chicken and fish.
 - Prices of imported beef have been increasing, thus making locally grown beef more competitive in terms of pricing.
 - The inability to cross-breed native cattle with improved varieties has not increased production to adequate levels.
 - Animal rights pressure groups have come up rapidly, demanding better and humane treatment of farmyard animals like beef cattle.

Passage 10

From a vantage point in space, an observer could see that the Earth is engaged in a variety of motions. First, there is its rotation on its own axis, causing the alternation of day and night. This rotation, however, is not altogether steady. Primarily because of the moon's gravitational action, the Earth's axis wobbles like that of an ill-spun top. In this motion, called 'precession', the North and South Poles each traces out the base of a cone in space, completing a circle every 25,800 years. In addition, as the Sun and the Moon change their positions with respect to the Earth, their changing gravitational effects result in a slight 'nodding' of the earth's axis, called 'mutation', which is superimposed on precession. The Earth completes one of these 'nods' every 18.6 years.

The earth also, of course, revolves round the Sun, in a 6-million mile journey that takes 365.25 days. The shape of this orbit is an ellipse, but it is not the center of the Earth that follows the elliptical path. Earth and Moon behave like an asymmetrical dumb-bell, and it is the center of mass of this dumb-bell that traces the ellipse around the sun. The center of the Earth-Moon mass lies about 3000 miles away from the center of the Earth, and the Earth thus moves in an S-curve that crosses and re-crosses its orbital path. Then too, the Earth accompanies the sun in the sun's movements: first, through its local star cloud, and second, in a great sweep around the hub of its galaxy, the Milky Way that takes 200 million years to complete.

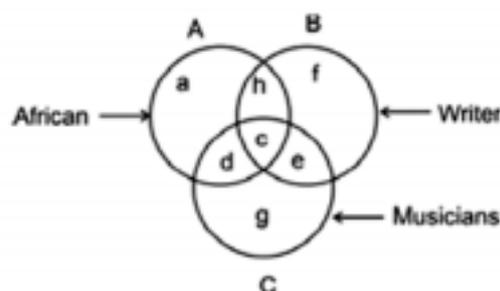
50. Which of the following techniques does the author use in order to make the descriptions of motion clear?
- Comparison with familiar objects.
 - Reference of geometric forms.

III. Allusions to the works of other authors.

Code:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (a) I only | (b) II only |
| (c) I and II only | (d) II and III only |

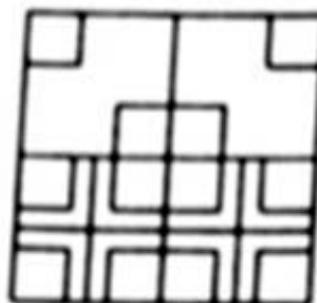
51. The passage indicates that a single cycle of which of the following motions is completed in the shortest period of time?
- Mutation.
 - Precession.
 - The Earth's rotation on its axis.
 - The movement of the dumb-bell formed by the center of mass of Earth-Moon.
52. Which of the following best describes the main subject of the passage?
- The various types of the Earth's motions
 - Past changes in the Earth's position
 - The moon gravitational effect on the earth
 - Oddities of the Earth's rotation of its axis.
53. In the figure below there are three intersecting circles each represents a certain section of people different region are marked e.g. Read the statement in each of the following questions and choose the letter of the region which correctly represent the statements.



Africans who are musicians but not Writers is represented by ?

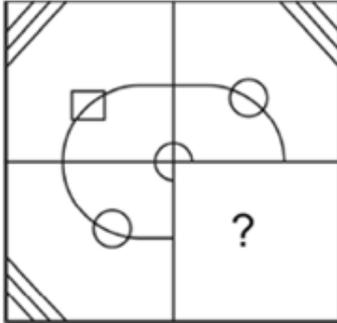
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a) d | (b) c |
| (c) b | (d) a |

54. How many squares are there in this figure?

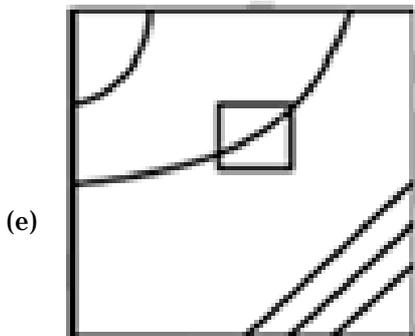


- (a) 24 (b) 23
 (c) 27 (d) 26

55. Which answer will complete the pattern in the question figure?



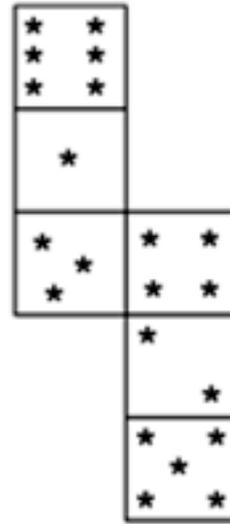
- (a) 
 (b) 
 (c) 



56. If $(2.222)x = (222.2)y = 10000$, then find the value of $1/y - 1/x$

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) 1

57. How many stars lies opposite to the face having three stars, when the given figure is folded to form a cube?



- (a) 4 (b) 5
 (c) 2 (d) 6

Direction (Q. 58): Each question below is followed by two statements I and II. You are to determine whether the data given in the statement is sufficient for answering the question.

58. What is Ramesh's age?
 I. Ramesh is half as old as Karan
 II. Ramesh's age is three-fifth of her mother's age who is 45 years old
 (a) If the Statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question but the Statement II alone is not sufficient
 (b) If the Statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question but the statement alone is not sufficient
 (c) If both statements I and II together are needed to answer the question
 (d) If either the Statement I alone or Statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question

59. The average rainfall for a week excluding Sunday was 0.4 cm. But there was a heavy rain on Sunday and the average rainfall for the week raised to 1.6 cm. Then the rainfall on Sunday is:

- (a) 8.6 cm (b) 7.2 cm
 (c) 8.2 cm (d) 8.8 cm

60. If 60 % of $(A + B) = 80\%$ of $(A - B)$ then, find the value of $(3A-2B) / (A+B)$
 (a) $19/8$ (b) $8/19$
 (c) $17/19$ (d) $17/8$
61. A man sells a bicycle at marked price which is 20% higher than the cost price. If he gives some discount and sells at Rs. 120 less than the marked price, he would still gain 10%. What is the percentage of discount offered ?
 (a) 8.3 % (b) 9.5%
 (c) 10.25% (d) 6.5%
62. The simple interest accrued in 9 years on a principal of Rs 24250 is 162% of the principal. What is the rate of interest p.a?
 (a) 18 (b) 22
 (c) 15 (d) 12
63. The compound interest on Rs 7000 at 20% per annum for $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years, when the interest being compounded annually is:
 (a) 4088 (b) 4160
 (c) 4002 (d) 4208
64. A boy is late by 8 minutes if he walks to school at a speed of 6km/hr. If he walks at the rate of 10km/hr, he arrives 8 minutes early. The distance to his school is:
 (a) 3 km (b) 4 km
 (c) 5 km (d) 2.5 km
65. Ravi can complete a work in 60 days and Sunny can complete the same work in 5 days more than the number of days in which they both can complete work together. They both start the work and after 5 days, Ravi leaves and Sunny starts working with $\frac{4}{3}$ times efficiency as before. In how much time the work will be completed?
 (a) 12 (b) 8
 (c) 10 (d) 15
66. The digit at unit place of the number $(1640)^2 + (1641)^2 + (1662)^3 + (1693)^2$ is:
 (a) 0 (b) 1
 (c) 8 (d) 7

Direction (Q. 67) : Read the following information carefully and answer the given question.

Point B is 7 meters to the east of point A. Point D is 8 meters to the north of point B. Point C is 14 meters to the south of point D. Point E is 4 meters to the east of point D. Point F is 11 meters to the south of point E.

67. What is the shortest distance between point F and B?
 (a) 4 meters (b) 6 meters
 (c) 5 meters (d) 7 meters

68. Examine the statement given below:
 Statements:

All pens are pin.

Some pins are not nut. All nuts are cap.

Conclusions:

- I. Some nuts are not pin.
 II. Some pins are not cap.

Which of the above conclusion is correct?

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

69. Examine the statement given below:
 Statement:

No cat is rat. All dogs are rat. No bat is rat.

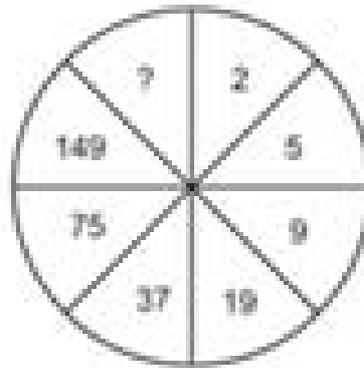
Conclusions:

- I. Some cats are bat.
 II. Some cats are not bat.

Which of the above conclusion is correct?

- (a) Either I or II
 (b) Only II
 (c) Both I and II
 (d) Only I

70. In the following question, select the number which can be placed in the question mark (?) from the given alternative



- (a) 258 (b) 299
 (c) 198 (d) 302

71. Which number will replace the question mark (?) in the following series?

110, 55, 58, 29, 32, 16, ?

- (a) 8 (b) 20
 (c) 19 (d) 10

72. Consider the sequence given below : $7/12/91, 2/1/92, 28/1/92, 23/2/92, \dots$

What is the next term of the series?

- (a) 22/3/92 (b) 29/3/92
(c) 20/3/92 (d) 19/3/92

Direction (Q.73-76): The passage in this part is followed by question based on its contents. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for each question.

Passage 11

In 1787, Jeremy Bentham published a lengthy pamphlet entitled, "Defense of Usury: showing the Impolicy of the Present Legal Restraints on the Terms of pecuniary bargains he was concerned with loans between individuals or business enterprises. The legal restraints were limits on interest rates paid or received. Usury was and is the popular term for charging interest rates in excess of legal limits.

Bentham makes an overwhelmingly persuasive case for the proposition he sets forth at the beginning of the pamphlet, "viz. that no man of ripe years and sound mind, acting freely, and with his eyes open, ought to be hindered, with a view of his advantage from making such bargain, in the way of obtaining money, as he thinks fit; and nor (what is necessary consequence) nobody is hindered from supplying him upon any terms he thinks proper to accede to".

During the nearly two centuries since Bentham's pamphlet was published his arguments have been widely accepted by economists and as widely neglected by politicians. I know of no economist of any standing from that time to this who has favored a legal limit on the rate of interest that borrowers could pay or lenders receive though there must have been some. I know of no country that does not limit by law the rates of interest and I doubt that there are any. As Bentham wrote, "in great political questions wide indeed is the distance between conviction and practice."

Bentham's explanation of the "grounds of the prejudices against usury" is as valid today as when he wrote: "The business of a money lender has no where, nor any time, been a popular one. Those who have the resolution to sacrifice the present to the future, are natural objects of envy to those who have sacrificed the future to the present. The children who don't have their cake to eat are the natural enemies of the children who have theirs. While the money is hoped for, and for a short time after it has been received, he who lends it is a friend and benefactor: by the time the money is spent, and the evil hour of reckoning has come, the benefactor is found to have changed his nature, and to have put on the image of the tyrant and the

oppressor. It is an oppression for a man to reclaim his money: it is none to keep it from him."

Bentham's explanation of the "mischief of the anti-usurious laws" is also as valid today as when he wrote that these laws preclude "many people altogether, from getting the money they stand in need of, to answer their respective exigencies." For still others, they render "he terms so much the worse - While, out of loving kindness, or whatsoever other motive, the law precludes the man from borrowing, upon terms which it deems too disadvantageous, it does not preclude him from selling, upon any terms, howsoever disadvantageous." His conclusion : "The sole tendency of the law is to heap distress upon distress."

Developments since Bentham's days have increased the mischief done by usury legislation. Economic progress has provided the ordinary man with the means to save. The spread of banks, savings-and- loan associations, and the like has given the ordinary man the facilities for saving. For the first time in history, the working class may well be net lenders rather than net borrowers. They are also the ones who have fewest alternatives, who find it hardest to avoid legal regulations, and who are therefore hardest hit by them.

Under the spur of (Congressman) Wright Patman and his ilk, the Federal Reserve (1970) now limits the interest rate that commercial banks may pay to a maximum of 4 percent for small savers but to 7 percent for deposits of \$100,000 or more. And the deposits of small savers have been relatively stable or growing, while those of large depositors have been declining sharply because they have still better alternatives.

That is the way the self-labeled defenders of the "people" look after their interests - by keeping them from receiving the interests they are entitled to. Along with Bentham, "I would wish to learn why the legislator should be more anxious to limit the rate of interest one way, than the other? Why he should make it his business to prevent their getting more than a certain price for the use of it than to prevent their getting less? - Let any one that can, find an answer to these questions: it is more than I can do."

73. To reclaim his own money, man becomes an oppressor because

- (a) he will reclaim it with high interest.
- (b) the borrower cannot repay.
- (c) borrowers do not like to part with money.
- (d) the critical need being over, the money lent is of less value to the borrower.

74. Bentham was primarily concerned with

- (a) all loans in the economy.
- (b) loans by money lenders.
- (c) loans by individuals and businesses.
- (d) loans by banks and financial institutions.

75. Mischief of usury legislation has increased as

- (a) loans have increased.
- (b) more people have become lenders.
- (c) small lenders are hardest hit by the legislation.
- (d) more people, among the working class, are net lenders.

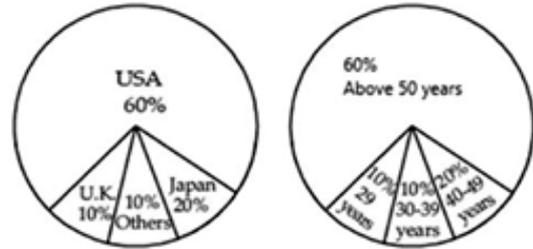
76. The author is making a case for

- (a) varying interest rates on loans.
- (b) withdrawing the legislation on usury.
- (c) reducing the interest rate difference on large deposits as against small.
- (d) ensuring that owners get interest rates, which are determined by free market operations.

77. The distribution of 1,50,000 tourists who visited India during a particular year is shown in the given charts. The distribution of tourists for each country based on age is given

in the 2nd pie chart.

The no. of tourists from U.K on or below the age of 39 who visited India in the year concerned is



- (a) 3000
- (b) 4000
- (c) 5000
- (d) 4500

78. Consider the following sum

$$_9 + 6_ + 2_ + _8 + 2_ = 2_8$$

In the above sum " _ " stands for

- (a) 9
- (b) 6
- (c) 7
- (d) 11

79. The following questions are based upon the alphabetical series given below

T J E N U Q A K I O G R M S P B H F D L V C

What will come in place of question mark (?) in the following series based on the above alphabetical series?

T N E Q U K ?

- (a) OA
- (b) IR
- (c) AO
- (d) None of these

80. The day on 15th April of a year will be the same day on the 15th of which month of the same year?

- (a) 15th June
- (b) 15th August
- (c) 15th July
- (d) 15th October