

1. Directions : In the following questions, the symbols %, @, #, \$ and * are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'P*Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P\$Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P#Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P@Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P!Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q'.

In each of the following questions, mark answer according to above symbols and their meaning.

What will come in place of blank in following below such that both $A * K$ and $D \# F$ are definitely true?

$A * C @ F _ K @ G ! B @ D$

i) !

ii) *

iii) \$

iv) @

a) Only (i)

b) Only (ii) and (iv)

c) **Only (i) and (iv)**

d) Only (i), (iii) and (iv)

2. Directions : In the following questions, the symbols %, @, #, \$ and * are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'P*Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P\$Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P#Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P@Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P!Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q'.

In each of the following questions, mark answer according to above symbols and their meaning.

Which of the following make $A @ C$ and $G * K$ definitely true?

a) $A * D ! C * K \$ F \# G$

b) $A ! D @ C \$ K \# F \# G$

c) $A @ D @ C ! K * F \# G$

d) **$A @ D ! C * K \$ F \# G$**

3. Reena is sitting 6th to left of Shivani. Rani is 4th to left of Kavita. Richa is 5th to right of Shivani. There are 2 people between Rani and Richa. Let 'n' be the number of people between Reena and Kavita, then which of the following satisfies the value of 'n'?

a) $5 \leq n \leq 10$

b) **$11 \leq n \leq 17$**

c) $18 \leq n \leq 23$

d) $24 \leq n \leq 29$

4. There are 50 students in a class. Ravina is at 12th position from top. Rich is 2 places below Ravina and Vinita is 5 places below Richa. Find the position of Vinita from below in the class.

- a) 31
- b) 33
- c) **32**
- d) 30

5. Directions :Consider the following series to answer the following questions:

T V @ 2 ! 6 A 5 E \$ 8 * K U 5 1 & L # D ^ 4 & M

If the first 7 elements interchanges with the last seven respectively, find the multiplication of the first three numbers is new series.

- a) 180
- b) 100
- c) 120
- d) **160**

6. Directions :Consider the following series to answer the following questions:

T V @ 2 ! 6 A 5 E \$ 8 * K U 5 1 & L # D ^ 4 & M

If the first three elements are interchanged with last three elements respectively, the next three elements are interchanged with the next last three respectively, and so on, which element is second to left of fourth from right of sixth element from left end?

- a) 1
- b) **&**
- c) L
- d) K

7. Directions : In each of the following questions, a question is followed by two statements numbered I and II. Read both the statements and answer accordingly.

How is E related to A?

Statement I: M is the daughter-in-law of B. N is brother of Q. M is mother of O. P is niece of N. B has 2 sons. Q is daughter of E who is sister of J. A is father of P.

Statement II: A is father of F. C is father of G. H is the sister of G. L is daughter of K. E is mother of H. G is brother of A. F is brother of L. J is the sister of E.

- a) If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) **If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question**
- c) If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- d) If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

8. Directions : In each of the following questions, a question is followed by two statements numbered I and II. Read both the statements and answer accordingly.

In which direction is point A with respect to point G?

Statement I: Point E is 5 km west of point F. Point B is 5 km north of point C. Point E is 2 km south of point D. Point A is 7 km west of point B. Point F is 6 km north of point G. Point C is 3 km east of point D.

Statement II: Point R is 3 km north of point S. Point G is 4 km south of point W. Point Q is 6 km north of point V. Point P is 8 km west of point S. Point V is 7 km east of point W. Point P is 7 km south of point A.

- a) **If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question**
- b) If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- d) If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
9. Directions : Below are 4 statements in each option. Select the option in which the fourth statement does not follow from the first three statements.
- a) Some pens are pencils. All pencils are scales. No scale is eraser. No pencil is eraser.
- b) **Some pens are pencils. No pencil is scale. All erasers are scales. No eraser is pen.**
- c) All pens are pencils. All pencils are scales. Some scales are erasers. Some erasers are scales.
- d) All pens are pencils. Some pencils are scales. Some pens are erasers. Some pencils are erasers.
10. Directions : Below are 4 statements in each option. Select the option in which the fourth statement does not follow from the first three statements.
- a) Some credit are insurance. All insurance are software. Some software are loans. All loans are credits is a possibility
- b) All credit are insurance. No insurance is software. Some software are loans. Some loans are not credit
- c) **Some credit are insurance. Some insurance are software. No software is loans. No insurance is loan.**
- d) All credit are insurance. Some insurance are software. No insurance is loan. All loans are softwares is a possibility.

11. Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A number arrangement machine when given an input of words/numbers, rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and steps of rearrangement.

Input: black 23 44 flour 67 self-licker 72 child 55

Step 1: selfish black 23 44 flour 67 licker child 55 74

Step 2: selfish blackish 23 44 flour licker child 55 74 65

Step 3: selfish blackish lickerish 23 44 flour child 74 65 53

Step 4: selfish blackish lickerish childish 23 flour 74 65 53 46

Step 5: selfish blackish lickerish childish flourish 74 65 53 46 21

This is the final arrangement and step 5 is the last step for this input.

Input: mod soft 15 thin 78 34 new 28 59 quirk

Which of the following pair represents the first and last element in step 4?

- a) Softish, 13
- b) Thinish, 30**
- c) 80, 26
- d) Thinish, 28

12. Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A number arrangement machine when given an input of words/numbers, rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and steps of rearrangement.

Input: black 23 44 flour 67 self-licker 72 child 55

Step 1: selfish black 23 44 flour 67 licker child 55 74

Step 2: selfish blackish 23 44 flour licker child 55 74 65

Step 3: selfish blackish lickerish 23 44 flour child 74 65 53

Step 4: selfish blackish lickerish childish 23 flour 74 65 53 46

Step 5: selfish blackish lickerish childish flourish 74 65 53 46 21

This is the final arrangement and step 5 is the last step for this input.

Input: mod soft 15 thin 78 34 new 28 59 quirk

If in the Step 5, 'modish' interchanges its position with '80' and 'newish' also interchanges its position with '30', then how many elements are there in between '80' and 'quirkish'?

- a) 5
- b) 4
- c) 2**
- d) 3

13. Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A number arrangement machine when given an input of words/numbers, rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and steps of rearrangement.

Input: black 23 44 flour 67 self-licker 72 child 55

Step 1: selfish black 23 44 flour 67 licker child 55 74

Step 2: selfish blackish 23 44 flour licker child 55 74 65

Step 3: selfish blackish lickerish 23 44 flour child 74 65 53

Step 4: selfish blackish lickerish childish 23 flour 74 65 53 46

Step 5: selfish blackish lickerish childish flourish 74 65 53 46 21

This is the final arrangement and step 5 is the last step for this input.

Input: mod soft 15 thin 78 34 new 28 59 quirk

What is the different in numbers which is fifth from right end in step 3 and which is fourth from left end in step 1?

- a) 13
- b) 14
- c) 12
- d) 15

14. Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A number arrangement machine when given an input of words/numbers, rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and steps of rearrangement.

Input: black 23 44 flour 67 self-licker 72 child 55

Step 1: selfish black 23 44 flour 67 licker child 55 74

Step 2: selfish blackish 23 44 flour licker child 55 74 65

Step 3: selfish blackish lickerish 23 44 flour child 74 65 53

Step 4: selfish blackish lickerish childish 23 flour 74 65 53 46

Step 5: selfish blackish lickerish childish flourish 74 65 53 46 21

This is the final arrangement and step 5 is the last step for this input.

Input: mod soft 15 thin 78 34 new 28 59 quirk

Which element is third to right of sixth element from the right end in step 4?

- a) 57
- b) 15
- c) 36
- d) New

15. Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

A number arrangement machine when given an input of words/numbers, rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and steps of rearrangement.

Input: black 23 44 flour 67 self-licker 72 child 55

Step 1: selfish black 23 44 flour 67 licker child 55 74

Step 2: selfish blackish 23 44 flour licker child 55 74 65

Step 3: selfish blackish lickerish 23 44 flour child 74 65 53

Step 4: selfish blackish lickerish childish 23 flour 74 65 53 46

Step 5: selfish blackish lickerish childish flourish 74 65 53 46 21

This is the final arrangement and step 5 is the last step for this input.

Input: mod soft 15 thin 78 34 new 28 59 quirk

How many elements are between 'modish' and '28' in step 3?

- a) None
- b) One
- c) Two
- d) Three

16. What is the distance between points A and B?

Statement I: A person starts from point A in east direction. He walks for 6 m and takes a right turn. Next he walks for 4 m and takes a left turn. Next he walks 2 m and takes a right turn. Now he walks 4 m and stops at point B.

Statement II: Point A is 5 m to the west of point C. Point H is 2 m to the west of point G. Point E is 3 m to the north of point G which is 4 m to the west of point F. Point C is 4 m to the north of point H. A person starts from point F and after walking for 5 m he takes a right turn and reaches point B which is south of point A.

- a) If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.**
- d) If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

17. In a certain code language, how is 'increase' can be written?

Statement I: 'turning point in life' is written as 'su pi ka de'. 'point of connection' is written as 'du pha de'. 'increase in population' is written as 'sikasha'.

Statement II: 'connection between poles' is written as 'tupha di'. 'population of town' is written as 'la du si'.

- a) If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- d) If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.**

18. Among 7 friends A, B, C, D, E, F and G, who is the shortest?

Statement I: D is taller than C. B is taller than N but shorter than D. A is taller than only 2 friends.

Statement II: E is taller than D, but not the tallest. G is taller than F.

- a) If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- d) If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.**

19. How is H related to C?

Statement I: B has 2 sons out of which one is married. G is daughter of E. H is married to L. D is brother of C who is mother of K. I is brother of F.

Statement II: A is father of E who is brother of D. J is married to C. L is daughter-in-law of F and sister-in-law of G.

- a) If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- d) If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.**

20. How many people are facing away from centre from 6 people sitting around circle?

Statement I: A is sitting second to left of B. C is sitting second to right of F. E who is facing outside is immediate right of CB is sitting immediate left of C.

Statement II: D is sitting second to left of F. E is sitting second to the right of A. B is not an immediate neighbour of D.

- a) If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- d) If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.**

21. What can be the code of LIBRARY?

Statement I: If ADVISOR is coded as TQUGXFC

Statement II: If DETAILS is coded as RKHBSDC

- a) If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.**
- d) If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

22. Directions: In the question below, statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements: All cats are lions. No lion is frog. Some frogs are rabbits

Conclusions:

I. Some lions are cats

II. Some rabbits are not lions

- a) Only I follows
- b) Only II follows
- c) Either I or II follows
- d) Both I and II follow**

23. Directions: In the question below, statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements: All cows are dogs. No dog is bear. No dog is lion.

Conclusions:

I. Some lions are not cows

II. Some cows are not bears

- a) Only I follows
- b) Only II follows

- c) Either I or II follows
- d) Both I and II follow**

24. Directions: In the question below, statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements: All cows are frogs. All cows are bears. Some cows are tigers.

Conclusions:

- I. Some frogs are not tigers.
- II. Some bears are not tigers.

- a) Only I follows
- b) Only II follows
- c) Either I or II follows
- d) Neither I nor II follow**

25. Directions: In the question below, statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements: Some lions are cats. No lion is dog. All cats are frogs.

Conclusions:

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

- a) Only I follows
- b) Only II follows**
- c) Either I or II follows
- d) Neither I nor II follow

26. Siksha invested half of his money on 10% p.a. S.I. for 3 years and another half at 15% p.a. C.I for 3 years. If Siksha obtained Rs. 1440 more in C.I. than S.I. then find money invested by her in SI.

- a) Rs. 50,000
- b) Rs. 80,000
- c) Rs. 54,000
- d) Rs. 64,000**

27. The length of a rectangular floor is twice its breadth. If Rs. 256 is required to paint the floor at the rate of Rs. 2 per square metre, then what would be the length of floor ?

- a) 16 metres**
- b) 8 metres
- c) 12 metres

- d) 32 metres
28. An order was placed for supply of carpet of breadth 3 metres. The length of carpet was 1.44 times of breadth. Subsequently, the breadth and length were increased by 25 and 40 per cent respectively. At the rate of Rs. 45 per square metre. what would be the increase in the cost of the carpet?
- a) Rs. 1020.6
 - b) Rs. 398.8
 - c) **Rs. 437.4**
 - d) Rs. 583.2
29. A boat goes 384 km upstream and returns back in 40 hours. If the ratio of speed of boat in still water to speed of current in 5 : 1 then find the upstream speed.
- a) **16 kmph**
 - b) 20 kmph
 - c) 18 kmph
 - d) 22 kmph
30. Two inlet pipes can fill a tank in 15 min and 20 min alone respectively. If these two pipes are opened with an outlet pipe, then the tank fills in 12 min then find in how much time outlet pipe can empty full tank.
- a) 24 min
 - b) **30 min**
 - c) 25 min
 - d) 20 min
31. Two trains A and B of length 400 m and $(400 + x)$ m respectively are moving with same speed. If train A and B crosses a pole in 16 sec and 24 secs respectively then in what time train 'B' will cross 400 m long platform
- a) 32 sec
 - b) **40 sec**
 - c) 45 sec
 - d) 54 sec
32. Veer and Subham entered into partnership. Veer invested Rs.3x for first four month and Rs.5x for next six months and Subham invested Rs.1800 for 12 months. If Veer and Subham got profit share in the ratio of 7 : 9 then, find the value of '5x' ?
- a) **Rs 2000**
 - b) Rs 1600
 - c) Rs 2400
 - d) Rs 3600

33. A 180m. long train crosses another train of length 270 m in 10.8 seconds by running towards each other. If the ratio of speed of the first train to second train is 2 : 3. Then find the time taken by 2nd train to cross first train if both run in the same direction.
- a) 47
 - b) 26
 - c) 54**
 - d) 50
34. Pipe A can fill a tank in 'x' hours. Ratio of efficiency of pipe A to pipe B in filling the tank is 5 : 7. Pipe A remained open for 5 hours and then pipe B is also opened. Both pipe were opened for 2 more hours so tanks is 70% filled. If pipe A is closed now then in what time pipe B will fill the remaining part of tank.
- a) 2 hours
 - b) 2.5 hours
 - c) 3.5 hours
 - d) 3 hours**
35. A person purchases four bicycles at a discount of 20% on marked price on each bicycle. If sum of discount offered and profit obtained on all 4 bicycles is 2560 then find the difference in marked price and cost price on one bicycle.
- a) 520
 - b) 640**
 - c) 1220
 - d) 880
36. A bag contains 4 yellow and x Red balls. If 2 balls are drawn at random then probability of both are red is $\frac{1}{3}$. Find value of x.
- a) 8
 - b) 6**
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
37. Two trains of lengths 100 m and 150 m are traveling in opposite directions at speeds of 75 kmph and 50 kmph respectively. What is the time taken by them to cross each other?
- a) 7.4 sec
 - b) 7.2 sec**
 - c) 7 sec
 - d) 6.8 sec

38. A number consists of two digits whose sum is 10. If the digits of the number are reversed, then the number decreased by 36. Which of the following is/are correct?
- I. The number is divisible by a composite number.
II. The number is a multiple of a prime number.
- a) Only I
b) Only II
c) Both I and II
d) Neither I nor II
39. A alone can finish a work in 2 days, while B alone can finish it in 3 days. If they work together to finish it, then out of total wages of Rs.6000, what will be the 20% of A's share?
- a) Rs.720**
b) Rs.350
c) Rs.820
d) Rs.420
40. A car driver covers a distance between two cities at a speed of 60 km/h and on the return his speed is 40 km/h. He goes again from the 1st to the 2nd city at twice the original speed and returns at half the original return speed. Find his average speed for the entire journey.
- a) 55 km/h
b) 50 km/h
c) 48 km/h
d) 40 km/h
41. If Sohail walks from his home to office at 16 km/h, he is late by 5 min. If he walks at 20 km/h, he reaches 10 min before the office time. Find the distance of his office from his house.
- a) 22 km
b) 20 km
c) 18 km
d) 16 km
42. A rectangular park 60 m long and 40 m wide has two concrete crossroads running in the middle of the park and rest of the park has been used as a lawn. If the area of the lawn is 2109 sq m, then what is the width of the road?
- a) 2.91 m
b) 3m
c) 5.82m
d) None of these

43. The distance between two points A and B is 36 km. A boat goes from point A to point B downstream and returns from point B to point A upstream in 18 hours. If speed of boat in still water is 6km/h, then what is the speed of current (in Kmph)?
- a) $3\sqrt{3}$
 - b) $2\sqrt{3}$**
 - c) $4\sqrt{3}$
 - d) $1\sqrt{3}$
44. A paints a wall of length 5 metres and height 2 metres in 10 days. B paints a wall of length 6 metres and height 2 metres in 12 days. What is the time taken if both paint a wall of length 8 metres and height 3 metres together?
- a) 12**
 - b) 14
 - c) 10
 - d) 8
45. The radius of a circle is so increased that its circumference increases by 5%. The area of the circle then increases by:
- a) 12.5%
 - b) 10.25%**
 - c) 10.5%
 - d) 11.25%
46. There are two containers of equal capacity. The ratio of milk to wa-ter in the first container is 3 : 1. in the second container 5 : 2. If they are mixed up, the ratio of milk to water in the mixture will be
- a) 28 : 41
 - b) 41 : 28
 - c) 15 : 41
 - d) 41 : 15**
47. What time could it be between 5 O'clock and 6 O'clock when the two hands of a clock are perpendicular to each other?
- a) 5 hours $54 \frac{6}{11}$ minutes
 - b) 5 hours $10 \frac{10}{11}$ minutes**
 - c) 5 hours $38 \frac{2}{11}$ minutes
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
48. There are 5 red and some blue balls in a bag. If the probability of drawing a blue ball is twice that of drawing a red ball, then the number of blue balls is:

- a) 5
- b) 15
- c) 10**
- d) 12

49. In an office, the average salary of the men is 3,000. The average salary of all the employees is 8,000. There are 80 men in the office and the average salary of the women employees 10,000. Find the number of women in the office.

- a) 100
- b) 120
- c) 150
- d) 200**

50. The average age of P, Q and R is 5 years more than R's age. If the total ages of P and Q together is 39 years, then R's age is

- a) 12 years**
- b) 24 years
- c) 16 years
- d) 14 years

51. **PASSAGE**

Capital inflows can be classified by instrument (debt or equity) and maturity (short-term or long-term). The main components of capital account include foreign investment, loans, and banking capital. Foreign investment comprising FDI and portfolio investment represents non-debt liabilities, while loans (external assistance, ECBs, and trade credit) and banking capital including NRI deposits are debt liabilities. In India, FDI is preferred over portfolio flows as the FDI flows tend to be more stable than portfolio and other forms of capital flows. Rupee-denominated debt is preferred over foreign currency debt and medium- and long-term debt is preferred over short-term. Push and pull factors explain international capital flows. Push factors are external to an economy and inter alia include parameters like low interest rates, abundant liquidity, slow growth, or lack of investment opportunities in advanced economies. Pull factors like robust economic performance and improved investment climate as a result of economic reforms in emerging economies are internal to an economy.

Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:

1. Push and pull factors explain international capital flows.
2. Robust economic performance and improved investment climate as a result of economic reforms in emerging economies are external to an economy.
3. Low interest rates, abundant liquidity, slow growth, or lack of investment opportunities in advanced economies are internal factors of any economy.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

52. PASSAGE

Capital inflows can be classified by instrument (debt or equity) and maturity (short-term or long-term). The main components of capital account include foreign investment, loans, and banking capital. Foreign investment comprising FDI and portfolio investment represents non-debt liabilities, while loans (external assistance, ECBs, and trade credit) and banking capital including NRI deposits are debt liabilities. In India, FDI is preferred over portfolio flows as the FDI flows tend to be more stable than portfolio and other forms of capital flows. Rupee-denominated debt is preferred over foreign currency debt and medium- and long-term debt is preferred over short-term. Push and pull factors explain international capital flows. Push factors are external to an economy and inter alia include parameters like low interest rates, abundant liquidity, slow growth, or lack of investment opportunities in advanced economies. Pull factors like robust economic performance and improved investment climate as a result of economic reforms in emerging economies are internal to an economy.

With reference to the passage, consider the following statements about capital account and debt:

1. The main components of capital account include foreign investment, loans, and banking capital.
2. Foreign denominated debt is preferred over Rupee-currency debt and medium- and long-term debt is preferred over short-term.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

53. PASSAGE

Capital inflows can be classified by instrument (debt or equity) and maturity (short-term or long-term). The main components of capital account include foreign investment, loans, and banking capital. Foreign investment comprising FDI and portfolio investment represents non-debt liabilities, while loans (external assistance, ECBs, and trade credit) and banking capital including NRI deposits are debt liabilities. In India, FDI is preferred over portfolio flows as the FDI flows tend to be more stable than portfolio and other forms of capital flows. Rupee-denominated debt is preferred over foreign currency debt and medium- and long-term debt is preferred over short-term. Push and pull factors explain international capital flows. Push factors are external to an economy and inter alia include parameters like low interest rates, abundant liquidity, slow growth, or lack of investment opportunities in advanced economies. Pull factors like robust economic performance and improved investment climate as a result of economic reforms in emerging economies are internal to an economy.

According to the passage, what are the debt liabilities?

1. External Commercial Borrowings and trade credit

2. NRI deposits and banking capitals Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) **Both 1 and 2**

d) Neither 1 nor 2

54. PASSAGE

The Centre for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP) conducted an urban poverty survey to understand the dynamics between livelihoods, mobility and shelter. This would provide insights into patterns that can help design sustainable and democratic policy alternatives and initiatives. CSTEP surveyed slums within and on the outskirts of the city, and compared the living conditions between them. Though a majority of the slums surveyed have pucca or semi-pucca houses, 90% of the households in the core slums have fewer than two rooms as opposed to 65% houses in the peripheral areas. There is a pattern where people are willing to give up better living conditions (more space and toilets on premises) for better opportunities in the core areas. Some of them do not move to the new/relocated areas as their livelihood is deeply rooted in these slums (core) and the new areas have poor accessibility and livelihood options are limited. Intrinsic skills like zari making are related to specific markets. Relocation renders these skills redundant. The credit ecosystem that existed based on trust, social relationship and nurtured for generations is also lost. Unemployment and credit opportunities have a cyclical impact on each other. Credit makes it easy for people to start small businesses and skill-based work such as carpentry, driving auto rickshaws and taxis, and employment makes it easy for people to get and pay back credit on time. It is, thus, crucial to understand the link between shelter and livelihood options. This is the reason for the failure of most of the slum relocation schemes — these disconnect the urban functions. It is imperative that thoughtful planning be done to rehabilitate the economic opportunities for these people. Accessibility to basic facilities like water and sanitation is inferior in the peripheral areas. Waste flows into pits (not septic tanks), which are dug in every house, due to a lack of sewage connections. Water quality and its impact on health are also areas of concern. Slums in the core areas have better access to education, especially higher education, also. Lack of accessibility to medical centres is acuter in peripheral slums.

Why does the author say that skills of those relocating to areas having better living conditions become redundant?

a) Lack of availability of proper market for the finished products.

b) Lack of supply of raw material for the products of these skills.

c) Loss of support system developed over a period among inhabitants of slum

d) **Loss of credit facilities for start of employment and new business.**

55. PASSAGE

The Centre for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP) conducted an urban poverty survey to understand the dynamics between livelihoods, mobility and shelter. This would provide insights into patterns that can help design sustainable and democratic policy alternatives and initiatives. CSTEP surveyed slums within and on the outskirts of the city, and compared the living conditions between them. Though a majority of the slums surveyed have pucca or semi-pucca houses, 90% of the households in the core slums have fewer than two rooms as opposed to 65% houses in the peripheral areas. There is a pattern where people are willing to give up better living conditions (more space and toilets on premises) for better opportunities in the core areas. Some of them do not move to the new/relocated areas as their livelihood is deeply rooted in these slums (core) and the new areas have poor accessibility and livelihood options are limited. Intrinsic skills like zari making are related to specific markets. Relocation renders these skills redundant. The credit ecosystem that existed based on trust, social relationship and nurtured for generations is also lost. Unemployment and credit opportunities have a cyclical impact on each other. Credit makes it easy for people to start small businesses and skill-based work such as carpentry, driving auto rickshaws and taxis, and employment makes it easy for people to get and pay back credit on time. It is, thus, crucial to understand the link between shelter and livelihood options. This is the reason for the failure of most of the slum relocation schemes — these disconnect the urban functions. It is imperative that thoughtful planning be done to rehabilitate the economic opportunities for these people. Accessibility to basic facilities like water and sanitation is inferior in the peripheral areas. Waste flows into pits (not septic tanks), which are dug in every house, due to a lack of sewage connections. Water quality and its impact on health are also areas of concern. Slums in the core areas have better access to education, especially higher education, also. Lack of accessibility to medical centres is acuter in peripheral slums.

According to the passage, what is the most pressing need of the people which discourages them to move towards better living conditions from slum areas?

- a) Inadequate facilities of higher education.
- b) Lack of accessibility to medical facilities
- c) **Poor accessibility to mobility and livelihood options**
- d) Insufficient drinking water sanitation facilities

56. Directions for Question Read the information given below and answer the 2 (two) items that follow. Six persons Ajay, Bhanu, Chandra, Devesh, Ela and Farah are sitting around a circular table facing the center. It was noted that Ajay sat two seats to the right of Chandra and Bhanu sat two seats to the left of Chandra. Each of them was given a chest number equivalent to the number of letters in their name.

There are 70 students in a class, all of whom play either cricket or football or both. 25 students play both cricket and football. If the number of students who play cricket is 44, then how many students play only one of the two games?

- a) 51
- b) 49
- c) **45**
- d) 43

57. Directions for Question Read the information given below and answer the 2 (two) items that follow. Six persons Ajay, Bhanu, Chandra, Devesh, Ela and Farah are sitting around a circular table facing the center. It was noted that Ajay sat two seats to the right of Chandra and Bhanu sat two seats to the left of Chandra. Each of them was given a chest number equivalent to the number of letters in their name.

If the sum of the chest numbers of any two persons sitting opposite to each other is 10, then who must be sitting between Chandra and Ajay on the table?

- a) Devesh
- b) Ela
- c) **Farah**
- d) Cannot be determined.

58. PASSAGE

Though the pollutants were found to reach the northern slopes of the Himalayas during all the seasons pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon and winter seasons — the amount of aerosol found peaked during pre-monsoon. This, according to researchers, is one more indicator of biomass burning as the source. Agricultural burning and forest fires along the southern Himalayan foothills and the Indo-Gangetic Plain reach a high during the pre-monsoon period. That probably is the reason why the amount of biomass burning marker found peaked during the pre-monsoon time. Researchers attributes the local topographic relief of the Himalayas as playing an important role in allowing the pollutants to cross the mountains and reach the northern slopes. The up-valley wind during daytime, being maximum in the afternoon, helps in pushing the pollutants to higher altitude. On the northern slopes, a down-valley wind is prevalent during the same time. The combination of the up-valley wind in the southern slopes and down-valley wind in the northern slopes allows the accumulation of aerosol on the glacier surfaces. —Acting as efficient channels of south-to-north air flow, the mountain valleys could allow the air pollutants to easily penetrate throughout the Himalayas, the authors write. —Regardless of where the pollutants come from, the study has provided compelling evidence that they are due to biomass burning. We must step up the globaleffort to drastically cut down biomass burning as much as we can.

In the year 2015 the Republic day, i.e. 26th January fell on Monday. In which of the following year will it again fall on Monday?

- a) 2021
- b) **2026**
- c) 2023
- d) 2018

59. PASSAGE

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What is the principal idea of the passage?

- a) Himalayas can be saved only through a global effort.
- b) The pollution of the Himalayas is majorly due to bio mass burning**
- c) Agriculture burning and forest fires occur in monsoon season.
- d) The topography of the Himalayas has aided in increasing the pollutants in the Himalayas

60. PASSAGE

Though the pollutants were found to reach the northern slopes of the Himalayas during all the seasons pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon and winter seasons the amount of aerosol found peaked during pre-monsoon. This, according to researchers, is one more indicator of biomass burning as the source. Agricultural burning and forest fires along the southern Himalayan foothills and the Indo-Gangetic Plain reach a high during the pre-monsoon period. That probably is the reason why the amount of biomass burning marker found peaked during the pre-monsoon time. Researchers attributes the local topographic relief of the Himalayas as playing an important role in allowing the pollutants to cross the mountains and reach the northern slopes. The up-valley wind during daytime, being maximum in the afternoon, helps in pushing the pollutants to higher altitude. On the northern slopes, a down-valley wind is prevalent during the same time. The combination of the up-valley wind in the southern slopes and down-valley wind in the northern slopes allows the accumulation of aerosol on the glacier surfaces. —Acting as efficient channels of south-to-north air flow, the mountain valleys could allow the air pollutants to easily penetrate throughout the Himalayas, the authors write. —Regardless of where the pollutants come from, the study has provided compelling evidence that they are due to biomass burning. We must step up the global effort to drastically cut down biomass burning as much as we can.

Consider the following statements with respect to the passage:

- 1. The mountain valleys act as effective air channels throughout the Himalayas.
- 2. Bio mass burning happens all along the Himalayas.
- 3. There is a seasonal pattern in the accumulation of pollutants

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 3 only**

d) All the above

61. PASSAGE

In emphasizing the possible role of values and norms in individual behaviour, it is not my intention to argue that most people are moved by their sense of justice than by their prudential and material concerns. Far from it. In making predictions of behaviour—whether in personal work, private business or public services— it is important to avoid the error of assuming that people are peculiarly virtuous and desperately keen to be just. Indeed many well-meant planning exercises in the past have come to grief through overreliance on selfless individual conduct. In recognizing the role of broader values, we must not fail to note the extensive role of the intelligent self-seeking, as well as of gross cupidity and greed. It is a question of having a balance in our behavioral assumptions. We must not fall for the “high-minded sentimentality” of presuming that everyone is intensely moral and value-driven. Nor must we replace that unreal assumption by the equally unreal opposite assumption—what can be called “low-minded sentimentality”. This presumption, which some economists seem to prefer, takes the form of assuming that we are not at all influence by values (only by crude considerations of personal advantages). Whether we deal with “work ethics”, or “business morality,” or “corruption,” or “public responsibility,” or “environmental values,” or “gender equity,” or ideas of “the right family size,” we have to take note of the variations—and changeability—in priorities and norms. In analyzing issues of efficiency and equity, or the removal of poverty and subjugation, the role of values cannot but be crucial.

According to the passage, which of the following best describes author’s views on role of values and norms in individual behaviour?

- a) Some people are guided by their values and norms in individual behaviour and some are not.
- b) Most people are normally guided by their self-interests and role of values and norms is only secondary
- c) Role of values and norms in individual behavior are not uniform but keep on changing.**
- d) Role of values and norms in individual behaviour are as important as their self-interests.

62. PASSAGE

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“corruption,” or “public responsibility,” or “environmental values,” or “gender equity,” or ideas of “the right family size,” we have to take note of the variations—and changeability—in priorities and norms. In analyzing issues of efficiency and equity, or the removal of poverty and subjugation, the role of values cannot but be crucial.

According to the passage what does author mean by “extensive role of intelligent selfseeking” in guiding individual behaviour?

- a) That people are motivated by their self-interest in (their actions
- b) That people are greedy and should be accounted as such in any analysis
- c) That people are intelligent enough to pursue their self-interest and not dwell on abstract values
- d) That people keep their needs and priorities in mind in making their choices.**

63. PASSAGE

The market mechanism, which arouses passion in favor as well as against, is a basic arrangement through which people can interact with each other and undertake mutually advantageous activities. In this light, it is very hard indeed to see how any reasonable critic could be against the market mechanism, as such. The problem that arise spring typically from other sources—not from existence of markets per se—and include such concerns as inadequate preparedness to make use of market transactions, unconstrained concealment of information or unregulated use of activities that allow powerful to capitalize on their asymmetrical advantage. These have to be dealt with not by suppressing the markets, but by allowing them to function better and with greater fairness, and with adequate supplementation. The overall achievements of the market are deeply contingent on political and social arrangements. The market mechanism has achieved great success under those conditions in which the opportunities offered by them could be reasonably shared. In making this possible, the provision of basic education, the presence of elementary medical facilities, the availability of resources (such as land) that can be crucial to some economic activities (such as agriculture) call for appropriate public policies (involving schooling, healthcare, land reform and so on). Even when the need for “economic reform” in favor of allowing more room for markets is paramount, these nonmarket facilities require careful and determined public action.

Author calls for determined public action

- 1. To achieve distributional equity
- 2. Because market mechanism achieve great success under these conditions
- 3. Because it allows more room for economic reforms
- 4. Because market require adequate supplementation to function better

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

64. PASSAGE

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According to passage, powerful may benefit disproportionately from market mechanism because

1. They have more capital to invest
2. They are better prepared to make use of market mechanism
3. They have asymmetrical advantage with respect to information
4. They can evade market regulations

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

65. PASSAGE

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appropriate public policies (involving schooling, healthcare, land reform and so on). Even when the need for “economic reform” in favor of allowing more room for markets is paramount, these nonmarket facilities require careful and determined public action.

Author consider market mechanism as

1. A mechanism against which there is no reasonable critic
 2. A mechanism which favors all
 3. A mechanism which favors powerful
 4. A mechanism which require appropriate political and social arrangement for its success
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

66. PASSAGE

Majority of farmers are from poor groups. Their income is very low because they are engaged in subsistence farming. The methods of cultivation are old and unskilled. The productivity of labour is low due to unskilled labour, disguised unemployment and immobility of labour. Under such situation, a huge chunk of national product is consumed on consumption purposes. In this way, they lack in saving, investment and so the capital formation.

Which among the following is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?

- a) Root cause of poverty in farmers is subsistence farming.
- b) Farmers as a group are unsuitable for capital formation.
- c) **Issues of farmers are multifarious.**
- d) Farmers should divert their income away from consumption.

67. PASSAGE

People talk of memorials to him in statues of bronze or marble or pillars and thus they mock him and belie his message. What tribute shall we pay to him that he would have appreciated? He has shown us the way to live and the way to die and if we have not understood that lesson, it would be better that we raised no memorial to him, for the only fit memorial is to follow reverently in the path he showed us and to do our duty in life and in death. He was a Hindu and an Indian, the greatest in many generations, and he was proud of being a Hindu and an Indian, to him India was dear, because she had represented throughout the age's certain immutable truths. But though he was intensely religious and came to be called the Father of the Nation which he had liberated, yet no narrow religious or national bonds confined his spirit. And so he became the great internationalist, believing in the essential unity of man, the underlying unity of all religions, and the needs of humanity, and more specially devoting himself to the service of the poor, the distressed and the oppressed millions everywhere. He was none other than Mahatma Gandhi.

According to the passage, the best tribute that we can pay to Gandhi ji is?

- a) By building his statues and raising memorials to him
- b) By becoming sectarian
- c) By becoming intensely religious person and a proud Hindu.
- d) By following his ideals and doing our duty**

68. PASSAGE

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According to the passage, why is Mahatma Gandhi called an internationalist?

- a) Because he believes in truth and nonviolence
- b) Because he believes in essential unity of man**
- c) Because he was a proud Hindu
- d) None of the above

69. PASSAGE

Human beings are culturally embedded in the sense that they grow up and live within a culturally structured world and organize their lives and social relations in terms of a culturally derived system of meaning and significance. This does not mean that they are determined by their culture in the sense of being unable to rise above its categories of thought and critically evaluate its values and system of meaning, but rather that they are deeply shaped by it, can overcome some but not all of its influences, and necessarily view the world from within a culture, be it the one they have inherited and uncritically accepted or reflectively revised or, in rare cases, one they have consciously adopted. Different cultures represent different systems of meaning and visions of the good life. But, a culture needs other cultures to help it understand itself better, expand its intellectual and moral horizon, stretch its imagination, save it from narcissism to guard it against the obvious temptation to absolutise itself, and so on. This does not mean that one cannot lead a good life within one's own culture, but rather that, other things being equal, one's way of life is likely to be richer if one also enjoys access to other cultures.

Which of the following options is incorrect according to the passage?

- a) Human beings are deeply impacted by their cultures.

- b) A human being is capable of critically evaluating different values and their own culture.
- c) We cannot live good life without interacting with other cultures**
- d) Our world is impacted by our culture.

70. PASSAGE

Human beings are culturally embedded in the sense that they grow up and live within a culturally structured world and organize their lives and social relations in terms of a culturally derived system of meaning and significance. This does not mean that they are determined by their culture in the sense of being unable to rise above its categories of thought and critically evaluate its values and system of meaning, but rather that they are deeply shaped by it, can overcome some but not all of its influences, and necessarily view the world from within a culture, be it the one they have inherited and uncritically accepted or reflectively revised or, in rare cases, one they have consciously adopted. Different cultures represent different systems of meaning and visions of the good life. But, a culture needs other cultures to help it understand itself better, expand its intellectual and moral horizon, stretch its imagination, save it from narcissism to guard it against the obvious temptation to absolutise itself, and so on. This does not mean that one cannot lead a good life within one's own culture, but rather that, other things being equal, one's way of life is likely to be richer if one also enjoys access to other cultures.

Which of the following viewpoints is the author likely to support?

- a) Multicultural perspective.**
- b) Cultural Nationalistic perspective
- c) Avoiding more interaction among diverse cultures.
- d) Strict separation of civic life from cultural constraints

71. PASSAGE

Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest creatures in the sea and stories of them helping drowning sailors have been common since Roman times. The more we learn about dolphins, the more we realize that their society is more complex than people previously imagined. They look after other dolphins when they are ill, care for pregnant mothers and protect the weakest in the community, as we do. Some scientists have suggested that dolphins have a language but it is much more probable that they communicate with each other without needing words. Could any of these mammals be more intelligent than man? Certainly the most common argument in favor of man's superiority over them that we can kill them more easily than they can kill us is the least satisfactory. On the contrary, the more we discover about these remarkable creatures, the less we appear superior when we destroy them.

Which of the following statement is correct according to the passage?

- a) Dolphins don't want to be with us as much as we want to be with them
- b) Dolphins are proven to be less intelligent than once thought
- c) Dolphins have a reputation for being friendly to humans**
- d) Dolphins are the most powerful creatures that live in the oceans

72. PASSAGE

Child labour is a serious problem in many parts of the world. Many of these children live in underdeveloped countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Their living conditions are crude and their chances for education are minimal. The income they bring in is, however, necessary for the survival of their families. In other cases, children are bonded, working to pay off an initial cash advance from the employer with escalating interest which leaves them effectively slaves. Various initiatives undertaken in India to address the problem of child labour remain committed to the full eradication of all forms of child labour, beginning with the most exploitative and hazardous forms and have adopted this goal as part of national policy. Both the Indian courts and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) have been paying increasing attention to the issue. India has also been participating in the International Program on Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of the ILO. But the problem remains vast, and finding resources for rehabilitation schemes, given the magnitude of the problem, is a continuing challenge.

What has been the goal of various initiatives undertaken in India to address the problem of child labor?

- a) Eradication of hazardous form of child labour
- b) Full eradication of all forms of child labor**
- c) Devising effective legal remedies to the problem of child labor
- d) Preventing the exploitation of child labor

73. PASSAGE

Child labour is a serious problem in many parts of the world. Many of these children live in underdeveloped countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Their living conditions are crude and their chances for education are minimal. The income they bring in is, however, necessary for the survival of their families. In other cases, children are bonded, working to pay off an initial cash advance from the employer with escalating interest which leaves them effectively slaves. Various initiatives undertaken in India to address the problem of child labour remain committed to the full eradication of all forms of child labour, beginning with the most exploitative and hazardous forms and have adopted this goal as part of national policy. Both the Indian courts and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) have been paying increasing attention to the issue. India has also been participating in the International Program on Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of the ILO. But the problem remains vast, and finding resources for rehabilitation schemes, given the magnitude of the problem, is a continuing challenge.

Which of the following sentence is incorrect according to the passage?

- a) Resource constraint is a major challenge in the rehabilitation of children freed from child labour.
- b) India is participating in International Program on Elimination of Child Labour.
- c) Child labour is a serious issue in Latin America, Africa and Asia.
- d) Child labour became a serious issue in nineteenth century.**

74. PASSAGE

This prevailing situation prevents most victims from pressing charges of rape, especially if the rapist is a known person, powerful and influential, or if he is a family member. Most victims are aware of the

humiliation they would have to endure and that, ultimately, they alone have to pay the price for filing the complaint. The humiliation meted out to her is not confined to the trial court, but bogs her down even at the appeals stage. If the rape has resulted in pregnancy, her situation becomes even more precarious. The convicted rapist at times makes an offer of marriage, and the judges persuade victims to accept such offers as the only viable solution on grounds that it is difficult to raise a child as a single parent and endure the social stigma.

Through the argument made in the passage what the author trying to convey to the reader?

- a) Lacunas in the criminal justice system.
- b) Difficulties faced by a rape victim.**
- c) Marriage as innovative method to give justice to rape victim.
- d) In most rape cases rapist is known to the victim.

75. PASSAGE

Strengthening bilateral ties entails potentially huge benefits for both parties India and Israel. For Israel, an uptick in its relations with India could not have come at a more fortunate time, especially given the chilly winds blowing its way from the European Union.

Which of the following statements can be most logically inferred from the above passage?

- a) Israel's relations with European Union have given boost to its relations with India.
- b) India's relations with European Union are improving.
- c) India Israel relation is more in favour of Israel.
- d) Israel's relation with European Union is on downside.**

76. PASSAGE

The government has tabled a bill to amend the Whistle blowers Protection Act of 2011 in the Lok Sabha, if the bill is passed, there may not be many whistle blowers to protect in the future. The bill was introduced with a long list of forbidding don'ts which, say activists, are likely to dissuade anyone from blowing the lid off corruption in the government or bureaucracy. To begin with, whistle blowers – public servants, non-profit organizations or individuals – will not be allowed to reveal any documents classified under the Official Secrets Act of 1923, even if the purpose is to disclose acts of corruption, misuse of power or criminal activities. This is in addition to any information that could “prejudicially affect the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign State” – information that is already off-limits in the existing Whistle blowers Protection Act. The proposed amendments allow whistle blowers to disclose some kinds of information only if it has been obtained through a Right To Information query. Whistle blowers would be entitled to official protection only if all of these conditions are met, could face action if they are not, and the central and state governments would be the final authorities with the power to judge each case. Too many exemptions Unsurprisingly, RTI activists and anti-corruption crusaders are outraged.

The passage says that, if the bill is passed, there may not be many whistle blowers to protect in the future.”

What the author trying to convey through the statement?

- a) The proposed amendment gives full protection to all the whistle blowers.

b) The author is critical of the proposed amendment.

- c) The proposed amendment will help in curbing the corruption to a large extent.
- d) The amendment will eliminate the need for blowing the whistle.

77. PASSAGE

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Which of the following is correct with respect to the given passage?

- a) Official Secrets Act of 1923 and Whistle blowers Protection Act are being amended to align them with each other.
- b) According to the amendment in case of clash between the two acts the whistle blowers act will prevail.
- c) Non-profit organizations come under the definition of whistle blowers**
- d) The amendment to Whistle blowers Act is made on demand of the activists.

78. PASSAGE

A farmer had four young sons. The farmer was rich yet his life was not happy and peaceful. The reason was his unwise sons, who were always quarrelling with each other. A few days later, when his young sons fought over some trivial issue the farmer called all of them. He pushed a bundle of four sticks towards his eldest son and asked him to give a try to break it. The eldest son tried to break the bundle with all his might, but failed. The farmer then gave opportunity to each of his sons to try their hands with the bundle. However, none of them could succeed. The farmer took the bundle in his own hand, untied it and gave one stick to each of his sons. He then asked his sons to break their respective sticks. All the sons broke their sticks with ease. The farmer My dear children, if you brothers keep on fighting like this, then even the smallest enemy can harm you. And if you are united, the mightiest of your enemies will bite the dust.”

Which among the following is the most logical and rational assumption that can be made from the above passage?

- a) The farmer wanted to be happy by giving the example of sticks to his children.
- b) The farmer wanted to illustrate importance of disunity

c) The farmer wanted to teach children about how to tackle mightiest of enemies.

d) None of the above

79. PASSAGE

The Indian elephant is one of the three recognized subspecies of the Asian elephant and native to Asia. In the past 60-75 years, the population of elephants has declined by 50% which is due to the loss of habitat and poaching. The Asian elephants are smaller than African elephants. Indian elephants have smaller ears but relatively broader skulls and larger trunks than African elephants. The toes are large and broad. Quite unlike their African cousins their abdomen is proportionate with the weight of the body. The African elephant has a large abdomen as compared to the skull. Indian elephants are found in India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Thailand and many other Asian countries. They live in grasslands and forests. They consume 150 kgs of plant matter every day which are tall grasses, various species of plants and trees.

Which of the following is true about Indian elephants?

1. The Indian elephants are smaller than African elephants.
2. The Indian elephants are found in many other Asian countries.
3. Grasslands and forest areas are habitats for Indian elephants.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below: .

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

80. PASSAGE

The Moon revolves around the Earth. This is called an “orbit”. The same side of the Moon always faces the Earth. It takes one month for the Moon to go around the Earth. The Moon is a little more than 200,000 miles from the Earth. It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ the size of the Earth. The Moon is a dry land that has millions of craters with rocks and dust. The surface of the Moon is covered with about two inches of dust. The Moon has no air or atmosphere around it, so it does not stay as comfortable and warm like the Earth. If you stood on the Moon, the sky would look dark even in the daytime! That is because there is no air or atmosphere. There is also no sound because sound waves go through the air. The Moon is silent. There is no wind, rain or any other type of weather on the Moon. Sometimes the Moon passes between the Sun and the Earth. When the Moon’s shadow falls on the Earth we see some parts of the Sun covered by the Moon. This is called a “solar eclipse”. This happens about two times a year

Which among the following inferences can be made from the above passage about the Earth?

1. The sky looks blue during daytime due to presence of air.
2. We can hear sounds due to presence of air.
3. During solar eclipse the earth comes between sun and the moon.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only

b) 1 and 2 only

c) 2 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3