

1. Direction: It is expected to differentiate between the solid argument & the weak argument while -determining the important questions. The solid arguments are those which are important & directly related to the questions too. The weak arguments are not directly related to the question or related to the minor part of the questions & are of less or no importance.

In each of the following questions, two arguments 1 & 2 are given after the statement. You have to determine which of the argument is a strong argument & which is weak.

Given the Answer

Statement:

If the most of the school examination parts should be of objective type?

Argument:

1. No, the students' ability to express cannot be examined through the objective type tests.

2. Yes, it is the best method to examine one's ability & knowledge.

a) If only 1 is a solid argument

b) If only 2 is a solid argument

c) Either argument 1 or 2 is solid

d) Neither argument 1 or 2 is solid

2. Direction : It is expected to differentiate between the solid argument & the weak argument while -determining the important questions. The solid arguments are those which are important & directly related to the questions too. The weak arguments are not directly related to the question or related to the minor part of the questions & are of less or no importance.

In each of the following questions, two arguments 1 & 2 are given after the statement. You have to determine which of the argument is a strong argument & which is weak.

Given the Answer

Statement:

If it is the best way to save the less score holders from frustration by motivating the high score holders awarding them prizes?

Argument:

1. No, it is the best way to motivate the high score holders.

2. Yes, it adversely affects the low score holders when high score holders are motivated & sometimes the situation becomes very terrible.

a) If only 1 is a solid argument

b) If only 2 is a solid argument

c) Either argument 1 or 2 is solid

d) Neither argument 1 or 2 is solid

3. Direction : It is expected to differentiate between the solid argument & the weak argument while -determining the important questions. The solid arguments are those which are important & directly related to the questions too.

The weak arguments are not directly related to the question or related to the minor part of the questions & are of less or no importance.

In each of the following questions, two arguments 1 & 2 are given after the statement. You have to determine which of the argument is a strong argument & which is weak.

Given the Answer

Statement:

If the government service in the rural for two years should be compulsory for the medical graduates?

Argument:

1. Yes, it is the duty of everybody to contribute for rural development & to serve for them
2. No, it cannot be implemented to doctors only because they contribute during their internship.

a) **If only 1 is a solid argument**

b) If only 2 is a solid argument

c) Either argument 1 or 2 is solid

d) Neither argument 1 or 2 is solid

4. Three of the following four words are alike in a certain way and one is different. Pick the odd word out.

a) Benevolence

b) Courtesy

c) Indulgence

d) **Hindrance**

5. Select the combination of letters that when sequentially placed in the gaps of the given letter series will complete the series.

cb_db_cba_bc_bad_c

a) **acdcb**

b) cabdc

c) acbcd

d) dcbcb

6. What will be the value of the following equation if '÷' means 'addition', '+' means 'subtraction', '-' means 'multiplication' and '×' means 'division'?

$$54 \times 6 - 7 \div 8 + 2 = ?$$

a) 63

b) 57

c) **69**

d) 61

7. Three of the following four letter-clusters are alike in a certain way and one is different. Pick the odd one out.

a) TUWZ

- b) MNPS
- c) DEGJ
- d) PQT X**

8. In a code language if FRIDGE is written as GTLHLK, then in the same language how will you write the word KETTLE?
- a) WQLGXX
 - b) LGWXQK**
 - c) GLXWQK
 - d) XKWQLG
9. Select the set in which the numbers are related in the same way as are the numbers of the following set. (9, 15, 27)
- a) (6, 9, 18)
 - b) (15, 25, 35)
 - c) (21, 35, 56)
 - d) (12, 20, 36)**
10. Select the option that is related to the third term in the same way as the second term is related to the first term.
29 : 13 :: 37 : ?
- a) 15
 - b) 21
 - c) 17**
 - d) 14
11. Select the word-pair in which the two words are related in the same way as are the two words in the following word-pair.
- Frown : Displeasure
Grief : Sorrow
Madness : Illness
Laugh : Comedy
Smile : Ecstasy
12. Six people – Andy, Benny, Candy, Denny, Edward and Farhan like exactly one of the games – Chess, Golf, Baseball, Cricket, Badminton and Football, not necessarily in order. No game is liked by more than one person. Each of them belongs to a different city – Dehradun, Lucknow, Delhi, Chandigarh, Varanasi and Ranchi not necessarily in same order. Denny doesn't like Cricket and belongs to Lucknow. The one who belongs to Chandigarh likes Badminton. Edward belongs to Varanasi and does not like Chess. Andy doesn't belong to

Ranchi and he likes Baseball. Candy belongs to Dehradun. Benny likes Golf and he doesn't belong to Delhi. The one who belongs to Dehradun doesn't like Cricket or Chess.

The one, who likes Baseball, belongs to which city?

- a) **Delhi**
- b) Varanasi
- c) Lucknow
- d) Dehradun

13. Six people – Andy, Benny, Candy, Denny, Edward and Farhan like exactly one of the games – Chess, Golf, Baseball, Cricket, Badminton and Football, not necessarily in order. No game is liked by more than one person. Each of them belongs to a different city – Dehradun, Lucknow, Delhi, Chandigarh, Varanasi and Ranchi not necessarily in same order. Denny doesn't like Cricket and belongs to Lucknow. The one who belongs to Chandigarh likes Badminton. Edward belongs to Varanasi and does not like Chess. Andy doesn't belong to Ranchi and he likes Baseball. Candy belongs to Dehradun. Benny likes Golf and he doesn't belong to Delhi. The one who belongs to Dehradun doesn't like Cricket or Chess.

Who among the following likes Football?

- a) Denny
- b) Edward
- c) Farhan
- d) **Candy**

14. Six people – Andy, Benny, Candy, Denny, Edward and Farhan like exactly one of the games – Chess, Golf, Baseball, Cricket, Badminton and Football, not necessarily in order. No game is liked by more than one person. Each of them belongs to a different city – Dehradun, Lucknow, Delhi, Chandigarh, Varansi and Ranchi not necessarily in same order. Denny doesn't like Cricket and belongs to Lucknow. The one who belongs to Chandigarh likes Badminton. Edward belongs to Varansi and does not like Chess. Andy doesn't belong to Ranchi and he likes Baseball. Candy belongs to Dehradun. Benny likes Golf and he doesn't belong to Delhi. The one who belongs to Dehradun doesn't like Cricket or Chess.

From which city does Benny belong to?

- a) Chandigarh
- b) Varansi
- c) **Ranchi**
- d) Delhi

15. From among three girls – X, Y and Z and four boys – P, Q, R and S, a group of four is to be formed such that at least 1 girl and at least 2 boys are selected.

Further conditions are as follows:

- i. If Q is selected, then Z is selected.
- ii. X and P are never selected together.

- iii. P is selected only if S is selected.
- iv. S and Q are never selected together.
- v. If Y is selected then neither R nor S is selected.

Which of the following cannot be selected if Q is selected?

- a) Z
- b) X
- c) R
- d) P**

16. From among three girls – X, Y and Z and four boys – P, Q, R and S, a group of four is to be formed such that at least 1 girl and at least 2 boys are selected.

Further conditions are as follows:

- i. If Q is selected, then Z is selected.
- ii. X and P are never selected together.
- iii. P is selected only if S is selected.
- iv. S and Q are never selected together.
- v. If Y is selected then neither R nor S is selected.

Who among the following can never be selected?

- a) X
- b) Y**
- c) P
- d) R

17. From among three girls – X, Y and Z and four boys – P, Q, R and S, a group of four is to be formed such that at least 1 girl and at least 2 boys are selected.

Further conditions are as follows:

- i. If Q is selected, then Z is selected.
- ii. X and P are never selected together.
- iii. P is selected only if S is selected.
- iv. S and Q are never selected together.
- v. If Y is selected then neither R nor S is selected.

In how many ways can the group be formed if S has to be selected?

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

18. Directions for questions: Each set of questions in this section is based on topics that arise out of the excerpted passage. Answers may be implied by facts mentioned in the passage but need not be so. Please answer each question on its own merit on the basis of your knowledge of current affairs and general knowledge.

Statement: Provide mid-day meals to the children in primary schools to increase the number of students attending schools.

I. Mid-day meals will attract the children to the schools.

II. Those children who are otherwise deprived of good food will attend the schools.

a) **Only assumption I is implicit**

b) Only assumption II is implicit

c) Neither I nor II is implicit

d) Both I and II are implicit

19. Directions for questions : Each set of questions in this section is based on topics that arise out of the excerpted passage. Answered may be implied by facts mentioned in the passage but need not be so. Please answer each question on its own merit on the basis of your knowledge of current affairs and general knowledge

Statement: The patient infected from contagious Corona virus will be able to go home after 20 days.

I. The treatment for the Corona virus infected patient is available.

II. The patient cannot undergo the treatment for Corona virus at home.

a) **Only assumption I is implicit**

b) Only assumption II is implicit

c) Neither I nor II is implicit

d) Both I and II are implicit

20. Directions for questions: Each set of questions in this section is based on topics that arise out of the excerpted passage. Answered may be implied by facts mentioned in the passage but need not be so. Please answer each question on its own merit on the basis of your knowledge of current affairs and general knowledge

Statement: The Northern Railways has decided to increase the number of stations for the luxury train to make it economically viable.

I. The train may get more passengers at the new stations.

II. The train will not experience a dip in occupancy due to increased stoppages.

a) Only assumption I is implicit

b) Only assumption II is implicit

c) Neither I nor II is implicit

d) **Both I and II are implicit**

21. Nine friends Sanjay, Amit, Tarun, Jay, Asad, Aditya, Anand, Brajesh and Abhishek are sitting in a row facing North. There are two people between Asad and Anand. Abhishek is immediate left of Aditya. Amit is immediate left of Jay. There are three people between Tarun and Abhishek. Sanjay is left of Tarun who is not sitting at the

extreme position. There is one person between Brajesh and Amit. Neither Asad nor Abhishek is sitting at the extreme position. Jay is sitting second to the right of Tarun. Sanjay is third to the left of Aditya.

Who is sitting at the fourth place starting from right end?

- a) Tarun
- b) Aditya
- c) **Brajesh**
- d) Data insufficient

22. Nine friends Sanjay, Amit, Tarun, Jay, Asad, Aditya, Anand, Brajesh and Abhishek are sitting in a row facing North. There are two people between Asad and Anand. Abhishek is immediate left of Aditya. Amit is immediate left of Jay. There are three people between Tarun and Abhishek. Sanjay is left of Tarun who is not sitting at the extreme position. There is one person between Brajesh and Amit. Neither Asad nor Abhishek is sitting at the extreme position. Jay is sitting second to the right of Tarun. Sanjay is third to the left of Aditya.

If Asad is not immediate left of Brajesh then who is immediate right of Aditya?

- a) Tarun
- b) Jay
- c) Amit
- d) **Anand**

23. Nine friends Sanjay, Amit, Tarun, Jay, Asad, Aditya, Anand, Brajesh and Abhishek are sitting in a row facing North. There are two people between Asad and Anand. Abhishek is immediate left of Aditya. Amit is immediate left of Jay. There are three people between Tarun and Abhishek. Sanjay is left of Tarun who is not sitting at the extreme position. There is one person between Brajesh and Amit. Neither Asad nor Abhishek is sitting at the extreme position. Jay is sitting second to the right of Tarun. Sanjay is third to the left of Aditya

Who is sitting at the one of the extreme end?.

- a) **Sanjay**
- b) Amit
- c) Anand
- d) None of these

24. Nine friends Sanjay, Amit, Tarun, Jay, Asad, Aditya, Anand, Brajesh and Abhishek are sitting in a row facing North. There are two people between Asad and Anand. Abhishek is immediate left of Aditya. Amit is immediate left of Jay. There are three people between Tarun and Abhishek. Sanjay is left of Tarun who is not sitting at the extreme position. There is one person between Brajesh and Amit. Neither Asad nor Abhishek is sitting at the extreme position. Jay is sitting second to the right of Tarun. Sanjay is third to the left of Aditya.

Who is sitting second to the right of Abhishek?

- a) Asad
- b) Anand
- c) Aditya

d) Data insufficient

25. Nine friends Sanjay, Amit, Tarun, Jay, Asad, Aditya, Anand, Brajesh and Abhishek are sitting in a row facing North. There are two people between Asad and Anand. Abhishek is immediate left of Aditya. Amit is immediate left of Jay. There are three people between Tarun and Abhishek. Sanjay is left of Tarun who is not sitting at the extreme position. There is one person between Brajesh and Amit. Neither Asad nor Abhishek is sitting at the extreme position. Jay is sitting second to the right of Tarun. Sanjay is third to the left of Aditya.

Who is sitting at the third place starting from left?

a) **Abhishek**

b) Aditya

c) Tarun

d) Data insufficient

26. Two pipes A and B can fill a tank in 1 h and 75 min, respectively. There is also an outlet C. If all the three pipes are opened together. The tank is full in 50 min. How much time will be taken by C to empty the full tank?

a) **100 min**

b) 150 min

c) 200 min

d) 125 min

27. A child has four pockets and three marbles. In how many ways, the child can put the marbles in the pockets?

a) 12

b) **64**

c) 256

d) 27

28. In 1998, ratio of the numbers of students taking examinations in x and z states are respectively 3 : 5 : 6. Next year, the numbers of students are increased by 20%, 10% and 20% respectively. If ratio of the numbers of students in states x and z is 1 : 2, then find the number of students who sit to take examination in 1998.

a) 5000

b) 6000

c) 75000

d) **Data is insufficient**

29. Pinku, Rinku and Tinku divide an amount of Rs.4200 amongst themselves in the ratio of 7 : 8 : 6 respectively. If an amount of Rs.200 is added to each of their shares, what will be their new respective ratio of their shares of amount?

a) 8 : 9 : 5

b) 7 : 9 : 5

c) 7 : 8 : 6

d) 8 : 9 : 7

30. A person shooting at a target from a distance of 450 metres finds that the sound of the bullet hitting the target comes $1/2$ seconds after he fired. A person equidistant from the target and shooting point hears the bullet hit 3 seconds after he heard the gun. The speed of sound is

a) 300 m/s

b) 350 m/s

c) 250 m/s

d) 400 m/s

31. Find out the wrong number.

4, 9, 19, 43, 90, 185, 376

a) 9

b) 19

c) 196

d) 86

32. What number should be added to 231228 to make it exactly divisible by 33?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

33. One number is wrong in the 7 series. Find out the wrong number.

864, 420, 200, 96, 40, 16, 6

a) 420

b) 200

c) 96

d) 40

34. 6, 2, 8, 6, 14, 20, 34, ?, 88

a) 16

b) 44

c) 54

d) 50

35. 6, 7, 4, -7, -34, ?

a) 63

b) -93

c) -83

d) -53

36. A goldsmith has two qualities of gold, one of 24 carats and another of 32 carats purity. In what proportion should he mix both to make an ornament of 30 carats purity?

a) 1 : 3

b) 2 : 3

c) 3 : 2

d) 1 : 5

37. The areas of a rectangle and a square are equal. The side of the square is 5 cm and the smaller side of the rectangle is half that of the square. The length of other side of the rectangle would be

a) 5 cm

b) 8 cm

c) 10 cm

d) 12.5 cm

38. A person had Rs.8400. He lent a part of it at 4% and the remaining at 213% simple interest. His total annual income was Rs.294. Find the sum he lent at 4%.

a) Rs.2310

b) Rs.2110

c) Rs.2500

d) Rs.2100

39. Three cubes whose edges measure 3 cm, 4cm and 5cm respectively are melted to form a new cube. The surface area of the new cube is

a) 50 m²

b) 216 cm²

c) 250 cm²

d) 300 cm²

40. If an electricity bill is paid before due date, one gets a reduction of 4% on the amount of the bill. By paying the bill before due date, a person got a reduction of Rs.13. The amount of his electricity bill was

a) Rs.125

b) Rs.225

c) Rs.325

d) Rs.425

41. Deepak has some hens and some goats. If the total number of animal heads is 90 and the total number of animal feet is 248, what is the total number of goats Deepak has?
- a) 32
 - b) 36
 - c) **34**
 - d) Cannot be determined
42. A seller marks his goods 30% above their cost price but allows 15% discount for cash payment. His percentage of profit When sold in cash, is
- a) **10.50%**
 - b) 15%
 - c) 9%
 - d) 8.50%
43. In an examination, a student scores 4 marks for every correct answer and losses 1 mark for every wrong answer. A student attempted all the 200 questions stud and scored 200 marks. Find the number of questions he answered correctly.
- a) 82
 - b) **80**
 - c) 68
 - d) 60
44. The compound interest on a sum of RS. 4000 becomes RS. 630.50 in 9 months. Find the rate of interest, if interest is compounded quarterly.
- a) **20%**
 - b) 23%
 - c) 19%
 - d) 21%
45. In a rare coin collection, there is one gold coin for every three non-gold coins. 10 more gold coins are added to the collection and the ratio of gold coins to non-gold coins would be 1 : 2. Based on the information; the total number of coins in the collection now becomes.
- a) **90**
 - b) 80
 - c) 60
 - d) 50
46. What will be the present worth of RS. 169 due in 2 yr at 4% pa compound interest?
- a) **RS.156.25**

- b) RS.160
- c) RS.150.50
- d) RS.154.75

47. A man can row upstream a distance of 23 km in 10 minutes and returns the same distance downstream in 5 minutes. Ratio of man's speed in still water and that of the stream will be

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

48. A man goes by motor boat a certain distance upstream at 15 km/hr and return the same downstream at 20 km/hr. The total time taken for the journey was 7 hrs. Find how far did he go.

- a) 60 km**
- b) 50 km
- c) 40 km
- d) 120 km

49. A man can row upstream a distance of 23 km in 10 minutes and returns the same distance downstream in 5 minutes. Ratio of man's speed in still water and that of the stream will be

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

50. The average run scored by cricketer in 42 innings is 30. The difference between his maximum and minimum scores in an innings is 100. If these two innings are not taken into consideration, then the average score of the remaining 40 innings is 28. Calculate the maximum runs scored by him in an innings?

- a) 125
- b) 120**
- c) 110
- d) 100

51. Passage

Seismology is the study of earthquakes and seismic waves. The seismograph records the seismic waves generated by earthquakes, allowing the seismologist to determine where, and how deep, a particular earthquake is. Also, the seismic waves from earthquakes can be used to image the deep interior of the Earth, providing vital clues to the internal structure of our planet. The outer shell of the Earth, or lithosphere, is made up of a number of rigid segments called tectonic plates. These plates are continually moving at rates of a few centimetres per year (about

as fast as your fingernails grow), driven by forces deep within the Earth. Below the lithospheric plates, lies the Earth's asthenosphere. The asthenosphere behaves like a fluid over very long time scales, allowing it to convect. Convection acts like giant conveyor belts, moving the overlying plates around. At the boundaries between the plates, where they are moving together, apart or past each other, tremendous stresses build up, and are where most earthquakes occur. Movements within the Earth's crust cause stress to build up at points of weakness, and rocks to deform. Stored energy builds up in the same way as energy builds up in the spring of a watch when it is wound. When the stress finally exceeds the strength of the rock, the rock fractures along a fault, often at a zone of existing weakness within the rock. The stored energy is suddenly released as an earthquake. Intense vibrations, or seismic waves, spread out from the initial point of rupture, the focus, like ripples on a pond. A seismogram is a record of the seismic waves from an earthquake. A seismograph or seismometer is the measuring instrument that creates the seismogram. Almost all seismometers are based on the principle of inertia: a suspended mass tends to remain still when the ground moves. The relative motion between the suspended mass and the ground will then be a measure of the ground's motion. On a seismogram from an earthquake, the P-wave is the first signal to arrive, followed by the slower S-wave, then the surface waves. The arrival times of the P- and S-waves at different seismographs are used to determine the location of the earthquake. Given that we know the relative speed of P- and S-waves, the time difference between the arrivals of the P- and S-waves determines the distance the earthquake is from the seismograph.

What is the writing style of the above passage?

- a) **Descriptive**
- b) Narrative
- c) Critical
- d) Analytical

52. Passage

Seismology is the study of earthquakes and seismic waves. The seismograph records the seismic waves generated by earthquakes, allowing the seismologist to determine where, and how deep, a particular earthquake is. Also, the seismic waves from earthquakes can be used to image the deep interior of the Earth, providing vital clues to the internal structure of our planet. The outer shell of the Earth, or lithosphere, is made up of a number of rigid segments called tectonic plates. These plates are continually moving at rates of a few centimetres per year (about as fast as your fingernails grow), driven by forces deep within the Earth. Below the lithospheric plates, lies the Earth's asthenosphere. The asthenosphere behaves like a fluid over very long time scales, allowing it to convect. Convection acts like giant conveyor belts, moving the overlying plates around. At the boundaries between the plates, where they are moving together, apart or past each other, tremendous stresses build up, and are where most earthquakes occur. Movements within the Earth's crust cause stress to build up at points of weakness, and rocks to deform. Stored energy builds up in the same way as energy builds up in the spring of a watch when it is wound. When the stress finally exceeds the strength of the rock, the rock fractures along a fault, often at a zone of existing weakness within the rock. The stored energy is suddenly released as an earthquake. Intense vibrations, or seismic waves, spread out from the initial point of rupture, the focus, like ripples on a pond. A seismogram is a record of the seismic waves from an earthquake. A seismograph or seismometer is the measuring instrument that creates the

seismogram. Almost all seismometers are based on the principle of inertia: a suspended mass tends to remain still when the ground moves. The relative motion between the suspended mass and the ground will then be a measure of the ground's motion. On a seismogram from an earthquake, the P-wave is the first signal to arrive, followed by the slower S-wave, then the surface waves. The arrival times of the P- and S-waves at different seismographs are used to determine the location of the earthquake. Given that we know the relative speed of P- and S-waves, the time difference between the arrivals of the P- and S-waves determines the distance the earthquake is from the seismograph.

Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- a) The arrival times of the P and S waves is used to determine the intensity of the earthquake.
- b) The focus is the point where the intensity of the seismic waves is the maximum.
- c) When the stress in the earth's crust exceeds the strength of the rock, the stored energy is slowly released as an earthquake
- d) None of the above**

53. Passage

Seismology is the study of earthquakes and seismic waves. The seismograph records the seismic waves generated by earthquakes, allowing the seismologist to determine where, and how deep, a particular earthquake is. Also, the seismic waves from earthquakes can be used to image the deep interior of the Earth, providing vital clues to the internal structure of our planet. The outer shell of the Earth, or lithosphere, is made up of a number of rigid segments called tectonic plates. These plates are continually moving at rates of a few centimetres per year (about as fast as your fingernails grow), driven by forces deep within the Earth. Below the lithospheric plates, lies the Earth's asthenosphere. The asthenosphere behaves like a fluid over very long time scales, allowing it to convect. Convection acts like giant conveyor belts, moving the overlying plates around. At the boundaries between the plates, where they are moving together, apart or past each other, tremendous stresses build up, and are where most earthquakes occur. Movements within the Earth's crust cause stress to build up at points of weakness, and rocks to deform. Stored energy builds up in the same way as energy builds up in the spring of a watch when it is wound. When the stress finally exceeds the strength of the rock, the rock fractures along a fault, often at a zone of existing weakness within the rock. The stored energy is suddenly released as an earthquake. Intense vibrations, or seismic waves, spread out from the initial point of rupture, the focus, like ripples on a pond. A seismogram is a record of the seismic waves from an earthquake. A seismograph or seismometer is the measuring instrument that creates the seismogram. Almost all seismometers are based on the principle of inertia: a suspended mass tends to remain still when the ground moves. The relative motion between the suspended mass and the ground will then be a measure of the ground's motion. On a seismogram from an earthquake, the P-wave is the first signal to arrive, followed by the slower S-wave, then the surface waves. The arrival times of the P- and S-waves at different seismographs are used to determine the location of the earthquake. Given that we know the relative speed of P- and S-waves, the time difference between the arrivals of the P- and S-waves determines the distance the earthquake is from the seismograph.

Consider the following statements:

1. Surface waves are the last among all the seismic waves to arrive after an earthquake.

2. A record of the seismic waves is called a seismograph.
3. A seismograph can be used to determine the location and depth of an earthquake.

According to the passage, which of the above statements is/are true.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

54. Passage

Seismology is the study of earthquakes and seismic waves. The seismograph records the seismic waves generated by earthquakes, allowing the seismologist to determine where, and how deep, a particular earthquake is. Also, the seismic waves from earthquakes can be used to image the deep interior of the Earth, providing vital clues to the internal structure of our planet. The outer shell of the Earth, or lithosphere, is made up of a number of rigid segments called tectonic plates. These plates are continually moving at rates of a few centimetres per year (about as fast as your fingernails grow), driven by forces deep within the Earth. Below the lithospheric plates, lies the Earth's asthenosphere. The asthenosphere behaves like a fluid over very long time scales, allowing it to convect. Convection acts like giant conveyor belts, moving the overlying plates around. At the boundaries between the plates, where they are moving together, apart or past each other, tremendous stresses build up, and are where most earthquakes occur. Movements within the Earth's crust cause stress to build up at points of weakness, and rocks to deform. Stored energy builds up in the same way as energy builds up in the spring of a watch when it is wound. When the stress finally exceeds the strength of the rock, the rock fractures along a fault, often at a zone of existing weakness within the rock. The stored energy is suddenly released as an earthquake. Intense vibrations, or seismic waves, spread out from the initial point of rupture, the focus, like ripples on a pond. A seismogram is a record of the seismic waves from an earthquake. A seismograph or seismometer is the measuring instrument that creates the seismogram. Almost all seismometers are based on the principle of inertia: a suspended mass tends to remain still when the ground moves. The relative motion between the suspended mass and the ground will then be a measure of the ground's motion. On a seismogram from an earthquake, the P-wave is the first signal to arrive, followed by the slower S-wave, then the surface waves. The arrival times of the P- and S-waves at different seismographs are used to determine the location of the earthquake. Given that we know the relative speed of P- and S-waves, the time difference between the arrivals of the P- and S-waves determines the distance the earthquake is from the seismograph.

Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

- a) **Most of the earthquakes occur at the boundaries between plates.**
- b) The tectonic plates make up the lithosphere.
- c) The tectonic plates move over the surface of the earth because of convection in the lithosphere
- d) S-waves are slower than P-waves

55. Passage

A major amendment relating to the introduction of Digital Rights Management (DRM) has gone unnoticed. It is unfortunate that such a huge amendment which can impact the everyday lives of Indians has been introduced without adequate debate and mostly only with industry inputs. DRM is like a software code used to manage the rights of copyright owners when any copyrighted material like books or songs are transmitted digitally. Unlike natural limitations built into the dissemination of hard copies, digital dissemination of copyrighted materials is quicker and easier. Hence, copyright holders use DRM technology as a self-help measure to prevent unauthorized and bulk digital dissemination of copyrighted materials. These days, for instance, software comes equipped with inbuilt DRM programmes that tie it to a limited number of users or devices. A user who buys legal software cannot give a copy to a friend — the DRM ties the software to a single device or user. Similarly, DRM technology in modern DVD players — termed as Content Scramble System (CSS) — prevents users from copying the content. Even if a user copies a DVD, the disc will not play in a regular DVD player. For countries like India, it is important to create research opportunities to promote competition and innovation in new technology. India is technologically still advancing and DRM measures are simply overenthusiastic efforts that can dangerously choke innovation. Indian economic conditions would further impose a huge burden when and if misuse occurs.

Consider the following statements –

1. Digital dissemination of copyrighted material is easier.
2. DRM technology can prevent unauthorized dissemination of copyrighted material.

Based on the above passage which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only**
- d) None of the above

56. Passage

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can dangerously choke innovation. Indian economic conditions would further impose a huge burden when and if misuse occurs.

With reference to above passage consider the following statements –

1. India is well advanced in using DRM
2. DRM has potential to choke innovations in India
3. Economic condition of India can create burden if misuse of DRM occurs

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only 3
- b) 2 and 3**
- c) 2 and 1
- d) Only 1

57. Passage

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With reference to above passage consider the following statements –

1. Due to DRM sharing of software between two people has become very easy.
 2. DRM seeks to remove natural limitations built into dissemination of hard copies of a product like DVD
- Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

58. Passage

Tuberculosis (TB) is a 'hidden' disease. Over two billion people carry the bacterium that causes it, about 10% of those people will develop TB at some point, and about 1.5 million people each year die from TB. But treatment is inexpensive and, in most cases, highly effective. Spending a dollar on diagnosis and treatment is a low-cost way to give many more years of productive life to many people. Ebola may get the headlines, but TB is a much bigger problem. Reducing childhood malnutrition is another excellent target. A good diet allows children's brains and muscles to develop better, producing life-long benefits. Well-nourished children stay in school longer, learn more and end up being much more productive members of society. The available evidence suggests that providing better nutrition for 68 million children each year would produce over \$40 in long-term social benefits for every dollar spent. There are excellent targets involving the planet as well. Protecting coral reefs turns out to be a surprisingly efficient target as well. There are benefits in terms of biodiversity, but healthy reefs also produce more tangible and immediate benefits. They increase fish stocks – benefiting both fishermen and consumers and attract visitors who explore their beauties – benefitting everyone working in the tourist industry, as well as the tourists themselves. Perhaps the most important, overarching problem facing the world is poverty, which still afflicts billions of people. Poverty is the ultimate source of many other problems. The immediate result is high rates of infant mortality, as well as poor cognitive skills and reduced productive capacity among surviving children. The ultimate result is a cycle of poverty. Better nutrition and better schools will help alleviate poverty, but there is another target that promises to be even more effective: lowering barriers to international trade. The historical evidence on this point is compelling. In China, South Korea, India, Chile and many other countries, reducing trade restrictions has lifted incomes and reduced poverty, and triggered decades of rapid income growth. Which of the following statements is/are correct according to the passage?

1. Nutrition is directly related to schooling years
2. Tourists want to see more coral reefs
3. TB patients exceed Ebola patients.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

59. Passage

Tuberculosis (TB) is a 'hidden' disease. Over two billion people carry the bacterium that causes it, about 10% of those people will develop TB at some point, and about 1.5 million people each year die from TB. But treatment is inexpensive and, in most cases, highly effective. Spending a dollar on diagnosis and treatment is a low-cost way to give many more years of productive life to many people. Ebola may get the headlines, but TB is a much bigger problem. Reducing childhood malnutrition is another excellent target. A good diet allows children's brains and muscles to develop better, producing life-long benefits. Well-nourished children stay in school longer, learn more and end up being much more productive members of society. The available evidence suggests that providing better nutrition for 68 million children each year would produce over \$40 in long-term social benefits for every

dollar spent. There are excellent targets involving the planet as well. Protecting coral reefs turns out to be a surprisingly efficient target as well. There are benefits in terms of biodiversity, but healthy reefs also produce more tangible and immediate benefits. They increase fish stocks – benefiting both fishermen and consumers and attract visitors who explore their beauties – benefitting everyone working in the tourist industry, as well as the tourists themselves. Perhaps the most important, overarching problem facing the world is poverty, which still afflicts billions of people. Poverty is the ultimate source of many other problems. The immediate result is high rates of infant mortality, as well as poor cognitive skills and reduced productive capacity among surviving children. The ultimate result is a cycle of poverty. Better nutrition and better schools will help alleviate poverty, but there is another target that promises to be even more effective: lowering barriers to international trade. The historical evidence on this point is compelling. In China, South Korea, India, Chile and many other countries, reducing trade restrictions has lifted incomes and reduced poverty, and triggered decades of rapid income growth. Which of the following statement/s can be correctly inferred from the passage?

1. Ebola treatment is expensive
2. Consumers eat corals
3. Trade restrictions aggravate poverty

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

60. Passage

Why do goals matter? No one has ever put the case for goal-based success better than John F. Kennedy did 50 years ago. In one of the greatest speeches of the modern US presidency, delivered in June 1963, Kennedy said: “By defining our goal more clearly, by making it seem more manageable and less remote, we can help all people to see it, to draw hope from it and to move irresistibly towards it.” Setting goals is important for many reasons. First, they are essential for social mobilization. The world needs to be oriented in one direction to fight poverty or to help achieve sustainable development, but it is very hard in our noisy, disparate, divided, crowded, congested, distracted, and often overwhelmed world to mount a consistent effort to achieve any of our common purposes. Adopting global goals helps individuals, organizations, and governments worldwide to agree on the direction—essentially, to focus on what really matters for our future. A second function of goals is to create peer pressure. With the adoption of MDGs, political leaders were publicly and privately questioned on the steps they were taking to end extreme poverty. A third way that goals matter is to spur epistemic communities—networks of expertise, knowledge, and practice—into action around sustainable-development challenges. When bold goals are set, those communities of knowledge and practice come together to recommend practical pathways to achieve results. Finally, goals mobilize stakeholder networks. Community leaders, politicians, government ministries, the scientific community, leading nongovernmental organizations, religious groups, international organizations, donor organizations, and foundations are all motivated to come together for a common purpose. That kind of multi-stakeholder process is essential for tackling the complex challenges of sustainable development and the

fight against poverty, hunger, and disease. Kennedy himself demonstrated leadership through goal setting a half-century ago in his quest for peace with the Soviet Union at the height of the Cold War.

Consider the following statements about the “Goals” as discussed in the passage and find which of them is/are incorrect?

1. Goals provide practical solutions.
2. Goals motivate stakeholders
3. Goals create pressure on policymakers.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

61. Passage

Why do goals matter? No one has ever put the case for goal-based success better than John F. Kennedy did 50 years ago. In one of the greatest speeches of the modern US presidency, delivered in June 1963, Kennedy said: “By defining our goal more clearly, by making it seem more manageable and less remote, we can help all people to see it, to draw hope from it and to move irresistibly towards it.” Setting goals is important for many reasons. First, they are essential for social mobilization. The world needs to be oriented in one direction to fight poverty or to help achieve sustainable development, but it is very hard in our noisy, disparate, divided, crowded, congested, distracted, and often overwhelmed world to mount a consistent effort to achieve any of our common purposes. Adopting global goals helps individuals, organizations, and governments worldwide to agree on the direction—essentially, to focus on what really matters for our future. A second function of goals is to create peer pressure. With the adoption of MDGs, political leaders were publicly and privately questioned on the steps they were taking to end extreme poverty. A third way that goals matter is to spur epistemic communities—networks of expertise, knowledge, and practice—into action around sustainable-development challenges. When bold goals are set, those communities of knowledge and practice come together to recommend practical pathways to achieve results. Finally, goals mobilize stakeholder networks. Community leaders, politicians, government ministries, the scientific community, leading nongovernmental organizations, religious groups, international organizations, donor organizations, and foundations are all motivated to come together for a common purpose. That kind of multi-stakeholder process is essential for tackling the complex challenges of sustainable development and the fight against poverty, hunger, and disease. Kennedy himself demonstrated leadership through goal setting a half-century ago in his quest for peace with the Soviet Union at the height of the Cold War.

What is the primary purpose of the passage?

- a) Appreciate Kennedy’s idea on goal setting
- b) Elaborate how goal must be set
- c) Importance of goal setting**
- d) How to implement development goals

62. Passage

“Our tradition teaches tolerance; our philosophy preaches tolerance; our Constitution practises tolerance; let us not dilute it.” Regrettably, over the years, tolerance has been replaced by the rising menace of intolerance which strikes at various fields of human endeavour and creativity: writings, music, drama, paintings and movies. Intolerance stems from an invincible assumption of the infallibility of one’s beliefs and a dogmatic conviction about their rightness. An intolerant society cannot tolerate expression of ideas and views which challenge its current doctrines and conventional wisdom. Consequently, unconventional and heterodox thoughts and views have to be suppressed. That is the prime motivation for censorship. One criterion to determine whether a country is truly democratic is the extent of dissent permitted. A liberal democracy is one in which all groups in the country accept the fact that in a free country, people can have different opinions and beliefs and shall have equal rights in voicing them without fear of legal penalties or social sanctions. Right to dissent and tolerance of dissent are sine qua non of a liberal democratic society. Today we have reached a stage where expression of a different point of view is viewed with resentment and hostility and there are vociferous demands for bans. The banning itch has become infectious. Exhibition of movies is included in the fundamental right of freedom of expression guaranteed by the Constitution. One of the reasons frequently assigned for imposing a ban is that it hurts the sentiments of a certain section of people in society. Any book or movie or play which criticises certain practices and advocates reforms will „hurt“ the sentiments of the status-quoists. In the context of hurt feelings, the Supreme Court has repeatedly laid down that the standard to be applied for judging the film should be that of an ordinary man of common sense and prudence and not that of “hypersensitive” persons who sense offence in every scene or perceive hurt in every statement. The right method is to vigorously refute the criticism by rebutting its reasoning and data on which its conclusions are based.

With reference to passage consider the following statements:

1. Social sanctions must be accepted by individuals otherwise unchecked liberty can lead society into anarchy.
2. Right to dissent and tolerance of dissent are prerequisite for a liberal democratic society.
3. Only democratic society can be tolerant society so every country must accept democracy as mode of governance.
4. Liberty and Social order are opposite to each other.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

63. Passage

“Our tradition teaches tolerance; our philosophy preaches tolerance; our Constitution practises tolerance; let us not dilute it.” Regrettably, over the years, tolerance has been replaced by the rising menace of intolerance which strikes at various fields of human endeavour and creativity: writings, music, drama, paintings and movies. Intolerance stems from an invincible assumption of the infallibility of one’s beliefs and a dogmatic conviction about their rightness. An intolerant society cannot tolerate expression of ideas and views which challenge its

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What does the word sine qua non appearing in the passage mean?

- a) Required
- b) Prerequisite**
- c) Legally correct
- d) Democratic essentials

64. Passage

“Our tradition teaches tolerance; our philosophy preaches tolerance; our Constitution practises tolerance; let us not dilute it.” Regrettably, over the years, tolerance has been replaced by the rising menace of intolerance which strikes at various fields of human endeavour and creativity: writings, music, drama, paintings and movies. Intolerance stems from an invincible assumption of the infallibility of one’s beliefs and a dogmatic conviction about their rightness. An intolerant society cannot tolerate expression of ideas and views which challenge its current doctrines and conventional wisdom. Consequently, unconventional and heterodox thoughts and views have to be suppressed. That is the prime motivation for censorship. One criterion to determine whether a country is truly democratic is the extent of dissent permitted. A liberal democracy is one in which all groups in the country accept the fact that in a free country, people can have different opinions and beliefs and shall have equal rights in voicing them without fear of legal penalties or social sanctions. Right to dissent and tolerance of dissent are sine qua non of a liberal democratic society. Today we have reached a stage where expression of a different point of view is viewed with resentment and hostility and there are vociferous demands for bans. The banning itch has become infectious. Exhibition of movies is included in the fundamental right of freedom of expression guaranteed by the Constitution. One of the reasons frequently assigned for imposing a ban is that it hurts the sentiments of a certain section of people in society. Any book or movie or play which criticises certain practices and advocates reforms will „hurt“ the sentiments of the status-quoists. In the context of hurt feelings, the Supreme Court has repeatedly laid down that the standard to be applied for judging the film should be that of an ordinary

man of common sense and prudence and not that of “hypersensitive” persons who sense offence in every scene or perceive hurt in every statement. The right method is to vigorously refute the criticism by rebutting its reasoning and data on which its conclusions are based.

Consider the following statements

1. Intolerant society affects human creativity
2. Unconventional thoughts are suppressed in intolerant society.
3. Infallibility of one's belief is one of characters of intolerant society.

Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1, 2 and 3
- c) 3 only
- d) None of the above**

65. Passage

Financial inclusion is about getting five things right: Product, Place, Price, Protection, and Profit. If we are to draw in the poor, we need products that address their needs; a safe place to save, a reliable way to send and receive money, a quick way to borrow in times of need or to escape the clutches of the moneylender, easy-to-understand accident, life and health insurance, and an avenue to engage in saving for old age. Simplicity and reliability are key – what one thinks one is paying for is what one should get, without hidden clauses or opt-outs to trip one up. The RBI is going to nudge banks to offer a basic suite of Products to address financial needs Two other attributes of products are very important. They should be easy to access at low transactions cost. In the past, this meant that the Place of delivery, that is the bank branch, had to be close to the customer. So a key element of the inclusion program was to expand bank branching in unbanked areas. Today, with various other means of reaching the customer such as the mobile phone or the business correspondent, we can be more agnostic about the means by which the customer is reached. In other words, „Place“ today need not mean physical proximity, it can mean electronic proximity, or proximity via correspondents. Towards this end, we have liberalized the regulations on bank business correspondents, encouraged banks and mobile companies to form alliances, and started the process of licensing payment banks. The transactions costs of obtaining the product, including the Price and the intermediary charges, should be low. Since every unbanked individual likely consumes low volumes of financial services to begin with, the provider should automate transactions as far as possible to reduce costs, and use employees that are local and are commensurately paid. Furthermore, any regulatory burden should be minimal. With these objectives in mind, the RBI has started the process of licensing small local banks, and is re-examining KYC norms with a view to simplifying them. Last month, we removed a major hurdle in the way of migrant workers and people living in makeshift structures obtaining a bank account, that of providing proof of current address. New and inexperienced customers will require Protection. The RBI is beefing up the Consumer Protection Code, emphasizing the need for suitable products that are simple and easy to understand. We are also working with the government on expanding financial literacy. Teaching the poor the intricacies of finance has to move beyond literacy camps and into schools. Banks that lend to the entrepreneurial poor should find ways to advise them on business management too, or find ways to engage NGOs and organizations like NABARD in the

process. We are also strengthening the customer grievance redressal mechanism, while looking to expand supervision, market intelligence, and coordination with law and order to reduce the proliferation of fly-by-night operator

What are the challenges encountered in financial inclusion?

1. Low literacy level of the poor
2. Large number of socially disadvantaged
3. Dependence of customers on informal sources of credit
4. Severe form of financial exclusion

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

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

66. Passage

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advise them on business management too, or find ways to engage NGOs and organizations like NABARD in the process. We are also strengthening the customer grievance redressal mechanism, while looking to expand supervision, market intelligence, and coordination with law and order to reduce the proliferation of fly-by-night operator

According to the passage, challenges in financial inclusion cannot be met by

1. Decreasing proximity of banks from customers
2. Appropriate product
3. High transaction cost
4. Access to financial services and financial education

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

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

67. Passage

Financial inclusion is about getting five things right: Product, Place, Price, Protection, and Profit. If we are to draw in the poor, we need products that address their needs; a safe place to save, a reliable way to send and receive money, a quick way to borrow in times of need or to escape the clutches of the moneylender, easy-to-understand accident, life and health insurance, and an avenue to engage in saving for old age. Simplicity and reliability are key – what one thinks one is paying for is what one should get, without hidden clauses or opt-outs to trip one up. The RBI is going to nudge banks to offer a basic suite of Products to address financial needs Two other attributes of products are very important. They should be easy to access at low transactions cost. In the past, this meant that the Place of delivery, that is the bank branch, had to be close to the customer. So a key element of the inclusion program was to expand bank branching in unbanked areas. Today, with various other means of reaching the customer such as the mobile phone or the business correspondent, we can be more agnostic about the means by which the customer is reached. In other words, „Place“ today need not mean physical proximity, it can mean electronic proximity, or proximity via correspondents. Towards this end, we have liberalized the regulations on bank business correspondents, encouraged banks and mobile companies to form alliances, and started the process of licensing payment banks. The transactions costs of obtaining the product, including the Price and the intermediary charges, should be low. Since every unbanked individual likely consumes low volumes of financial services to begin with, the provider should automate transactions as far as possible to reduce costs, and use employees that are local and are commensurately paid. Furthermore, any regulatory burden should be minimal. With these objectives in mind, the RBI has started the process of licensing small local banks, and is re-examining KYC norms with a view to simplifying them. Last month, we removed a major hurdle in the way of migrant workers and people living in makeshift structures obtaining a bank account, that of providing proof of current address. New and inexperienced customers will require Protection. The RBI is beefing up the Consumer Protection Code, emphasizing the need for suitable products that are simple and easy to understand. We are also working with the government on expanding financial literacy. Teaching the poor the intricacies of finance has to

move beyond literacy camps and into schools. Banks that lend to the entrepreneurial poor should find ways to advise them on business management too, or find ways to engage NGOs and organizations like NABARD in the process. We are also strengthening the customer grievance redressal mechanism, while looking to expand supervision, market intelligence, and coordination with law and order to reduce the proliferation of fly-by-night operator

According to the passage, financial inclusion implies

1. process of ensuring access to appropriate financial products and services needed by vulnerable groups at an affordable cost in a fair and transparent manner by mainstream institutions
2. financial literacy as integral to the process of building basic financial skills

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

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

68. Passage

We are approaching the 67th anniversary of our Independence. Sixty seven years is a long time in the life of man – indeed, it is about the average Indian’s life expectancy today. Since life expectancy was shorter at the time of Independence, it is safe to say that most Indians born just after independence are now no more. It is useful to take stock at such a time. Did we achieve the dreams of our founding fathers for freedom’s first children? Or have we fallen woefully short? What more do we need to do? Clearly, our founding fathers wanted political freedom for the people of India – freedom to determine who we would be governed by, as well as freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship. They wanted justice and equality, of status and opportunity. And they wanted us to be free from poverty. We have made substantial progress in achieving political freedom. Our democracy has matured, with people confidently choosing to vote out governments that lose touch with their needs. Our institutions protecting the freedom to vote have grown stronger, with the Election Commission and the forces of law and order ensuring free and largely fair elections throughout the country. Political parties, NGOs, the press, and individuals exert checks and balances on public policy. And the judiciary has taken important steps to protect individual freedom. Our economy is also far richer than it was at the time of independence and poverty has come down substantially. Of course, some countries like South Korea that were in a similar situation then are far better off today but many others have done far worse.

Which of the present realities, after 67 years of independence comes close to the dream of our founding fathers?

1. Conduct of free and largely fair election
2. Substantial reduction of poverty
3. Equality of status and opportunity
4. Important steps taken by judiciary for individual freedom

Select the correct answer from the codes below:

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

c) **1, 2, 3, 4**

d) None of the above statements

69. Passage

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With reference to the passage, the phrase 'useful to take stock' implies-

a) **To review the progress**

b) To remove the references from history

c) Both of (a) and (b)

d) Neither (a) nor (b)

70. Passage

The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) will keep the soul of rural India alive while providing its people with the physical amenities to enable freedom of choice to shape their own destiny. The Scheme is unique and transformative as it has a holistic approach towards development. It envisages integrated development of the village across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment, livelihoods etc. It seeks to not only provide physical infrastructure and access to basic amenities but also improve the standard of living, enrich social capital and build community spirit. These are the ingredients that will ensure long term positive change and sustainability of this change. Strengthening of local democracy through strong and transparent Gram Panchayats and active Gram Sabhas and facilitating good governance is an important objective of the Scheme. I am certain that several innovative practices will evolve to achieve this. For instance, Punsari village in Gujarat has put in place a biometric system for attendance of Gram Panchayat functionaries. This has ensured accountability and efficiency in executing tasks. Similarly, Hiware Bazar in Maharashtra has leveraged Joint Forest Management Committee to conserve forests, develop integrated water conservation measures so as to make the village free of drought and water scarcity. The Members of Parliament (MP) will lead and guide this

initiative in their respective constituencies. They will motivate the community to not only take up development works but also affirm the values specified in the Scheme. The MPs should nurture these Adarsh Grams to serve as demonstration villages for the surrounding areas to learn and replicate these efforts. The Yojana will also require planned coordination and convergence between different government ministries and departments. The scheme can only succeed with leadership of the MPs and leveraging community participation at the village level for developing a comprehensive village plan ensuring character building, environmental conservation and human development along with physical amenities.

According to the passage SAGY will become successful if there is

1. Convergence and coordination between different ministries and departments
2. Community participation
3. Proliferation of innovative practices
4. Minimal role of mp

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

71. Passage

The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) will keep the soul of rural India alive while providing its people with the physical amenities to enable freedom of choice to shape their own destiny. The Scheme is unique and transformative as it has a holistic approach towards development. It envisages integrated development of the village across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment, livelihoods etc. It seeks to not only provide physical infrastructure and access to basic amenities but also improve the standard of living, enrich social capital and build community spirit. These are the ingredients that will ensure long term positive change and sustainability of this change. Strengthening of local democracy through strong and transparent Gram Panchayats and active Gram Sabhas and facilitating good governance is an important objective of the Scheme. I am certain that several innovative practices will evolve to achieve this. For instance, Punsari village in Gujarat has put in place a biometric system for attendance of Gram Panchayat functionaries. This has ensured accountability and efficiency in executing tasks. Similarly, Hiware Bazar in Maharashtra has leveraged Joint Forest Management Committee to conserve forests, develop integrated water conservation measures so as to make the village free of drought and water scarcity. The Members of Parliament (MP) will lead and guide this initiative in their respective constituencies. They will motivate the community to not only take up development works but also affirm the values specified in the Scheme. The MPs should nurture these Adarsh Grams to serve as demonstration villages for the surrounding areas to learn and replicate these efforts. The Yojana will also require planned coordination and convergence between different government ministries and departments. The scheme can only succeed with leadership of the MPs and leveraging community participation at the village level for developing a comprehensive village plan ensuring character building, environmental conservation and human development along with physical amenities.

According to the passage SAGY implies

1. A holistic approach towards development of villages
2. It means only provision of physical infrastructure and access to basic amenities
3. It means attainment of good standard of living by the mp
4. An instrument to enable freedom of choice to shape the destiny of villagers

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

72. Passage

South Asians are a heterogeneous group of people of Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri Lankan origin, with differing religion, language, culture and rates of diabetes, particularly Type 2 diabetes. They live in all areas of the UK, with clustering in certain areas reflecting migration patterns. For example there is a high concentration of Indians residing in Greater London whereas there is a lower proportion of Pakistanis in greater London and a greater concentration of this subgroup in West Yorkshire and west Midlands. The clustering may affect research studies for example in terms of sampling and also the ability to draw research conclusions from research findings, hence the need for large multi-centre findings. In order to ensure that healthcare serves a diverse population, it is important that all ethnic groups participate in health research. This not only ensures the generalizability of research results, but also improves the quality of care. Time, resources and attention to the research proposal are all important but, equally, researchers need to devote time to addressing the challenges of recruiting and retaining participants, as to date very few quality studies in the UK have included South Asians. As per author's investigation reasons for non-participation in clinical trials, including motivation (eg helping society, improving one's health); and deterrents (e g busy lifestyles, previous experiences and language problems) were responsible. Professional views included a lack of time and resources and inadequate support. It has also been highlighted that South Asians are often explicitly excluded due to perceived cultural and communication difficulties, including studies where there might be language/literacy problems in obtaining informed consent. Many individuals from South Asian background are unwilling to participate because they accept their illness as an unalterable punishment of God and have a fear of what research actually entails. Diabetes affects 246 million people worldwide and is expected to affect 380 million by 2025. It is estimated to be the fifth leading cause of mortality in the world. In the UK there are 2.5 million people who have been diagnosed with diabetes. It is estimated that 10 per cent of these people have Type 1 diabetes and 90 per cent have Type 2. In addition it is estimated that there are half a million more people in the UK who have diabetes but have not yet been diagnosed.

Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to the passage ?

1. Diabetes is one of the leading causes of mortality in the developed world
2. There might be half a million more people in the UK who have diabetes but have not been diagnosed.
3. Participation of all ethnic groups in health research ensures that the results are very specific and particular.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

73. Passage

South Asians are a heterogeneous group of people of Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri Lankan origin, with differing religion, language, culture and rates of diabetes, particularly Type 2 diabetes. They live in all areas of the UK, with clustering in certain areas reflecting migration patterns. For example there is a high concentration of Indians residing in Greater London whereas there is a lower proportion of Pakistanis in greater London and a greater concentration of this subgroup in West Yorkshire and west Midlands. The clustering may affect research studies for example in terms of sampling and also the ability to draw research conclusions from research findings, hence the need for large multi-centre findings. In order to ensure that healthcare serves a diverse population, it is important that all ethnic groups participate in health research. This not only ensures the generalizability of research results, but also improves the quality of care. Time, resources and attention to the research proposal are all important but, equally, researchers need to devote time to addressing the challenges of recruiting and retaining participants, as to date very few quality studies in the UK have included South Asians. As per author's investigation reasons for non-participation in clinical trials, including motivation (eg helping society, improving one's health); and deterrents (e g busy lifestyles, previous experiences and language problems) were responsible. Professional views included a lack of time and resources and inadequate support. It has also been highlighted that South Asians are often explicitly excluded due to perceived cultural and communication difficulties, including studies where there might be language/literacy problems in obtaining informed consent. Many individuals from South Asian background are unwilling to participate because they accept their illness as an unalterable punishment of God and have a fear of what research actually entails. Diabetes affects 246 million people worldwide and is expected to affect 380 million by 2025. It is estimated to be the fifth leading cause of mortality in the world. In the UK there are 2.5 million people who have been diagnosed with diabetes. It is estimated that 10 per cent of these people have Type 1 diabetes and 90 per cent have Type 2. In addition it is estimated that there are half a million more people in the UK who have diabetes but have not yet been diagnosed.

Why is the recruitment of South Asians in research a challenge?

1. As some estimates suggest 10 percent people have type I diabetes and 90 percent people have type II diabetes.
2. South Asians are unwilling to participate because they accept it as an unalterable punishment of God.
3. South Asians' motivation needs such as helping society and improving one's health are not well formed
4. South Asians are explicitly excluded from such researches due to prevailing cultural gap and communication issues.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

74. Passage

How can we be sure that rights are realizable unless they are matched by corresponding duties? Indeed, some do not see any sense in a right unless it is balanced by what Immanuel Kant called a —perfect obligation— a specific duty of a particular agent for the realization of that right. It is, however, possible to resist the claim that any use of right except with co-linked perfect obligations must lack cogency. In many legal contexts that claim may indeed have some merit, but in normative discussions rights are often championed as entitlements or powers or immunities that it would be good for people to have. Human rights are seen as rights shared by all— irrespective of citizenship—the benefits of which everyone should have. While it is not the specific duty of any given individual to make sure that person has her rights fulfilled, the claim can be generally addressed to all those who are in position to help. Indeed, Immanuel Kant himself had characterized such general demands as —imperfect obligations— and had gone on to discuss their relevance for social living. The claim is addressed generally to who can help, even though no particular person or agency may be charged to bring about the fulfilment of the rights involved. It may of course be the case that rights, thus formulated, sometimes end up unfulfilled. But it is surely possible for us to distinguish between a right that a person has which has not been fulfilled and a right that the person does not have. Ultimately, the ethical assertion of a right goes beyond the value of the corresponding freedom only to the extent that some demands are placed on others that they should try to help.

Which one of the following statements conveys the essential message of the passage?

- a) A right can be realized without being matched by a corresponding duty
- b) Rights should be considered as entitlements.
- c) **A right pose a claim on others who are in a position to help to make sure that person has her right fulfilled.**
- d) A right goes beyond the value of the corresponding freedom.

75. Passage

South Asians are a heterogeneous group of people of Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri Lankan origin, with differing religion, language, culture and rates of diabetes, particularly Type 2 diabetes. They live in all areas of the UK, with clustering in certain areas reflecting migration patterns. For example there is a high concentration of Indians residing in Greater London whereas there is a lower proportion of Pakistanis in greater London and a greater concentration of this subgroup in West Yorkshire and west Midlands. The clustering may affect research studies for example in terms of sampling and also the ability to draw research conclusions from research findings, hence the need for large multi-centre findings. In order to ensure that healthcare serves a diverse population, it is important that all ethnic groups participate in health research. This not only ensures the generalizability of research results, but also improves the quality of care. Time, resources and attention to the research proposal are all important but, equally, researchers need to devote time to addressing the challenges of recruiting and retaining participants, as to date very few quality studies in the UK have included South Asians. As per author's investigation reasons for non-participation in clinical trials, including motivation (eg helping society, improving one's health); and deterrents (e g busy lifestyles, previous experiences and language problems) were responsible. Professional views included a lack of time and resources and inadequate support. It has also been highlighted that

South Asians are often explicitly excluded due to perceived cultural and communication difficulties, including studies where there might be language/literacy problems in obtaining informed consent. Many individuals from South Asian background are unwilling to participate because they accept their illness as an unalterable punishment of God and have a fear of what research actually entails. Diabetes affects 246 million people worldwide and is expected to affect 380 million by 2025. It is estimated to be the fifth leading cause of mortality in the world. In the UK there are 2.5 million people who have been diagnosed with diabetes. It is estimated that 10 per cent of these people have Type 1 diabetes and 90 per cent have Type 2. In addition it is estimated that there are half a million more people in the UK who have diabetes but have not yet been diagnosed.

Which of these have NOT been highlighted as one of the reasons for south Asians not participating in the survey?

1. There is a lack of time and resources and inadequate support
2. Their superior communication skills and propensity to express themselves rooted in South Asian cultural background.
3. Literacy problem created a hindrance in obtaining informed consent.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

76. Passage

How can we be sure that rights are realizable unless they are matched by corresponding duties? Indeed, some do not see any sense in a right unless it is balanced by what Immanuel Kant called a —perfect obligation— a specific duty of a particular agent for the realization of that right. It is, however, possible to resist the claim that any use of right except with co-linked perfect obligations must lack cogency. In many legal contexts that claim may indeed have some merit, but in normative discussions rights are often championed as entitlements or powers or immunities that it would be good for people to have. Human rights are seen as rights shared by all—irrespective of citizenship—the benefits of which everyone should have. While it is not the specific duty of any given individual to make sure that person has her rights fulfilled, the claim can be generally addressed to all those who are in position to help. Indeed, Immanuel Kant himself had characterized such general demands as —imperfect obligations— and had gone on to discuss their relevance for social living. The claim is addressed generally to who can help, even though no particular person or agency may be charged to bring about the fulfillment of the rights involved. It may of course be the case that rights, thus formulated, sometimes end up unfulfilled. But it is surely possible for us to distinguish between a right that a person has which has not been fulfilled and a right that the person does not have. Ultimately, the ethical assertion of a right goes beyond the value of the corresponding freedom only to the extent that some demands are placed on others that they should try to help.

According to the passage what is the meaning of —imperfect obligations— associated with a right?

1. There are no specific obligations attached to a right.
2. Obligations attached to a right cannot be charged upon any individual person or agency.
3. Obligations attached to a right are generally addressed to all those who are in position to help.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

77. Passage

How can we be sure that rights are realizable unless they are matched by corresponding duties? Indeed, some do not see any sense in a right unless it is balanced by what Immanuel Kant called a —perfect obligation— a specific duty of a particular agent for the realization of that right. It is, however, possible to resist the claim that any use of right except with co-linked perfect obligations must lack cogency. In many legal contexts that claim may indeed have some merit, but in normative discussions rights are often championed as entitlements or powers or immunities that it would be good for people to have. Human rights are seen as rights shared by all—irrespective of citizenship—the benefits of which everyone should have. While it is not the specific duty of any given individual to make sure that person has her rights fulfilled, the claim can be generally addressed to all those who are in position to help. Indeed, Immanuel Kant himself had characterized such general demands as —imperfect obligations— and had gone on to discuss their relevance for social living. The claim is addressed generally to who can help, even though no particular person or agency may be charged to bring about the fulfillment of the rights involved. It may of course be the case that rights, thus formulated, sometimes end up unfulfilled. But it is surely possible for us to distinguish between a right that a person has which has not been fulfilled and a right that the person does not have. Ultimately, the ethical assertion of a right goes beyond the value of the corresponding freedom only to the extent that some demands are placed on others that they should try to help.

Consider the following statements:

1. For a right to have any meaning, it is imperative that all those who are in position to help make sure that a person has her rights fulfilled.
2. Rights and duties are two parts of the same coin. According to the passage,

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

78. Passage

The use of social responsible reasoning and of ideas of justice relates closely to the centrality of individual freedom. This is not to claim that people invariably invoke their ideas of justice, or utilize their powers of socially sensitive reasoning, in deciding on how to exercise their freedom. But a sense of justice is among the concerns that can move people and often do. Social values can play—and have played—an important part in success of various forms of social organization, including the market mechanism, democratic politics, elementary civil and political rights, provision of basic public goods, and institutions of public action and protest. Different persons have different ways of interpreting ethical ideas including those of social justice, and they may even be far from

certain about how to organize their thoughts about it. But the basic idea of justice are not alien to social beings, who worry about their own interests but are also able to think about the family members, neighbours, fellow citizens and about other people in the world. Space does not have to be artificially created in human mind for the ideas of justice and fairness—through moral bombardment or ethical haranguing. That space already exists, and it is a question of making systematic, cogent and effective use of the general concerns that people do have.

What is the central message of this passage?

- a) Individual freedom is central to the idea of social justice.
- b) Sense of social justice is a natural part of individual conscience**
- c) Social values are central to various forms of social organization
- d) It is possible to create a space for ideas of social justice artificially in individual conscience.

79. Passage

The use of social responsible reasoning and of ideas of justice relates closely to the centrality of individual freedom. This is not to claim that people invariably invoke their ideas of justice, or utilize their powers of socially sensitive reasoning, in deciding on how to exercise their freedom. But a sense of justice is among the concerns that can move people and often do. Social values can play—and have played—an important part in success of various forms of social organization, including the market mechanism, democratic politics, elementary civil and political rights, provision of basic public goods, and institutions of public action and protest. Different persons have different ways of interpreting ethical ideas including those of social justice, and they may even be far from certain about how to organize their thoughts about it. But the basic idea of justice are not alien to social beings, who worry about their own interests but are also able to think about the family members, neighbours, fellow citizens and about other people in the world. Space does not have to be artificially created in human mind for the ideas of justice and fairness—through moral bombardment or ethical haranguing. That space already exists, and it is a question of making systematic, cogent and effective use of the general concerns that people do have.

With reference to the passage which of the following forms of social organization would not be successful without social values?

- 1. Free market
- 2. Welfare policies
- 3. Right to equality

Choose the correct answer using the code given below.

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

80. Passage

The use of social responsible reasoning and of ideas of justice relates closely to the centrality of individual freedom. This is not to claim that people invariably invoke their ideas of justice, or utilize their powers of socially sensitive reasoning, in deciding on how to exercise their freedom. But a sense of justice is among the concerns

that can move people and often do. Social values can play—and have played—an important part in success of various forms of social organization, including the market mechanism, democratic politics, elementary civil and political rights, provision of basic public goods, and institutions of public action and protest. Different persons have different ways of interpreting ethical ideas including those of social justice, and they may even be far from certain about how to organize their thoughts about it. But the basic idea of justice are not alien to social beings, who worry about their own interests but are also able to think about the family members, neighbours, fellow citizens and about other people in the world. Space does not have to be artificially created in human mind for the ideas of justice and fairness—through moral bombardment or ethical haranguing. That space already exists, and it is a question of making systematic, cogent and effective use of the general concerns that people do have.

Consider the following assumptions:

1. People are socially sensitive but do not always act like one.
2. It is possible to persuade people in the support of a social cause. According to the passage,

Which of the above assumptions is/are correct?

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