

**CIVIL SERVICES STUDY CENTRE  
ADMISSION TEST : BATCH 2016  
Question Paper Booklet**

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| <b>Full marks: 200</b> | <b>Duration: 2 hours 15 mins</b> | <b>Date: 01.11.2015</b> |
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| <b>Roll No.</b> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. **Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**
3. You have to enter your Roll Number in the Answer Sheet in the Box provided alongside.
4. The Test Booklet contains **80 items** (questions). Each item is printed in English only. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item. Write your response in **CAPITAL LETTERS (A/B/C/D)** in either BLUE or BLACK ball point pen.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet.
8. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the beginning and at the end.
9. Penalty for wrong answers:

**THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE.**

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question
- (iv) If an answer is overwritten/ scratched, no marks will be awarded.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

1. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
- I. Longitudes are not used for calculating distances but help in determining local time in relation to GMT.
  - II. A traveler starts from Mumbai at 18.45Hrs Indian Standard Time and reaches Seoul after flying for 9 hours. To set his clock along with South Korean local time he moved his watch back.
  - III. The temperature of a place is related to its latitude.

Choose correct code:

- A. I and II only      B. II and III only      C. I and III only      D. All of these

2. Consider the following statements:

- I. Lunar eclipse takes place when the moon passes through the shadow of the Earth.
- II. The effect of the Sun on tidal forces is more than that of the moon
- III. Solar Eclipse occur when the sun comes in between the earth and the moon
- IV. Blue moon is a rare occurrence of the second full moon within the same calendar month.

The correct statements are:

- A. I, II and IV only      B. II and III only      C. III and IV only      D. I and IV only

3. Match the following:

LIST-I

- A. Acetic Acid
- B. Tannic Acid
- C. Amino Acid
- D. Citric Acid

LIST-II

1. Lemon
2. Proteins
3. Tea
4. Vinegar

Codes:

- |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| A. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| B. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| C. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| D. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |

4. Match the following:

LIST-I

- A. Australia
- B. China
- C. India
- D. USA

LIST-II

1. Hurricane
2. Willy-Willy
3. Typhoons
4. Cyclones

Codes:

- |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| A. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| B. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| C. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| D. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

5. Match the following

Raw material

- A. Calcium Carbonate
- B. Red phosphorus
- C. Silicon dioxide
- D. Potassium Nitrate

Products

1. Gun powder
2. Cement
3. Glass
4. Safety matches

Codes:

- |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| A. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| B. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| C. | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| D. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

6. Consider the following statements about Indus Valley civilization:

1. It had the amenities of a city;
2. It was a Bronze Age civilization;
3. It was spread over a large area comprising present day Pakistan and India;
4. The city had large public baths.

Which of the above is /are true?

- A. 1,2 and 3 only      B. 1, 2 and 4 only      C. 2,3 and 4 only      D. All of the above

7. Identify the correct statement

The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution relates to:

- A. Introduction of environmental protection measures;  
B. Introduction of a formal structure of the Panchayat Raj institution;  
C. Introduction of a formal structure of the Urban Local Bodies;  
D. Introduction of Backward Classes reservation.

8. In the eye donation, which part of the eye is transplanted from the donor?

- A. Cornea      B. Lens      C. Retina      D. The whole eye

9. Consider the following taxes

1. Corporation Taxes      2. Customs Duty      3. Wealth Tax      4. Excise Duty

Which of these is / are direct taxes?

- A. 1 only      B. 2 and 4      C. 1 and 3      D. 2 and 3

10. A class of animals known as Marsupials is a characteristics feature of

- A. Africa      B. Australia      C. South Africa      D. South East Asia

11. Consider the following statements regarding the political parties in India:

1. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides for the registration of political parties.
2. Registration of Political Parties is carried out by the Election Commission.
3. A national level political party is one which is recognized in all states
4. Recognized political parties have to register their symbols with the Election Commission.

Which of these statements are correct?

- A. 1,2 and 4      B. 1 and 3      C. 2 and 4      D. 1,2,3 and 4

12. In India, which type of forests , among the following , occupies the largest area?

- A. Moist Temperate Forests      C. Sub-tropical Dry Evergreen Forests  
B. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests      D. Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests

13. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

- I. Both sustainable development and conventional development use up same quantum of energy;
- II. Sustainable development encourages use of chemical pesticides for protection of forests;
- III. Conventional development is responsible for increase in the emission of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere;
- IV. Sustainable development conserves environmental resources.

- A. Only I      B. Only II      C. Both I and II      D. Both III and IV

14. If the lending interest rate is lowered by the banks, its intended impact on demand for credit is to:

- A. Increase it      B. Decrease it      C. No impact      D. None of the above

15. Consider the following animals:

1. Hippopotamus      2. Dolphin      3. Seal

Which of these is/ are mammal/ mammals?

- A. 1 only      B. 1 and 3 only      C. 2 and 3 only      D. 1, 2 and 3

16. Biodiversity hotspot is characterized by

- A. Region with high species diversity      C. Region with high endemic species  
B. Region with high species extinction      D. All the above

17. The petroleum prices in recent times have come down because of:

- A. Saudi Arabia, the largest producer of oil and gas has stepped up its production significantly;  
B. The actual demand for petroleum products have exceeded the anticipated demand;  
C. The oil consumer nations have jointly put pressure on OPEC to reduce the prices;  
D. Shale gas production has increased significantly in recent times.

**Direction for questions 18 to 19:**

Study the following table and attempt two questions that follow it.

Tables: Indicators of development for some Asian countries

| Country     | Life expectancy at birth<br>(years) | Infant Mortality Rate<br>(Per 1000 live births) | Adult literacy rate (per<br>cent) |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
|             | 2010                                | 2010  | 2010                              |
| India       | 64.8                                | 48  | 74                                |
| China       | 73.1                                | 16  | 95.1                              |
| Indonesia   | 68.5                                | 27  | 92.8                              |
| Malaysia    | 73.6                                | 05  | 93.1                              |
| Thailand    | 73.6                                | 11  | 93.5                              |
| Bangladesh  | 68.3                                | 38  | 57.7                              |
| Philippines | 68.2                                | 23  | 95.6                              |

18. Which one of the following statements is false?

- A. In terms of Health Indicator India's performance is the worst;
- B. Malaysia and China have almost similar life expectancy rates ;
- C. Higher rate of adult literacy means lower the life expectancy;
- D. Bangladesh needs to find out the causes of prevailing high Infant Mortality Rate.

19. The best performances in terms of Health Indicators among the Asian countries is by:

- A. China
- B. Malaysia
- C. Indonesia
- D. Philippines

20. I am facing west. I turn  $540^{\circ}$  in the clockwise direction and then  $1800^{\circ}$  in the same direction and then  $2790^{\circ}$  anti-clockwise. Which direction am I facing now?

- A. South-west
- B. South
- C. West
- D. North-west

**Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:**

**Passage I**

Bacteria have also been found in 3-million-year-old perma-frost dug up from Siberia. If there are any bacteria alive on Mars today, they would have had to have survived from the time before the planet cooled more than 3 billion years ago. Nevertheless, McKay is optimistic: "It may be possible that bacteria frozen into the permafrost at the Martian south pole may be viable".

McKay said algae are found in Antarctic lakes with permanently frozen surfaces. Although no lakes are thought to exist on Mars today, they might have existed long ago. If so, the dried-out Martian lake beds may contain the fossilized remain of algae. On Earth, Masses of microscopic algae form large, layered structures known as stromatolites, which survive as fossilized on lake beds, and the putative Martian algae might have done the same thing, said Jack Farmer, one of McKay's colleagues.

The researchers are compiling a list of promising Martian lake beds to be photographed from spacecraft, said Farmer. Those photographs could help to select sites for landers that would search for signs of life, past or present. "If we find algae on Mars, I would say the universe is lousy with algae," McKay said, "Intelligence would be another question".

21. The passage is primarily concerned with:

- A. The possibility of life on Mars;
- B. Research on temperature on Mars;
- C. Selection sites for landers on Mars;
- D. Findings of Christopher McKay on Mars.

22. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. If some bacteria are alive today on Mars, they must have survived from the time before the planet cooled;
- B. Space photographs of Martian lakes revealed the signs of life;
- C. Bacteria frozen into permafrost at the Martian South Pole may be viable;
- D. On digging up, more than 3 million years old Siberian permafrost has revealed bacteria.

23. The most primitive forms of life likely to exist on Mars is/are :

- I. Villus and spare
- II. Bacteria
- III. Algae
- IV. Lichen

Choose the correct answer:

- A. II only
- B. I & III only
- C. II & III only
- D. II & IV only

## Passage II

There are many successful strategies on the road to self-sustained economic growth. Britain, for example became world economic leader in the 1800s by pioneering the Industrial Revolution, inventing steam engines and rail road and emphasizing free trade. Japan by contrast, came to the economic growth race later. It made its mark by first imitating foreign technologies and protecting domestic industries from imports and then developing tremendous expertise in manufacturing and electronics. Even though their individual paths may differ, all rapidly growing countries share certain common traits. The same growth fundamentals that helped shape Britain and Japan are at work today in developing countries like China and India. Indeed economic progress must ride on same four wheels, no matter how rich or poor the country. These four wheels are: Human Resources, Natural Resources, Capital formation and Technology.

24. The process of industrialization of Japan progressed through:
- I. Inventing steam engine and laying rail roads;
  - II. Replicating foreign technology;
  - III. Promoting free trade;
  - IV. Restricting imports and protecting domestic industry.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. I and II only      B. II and III only      C. II and III only      D. II and IV only

25. Economic Growth of a country depends on:
- I. Natural and Human Resources;
  - II. Formation of capital and technology;
  - III. Model of investment pioneered by Britain;
  - IV. Technology and supply of skilled labour;

Choose the correct answer:

- A. I and II only      B. I and III only      C. I and IV only      D. II and IV only

26. What helped Britain and Japan to achieve economic growth earlier, found to be relevant today in the case of:

- A. USA and Russia      B. China and Pakistan      C. China and India      D. China and Brazil

27. A beverage manufacturer has 2 types of concentrate one type of Cola is 465litres and other type is 434 litres, need to be stored in different types of containers of same size. The least number of containers needed to store without mixing is

- A. 35      B. 27      C. 31      D.38

28. In a certain firm  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the total employees work in production department,  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the total employees are in HR department,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in the marketing department,  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the total employees in the accounts department and if the rest of the 120 employees are from miscellaneous department. Find the total employees in HR and marketing department.

- A. 160      B. 140      C. 60      D. 220

## Passage III

*Roti, kapdaaurmakan* is a phrase all of us have grown up hearing. The question we must ask is how do we achieve this? I grew up in Mumbai and the Sanjay Gandhi National Park was my playground. It was there that I learned how closely connected forests were to my daily life. The water we drink, the air we breathe, the soil we grow our crops in – they're all connected to distant forests. As I studied more, I found out that up to 200 million Indians depend directly and the remaining 1 billion indirectly on forests for their survival. For India to develop sustainably we need holistic solutions, solutions that benefit not only humans but also the last remaining forest and marine ecosystems.

This is now what I do on a daily basis – create management plans for important tiger landscapes that recognize the role and rights of the over three million people living within their buffer zones. By working to strengthen public schools through teacher trainings and infrastructure development, conducting livelihoods programmes and providing access to free healthcare, my team and I are able to reduce the dependence of these communities on forests, thereby enabling a healthy coexistence of both forests and humans.

Alongside, by training and equipping forest staff and conducting scientific research and monitoring, we're able to mitigate human-animal conflict, reduce poaching pressure on wildlife and gather data to measure our impact. Healthy, bio-diverse forests, flowing rivers and empowered communities together is a recipe for a stable society.

29. For healthy coexistence of both forest and humans, the author's suggestion is to:
- Create separate management plans for tiger habitats;
  - Shifting the forest dependent communities to places where there are good schools and healthcare systems;
  - Train and equip the forest staff to help communities to grow more crops for better livelihood.
  - Reduce dependence on forests of the communities living in buffer zones.
30. According to the author which of the following measures can reduce human – animal conflict in forests?
- Undertaking scientific research and monitoring of the forest area;
  - Stopping data collection from the forests;
  - Encouraging the communities in buffer zones to use water and soil within the forest for their personal use;
  - Stopping poaching of forest animals completely.
31. For sustainable development India needs to:
- Maintain the sources of clean air and water;
  - Improve the infrastructure of schools and other public institutions;
  - Find solutions which are effective both for humans and existing eco-systems;
  - Find solutions of livelihood for communities living near forests.

#### Passage IV

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), notified on 5 September 2005, was implemented in three phases, covering all districts in India over three years. Although the focus is augmenting wage employment for unskilled labour, it is ambitious in scope and aims to accomplish a number of things. The act envisages, for instance, that the works undertaken will strengthen natural resource management and address causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion, thereby encouraging sustainable development. While there is rich documentation of the impacts of MGNREGA on outcomes such as wages and consumption, very little is known about the nature of the works created and their impacts on peoples' lives. Indeed the MGNREGA is frequently thought of as a poverty alleviation scheme, and not much else. That it derives its legitimacy in part from being an asset-creation programme is often overlooked. When it is not, there is a widespread belief that the works created under the MGNREGA are of dubious usefulness. Recently, researchers have begun to assess the impacts of MGNREGA works, focusing on environmental services and water resource availability. Such systematic efforts are still relatively infrequent. One explanation for the paucity of studies assessing the impacts of MGNREGA works has been that it is too early for impacts to be visible.

32. The MNGREGA seeks to:
- Provide wage employment for the unskilled;
  - Strengthen natural resource management in rural areas;
  - Give impetus to the rural housing activities in rural areas;
  - Guarantees skill Upgradation for the poor through asset creation activities.
- With reference to the passage, which of these statements is/ are correct?
- I only
  - I & III only
  - I & II only
  - II & IV only
33. According to the author there is lack of study on MGNREGA's impact on:
- Wages and consumption and the rural poor;
  - The lives of rural population;
  - Problem of its implementation among rural people;
  - Lack of modern farm technology and resultant effects in the life of the rural poor.
34. The most likely reason of the lack of proper impact study on the MGNREGA's contribution is:
- The researchers were not eager to make a systematic study on sustainable development;
  - It is thought of only as a poverty alleviation scheme;
  - Long term impact of the scheme is not yet visible to attract the attention of researchers;
  - Problems arising out of drought and deforestation have no link with the scheme and calls for separate studies.

With reference to the passage, which of these statements is/ are correct?

- I only
- I & III only
- II& III only
- I& IV only

**Passage: V**

Ever since India attained its independence in August 1947 the makers of the foreign policy of the newly sovereign state-led by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister- were driven by two principal goals: retention of complete autonomy in the pursuit of its foreign policy to safeguard India's national interests and the determination to make a major impact on the course of post world war II international relations defined as it was by the cold war rivalry between the United States led 'western bloc' and the Soviet Union led bloc located primarily in Eastern Europe. This is not to say that the other objectives of India's foreign policy such as decolonization, disarmament, strong moral and material support for the United Nations and peaceful co-existence in a nuclearised world were any less important. However, it was strongly felt that if the two primary goals were not met India would not be able to make any effective contribution on the other issues which bedeviled the world at the time. As is well known the fundamental instrument chosen by Jawaharlal Nehru to pursue the basic goals of India's foreign policy, mentioned above, was non-alignment which was meant to perform the essential functions of ensuring the autonomy of India's foreign policy as well as give it a significant voice in international relations as the heir to a great civilisational heritage. As has been recounted in numerous writings on India's foreign policy during the cold war years that although non-alignment substantially served many of the basic goals of India, the complexities of its regional environment- especially in relations to China and Pakistan during the period 1950 to 1970 - compelled New Delhi to substantially re-orient its foreign policy approach which need not be recounted here.

35. In post-independence period what was the basic goal of India's foreign policy?
- A. To avoid the Cold War tensions between the United States and Soviet Union;
  - B. To operate as a Non-aligned nation with strong moral and material support from the United Nations;
  - C. To ensure autonomy on India's foreign policy;
  - D. To reorient India's foreign policy in the respect to China and Pakistan to its advantage.
36. One of the reasons of adopting Non-alignment as a foreign policy instrument was:
- A. To prove the sovereignty of the newly independent country;
  - B. To enable itself to perform its role as the heir to a great civilizational heritage;
  - C. To safeguard its internal political stability;
  - D. None of the above.
37. Why in the later years India was forced to reorient its foreign policy?
- A. Due to complications arising out of its neighbourhood in the subsequent decades;
  - B. In numerous writings on India's foreign policy during the cold war years there were criticisms regarding Non-alignment;
  - C. Non-alignment was serving India's national interests well;
  - D. The cold war rivalry between the 'Western Block' and the 'Soviet Block' was slowing down.
38. The Indian Constitution declares that protection of life and liberty-
- A. Can never be taken away under any condition;
  - B. Can be taken away only according to the procedure established by law;
  - C. Can be taken away during the Emergency through an ordinance;
  - D. None of the above

**Passage VI**

MOST NEW STATES IN INDIA have come into being—or failed to see the light of day—for political rather than administrative reasons, as the protracted Telangana confusion demonstrated. Yet one of the standard arguments that has been made in recent years for creating new smaller states is that they would provide improved administrative efficiency and better, more responsive governance. Despite the passion with which campaigns to create new states are contested in political life, there have been few empirical studies of the particular governance dividends that may follow from the creation of smaller states. My own research has focused on the politics of state creation in India's three newest states—Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand. These regions have mixed records when it comes to improved governance, and may hold lessons for regions such as Telangana and Vidarbha.

The only comprehensive exercise in post-independence India to consider the shape of states was the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) in the 1950s. Where possible, the SRC favoured creating large states, in order to produce economies of scale. For instance, the commission argued that the newly amalgamated state of Madhya Pradesh could become "one of the richest states in the Indian Union" precisely because its large



borders encompassed diverse agricultural regions (both wheat- and rice-growing), and planned investments in industry, including the Bhilai Steel Plant (in what is now Chhattisgarh).

This general preference for large over small states has left its mark on India's federal system; yet, dissenters such as BR Ambedkar spoke about the merits of creating smaller states. Specifically, Ambedkar argued that large Hindi-speaking states should be divided in order to protect minorities from the crushing "weight" of majorities.

39. According to the author, the argument(s) generally made in favour of smaller states in India is/are:

- I. It provides lesser burden on exchequer to run a smaller state;
- II. It would be more responsive to the people's requirements;
- III. Improve administrative efficiency;
- IV. None of the above.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. I only      B. II and III only      C. I and III only      D. IV only

40. According to the passage, some social thinkers are in favour of dividing certain larger states in India because:

- A. Large states have less administrative autonomy under federal structure;
- B. India's federal structure mandates division of large states ;
- C. In a large state, minorities suffer from over whelming presence of majorities;
- D. The development of majority suffers in a large state.

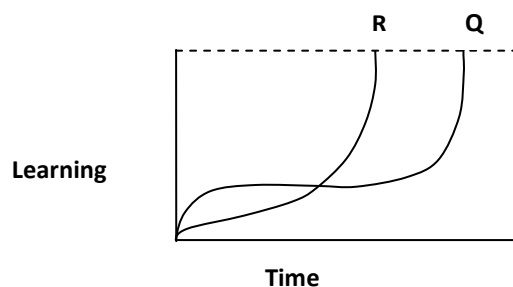
41. Which of the following statement(s)is/are NOT the views of the SRC of 1950s:

- I. In large states, increased local overseeing allows more equitable development;
- II. In large states, planned development is possible through combined effects of agriculture and industry;
- III. Large states are expected to have economies of scale;
- IV. Development needs active representation which is readily available in large states.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. I only      B. III only      C. II and IV only      D. I and IV only

42. The following figure represents time vs. learning curves of two students, Q and R for learning a mathematics lesson:



Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the graph?

- A. R started slowly in the beginning but got ahead of Q to complete learning the lesson.
- B. Q started slowly and finished learning the lesson earlier than R
- C. R was always faster than Q in learning mathematics
- D. Q was always faster than R in learning mathematics.

**Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:**

**Passage VII**

The advancement of science and technology is surely one of the greatest organised creative activities of humankind today. The material world that we see around us, and the way society functions today are direct manifestations of these advances.

The origin of science lies in the evolution of the human brain, and the intrinsic sense of curiosity in human beings to explore, to know, and to understand nature and the world around. Historically, the origins of science go back to the beginning of civilised existence. From its earliest days, science has been embedded in society, there has been a continuous learning process in society as a whole, based on day to day experiences and this can become the body of the knowledge from which applications and understanding have grown.

Sir Francis Bacon wrote: "Human knowledge and human power are coextensive, for ignorance of causes prevents us from producing effects. Nature can only be ruled by being obeyed; for the causes which theory discovers give the rules which practice apply". Bacon's words bring out the purpose of scientific activity. It is to discover the laws of nature so as to widen humankind's perspective and understanding of the world we live in, to increase the basis of our material existence, and to help us fight the physical and biological calamities that beset us in our progress through life.

**43.** Growth of science as a body of knowledge has been possible because:

- I. Science has always been embedded in society;
- II. Discovery of scientific laws have been expanding human horizon;
- III. Due to the rapid advancement of science and technology;
- IV. Based on daily experiences, society as a whole is always learning.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. II only
- B. II and III only
- C. II and IV only
- D. I and IV only

**44.** Which of the following statements regarding 'origins of science' represent the views of the author?

- I. Human beings are by nature very curious;
- II. Human beings do not explore beyond their home territory;
- III. Understanding nature has been an inherent characteristics of man;
- IV. Human knowledge has always been superior to all other species.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. I and III only
- B. II and III only
- C. I and IV only
- D. III and IV only

**45.** According to the author what is the purpose of scientific activity?

- A. To overcome the physical and biological calamities that affect us;
- B. To improve the human power to achieve moral superiority;
- C. To dominate nature in every sphere;
- D. To pursue changing of the rules which human beings practice in life.

**46.** Which of the following dance forms originated in Northern India?

- A. Bharatnatyam
- B. Sattriya
- C. Kuchipudi
- D. Kathak

**47.** Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

|   |                                  |   |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Lothal                           | Ancient Dockyard                          |
| 2 | Ellora                           | Great collection of Indian Painting       |
| 3 | Great Stupa at Sanchi            | Buddhist Vihara built during Gupta period |
| 4 | Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur | Testimony of great Chola architecture     |

- A. 1,2,3 and 4 are correct
- B. 1 and 4 are correct
- C. 1,2 and 3 are correct
- D. 2 and 3 are correct

**48.** A case is pending before the Supreme Court challenging the constitutional validity of Unique Identification project. What is/are the dispute(s) for which the Government has been dragged before the Court?

- 1. The project infringes the privacy of individuals;
- 2. There is no law in the country backing collection of biometric data;
- 3. Collection of biometric data infringes personal law of many religious communities and therefore violates fundamental rights;
- 4. Biometric data changes with time, so it is unreliable.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. 1 and 2 are correct                      C. 1,2 and 3 are correct  
B. 1 and 4 are correct                      D. All the above are correct

49. A debate is going on as to whether we should adopt 'Net Neutrality' as a State policy. In this context, Net Neutrality implies that:

- I. All Internet Service Providers should treat all data on net, websites and services equally;  
II. The Cloud Service providers should not discriminate between users and Internet Service Providers;  
III. It is the idea that Internet Service Providers should not enter into any paid agreements with any organization in order to make their content faster than others;  
IV. All Internet Service Providers should follow open standard policy in order to make the net communication neutral of content platform.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. I, II and IV are correct                      C. I and III are correct  
B. II and III are correct                      D. II and IV are correct

50. The objective of the 'Jan Dhan Yojana' scheme is to-

- A. Give additional interest to the rural poor;  
B. Mop up excess liquidity from the rural market;  
C. Provide Life Insurance cover to rural account holders;  
D. Bring all Indians within the fold of banking system.

51. Q. Which of the following is NOT included among the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Indian Constitution?

- A. The State shall provide legal aid to promote social justice;  
B. There shall be equality of opportunity of all citizens of public employment;  
C. Every religious sect has a right to establish institutions for charitable purposes;  
D. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the ground of religion, caste or sex.

52. Gandhiji's first Satyagraha campaign in India was started in :

- A. Champaran                      B. Bardoli                      C. Dandi                      D. Baroda

53. Which of the following statement regarding 'Tejas' is correct:

- A. It is a multipurpose satellite to be launched with first cryogenic launch vehicle;  
B. It is a naval guided missile to be replacing Brahmastra weapon system;  
C. It is a multi-role Light Combat Aircraft;  
D. It is first new generation light water reactor made operational in Kalpakkam

54. What was the objective of Rowlatt Act passed by the Government in 1919:

- I. It indefinitely extended measures of preventive indefinite detention;  
II. It was enacted to prevent repeat incidents of Chauri Chaura where a number of policemen were burnt to death;  
III. It was enacted in light of a perceived threat from revolutionary nationalist organisations;  
IV. It aimed at preventing repeat of Kheda movement successfully concluded in favour of farmers.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. I and II only    B. II and III only                      C. I and III only                      D. I and IV only

55. Which of the following statements regarding WTO is correct?

- A. It is a forum for Governments to negotiate trade agreements, as well as settle trade disputes;  
B. It is an organisation for fostering global monetary cooperation and secure financial stability;  
C. It is a financial institution that offers loans to middle income countries;  
D. It is part of international court of justice for settlement of trade disputes.

56. In the recently concluded Iran Nuclear Deal negotiations which country other than Permanent Members of the UN Security was involved?

- A. United Kingdom    B. Japan                      C. Germany                      D. India

57. Which of the following is/are true of newly launched Bandhan Bank:
- I. It started as a micro-finance corporation crossing over to formal banking;
  - II. It provided finance to small entrepreneurs who had no access to formal banking;
  - III. It was involved in giving loans to small borrowers;
  - IV. It was conceived by some women entrepreneurs backed by National Bank of Agriculture and Development (NABARD.)

Choose the correct answer:

- A. I & II      B. I, II & III      C. I, III & IV      D. II, III & IV

58. Humus is important for plant growth because:

- A. It is rich in nutrients and increases the water holding capacity
- B. It is made of dead organic matter
- C. It is derived from plant product
- D. It is partially decomposed

59. The BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) of polluted water would be:

- A. Low      B. High      C. Constant      D. Neither increases nor decreases

60. Namdapha National Park is located in

- A. Andhra Pradesh      B. Arunachal Pradesh      C. Assam      D. Bihar

61. Acid rain is a result of air pollution. This is caused by presence of

- A. Oxides of nitrogen and sulphur in air
- B. Oxides of Hydrogen and sulphur in air
- C. Oxides of sulphur and chlorine in air
- D. None of the above

62. The objective of Right to Information Act (2005) has been introduced to:

- I. Enhance transparency of government functioning;
- II. Make government more accountable to the citizens of the country;
- III. Promote efficiency in public sector, thereby cutting losses;
- IV. To contain corruption among the public servants

Choose the correct answer:

- A. I, II & IV      B. II, III & IV      C. I, III & IV      D. I, II & IV

### Passage VIII

The emergence of agricultural Price Policy in India was in the backdrop of food scarcity and price fluctuations provoked by drought, floods and international prices for exports and imports. This policy in general was directed towards ensuring affordable food prices for consumers by providing food grains through Public Distribution System (PDS) and inducing adoption of the new technology for increasing yield. To achieve this, the farmers were offered a price support mechanism through Minimum Support Price (MSP) system.

MSP is viewed as a form of market intervention by the central government and as one of the supportive measures for the agricultural producers. In this situation, two important aspects deserve attention. First, MSP is a policy of insulating the farm producers against the unwarranted fluctuations in prices, which may be provoked by among others, international price variations; and second, creation of an incentive structure for the farm producers in order to encourage them to produce more cereals. It insulated consumers against sharp price rise, which may have been created by monsoon failure or even by vested interest by creating artificial scarcity. The focus is to create value addition for the cultivators as well as the consumers. Therefore, it is necessary to consider some policy alternatives and view effectiveness of MSP as an instrument in this background.

63. According to the passage, the objective of MSP is:

- A. To ensure affordable food prices for consumers;
- B. To introduce latest technology in agriculture;
- C. To operate PDS effectively;
- D. None of the above.

64. According to the passage, the primary reason of emergence of Agriculture Price Policy is:

- A. To ensure supply of adequate food grains to consumers through PDS;
- B. To ensure a supportive price for farmers;
- C. To stop black marketing by vested interest by creating artificial scarcity;
- D. To combat food scarcity and price fluctuations due to drought, floods and other extraneous reasons.

65. MSP can be viewed as 'market intervention' because:
- It left cultivators at the mercy of price fluctuations;
  - It accepted international price variations as inevitable;
  - It insulated both farmers and consumers against unwanted price fluctuations;
  - It provided an opportunity to the consumers to access international market.

**Directions for questions 66 to 67:** Yogesh, Vivek, Vinod and Umesh are delivery boys employed by a courier company. They have been assigned six localities A,B, C, D, E and F which follows the rules given below:

- The delivery boy for locality A also delivers in locality C; and vice versa
- The delivery boy for locality B also delivers in locality D; and vice versa
- The delivery boy for locality C does not deliver in locality B; and vice versa
- The delivery boy for locality C also delivers in locality D
- The delivery boy for locality D also delivers in locality E

66. In which of these localities will Umesh definitely have to deliver if he delivers couriers in locality B?
- A
  - E
  - F
  - C

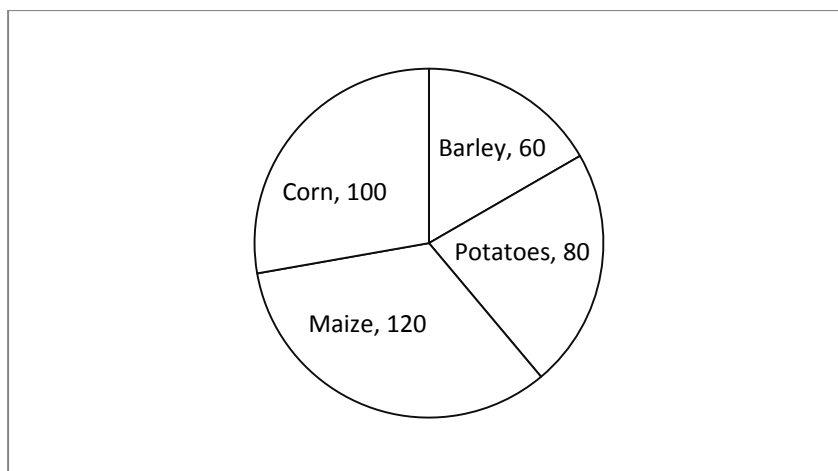
67. Which of the following statements must be true if Yogesh delivers couriers in locality C?

- He delivers couriers in locality D
- He delivers couriers in locality F
- He delivers couriers in locality E
- He delivers couriers in locality B

68. Sagar is ranked sixth from the top and thirty fifth from the bottom in a class. How many students are there in this class?
- 39
  - 40
  - 41
  - 43

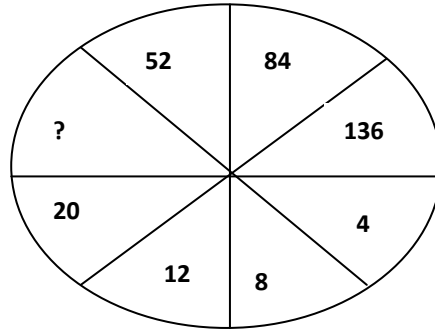
69. In a row of 26 boys; when Rajiv was shifted by six places towards the right, he became the 15th person from the left end. What was his earlier position from the right end of the row.
- 9
  - 11
  - 18
  - 17

**Direction for questions 70 to 71:** The following pie chart depicts the relative annual output of selected crops in Madhya Pradesh in a particular year. Figures indicate angle degrees. Study the pie chart carefully and answer the questions that follow:



70. If the agricultural yield other than corn, barley and Maize is 24000 tons, what is the yield of barley?
- 14400 tons
  - 18000 tons
  - 16000 tons
  - 20000 tons.
71. The yield of maize is how much percent more than that of potatoes?
- 40%
  - 20%
  - 50%
  - 42%

72. Find the missing number:

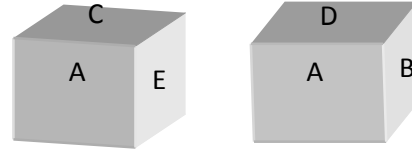


- A. 32                      B. 36                      C. 42                      D. 28

73. Two position of a dice whose 6 faces are A,B, C,D, E & F, are given :-

Find the face opposite to B

- A. E                      C. D  
B. F                      D. not possible to determine



74. Jay, Ajay and Vijay start running around a circular stadium and complete one round in 15 seconds, 10 seconds and 8 seconds respectively. In how much one time will they meet again at the starting point?

- A. 3 minutes 30 seconds                      B. 1 minute                      C. 3 minutes                      D. 2 minutes

**Direction for questions 75 to 77:**

Monthly Bill (in) of landline phone, electricity, laundry and mobile phone paid by three different people in five different months.

| Month | Monthly Bills  |     |      |             |     |      |         |     |      |               |     |      |
|-------|----------------|-----|------|-------------|-----|------|---------|-----|------|---------------|-----|------|
|       | Landline phone |     |      | Electricity |     |      | Laundry |     |      | Mobile Phones |     |      |
|       | Ravi           | Dev | Manu | Ravi        | Dev | Manu | Ravi    | Dev | Manu | Ravi          | Dev | Manu |
| March | 234            | 190 | 113  | 145         | 245 | 315  | 93      | 323 | 65   | 144           | 234 | 345  |
| April | 124            | 234 | 321  | 270         | 220 | 135  | 151     | 134 | 35   | 164           | 221 | 325  |
| May   | 156            | 432 | 211  | 86          | 150 | 98   | 232     | 442 | 132  | 143           | 532 | 332  |
| June  | 87             | 123 | 124  | 124         | 150 | 116  | 213     | 324 | 184  | 245           | 134 | 125  |
| July  | 221            | 104 | 156  | 234         | 103 | 131  | 143     | 532 | 143  | 324           | 432 | 543  |

75. What is the average electricity bill paid by Manu over all the five months together ?

- A. Rs. 183                      B. Rs. 149                      C. Rs. 159                      D. Rs. 178

76. What is the difference between the mobile phone bill paid by Ravi in the month of May and the laundry bill paid by Dev in the month of March?

- A. Rs. 180                      B. Rs. 176                      C. Rs. 190                      D. Rs. 167

77. In which months respectively did Manu pay the second highest mobile phone bill and the lowest electricity bill?

- A. April and June                      C. March and June  
B. April and May                      D. March and May

**Direction for questions 78 to 80:**

Study the two figures given below and answer the 3 questions that follow:

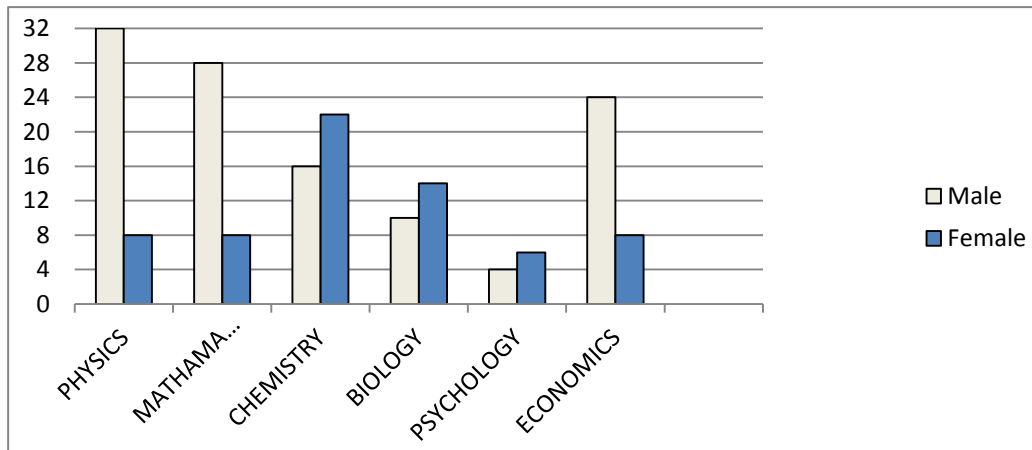


Chart 1: Number of Professors in selected disciplines in a University by sex

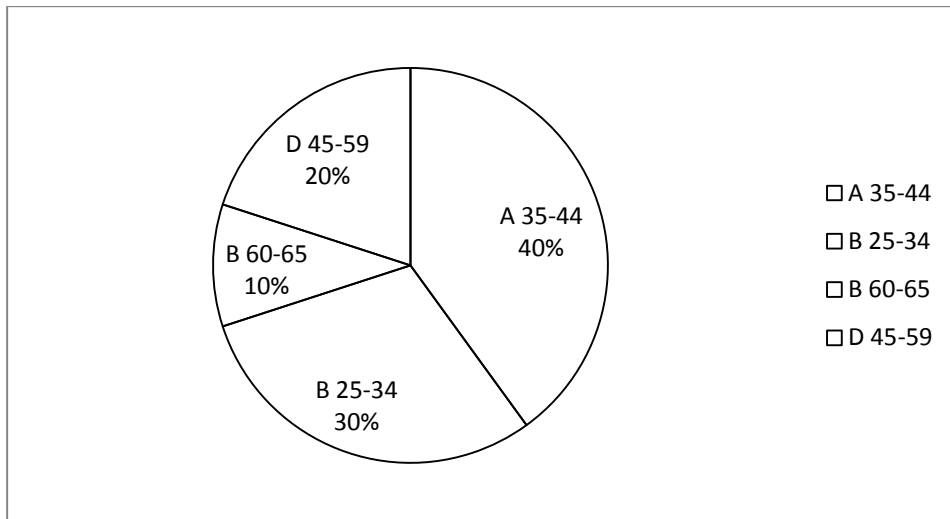


Chart 2: Age of Physics Professors

**78.** How many Physics professors belong to the age group 35 – 44?

- A. 18      B. 16      C. 14      D. 12

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

- A. Physics      B. Mathematics      C. Chemistry      D. Economics

**80.** What percentage of all Psychology professors are females?

- A. 40%      B. 50%      C. 60%      D. 70%

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK