

SECTION – I
Section I Intelligence and Critical Reasoning

1. An application was received by inward clerk in the afternoon of a week day. Next day, he forwarded it to the table of the senior clerk, who was on leave that day. The senior clerk put up the application to the desk officer next day in the evening. The desk officer studied the application and disposed off the matter on the same day, i.e. Friday. The application was received by the inward clerk on

[1] Monday	[2] Wednesday
[3] Tuesday	[4] Previous week's Saturday
2. In a queue of children, Hashish is fifth from the left and Mona is sixth from the right. When they interchange their places among themselves, Kashish becomes thirteenth from the left. Then, what will be Mona's position from the right?

[1] 4 th	[2] 14 th	[3] 8 th	[4] 15 th
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3. If the numbers from 1 to 45 which are exactly divisible by 3 are arranged in ascending order, minimum number being on the top, then which number would come at the ninth place from the top?

[1] 18	[2] 24	[3] 21	[4] 27
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4. Which letter should be the ninth letter to the left of the ninth letter from the right, if the first half of the alphabets of English are reversed?

[1] D	[2] F	[3] E	[4] I
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5. In a family, a couple has a son and a daughter. The age of the father is three times that of his daughter and the age of the son is half of his mother. The wife is 9 years younger to her husband and the brother is seven years older to his sister. What is the age of the mother?

[1] 40 years	[2] 50 years	[3] 45 years	[4] 60 years
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6. A number of friends decided to go on a picnic and planned to spend Rs. 96 on eatables. Four of them did not turn up. As a consequence, each of the remaining ones had to contribute Rs. 4 extra. The number of those who attended the picnic was

[1] 8	[2] 16	[3] 12	[4] 24
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7. Out of a total of 120 musicians in a club, 5% can play all the three instruments—guitar, violin and flute. It so happens that the number of musicians can play any two and only two of the above instruments is 30. The number of musicians who can play the guitar alone is 40. What is the total number of those who can play violin alone or flute alone?

[1] 30	[2] 44	[3] 38	[4] 45
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8. There are 50 students admitted to a nursery class. Some students can speak only English and some can speak only Hindi. Ten students can speak both English and Hindi. If the number of students who can speak English is 21, then how many students can speak Hindi, how many can speak only Hindi and how many can speak only English?

[1] 39, 29 and 11 respectively	[2] 28, 18 and 22 respectively
[3] 37, 27 and 13 respectively	[4] 21, 11 and 29 respectively
9. The letters of the name of a vegetable are I, K, M, N, P, P, U. If the letters are rearranged correctly, then what is the last letter of the word formed?

[1] M	[2] N	[3] K	[4] P
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10. At a farm, there are hens, cows and bullocks, and keepers to look after them. There are 69 heads less than legs: the number of cows is double than that of the bullocks; the number of cows and hens is the same and there is one keeper per ten birds and cattle. The total number of hens plus cows and bullocks and their keepers does not exceed 50. How many cows are there?
 [1] 10 [2] 14 [3] 12 [4] 16

Directions (Qs. 11 to 15): In each of these questions, there is given a Statement followed by two Assumptions numbered I and II. Consider the Statement and the following Assumptions to decide which of the Assumptions is implicit in the Statement:

Mark your answer as

- [1] if only Assumption I is implicit;
 [2] if either Assumption I or II is implicit;
 [3] if only Assumption II is implicit;
 [4] if neither Assumption I nor II is implicit.

11. **Statement:** Like a mad man, I decided to follow him.
Assumptions:
 I. I am not a mad man.
 II. I am a mad man.
12. **Statement:** If it is easy to become an engineer. I don't want to be an engineer.
Assumptions:
 I. An individual aspires to be professional.
 II. One desires to achieve a thing which is hard-earned.
13. **Statement:** All the employees are notified that the organisation will provide transport facilities at half the cost from the nearby railway station to the office except those who are being provided with travelling allowance.
Assumptions:
 I. Most of the employees will travel by the office transport.
 II. Those who are provided with travelling allowance will not read such notice.
14. **Statement:** An advertisement of a Bank, "Want to open a bank account! Just dial our 'room service' and we will come at your doorsteps".
Assumptions:
 I. There is a section of people who require such services at their home.
 II. Nowadays banking has become very competitive.
15. **Statement:** I can take you quickly from Kanpur to Lucknow by my cab but then you must pay me double the normal charges.
Assumptions:
 I. Normally, it will take more time to reach Lucknow from Kanpur.
 II. People want to reach quickly but they will not pay extra money for it.

Directions (Qs. 16 to 20): In each of these questions, various terms of a series are given with one term missing as shown by (?). Choose the missing term.

16. QPO, SRQ, UTS, WVU, (?)
 [1] XVZ [2] YXW [3] ZYA [4] VWX
17. 19, 2, 38, 3, 114, 4, (?)
 [1] 228 [2] 352 [3] 256 [4] 456
18. YEB, WFD, UHG, SKI, (?)
 [1] QOL [2] TOL [3] QGL [4] QNL

19. AZ, CX, FU, (?)
[1] IR [2] JQ [3] IV [4] KP
20. 2Z5, 7Y7, 14X9, 23W11, 34V13, (?)
[1] 27U24 [2] 45U1S [3] 47U15 [4] 27V14

Directions (Qs. 21 to 25): Read the Information given below carefully to answer these questions.

From a group of six boys M, N, O, P, Q, R and five girls G, H, I, J, K; a team of six is to be selected. Some of the criteria of selection are as follows:

M and J go together.

O cannot be placed with N.

I cannot go with J. N goes with H.

P and Q have to be together. K and R go together.

Unless otherwise stated, these criteria are applicable to all the questions 21 to 25:

21. If the team consists of two girls and I is one of them, then the other members are
[1] GMRPQ [2] KOPQR [3] HNOPQ [4] KRMNP
22. If the team has four boys including O and R, then the members of the team other than O and R are
[1] HIPQ [2] GJPQ [3] GK PQ [4] GJMP
23. If four members are boys, then which of the following cannot constitute the team?
[1] GJMOPQ [2] JKMNOR [3] HJMNPQ [4] JKMPQR
24. If both K and P are members of the team and three boys in all are included in the team, then the members of the team other than K and P are
[1] GIRQ [2] HIRQ [3] GJRM [4] IJRQ
25. If the team has three girls including J and K, then the members of the team other than I and K are
[1] GHNR [2] MORG [3] MNOG [4] NIIR

Directions (Qs. 26 to 30): These questions are based on the diagram given below showing four persons stationed at the four corners of a square piece of a plot as shown:

26. A starts crossing the plot diagonally. After walking half the distance, he turns right, walks some distance and turns left. Which direction is A facing now?
[1] North-east [2] North [3] North-west [4] South-east
27. From the original position given in the above figure, A and B move one arm length clockwise and then cross over to the corners diagonally opposite; C and D move one arm length anti-clockwise and cross over to the corners diagonally opposite. The original configuration ABCD has now changed to
[1] CBDA [2] DACB [3] BDAC [4] ACBD
28. From the original position, B and D move one and a half length of sides clockwise and anticlockwise respectively. Which one of the following statements is true?
[1] B and D are both at the midpoint between A and C.
[2] B is at the midpoint between A and C, and D is at the corner originally occupied by A.
[3] D is at the midpoint between A and C, and B is at the corner originally occupied by C.
[4] B and D are both at the midpoint between A and D.

29. From the positions in the original figure, C and A move diagonally to opposite corners and then one side each clockwise and anti-clockwise respectively. B and D move two sides each clockwise and anti-clockwise respectively. Where is A now?
[1] At the north–west corner
[2] At the south–east corner
[3] At the north–east corner
[4] At the south–west corner
30. After the movements given in the above question, who is at the north–west corner?
[1] A [2] C [3] B [4] D

Directions (Qs. 31 to 35): In each of these questions, a statement is followed by three Courses of Action numbered I, II and III. Assume everything in the statement to be true to decide which of the three given suggested Courses of Action logically follows for pursuing.

31. **Statement:**
In one of the worst accidents on a railway level crossing, fifty people died when a bus carrying them collided with a running train.
Courses of Action:
I. The train driver should immediately be suspended.
II. The driver of the bus should be tried in court for negligence on his part.
III. The railway authorities should be asked to man all its level crossings.
[1] None follows [2] Only III follows
[3] Only I and II follow [4] Only II and III follow
32. **Statement:**
There was a spurt in criminal activities in the city during the recent festival season.
Courses of Action:
I. The police should immediately investigate into the causes of this increase.
II. In future, the police should take adequate precautions to avoid recurrence of such a situation during festivals.
III. The known criminals should be arrested before any such reason.
[1] None follows [2] Only II and III follow
[3] Only I and II follow [4] All follow
33. **Statement:**
A mass mortality of shrimps in ponds on entire Andhra coast has recently been reported due to the presence of a virus.
Courses of Action:
I. The water of the ponds affected should immediately be treated for identifying the nature of the virus.
II. The catching of shrimps from the ponds should temporarily be stopped.
III. The fisherman should be asked to watch for the onset of such phenomenon in nature.
[1] Only I follows [2] All follow
[3] Only I and II follow [4] Only II and III follow
34. **Statement:**
The weather bureau has through a recent bulletin forecast heavy rainfall during the next week which may cause water logging in several parts of the city.
Courses of Action:
I. The bulletin should be given wide publicity.
II. The civic authority should keep in readiness the pumping system for removal of water from these parts.

III. The people should be advised to stay indoors during the period.

[1] None follows

[2] Only II follows

[3] Only I and II follow

[4] Only II and III follow

35. **Statement:**

The world will have to feed more than 10 billion people in the next century, of whom half will be in Asia and will eat rice as their staple food.

Courses of Action:

I. More funds should immediately be allocated for rice research to help ensure adequate supplies.

II. The people in Asia should be encouraged to change their food habits.

III. The rice should be grown in countries outside Asia to meet the demand.

[1] Only I and II follow

[2] All follow

[3] Only II and III follow

[4] Only I and III follow

Directions (Qs. 36 to 40): Read the following passage to examine each inference given against Qs. 36 to 40 in the context of this passage.

Mark your answer as:

[1] if the inference is 'definitely true'

[2] if the 'data provided is inadequate'

[3] if the inference is 'probably true'

[4] if the inference is 'definitely false'

The space exploration has been done mainly by using unmanned satellites called spaceprobes containing a large variety of latest scientific instruments on board. These space probes have provided us the close-up pictures and other data about planets and other bodies in the outer space. The climax of the intensive American space programme came when Neil Armstrong became the first man to set foot on the moon on July 20, 1969. Originally, the artificial satellites were launched for studying the upper atmosphere of the earth.

36. The space probes have increased our knowledge about space and the bodies in it.

37. Space probes are meant to study the upper atmosphere of the earth only.

38. Neil Armstrong was the first man to go into space.

39. Space probes are provided with computers.

40. Moon has been explored by man.

Section II Language Comprehension

Directions (Q. 41 to 56): Study the following passages carefully to answer these questions.

Passage 1

The National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) in Goa has developed a real-time reporting and Internet-accessible coastal sea-level monitoring system and it has been operational at Verem jetty in the Mandovi estuary in Goa since September 24, 2005. The gauge uses a cellular modem to put on the Internet real-time sea-level data, which can be accessed by authorised personnel. By using a cellular phone network, coastal sea-level changes are continuously updated on to a web-server. The sea-level gauge website can be made available to television channels to broadcast real-time visualisation of the coastal sea level, particularly during oceanogenic hazards such as storm surges or a tsunami. A network of such gauges along the coast and the islands that lie on either side of the mainland would provide data to disaster management agencies to disseminate warnings to coastal communities and beach tourism centres.

The gauge incorporates a bottom pressure transducer as the sensing element. The sea unit of the gauge, which houses the pressure transducer, is mounted within a cylindrical protective housing, which in turn is rigidly held within a mechanical structure. This structure is secured to a jetty. The gauge is powered by a battery, which is charged by solar panels. Battery, electronics, solar panels, and cellular modems are mounted on the top portion of this structure. The pressure sensor and the logger are continuously powered on, and their electrical current consumption is 30 mA and 15 mA respectively. The cellular modem consumes 15 mA and 250 mA during standby and data transmission modes, respectively. The pressure sensor located below the low-tide level measures the hydrostatic pressure of the overlying water layer. An indigenously designed and developed microprocessor based data logger interrogates the pressure transducer and acquires the pressure data at the rate of two samples a second. The acquired pressure data is averaged over an interval of five minutes to remove high-frequency wind-waves that are superimposed on the lower frequency tidal cycle. This averaged data is recorded in a multimedia card. The measured water pressure is converted to water level using sea water density and acceleration owing to the earth's gravity. The water level so estimated is then referenced to chart datum (CD), which is the internationally accepted reference level below which the sea-level will not fall. The data received at the Internet server is presented in graphical format together with the predicted sea-level and the residual. The residual sea level (that is, the measured minus the predicted sea level) provides a clear indication of sea-level oscillation and a quantitative estimate of the anomalous behaviour, the driving force for which could be atmospheric forcing (storm) or physical (tsunami).

A network of sea-level gauges along the Indian coastline and islands would also provide useful information to mariners for safe navigation in shallow coastal waters and contribute to various engineering projects associated with coastal zone management, besides dredging operations, port operations and man-water treaties with greater transparency. Among the various communication technologies used for real-time transmission of sea-level data are the wired telephone connections, VHF/UHF transceivers, satellite transmit terminals and cellular connectivity. Wired telephone connections are severely susceptible to loss of connectivity during natural disasters such as storm surges, primarily because of telephone line breakage. Communication via VHF/UHF transceivers is limited by line-of-sight distance between transceivers and normally offer only point-to-point data transfer. Satellite communication via platform transmit terminals (PTTs) has wide coverages and, therefore, allows data reception from offshore platforms. However, data transfer speeds are limited. Further many satellites (for example, GOES, IN SAT) permit data transfer only predefined time-slots, thereby inhibiting continuous data access. Technologies of data reporting via satellites have undergone a sea change recently in terms of frequency of reportage, data size, recurring costs and so forth. Broadband technology has been identified as one that can be used optimally for real-time reporting of data because of its inherent advantages such as a continuous two-day connection that allows high-speed data transfer and near real-time data reporting. While satellite communication is expensive, wireless communication infrastructure and the ubiquity of cellular phones have made cellular communication affordable. Low initial and recurring costs are an important advantage of cellular communication. A simple and cost-effective methodology for real-time reporting of data is the cellular-based GPRS technology, which has been recently implemented at the NIO for real-time reporting of coastal sea level data.

41. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?
- [1] Network of gauges along the coast and the islands would help disaster management agencies to disseminate warnings.
 - [2] Cellular-based GPRS technology is not a simple and cost effective method for real-time reporting of data.
 - [3] Disadvantage of wired telephone connection is the loss of connectivity during disasters due to line breakages.
 - [4] Data reporting via satellites has undergone changes in terms of frequency, data size, recurring cost, etc.

42. What is the outermost part of the sea unit of the gauge?
[1] Pressure transducer [2] Mechanical structure
[3] Cylindrical protective housing [4] Sensing element
43. What is the limitation of satellite communication via platform transmit terminals?
[1] Coverage [2] Offshore platforms
[3] Data transfer speed [4] None of these
44. Which one of the following relationships is correct as per the passage?
[1] Predicted sea level is a product of measured sea level and residual sea level.
[2] Predicted sea level is the sum of measured sea level and residual sea level.
[3] Predicted sea level is the sum of predicted sea level and measured sea level.
[4] Predicted sea level is obtained by dividing measured sea level and residual sea level.

Passage 2

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) Ministerial Conference, which commenced in Hong Kong on December 13, 2005 adopted a declaration on December 18, 2005 after six days of acrimonious negotiations between developed and developing countries. Although initially there was a show of unity among developing countries especially on the issue of agriculture, which was reflected in the formation of the G-110, the final outcome of the Ministerial Declaration has been thoroughly anti-development. The Ministerial Declaration has not only failed to address substantially the concerns of developing countries but has actually paved the way for an eventual trade deal by the end of 2006. Which is going to be severely detrimental to their interests. It is clear by now that the so-called "Development Round" launched in Doha in 2001 has been manipulated by developed countries, especially the United States and the members of the European Union, to push for further trade liberalisation in developing countries while they continue to protect their economics through high subsidies and non-tariff barriers. Far from redressing the asymmetries of the global trading system, the Doha round seems to be heading for another catastrophe for the developing world. The KU stuck to its intransigent position on the deadline of 2013 for the elimination of export subsidies and developing countries gave up their demand for an earlier end date despite the initial collective efforts of the G-110. The gross inadequacy of this so-called "concession" can be understood from the fact that export subsidies comprise less than 2 per cent of the total farm subsidies in the developed world. There has been no concrete commitment on the reduction of domestic support other than export subsidies. The EU can continue to subsidise agriculture to the tune of 55 billion euros a year. The EU budget adopted recently ensures that nothing can be touched in the agriculture budget till at least 2013. The US budget reconciliation process and the final vote in the Congress are set to extend domestic support to agriculture and counter-eye health support to commodities up to around 2011. Even in the case of cotton, the agreement to eliminate subsidies by 2000 is restricted to export subsidies only and does not include other forms of domestic support. The US refused to give duty-free access to exports from Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) for 99.9 per cent of product lines and the final agreement was on 97 per cent of them, which would enable the US and Japan to deny market access to LDCs in product lines such as rice and textiles. Much of the Aid for Trade for LDCs, which is being showcased by developed countries as a "development package", is disguised in conditional loan packages that are contingent upon further opening up of their markets-India's prime interest in agriculture was to ensure the protection of its small and marginal farmers from the onslaught of artificially low-priced imports or threats thereof. The proposals for agricultural tariff cuts, which are already on the table, are quite ambitious and the (1-20 has already committed itself to undertake cuts to the extent of two thirds of the level applicable to developed countries. Moreover, India has 100 per cent tariff lines bound in agriculture with the difference in the applied level and the bound level not very marked in many lines. In this context, the systemic problem face by India's small and marginal farmers practising subsistence agriculture will only get aggravated as a result of the impending tariff cuts that have been agreed upon. The government claims that the right to designate a number of agricultural product lines as special products based upon the consideration of food and livelihood security and to establish a special safeguard

mechanism based on import quantity and price triggers, which have been mentioned in the Ministerial Text, adequately addresses the concerns of Indian farmers. The claim is questionable since the nature as well as the extent of protection under the category of special products remains restricted and the special safeguard mechanism, admittedly, is a measure to deal with an emergency and is of "a temporary nature". Therefore, seen in the light of the insignificant reductions in domestic farm subsidies by developed countries, tariff reduction commitments by developing countries seem to be totally unjustifiable. Developing countries have also agreed on the Swiss formula for tariff cuts under Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA). Although the coefficients will be negotiated later, it is unlikely that developed countries will agree upon sufficiently large coefficients for the formula that would ensure adequate policy space for developing countries in future to facilitate development of different sectors of their industries. The Ministerial Text's ritual references to "less than full reciprocity" and "special and differential treatment" fails to conceal the fact that the flexibilities provided by the July framework regarding the nature of the tariff reduction formula, product coverage, the extent of binding and the depth of cuts have been done away with. Moreover, no concrete commitment has been obtained in the Ministerial Text for the removal of the Non-Tariff barriers by developed countries, which is their principal mode of protection, despite developing countries making such major concessions on industrial tariff cuts. The fact of the matter is that developing countries have committed themselves to cuts in both agricultural and industrial tariffs, without getting anything substantial in return from developed countries. And India has facilitated the adoption of this bad deal in the backdrop of an acute crisis faced by Indian agriculture. Unfortunately, developing countries have lost the opportunity to rework fundamentally the iniquitous Agreement on Agriculture and protect the domestic policy space vis-a-vis industrial protection by developing countries, which could have been achieved by galvanising the unity of the G-110.

45. What was/were the flexibility/flexibilities envisaged by the July framework?
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| [1] Depth of cuts | [2] Product coverage |
| [3] Tariff reduction formula | [4] All of the above |
46. Which one of the following statements is *not* correct as per the passage?
- [1] Aid which is given for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) by the developed countries in the form of 'developed package' is conditioned upon further opening of their market.
 - [2] Reduction in the domestic farm subsidies by the developed countries is insignificant and the commitment made by the developing countries for tariff reduction is unjustifiable.
 - [3] India's main interest in agriculture is to protect its small and marginal farmers from the onslaught of artificially low-priced imports or threats of such nature.
 - [4] Developed countries have given commitment to the Ministerial Text on the removal of Non-Tariff barriers.
47. Which claim of the Indian Government is questionable?
- [1] Right to designate agriculture product lines as special products considering food and livelihood security.
 - [2] India has facilitated the adoption of a beneficial deal for agriculture at WTO.
 - [3] Formation of G-110 proves unity among developing countries.
 - [4] Developing countries can negotiate large coefficient on the Swiss formula for tariff cuts.
48. Why is it that the imbalances of the global trading system appear to be catastrophic?
- [1] EU has not moved away from its declared position
 - [2] US refused to give duty free access to exports from LDCs
 - [3] The collective efforts of G-110 failed
 - [4] All of the above

Passage 3

It is easy to accept Freud as an applied scientist, and, indeed he is widely regarded as the twentieth century's master clinician. However, in viewing Marx as an applied social scientist, the stance needed is that of a Machiavellian operationalism. The objective is neither to bury nor to praise him. The assumption is simply that he is better understood for being understood as an applied sociologist. This is in part the clear implication of Marx's Theses on Feurbach, which culminate in the resounding 11th thesis: "The philosophers have only interpreted the world in different ways; the point, however, is to change it". This would seem to be the tacit creed of applied scientists everywhere. Marx was no Faustian, concerned solely with understanding society, but a Promethean who sought to understand it well enough to influence and to change it, he was centrally concerned with the social problems of a lay group, the proletariat, and there can be little doubt that his work is motivated by an effort to reduce, their suffering, as he saw it. His diagnosis was that their increasing misery and alienation engendered endemic class struggle; his prognosis claimed that this would culminate in revolution; his therapeutic prescription was class consciousness and active struggle. Here, as in assessing Durkheim or Freud, the issue is not whether this analysis is empirically correct or scientifically adequate. Furthermore, whether or not this formulation seems to eviscerate Marx's revolutionary core, as critics on the left may charge, or whether the formulation provides Marx with a new veneer of academic respectability, as critics on the right may allege, is entirely irrelevant from the present standpoint. Insofar as Marx's or any other social scientist's work conforms to a generalised model of applied social science, insofar as it is professionally oriented to the values and social problems of laymen in his society, he may be treated as an applied social scientist. Despite Durkheim's intellectualistic proclivities and rationalistic pathos, he was too much the product of European turbulence to turn his back on the travail of his culture. "Why strive for knowledge of reality, if this knowledge cannot aid us in life", he asked. "Social science", he said, "can provide us with rules of action for the future". Durkheim, like Marx, conceived of science as an agency of social action, and like him was professionally oriented to the values and problems of laymen in his society. Unless one sees that Durkheim was in some part an applied social scientist, it is impossible to understand why he concludes his monumental study of Suicide with a chapter on "Practical Consequences", and why, in the Division of Labour, he proposes a specific remedy for anomie. Durkheim is today widely regarded as a model of theoretic and methodologic sophistication, and is thus usually seen only in his capacity as a pure social scientist. Surely this is an incomplete view of the man who regarded the practical effectiveness of a science as its principal justification. To be more fully understood, Durkheim also needs to be seen as an applied sociologist. His interest in religious beliefs and organisation, in crime and penology, in educational methods and organisation, in suicide and anomic are not casually chosen problem areas. Nor did he select them only because they provided occasions for the development of his theoretical orientation. These areas were in his time, as they are today, problems of indigenous interest to applied sociologists in Western Society, precisely because of their practical significance).

49. Which of the following best describes the author's conception of an applied social scientist?
- [1] A professional who listens to people's problems
 - [2] A student of society
 - [3] A professional who seeks social action and change
 - [4] A proponent of class struggle
50. According to the author, which of the following did Marx and Durkheim have in common?
- [1] A belief in the importance of class struggle
 - [2] An interest in penology
 - [3] A desire to create a system of social organisation
 - [4] Regard for the practical application of science
51. It may be inferred from the passage that the applied social scientist might be interested in all of the following subjects except
- [1] The theory of mechanism
 - [2] Rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents

- [3] How to make workers more efficient
[4] Reduction of social tensions
52. Which of the following best summarises the author's main point?
[1] Marx and Durkheim were similar in their ideas.
[2] Philosophers, among others, who are regarded as theoreticians can also be regarded as empiricists.
[3] Freud, Marx and Durkheim were all social scientists.
[4] Marx and Durkheim were applied social scientists because they were concerned with the solution of social problems.

Passage 4

Unemployment is an important index of economic slack and lost output, but it is much more than that. For the unemployed person, it is often a damaging affront to human dignity and sometimes a catastrophic blow to family life. Nor is this cost distributed in proportion to ability to bear it. It falls most heavily on the young, the semiskilled and unskilled, the black person, the older worker, and the underemployed person in a low income rural area who is denied the option of securing more rewarding urban employment.

The concentrated incidence of unemployment among specific groups in the population means far greater costs to society that can be measured simply in hours of involuntary idleness or dollars of income lost. The extra costs include disruption of the careers of young people, increased juvenile delinquency, and perpetuation of conditions which breed racial discrimination in employment and otherwise deny equality of opportunity. There is another and more subtle cost. The social and economic strains of prolonged underutilisation create strong pressures for cost-increasing solutions. On the side of labour, prolonged high unemployment leads to "share-the-work" pressures for shorter hours, intensifies resistance to technological change and to rationalisation of work rules, and, in general, increases incentives for restrictive and inefficient measures to protect existing jobs. On the side of business, the weakness of markets leads to attempts to raise prices to cover high average overhead costs and to pressures for protection against foreign and domestic competition. On the side of agriculture, higher prices are necessary to achieve income objectives when urban and industrial demand for foods and fibers is depressed and lack of opportunities for jobs and higher incomes in industry keep people on the farm. In all these cases, the problems are real and the claims understandable. But the solutions suggested raise costs and promote inefficiency. By no means the least of the advantages of full utilization will be a diminution of these pressures. They will be weaker, and they can be more firmly resisted in good conscience, when markets are generally strong and job opportunities are plentiful. The demand for labour is derived from the demand for the goods and services which labour participates in producing. Thus, unemployment will be reduced to 4 per cent of the labour force only when the demand for the myriad of goods and services—automobiles, clothing, food, haircuts, electric generators, highways, and so on—is sufficiently great in total to require the productive efforts of 96 per cent of the civilian labour force. Although, many goods are initially produced as materials or components to meet demands related to the further production of other goods, all goods (and services) are ultimately destined to satisfy demands that can, for convenience, be classified into four categories; consumer demand, business demand for new plants and machinery and for additions to inventories, net export demand of foreign buyers, and demand of government units, federal, state and local. Thus gross national product (GNP), our total output, is the sum of four major components of expenditure; personnel consumption expenditures, gross private domestic investment, net exports and government purchases of goods and services. The primary line of attack on the problem of unemployment must be through measures which will expand one or more of these components of demand. Once a satisfactory level of employment has been achieved in a growing economy, economic stability requires the maintenance of a continuing balance between growing productive capacity and growing demand. Action to expand demand is called for not only when demand actually declines and recession appears but even when the rate of growth of demand falls short of the rate of growth of capacity.

53. According to the passage, unemployment is an index of
[1] Over utilisation of capacity
[2] Diminished resources
[3] Economic slack and lost output
[4] The employment rate
54. Serious unemployment leads labour groups to demand
[1] More jobs by having everyone work shorter hours
[2] "No Tires" policies
[3] Higher wages to those employed
[4] Cost-cutting solutions
55. According to the passage, a typical business reaction to a recession is to press for
[1] Higher unemployment insurance
[2] Government action
[3] Protection against imports
[4] Restrictive business practices
56. The demand for labour is
[1] A derived demand
[2] About 4 per cent of the total work force
[3] Declining
[4] Dependent upon technology

Directions (Qs. 57 to 60) : Pick out the effective pair of words from the given choices [1], [2], [3] and [4] in each of these questions to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

57. Part of the confusion in our societies _____ from our pursuit of efficiency and economic growth, in the _____ that these are the necessary ingredients of progress.
[1] Stems — conviction
[2] Derives — evaluation
[3] Emerges — consideration
[4] Extends — planning
58. The problem of housing shortage _____ with the population explosion has also been _____ by this policy.
[1] Projected — discussed
[2] Dispensed — acknowledged
[3] Threatened — manifested
[4] Compounded — addressed
59. The quality of _____ between individuals and the organisation for which they work can be _____ to the benefit of both parties.
[1] Life — conceptualized
[2] Interaction — improved
[3] Service — evaluated
[4] Sophistication — developed
60. Handicrafts constitute an important _____ of the decentralised sector of India's economy and _____ employment to over six million artisans.
[1] Factors — aims
[2] Extension — plants
[3] Segment — provides
[4] Period — projects

Directions (Qs. 61 to 64): In each of these questions, there are three sentences given as (A), (B) and (C). Find out which two or three sentences convey the same meaning.

61. (A) The manager would like you to help him locate the fault.
(B) If you help him locate the fault, the Manager would like you
(C) The Manager desires that you should provide him the necessary assistance to locate the fault.
[1] (A) and (B) [2] (A) and (C) [3] (B) and (C) [4] All of these

62. (A) Although the strike of transporters continues. I shall come.
(B) I shall come if the strikes of transporters continues.
(C) Even though I come, the strike of transporters is going to continue.
[1] (A) and (B) [2] (A) and (C) [3] (B) and (C) [4] None of these
63. (A) Should you need a visa, you must submit an application along with your passport and a copy of income tax returns.
(B) Unless you do not submit an application along with your passport and a copy of income tax return, you will not get visa.
(C) If you submit your application along with your passport and a copy of income tax returns, you do not need visa.
[1] (A) and (B) [2] (A) and (C) [3] (B) and (C) [4] None of these
64. (A) The judge remarked that not all the accused were really guilty.
(B) The judge remarked that some of the accused were guilty while others were not.
(C) The judge remarked that all those who were accused included some who were not really guilty.
[1] (A) and (B) [2] (A) and (C) [3] (B) and (C) [4] All of the above

Directions (Qs. 65 to 68): In each of these questions, four words are given of which two words are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words which are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning and mark the number of the correct letter combination as your answer.

65. (A) Affected (B) Desolate (C) Anxious (D) Lonely
[1] B–D [2] A–C [3] B–C [4] A–D
66. (A) Disruption (B) Largesse (C) Affection (D) Meanness
[1] B–D [2] B–C [3] C–D [4] A–C
67. (A) Awful (B) Envious (C) Pleasant (D) Fair
[1] A–B [2] A–C [3] B–C [4] B–D
68. (A) Serene (B) Jealous (C) Identical (D) Calm
[1] A–B [2] A–D [3] A–C [4] B–C

Directions (Qs. 69 to 72): In each of these questions, you are given a sentence a part of which is underlined. This is followed by four ways of phrasing the underlined part. Select the version that best rephrases the underlined part.

69. Teachers and parents alike should realise that to say a particular child is better than the other is doing a great injustice to both the children.
[1] Say a particular child is better than the other is doing a great injustice to the former.
[2] Say a particular child is better than the other is doing a great injustice to both of them.
[3] Say a particular child is better than the other is to do a great injustice to both the children.
[4] Say a particular child is good than the other is doing a great injustice to both the children.
70. He sailed for New York on Monday, arriving there on Saturday for the much-awaited inauguration of the new hospital.
[1] And arrived there on Saturday for the much-awaited inauguration of the new hospital.
[2] Arriving there on Saturday for the inauguration of the much-awaited new hospital.
[3] Arriving there for the inauguration of the much-awaited new hospital on Saturday.
[4] And arrived here on Saturday for the long-awaited inauguration of the new hospital.

71. After trying to convince him for a long time. I realised that he was one of those people who never listens to reason.
- [1] He was one of those people who never listen to reason.
 - [2] He was one of those people who never listen to reasoning.
 - [3] He is one of those people who never listen to reason.
 - [4] He is one of those people who never listens to reason.
72. The number of children seeking admission to this college has risen sharply this year, even though it may be only temporarily.
- [1] Even though the rise may be only temporary.
 - [2] But it may be a temporary rise only.
 - [3] But the rise may be only temporary.
 - [4] But such a rise may only be a short-lived one.

Directions (Qs. 73 to 76): Each of these questions contains a small paragraph. Read the paragraph carefully to complete the sentence given below each.

73. The consumption of harmful drugs by the people can be prevented not only by banning their sale in the market but also by instructing users about their dangerous effects which they must understand for their safety. Also the drug addicts may be provided with proper medical facilities for their rehabilitation. This will help in scaling down the use of drugs.
- The passage best supports the statement that consumption of harmful drugs**
- [1] Is on increase in the society.
 - [2] Is due to lack of medical facilities.
 - [3] Can always be reduced.
 - [4] Can be eliminated with the help of banning their sale.
74. The school has always been the most important means of transferring the wealth of tradition from one generation to the next. This applies today in an even higher degree than in former times for, through the modern development of economy, the family as bearer of tradition and education has become weakened.
- This passage best supports the statement that for transferring the wealth of tradition from one generation to the next**
- [1] There are means other than the school.
 - [2] Economic development plays a crucial role.
 - [3] Several different sources must be tried.
 - [4] Modern technology must be put to use.
75. One of the important humanitarian by-products of technology is the greater dignity and value that it imparts to human labour. In a highly industrialised society, there is no essential difference between Brahmin and Dalit, Muslim and Hindu; they are equally useful and hence equally valuable, for in the industrial society, individual productivity fixes the size of the pay cheque and this fixes social status.
- The passage best supports the statement that**
- [1] Technology decides individual's social status.
 - [2] Human labour has dignity and value.
 - [3] Castes and religions are man-made.
 - [4] All individuals, irrespective of caste and creed, are born equal.
76. There is a shift in our economy from a manufacturing to a service orientation. The increase in service-sector will require the managers to work more with people rather than with objects and things from the assembly line. **This passage best supports the statement that**
- [1] Managers should have a balanced mind.

- [2] Interpersonal skills will become more important in the future work place.
- [3] Assembly line will exist in service organisations.
- [4] Manufacturing organisations ignore importance of people.

Directions (Qs. 77 to 80): In each of these questions, four sentences are given, denoted by (A), (B), (C) and (D). By using all these four sentences, you have to frame a meaningful paragraph. Choose the correct order of the sentences from the four alternatives.

77. (A) You would be very surprised indeed to find it hot.
(B) Cold, of course.
(C) Any yet that was what I found when I visited North Island, the northern part of New Zealand.
(D) When you go bathing in a river or a pond, do you expect the water to be hot or cold?
[1] ACBD [2] CABD [3] ACDB [4] DBAC
78. (A) Because, if the manager's subordinates are inefficient and ineffective and are not helped to increase their efficiency and effectiveness, the task may not be achieved.
(B) This must be just as true as the responsibility for achieving his prescribed tasks.
(C) If it is achieved, it is at too great a cost, or at the risk of other effects, many of which are less obvious.
(D) It is often said that one of the prime responsibilities of a manager is the training and development of his staff.
[1] ADBC [2] CABD [3] BDAC [4] DBAC
79. (A) Modern research, however, has proved that there were invaders even before the Aryans poured into this land.
(B) It was thought that they came to a country which was uncivilised and barbarian.
(C) They had evolved a civilisation higher than that of the Aryans hordes who came in their wake.
(D) Till recently the Aryans were regarded as the earliest invaders of the land.
[1] ABCD [2] BCAD [3] BDAC [4] DBAC
80. (A) Organisations today are becoming increasingly populated by youthful, highly-skilled, highly-educated workers.
(B) Two of the most prevalent and provocative organisational dynamics of our time are the themes of participation and change.
(C) These demands for participation are creating pressures for internal organisational change which are matched only by external environmental pressures for organisational change.
(D) These young, skilled and educated workers bring with- them demands for a voice in the determination of their own organisational destiny — a chance to participate in those decisions which affect their organisational lives.
[1] ABDC [2] BADC [3] ABCD [4] BCDA

Section III Mathematical Skill

81. There are 4 candidates for the post of a lecturer in Mathematics and one is to be selected by votes of 5 men. The number of ways in which the votes can be given is
[1] 1048 [2] 1072 [3] 1024 [4] None of these
82. The number of ways in which 6 men and 5 women can dine at a round table if no two women are to sit together is given by
[1] $6! \times 5!$ [2] $5! \times 4!$ [3] 30 [4] $7! \times 5!$
83. A student is to answer 10 out of 13 questions in an examination such that he must choose at least 4 from the first five questions. The number of choices available to him is
[1] 140 [2] 280 [3] 196 [4] 346

84. A club consists of members whose ages are in AP, the common difference being 3 months. If the youngest member of the club is just 7 years old and the sum of the ages of all the members is 250 years, then the number of members in the club are
[1] 15 [2] 20 [3] 25 [4] 30
85. A metal cube of edge 12 cm is melted and formed into three smaller cubes. If the edges of two smaller cubes are 6 cm and 8 cm, then find the edge of the third smaller cube.
[1] 10 cm [2] 14 cm [3] 12 cm [4] 16 cm
86. A well 22.5 deep and of diameter 7m has to be dug out. Find the cost of plastering its inner curved surface at Rs 3 per sq metre.
[1] Rs 1465 [2] Rs 1485 [3] Rs 1475 [4] Rs 1495
87. Water flows out through a circular pipe whose internal diameter is 2 cm, at the rate of 6 metres per second into a cylindrical tank, the radius of whose base is 60 cm. By how much will the level of water rise in 30 minutes?
[1] 2 m [2] 4 m [3] 3 m [4] 5 m
88. A ladder 15 m long reaches a window which is 9 m above the ground on one side of a street. Keeping its foot at the same point, the ladder is turned to the other side of the street to reach a window 12 m high. Find the width of the street.
[1] 19m [2] 21m [3] 20 m [4] 22 m
89. The horizontal distance between two trees of different heights is 60 m. The angle of depression of the top of the first tree when seen from the top of the second tree is 45° . If the height of the second tree is 80 m, then find the height of the first tree.
[1] 20 m [2] 22 m [3] 18 m [4] 16 m
90. The number of ways in which a committee of 3 ladies and 4 gentlemen can be appointed from a meeting consisting of 8 ladies and 7 gentlemen, if Mrs X refuses to serve in a committee if Mr Y is its member, is
[1] 1960 [2] 3240 [3] 1540 [4] None of these
91. An aeroplane flying at a height of 300 metres above the ground passes vertically above another plane at an instant when the angles of elevation of the two planes from the same point on the ground are 60° and 45° , respectively. Then the height of the lower plane from the ground, in metres, is
[1] $100\sqrt{3}$ [2] 50 [3] $\frac{100}{\sqrt{3}}$ [4] $150(\sqrt{3} + 1)$
92. A person standing on the bank of a river observes that the angle of elevation of the top of a tree on the opposite bank of the river is 60° and when he retires 40 metres away from the tree, the angle of elevation becomes 30° . The breadth of the river is
[1] 40 m [2] 20 m [3] 30 m [4] 60 m
93. A room has 3 lamps. From a collection of 10 light bulbs of which 6 are not good, a person selects 3 at random and puts them in a socket. The probability that he will have light is
[1] $5/6$ [2] $1/2$ [3] $1/6$ [4] None of these
94. Out of 13 applicants for a job, there are 5 women and 8 men. It is desired to select 2 persons for the job. The probability that at least one of the selected persons will be a woman is
[1] $25/39$ [2] $5/13$ [3] $14/39$ [4] $10/13$

95. The probability that a certain electronic component fails when first used is 0.10. If it does not fail immediately, then the probability that it lasts for one year is 0.99. The probability that a new component will last for one year is
[1] 0.891 [2] 0.92 [3] 0.692 [4] None of these
96. A circular grassy plot of land, 42 m in diameter, has a path 3.5 m wide running around it outside. The cost of gravelling the path at Rs. 4 per square metre is
[1] Rs. 1002 [2] Rs.3002 [3] Rs.2002 [4] Rs.1802
97. A plot of land in the form of a rectangle has a dimension 240 m × 180 m. A drainlet 10m wide is dug all around it (outside) and the earth dug out is evenly spread over the plot, increasing its surface level by 25 cm. The depth of the drainlet is
[1] 1.225 m [2] 1.229 m [3] 1.227 m [4] 1.223 m
98. A rectangular tank is 225 m by 162 m at the base. With what speed must water flow into it through an aperture 60 cm by 45 cm that the level may be raised 20 cm in 5 hours?
[1] 5000 m/hr [2] 5400 m/hr [3] 5200 m/hr [4] 5600 m/hr
99. An iron pipe 20 cm long has exterior diameter equal to 25 cm. If the thickness of the pipe is 1 cm, then the whole surface of the pipe is
[1] 3068 cm [2] 3268 cm [3] 3168 cm [4] 3368 cm
100. At a point on level ground, the angle of elevation of a vertical tower is found to be such that its tangent is 5/12. On walking 192 metres towards the tower, the tangent of the angle of elevation is 3/4, The height of the tower is
[1] 160 m [2] 180 m [3] 170 m [4] 190 m
101. A man on the top of a vertical tower observes a car moving at a uniform speed coming directly towards it. If it takes 12 minutes for the angle of depression to change from 30° to 45°, then how soon, after this, will the car reach the tower?
[1] 14 minutes 23 seconds [2] 16 minutes 23 seconds
[3] 15 minutes 23 seconds [4] 17 minutes 23 seconds
102. A school has 4 sections of Chemistry in Class X having 40, 35, 45 and 42 students. The mean marks obtained in Chemistry' test are 60, 55 and 45 respectively for the 4 sections. Determine the overall average of marks per student.
[1] 50.25 [2] 52.25 [3] 51.25 [4] 53.25
103. The average score of boys in an examination of a school is 71 and that of girls is 73. The average score of the school in that examination is 71.8. Find the ratio of the number of boys to the number of girls that appeared in the examination.
[1] 2 : 2 [2] 4 : 2 [3] 3 : 2 [4] 1 : 2
104. Company C sells a line of 25 products with an average retail price of Rs 1,200. If none of these products sells for less than Rs 420 and exactly 10 of the products sell for less than Rs 1,000, then what is the greatest possible selling price of the most expensive product?
[1] Rs 2,600 [2] Rs 7,800 [3] Rs 3,900 [4] Rs 11,800
105. A sink contains exactly 12 litres of water. If water is drained from the sink until it holds exactly 6 litres of water less than the quantity drained away, then how many litres of water were drained away?
[1] 2 [2] 6 [3] 3 [4] 9

106. chemist has 10 litres of a solution that is 10 per cent nitric acid by volume. He wants to dilute the solution to 4 per cent strength by adding water. How many litres of water must he add?
 [1] 15 [2] 20 [3] 18 [4] 25
107. A company received two shipments of ball bearings. In the first shipment, 1 per cent of the ball bearings were defective. In the second shipment, which was twice as large as the first, 4.5 per cent of the ball bearings were defective. If the company received a total of 100 defective ball bearings, then how many ball bearings were there in the first shipment?
 [1] 990 [2] 2,000 [3] 1,000 [4] 3,000
108. In a certain laboratory, chemicals are identified by a colour-coding system. There are 20 different chemicals. Each one is coded with either a single colour or a unique two-colour pair. If the order of colours in the pair doesn't matter, then what is the minimum number of different colours needed to code all the 20 chemicals with either a single colour or a unique pair of colours?
 [1] 5 [2] 7 [3] 6 [4] 20
109. Population of a district is 2,96,000 of which 1,66,000 are males. 50% of the population is literate. If 70% males are literate, then the number of women who are literate, is
 [1] 32,200 [2] 31,800 [3] 66,400 [4] 48,000
110. A train covers 180 km distance in 4 hours. Another train covers the same distance in 1 hour less. What is the difference in the distances covered by these trains in one hour?
 [1] 45 km [2] 9 km [3] 40 km [4] None of these
111. Speed of a speed-boat when moving in the direction perpendicular to the direction of the current is 16 km/ hr. Speed of the current is 3 km per hour. So the speed of the boat against the current will be (in km/hr)
 [1] 22 [2] 9.5 [3] 10 [4] None of these
112. R and S start walking each other at 10 AM at the speeds of 3 km per hour and 4 km per hour respectively. They were initially 17.5 km apart. At what time do they meet?
 [1] 2 :30 PM [2] 11 :30 AM [3] 1 : 30 PM [4] 12 : 30 PM
113. A shopkeeper marks up his goods to gain 35%. But he allows 10% discount for cash payment. His profit on the cash transaction therefore, in percentage, is
 [1] $13\frac{1}{2}$ [2] 25 [3] $21\frac{1}{2}$ [4] $31\frac{1}{2}$
114. A can do 50% more work as B can do in the same lime. B alone can do a piece of work in 20 hours. A, with help of B, can finish the same work in how many hours?
 [1] 12 [2] 8 [3] $13\frac{1}{2}$ [4] $5\frac{1}{2}$
115. Profits of a business are distributed among three partners A. B and C in such a way that 4 times the amount received by A is equal to 6 times the amount received by B and 11 times the amount received by C. The ratio in which the three received the amount is
 [1] 4 : 6 : 11 [2] 11 :6 :4 [3] $\frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{11}$ [4] 66 : 44 : 24
116. A train covered a certain distance at a uniform speed. If the train had been 6 km/hr faster, then it would have taken 4 hours less than the scheduled time. And, if the train were slower by 6 km/hr, then the train would have taken 6 hours more than the scheduled time. The length of the journey is
 [1] 700 km [2] 740 km [3] 720 km [4] 760 km

117. Students of a class are made to stand in rows. If 4 students are extra in each row, then there would be 2 rows less. If 4 students are less in each row, then there would be 4 more rows. The number of students in the class is
[1] 90 [2] 94 [3] 92 [4] 96
118. A part of monthly expenses of a family is constant and the remaining varies with the price of wheat. When the rate of wheat is Rs. 250 a quintal, the total monthly expenses of the family are Rs. 1000 and when it is Rs. 240 a quintal, the total monthly expenses are Rs. 980. Find the total monthly expenses of the family when the cost of wheat is Rs 350 a quintal.
[1] Rs. 1000 [2] Rs. 1400 [3] Rs. 1200 [4] Rs. 800
119. A plane left 30 minutes later than the scheduled time and in order to reach the destination 1500 km away in time, it had to increase the speed by 250 km/hr from the usual speed. Find its usual speed.
[1] 720 km/hr [2] 740 km/hr [3] 730 km/hr [4] 750 km/hr
120. A metallic sheet is of rectangular shape with dimensions 48 cm x 36 cm. From each one of its corners, a square of 8 cm is cut off. An open box is made of the remaining sheet. Find the volume of the box.
[1] 5110 cm³ [2] 5130 cm³ [3] 5120 cm³ [4] 5140 cm³
121. Which bank projects itself as "Indian International Bank"?
[1] State Bank of India [2] Indian Bank [3] Bank of Baroda [4] Bank of India
122. The tagline "Everyday Solutions" is associated with which company?
[1] Philips [2] Crompton Greaves [3] Usha [4] Nokia
123. "Servo" lubricant is a product from which oil company?
[1] Bharat Petroleum [2] Reliance Petroleum
[3] Hindustan Petroleum [4] Indian Oil
124. Which of the following companies is the world's largest maker of computer chips?
[1] Microsoft [2] Intel [3] AMD [4] Future Soft
125. Which airline is India's largest private sector passenger carrier?
[1] Sahara Air [2] Air Deccan [3] Jet Airways [4] Kingfisher
126. The term CRM stands for
[1] Care and Relationship Management [2] Customer Relationship Methods
[3] Customer Retaining Methods [4] Customer Relationship Management
127. Which of the following is not a private Indian Bank?
[1] Canara Bank [2] IDBI Bank Ltd. [3] HDFC Bank Ltd. [4] Bank of Rajasthan
128. Peter Drucker was a famous
[1] Economist [2] Management Theorist
[3] Environmentalist [4] Industrialist
129. Which is the world's single largest manufacturing industry in terms of revenue and employment?
[1] Textile [2] Steel [3] Automobile [4] None of these
130. What does SEZ stand for
[1] Southern Economic Zone [2] Special Economic Zone
[3] Single Economic Zone [4] South European Zone

131. SIDBI stands for
[1] Small Investment and Development Bank of India
[2] Small Industries Development Bank of India
[3] Savings Investment and Development Bank of India
[4] South Indian Deposit Bank of India
132. Which passenger car major has recently decided to locate its plant near Chennai?
1) Ford [2] Hyundai [3] BMW-GP [4] All of these
133. Which company has launched the car model Laura?
[1] Honda [2] Skoda Auto [3] Maruti-Suzuki [4] Toyota
134. When did the Central Right to Information Act become effective?
[1] October 2005 [2] December 2004 [3] January 2005 [4] November 2005
135. Which country has been facilitating talks between the LTTE and Sri Lankan government to reach peaceful solution of the ethnic in Sri Lanka?
[1] France [2] Norway [3] Iran [4] Australia
136. Which of the following bodies certifies the circulation figures of newspapers?
[1] ISI [2] AINEC [3] FTI [4] ABC
137. The gas which had leaked out of Union Carbide factory in Bhopal was
[1] Sulphur dioxide [2] Carbon monoxide [3] Chlorine [4] Methyl isocyanate
138. India has a
[1] Socialistic economy [2] Mixed economy [3] Gandhian economy [4] Free economy
139. The headquarters of the International Olympic Committee is at
[1] Lausanne (Switzerland) [2] Los Angeles
[3] Moscow [4] New York
140. Siachen is a
[1] Frontier zone between China and India
[2] Glacier frontier zone between India and Pakistan
[3] Frontier zone between India and Myanmar
[4] Desert frontier between Pakistan and India
141. Match the following:
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| A. Limestone | 1. Fertiliser industry |
| B. Sandstone | 2. Electrical industry |
| C. Rock phosphate | 3. Cement industry |
| D. Mica | 4. Building material |
- | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|
| A. | B. | C. | D. |
| [1] 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| [2] 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| [3] 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| [4] 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
142. Who has the Constitutional authority to decide the tax share of States?
[1] Finance Minister [2] Planning Commission
[3] Finance Commission [4] Union Cabinet

154. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is located at which of the following places?
[1] Vienna [2] Paris [3] Rome [4] Geneva
155. The cause of inflation is
[1] Increase in money supply
[2] Increase in money supply and fall in production
[3] Fall in production
[4] Decrease in money supply and fall in production
156. Which organ of the UNO considered as the World Parliament?
[1] General Assembly [2] International Court of Justice
[3] Security Council [4] Trusteeship Council
157. Which of the following organisations keeps a check on prices of essential commodities?
[1] Indian Bureau of Standards [2] MRTP Commission
[3] Merchants Chamber of Commerce [4] Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies
158. Which of the following pairs books and authors is correct?
[1] 'My India' — W Girdi [2] 'My Truth' — Raj Mohan Gandhi
[3] 'Dark Room' — RK Narayan [4] 'Guide' — Mulk Raj Anand
159. Where are the headquarters of Oil and Natural Gas Commission located?
[1] Mumbai [2] Vadodara [3] Dhradun [4] Digboi
160. The oldest democratic system the world is in
[1] USA [2] Britain [3] France [4] Denmark

Directions (Qs. 161 to 165): In each of these problems, two statements containing certain data follow a question. Determine whether the data provided by the statements are sufficient to answer the given question. Choose the correct answer based upon the statements' data, your knowledge of mathematics, and your familiarity with everyday facts.

Mark your answer as

- [1] if statement (A) by itself is sufficient to answer the given question, but statement (B) by itself is not;
[2] if statements (A) and (B) taken together are sufficient to answer the given question, even though neither statement by itself is sufficient;
[3] if statement (B) by itself is sufficient to answer the given question, but statement (A) by itself is not;
[4] if either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the given question.

161. Does rectangle A have a greater perimeter than rectangle B?
A. The length of a side of rectangle A is twice the length of a side of rectangle B.
B. The area of rectangle A is twice the area of rectangle B.
162. If there is an average of 250 words on each page, then how many pages can Michael read in an hour?
A. There is an average of 25 ten-word lines on each page.
B. Michael can read 30 ten-word lines per minute.
163. If he did not stop along the way, then what speed did Bill average on his 3-hour trip?
A. He travelled a total of 120 miles.
B. He travelled half the distance at 30 miles per hour and half the distance at 60 miles per hour.

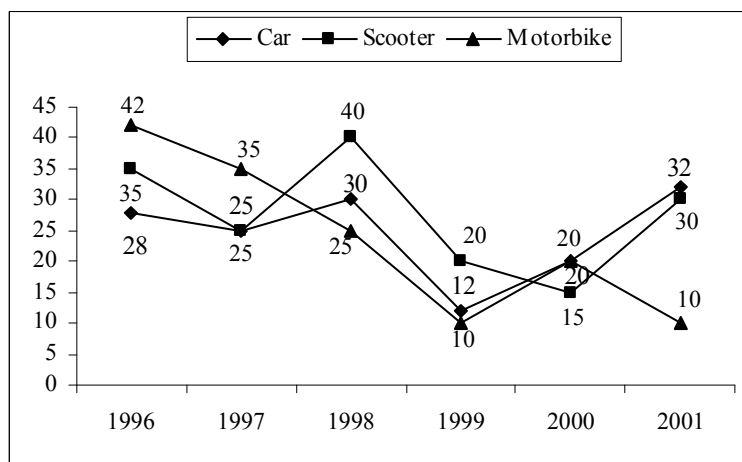
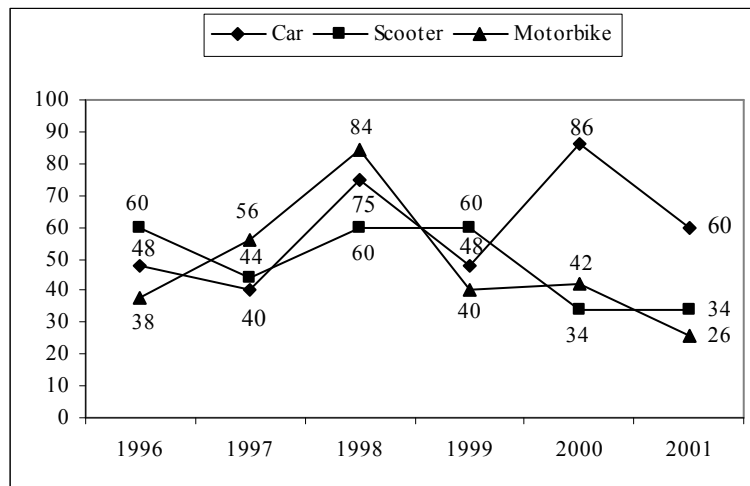
164. On a certain construction crew, there are 3 carpenters for every 2 painters. What per cent of the entire crew are carpenters or painters?
 A. Eighteen per cent of the crew are carpenters.
 B. Twelve per cent of the crew are painters.
165. Are at least 30 per cent of the people in City H who are 30 years old or older bilingual?
 A. In City H, 30 per cent of the population is at least 30 years old.
 B. In City H, of the population 30 years old or older, 18 per cent of the women and 17 per cent of the men are bilingual.

Directions (Qs. 166-170): The forecasts of the World and Asian energy demand for the years 2005, 2010 and 2020 are given in the following table. The demand is given million barrels per day crude oil equivalent.

	2005		2010		2020	
	World	Asia	World	Asia	World	Asia
Petroleum	56.0	8.0	86.0	11.5	108.0	18.0
Natural Gas	38.0	1.5	67.0	2.5	96.0	4.5
Solid Fuels	46.0	6.0	54.0	13.0	67.0	15.4
Nuclear	8.0	2.0	9.0	4.8	12.0	5.5
Hydropower	12.0	1.5	14.0	2.2	17.0	4.6
Total	160.0	19.0	230.0	34.0	300.0	48.0

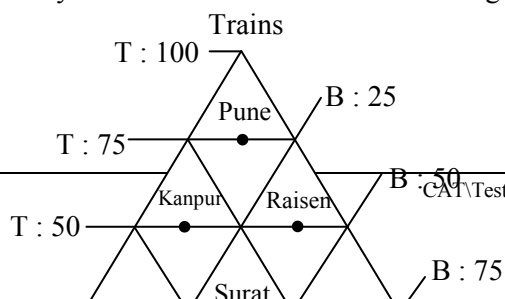
166. Which is the fuel whose proportion in the total energy demand will increase continuously over the period 2005-2020 in Asia?
 [1] Natural Gas [2] Both Natural Gas and Hydropower
 [3] Hydropower [4] Nuclear
167. Which is the fuel whose proportion in the total energy demand will remain unaltered from 2005 to 2010 in Asia?
 [1] Petroleum [2] Solid fuels [3] Natural Gas [4] Nuclear
168. For which source of energy is the demand in 2020 as a ratio of demand in 2005 in the Asian region the greatest?
 [1] Natural Gas [2] Nuclear [3] Solid fuels [4] Hydropower
169. Which is the fuel for which demand in the rest of the world (excluding Asia) as a proportion of total energy demand of the world (including Asia) shows continuous decrease over the period?
 [1] Solid fuels and Natural Gas [2] Hydropower and Petroleum
 [3] Solid fuels and Hydropower [4] None of these
170. Over 2005–2020, which two fuels meet more than 60 per cent of the total energy demand of the World and Asia both?
 [1] Nuclear and Hydropower [2] Nuclear and Solid fuels
 [3] Hydropower and Solid fuels [4] None of these

Directions (Q. 171 to 175): Study the following line graphs showing the production (in '0000) and percentage exported of scooters, motorbikes and cars respectively over the years.



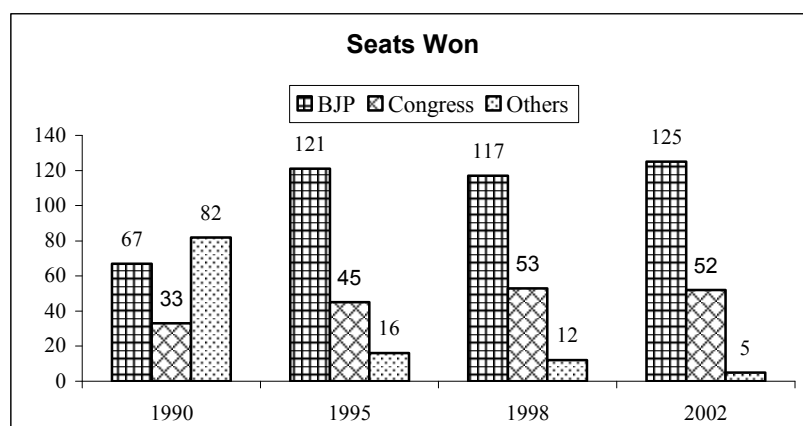
171. In which of the following years was the production of cars more than 50% of the total production?
 [1] 2000 [2] 2001 [3] 1998 [4] 1996
172. Find the total number of automobiles exported in the year 1999.
 [1] 227600 [2] 207600 [3] 217600 [4] 220000
173. Find the ratio of cars, scooters and motorbikes exported in 1996.
 [1] 25:16:19 [2] 16:25:19 [3] 19 : 16 : 25 [4] 6 : 5 : 1
174. If the ratio of export prices of a car, scooter and motorbike was 2 : 1 : 1.5 in 1998, then what was the proportion of their export earnings?
 [1] 4:2:3 [2] 6:1:21 [3] 30:16:21 [4] Can't be determined
175. In which of the following years was the production of motorbikes exactly 40% of the total production of automobiles in that year?
 [1] 1997 [2] 2000 [3] 1999 [4] 1996

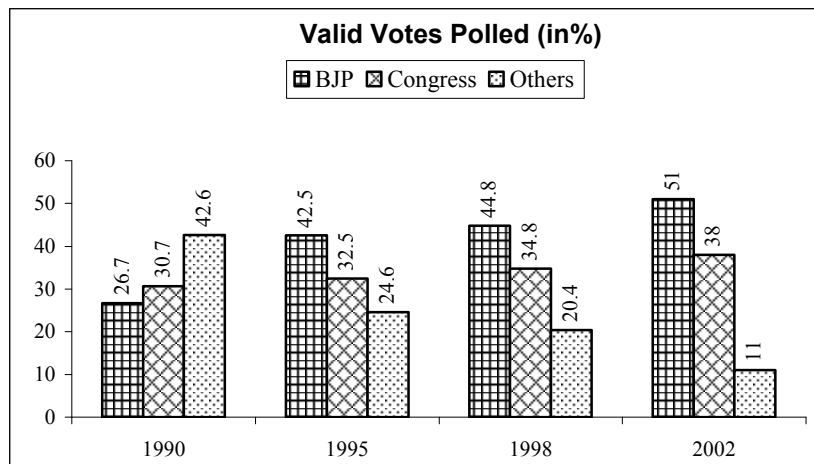
Directions (Qs. 176 to 180): A survey was conducted in five cities, viz Pune, Kanpur, Raisen, Surat and Trivandrum; for the percentage of people using T (trains), B (buses), C (cars); as modes of transport. The number of persons surveyed in the cities; Pune, Kanpur, Raisen, Surat and Trivandrum are 2000, 4000, 6000, 3000 and 8000 respectively. Refer to the data in the following triangular bar diagram to answer these questions.



176. The city where the least number of persons use buses is
 [1] Surat [2] Raisen [3] Kanpur [4] Pune
177. The average number of persons using trains for transportation in Pune, Kanpur, Raisen, and Trivandrum is
 [1] 1880 [2] 1750 [3] 1950 [4] None of these
178. The mode of transport used by the least number of persons in all the given cities is
 [1] Trains [2] Buses [3] Cars [4] Cars and Buses
179. Among the given five cities, the cities where less than 30% of the people use cars for transport
 [1] Kanpur and Trivandrum [2] Pune, Kanpur and Raisen
 [3] Pune and Raisen [4] Pune, Kanpur and Surat
180. Which of the following statements is not true?
 [1] 50% of the people use trains for transport in the cities Kanpur and Raisen.
 [2] In Trivandrum, more than 50% of the people use cars for transport.
 [3] More percentage of people use buses for transport in Surat than in Pune.
 [4] in Raisen, there are more percentage of people using trains for transport than buses.

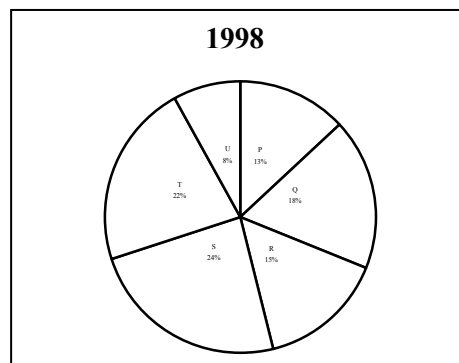
Directions (Qs. 181 to 185): Study the following graphs showing the seats won and the percentage of valid votes polled for different political parties in Gujarat over the years.

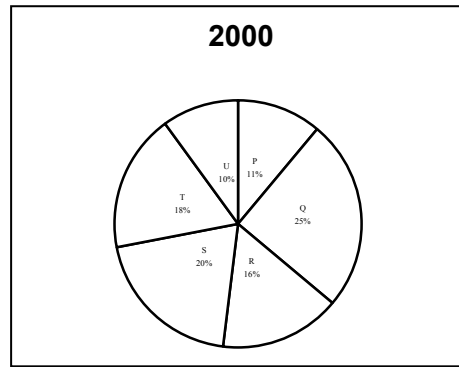




181. If the total number of valid votes in 2002 Gujarat elections was 5 crore, then find the average number of votes for winning one seat for other political parties.
 [1] 11 lakh [2] 1.10 lakh [3] 1.10 crore [4] Data is inadequate
182. In which of the following years was the number of seats won by BJP maximum with respect to the previous given year?
 [1] 1998 [2] 1995 [3] 2002 [4] 1995 and 2002
183. In 1998, if 2.24 crore votes were valid for BJP. whereas in 1990 there were 1.228 crore votes valid for Congress, then by what per cent was the number of valid votes less in 1990 with respect to that in 1998?
 [1] 20% [2] 24% [3] 30% [4] 25%
184. In which of the following years did the BJP secure more than 66% of the total seats?
 [1] 1990 [2] 1998 [3] 1995 [4] 2002
185. In which of the following years, was the difference in the number of valid votes for any two political parties the maximum?
 [1] 1990 [2] 1998 [3] 1995 [4] Can't be determined

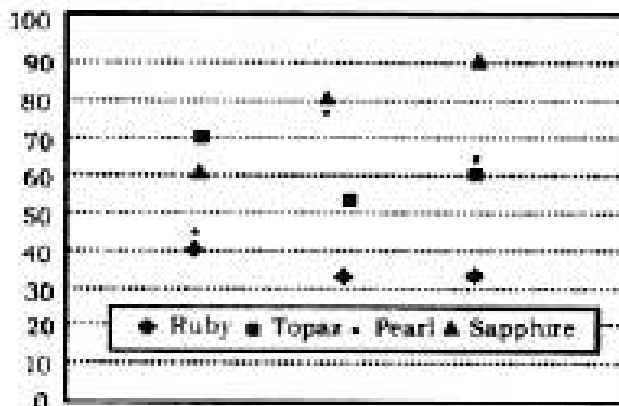
Directions (Qs. 186 to 190): Study the following graphs showing the number of workers of different categories of a factory for two different years. The total number of worker, in 1998 was 2000 and in 2000 was 2400.





186. In which of the categories is the number of workers same in both the years?
 [1] P [2] S [3] R [4] T
187. Find the percentage increase in the number of workers in category U in 2000.
 [1] 25% [2] $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ [3] 50% [4] $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
188. What is the total number of increased workers for the categories in which the number of workers has been increased?
 [1] 468 [2] 382 [3] 408 [4] 168
189. Which of the following categories have shown decrease in the number of workers from 1998 to 2000?
 [1] P [2] Q [3] R [4] T
190. Find the maximum difference between the number of workers of any two categories taken together for any one year and that of any two for the other year.
 [1] 660 [2] 416 [3] 636 [4] 502

Directions (Qs. 191 to 195): The scatter diagram shows the number of students passing in the high school examination in the given years from the four houses of a Public School.



191. The average number of students for each house who have passed in the given years is
 [1] 59 [2] 63 [3] 52 [4] 56
192. The performance for which of the following houses is the best?
 [1] Pearl [2] Ruby [3] Topaz [4] Sapphire
193. For which of the following houses is the percentage change in the results maximum for any year over the previous year?
 [1] Topaz [2] Pearl [3] Sapphire [4] Ruby
194. If the trend observed between 1999 and 2000 continues during the next year, then what will be the number of students passing the exam in 2001?
 [1] 245 [2] 237 [3] 263 [4] 255
195. The number of students keeps on increasing by 50 every year. In 1998, there were 250 students. For which of the following years is the performance best in the school?
 [1] 1998 [2] 2000 [3] 1999 [4] Can't be determined

Directions (Qs. 196 to 200): In each of these questions, there is given a Statement followed by two Assumptions. Consider the Statement and both the Assumptions to decide which of the Assumptions is implicit in the Statement. Give your

- [1] if only Assumption X is implicit
 [2] if only Assumption Y is implicit.
 [3] if both the Assumptions X and Y are implicit, and
 [4] if neither Assumption X nor Y is implicit.

196. **Statement:** Man is born free.
Assumptions:
 X : Freedom is the birth right of man.
 Y : All humans have human rights.
197. **Statement:** Laugh and the world will laugh with you.
Assumptions:
 X : People generally laugh.
 Y : Laughter symbolises happiness.

198. **Statement:** There is no need to open a school here.

Assumptions:

X : Children in this area do not study.

Y : There are already many schools in this area.

199. **Statement:** Owing to stress and fast pace of life, your digestive system is attacked.

Assumptions:

X : There is stress in life.

Y : Digestive system has no defence.

200. **Statement:** Barking dogs seldom bite.

Assumptions:

X : Dogs always bark.

Y : Some dogs bite.

