
Read the following four passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

Passage -1

In summing up the "three valuable contributions" of CSDS to "political thought in India", Rajeev makes some claims regarding CSDS's contributions that seem to me to be somewhat misplaced. From teaching "people" the importance of democracy to teaching political parties the significance of caste in Indian politics, too much has been claimed as our distinctive contribution. Rajeev says for instance, that political parties "began to notice caste as a central unit of political analysis only after the Mandal agitation". But while this may be true for Marxist parties, it was in fact political parties that were responsible for the Mandal Commission and its 1950s predecessor, the Kaka Kalelkar Commission. Parties, from their inception, pioneered the recognition of caste as the most critical political factor. The role of scholars, including those in CSDS, was to bring that recognition into the field of democratic theory, thus complicating our understanding of actually existing democracy.

There are other claims made about being initiators of the ideas of multiple modernities and postcolonial theory which are highly exaggerated but I want to focus here on what seems to emerge as the key theme in the interview: the relation between intellectual life and "the public".

The question of "the public" gets reduced to "politics" in the interview. Hence the decline of the relation between intellectuals and politicians is lamented.

Rajeev attributes this decline to the academicisation - by which he means professionalisation - of intellectual life. In contrast to this, he affirms the idea that intellectual activity must legitimate itself politically. The idea of scholarship and its public however, cannot be reduced to socialising with politicians and simply appearing in 'public' - that is to say, the television studio. Increasingly, the painstaking work of scholarship and research is being overtaken by the flashy requirements of the media, where academics are summoned to provide quick sound bites. It can be argued that what threatens scholarship today is not its delinking from politics in this narrow sense, but its submission to demands of the media industry. Academic professionalisation can certainly reduce intellectual quest to a self referential activity among a self-selected group of people, but in rejecting such professionalisation one must be careful not to undermine the need to adhere to certain protocols of scholarly rigour.

1. Which of the following options can best be inferred to be the central theme of the passage?

- (a) The relation between intellectual life and the public, as led by CSDS.
- (b) CSDS, its role and intellectual life in India today.
- (c) The exaggeration of the role played by the CSDS in India's intellectual development.
- (d) The politicisation of intellectual life in the country.

2. Consider the following assumptions:

1. The Mandal agitation made the concept of caste a reality for political parties.
2. The role of CSDS was further complicated when it brought in the recognition of caste as the most critical political factor.

With reference to the above passage which of the following assumptions is/are valid?

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

3. Which of the following can best be inferred from the last paragraph?

- (a) Intellectual life is guided by the need for knowledge and this need has been declining over the years.
- (b) Politics has had a detrimental effect on intellectual life.
- (c) Intellectual life is threatened mainly by the superficial demands of the media.
- (d) Scholars, world over, have certain guidelines and academic principles to follow.

Passage - 2

Santa turned up in a different shade of red in the jungles of Jharkhand this year. This Christmas, CPI (Maoist) cadres landed up in villages bearing gifts like blankets and school textbooks which they distributed among villagers.

This was quite unusual since the ultras are normally seen with guns slung on their shoulders, threatening and sometimes killing villagers who do not bow to their

wishes. But on Christmas day, they mingled with the people and participated in the festivities.

"This time the Maoist cadres who live in the villages and nearby forests brought meat for the Christmas feast in the village. They, however, disappeared into the forest soon after the feast," says a villager in the Chainpur block of Gumla district, where there is a considerable population of tribal Christians.

Christians account for about two per cent of the state's population and though they are scattered in almost all the districts of the state, a concentration of tribal Christians can be found in the districts of Khunti, Simdega, Gumla and Ranchi. Villagers, especially the youth who have joined the outfit leaving their homes and villages are, not surprisingly, keen to celebrate Christmas. And though the CPI (Maoist) outfit ideologically does not believe in religion, it has not imposed a blanket ban on the cadres going home for any festival, be it Durga Puja, Chhat or Christmas. "There is a carte blanche from the Maoist leadership for the cadres to celebrate the various festivals either with their families or individually if they so wish," says IG, special branch, S N Pradhan.

However, due to recently-intensified police action and anti- Maoist operations in the districts, the cadres deliberately avoid going to their native villages fearing arrest. "Normally the cadres of the Jharkhand regional committee celebrate Christmas by themselves, only coming out to offer prayers in churches, "Pradhan adds. They leave their guns with the non-Christian cadres from the platoon who wait outside.

Notwithstanding the gesture of the Maoists, most people do not view this as an act of magnanimity. "It is not that the Maoists show a friendly face to the villagers without reason," says former Congress MLA of Simdega, Niyel Tirkey. He argues that the rebels cannot afford to antagonise the villagers with whose support they survive in the villages.

4. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

- (a) The Maoists should be allowed to cultivate religious affiliations of their choice.
- (b) The Maoist insurgency should be banned.
- (c) The Maoists are trying to use religious festivals to expand their support base.
- (d) The Maoist cause is in need of further support from political parties.

5. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?

- (a) Youth who have joined the outfit are not keen to celebrate Christmas.
- (b) The CPI Maoist outfit subtly promotes the celebration of religious festivals.
- (c) Fear of police action is the reason for cadres to avoid going home for festivals.
- (d) The Maoists have been able to connect with their families during festivals.

6. It can be inferred that the Maoists

- 1. have a humane and charitable side.
- 2. believe in the betterment of society.
- 3. have complete freedom to practice their religion.

With reference to the above passage which of the following options is valid?

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

Passage - 3

Try this for size - the uncertain part of the world now is not the badlands of Pakistan-Afghanistan, but sundry island chains in Asia-Pacific. In Af-Pak, the world will be pleasantly surprised if things take a turn for the better, so nobody is holding their breath. But up in east Asia, the cast of characters in a potential conflict are some of the top economies of the world. Although India is not a party to the disputes roiling these freezing waters, we are smoking something really strange if we think conflict or confrontation here will not affect us deeply. Like it or not, India needs to craft out a detailed policy on everything from the Sea of Japan to South China Sea and all the way up to the Straits of Hormuz.

Up in northeast Asia, Park Gyeun-Hye, who just won a handsome victory, promises a path of more equitable economic growth for Koreans. But her foreign policy is likely to be more conservative. As east Asia's first woman president, Gyeun-Hye is circumspect about cosyng up to the North Koreans, but unlikely to junk them outright. That opens up different possibilities about dealing with this hermit kingdom, starving but with a growing nuclear arsenal. Among her first tasks will be to define her approach to Japan and China. This could affect how she deals with missile-happy Pyongyang, carve out a defence agreement

with the US, or be sitting atop a simmering eruption on the Dokdo/ Takeshima islets in the Sea of Japan.

Tokyo turned right this week when Shinzo Abe rode back into town with a massive election victory that may finally give some political peace to a troubled Japan. Abe has two important tasks at hand, both of which have implications for India. He needs to get the Japanese economic engine fired up again and put some meat on the bones of Japanese defence structures. That particular decision will have enormous implications for Japan's force projection in its neighbourhood, as well as in helping the international cause of keeping sea lanes free for navigation.

In the ASEAN region, the South China Sea dispute between China and several southeast Asian nations will define the 45-year-old organisation for some time to come. Here, India has not only commercial interests, in terms of oil exploration blocks, but strategic interests as well. It's important therefore, for India to craft a position that can roll off the tongue as easily by the soldier as the diplomat. It can only come after an honest assessment of its strategic interests and concerns over the coming decades, based on its capacities and future power projections.

7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) Emerging conflicts or emerging alliances around seas are likely to determine security networks among key countries in the world.
- (b) South East Asia is likely to the stage for some serious geo-political action for India.

(c) Conflict or confrontation in Asia Pacific will not affect India deeply.

(d) Strategic intervention in the conflicts in East Asia will help India move on the path to peace.

8. Which of the following options best presents the primary purpose of the passage?

- (a) To highlight the issues and conflicts that exist in Asian countries.
- (b) To elaborate on the various conflicts and alliances existing in the seas of Asia.
- (c) To justify the need for India to bring out a detailed policy on issues related to the seas.
- (d) To link India with the various issues that exist within Asian countries.

9. In light of the passage which of the following statements is/are valid:

1. Strengthening the Japanese defence structures will help keep sea lanes free for international use.
2. India can craft a correct policy only once it conducts a sincere evaluation of strategic interests and concerns.

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

Passage - 4

Perhaps not for a generation that still remembers the war and carries one particular albatross: of balancing the need to constantly engage with China while recalling a bad bruising; one which stays alive even today, in the guise of an

unresolved boundary dispute. But naturally, insecurity, mistrust and suspicion along with preconceived notions of the other have always played havoc with any progress made in this troubled relationship.

If one removed 1962 out of the equation, the fears perhaps would not be so exaggerated. The enduring legacy of 1962 is this cementing of perceptions on either side which manifests itself in the form of a clash of world views and national narratives. These are narratives often worded with phrases like "great betrayal", "Chinese expansionism" and "deception" on the Indian side, while Chinese editorials are sometimes laced with phrases on how "1962 taught India a lesson". The long aftertaste has clearly been bitter.

However, even during the best of times, the two countries viewed each other through very different ideological prisms: be it the relationship between their leaders Mao Zedong and Nehru, the understanding of the concept of national territories, or the prickly issue of Tibet. They never were really on the same page. An asymmetry in expectations and perceptions led to 1962, which is why calling it the great betrayal would be an incomplete assessment of historical facts.

Nehru, it is often said, died of a broken heart from 1962. He believed that Asian solidarity would empower the Third World to take on the superpowers and relentlessly pursued close relations with China. The Chinese in turn thought of him as "patronising", "arrogant" a "stooge of the imperial powers" and a "self-appointed leader of the Third World". Indeed, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai's dislike for Nehru is well documented. Nehru also often

emphasised the ancient historical ties between the two civilisations. This feeling too was not reciprocated in equal measure.

YaacovVertzberger's work - a perceptual analysis of the border conflict - describes how Indian culture was never really regarded as equal to that of China's. Cultural ties among equals do not exist in Chinese centred thinking. So Mao and Zhou Enlai, never shared Nehru's perceptions of commonality of cultures and found much of what Nehru said rather insulting. A content analysis of this period has shown that while the Chinese never referred to India as a 'great culture', Nehru - in his speeches in parliament - referred to China as a 'great culture' in 17.3 per cent of cases where China was the subject.

10. Consider the following assumptions:

1. The mistrust between India and China has been further enhanced due to the events of 1962.
2. India is incorrect in stating that the events of 1962 were a "great betrayal" by the Chinese side.

With reference to the above passage which of the following assumptions is/are valid?

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

11. Which of the following options cannot be inferred as a reason for the lukewarm relationship between India and China?

- (a) A mismatch in the fundamental understanding of each nation.

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- (b) Insecurity about the other's intentions.
- (c) The lack of agreement on the issue of Tibet.
- (d) Deceptive strategies used by the Chinese political class.

12. Which of the following can be inferred from China's perception of Nehru?

- (a) The Chinese had a superior understanding of their relationship with India.
- (b) China did not consider India as having a culture equal to its own.
- (c) Nehru was an optimist on the political abilities of Asian countries.
- (d) The Chinese fundamental understanding was an existing difference in cultures.

13. The government may have to freeze the diesel subsidy to protect the budget numbers.

Which of the following is an assumption in the above given statement?

- (a) Diesel subsidy may have an influence over the budget numbers.
- (b) Budget numbers will increase at some point of time.
- (c) Freezing the diesel subsidy will decrease the budget numbers.
- (d) Budget numbers can only be controlled by freezing the diesel subsidy.

14. Consider the following statements:

1. Some republics are democracy.

2. No democracy is Athenian
3. Some Athenian is republic
4. All Athenian is majority

From the above four statements it may be concluded that

- (a) No majority is democracy.
- (b) Some republic is majority
- (c) No Athenian is republic
- (d) Some majority is democracy

15. Consider the following statements:

1. All novels are comic
2. Some comic are tragic
3. No tragic is book
4. Some novels are book

From the above four statements it may be concluded that

- (a) Some books are comic
- (b) Some novels are tragic
- (c) Some books are tragic
- (d) No novel is tragic

16. Consider the following statements:

1. No cause is effect
2. Some effect is affect
3. All logic is cause
4. Some logic is taken

From the above four statements it may be concluded that

- (a) Some cause is affect

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- (b) All effect is taken
 - (c) Some cause is taken
 - (d) Some affect is taken

17. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Some exercise is term
- 2. No term is critical
- 3. All term is jumble
- 4. Some jumble is critical

From the above four statements it may be concluded that

- (a) Some exercise is critical
- (b) All jumble is critical.
- (c) Some term is not jumble.
- (d) Some exercise is jumble.

18. Consider the following statements:

- 1. All doors are down
- 2. No down is below
- 3. Some below are up
- 4. Some up are doors

From the above four statements it may be concluded that

- (a) Some up is down
- (b) Some doors are below
- (c) No down is up
- (d) All down are up

19. Strict rules govern the precise forms in which people address those in positions of political authority.

Based on the above statement, four conclusions, as given below, have been made. Which one of these logically follows from the information given above?

(a) People address precise forms using strict rules that are governed by those in position of political authority.

(b) The precise forms in which people address those in position of political authority are controlled by strict rules.

(c) Governed by the precise forms, strict rules influence those people who are in position of political authority.

(d) Those in position of political authority govern the rules that address people in precise forms.

20. ICANN has cleared the ground for the introduction of a broader web address regime covering local languages.

Which one of the following is a valid inference from the above statement?

(a) Introduction of a broader web address regime is desirable.

(b) ICANN is keen on introducing a broader web address regime.

(c) ICANN's clearance is mandatory for any changes to be made to the existing web regime.

(d) Local languages are imperative for the success of a web address regime.

21. Consider the following statements:

- 1. No Cadillac is Bentley
- 2. Some Bentley are Rolls

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3. All Chrysler are Cadillac
4. Some Rolls are Corvette

From the above four statements it may be concluded that

- (a) Some Cadillac are Bentley
(b) All Corvette are Cadillac
(c) No Cadillac is Rolls
(d) Some Cadillac are Chrysler

22. Policy rate cut by the Central Bank will depend upon how inflation eases.

Based on the above statement, four conclusions, as given below, have been made. Which one of these logically follows from the information given above?

- (a) Inflation is a mandatory factor when it comes to reduction in the policy rate.
(b) Central Bank solely controls those policy rates that affect inflation.
(c) Easing of inflation can be the basis for the policy rate cut by the Central Bank.
(d) Policy rate cut influences inflation and has the potential to ease it.

Directions for the following 4 (four) items:

Eight students - P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W - study in same class. Each of them belongs to exactly one of the sections among A, B, and C. There are at least two students from each section. Each of them likes a different sport among Hockey, Cricket, Football, Basketball, Volleyball, Badminton, Kabaddi and Swimming.

1. P and T are the only students who belong to section C. V does not belong to section A
2. S and W belong to same section. V and S do not belong to same section.
3. Students from section A like neither Volleyball nor Kabaddi. One of the students from section C likes Football.
4. R likes Hockey while W likes Basketball. U does not like Kabaddi while S does not like Swimming.
5. R, U and the one who likes Swimming belong to same section.
6. There are at most three students who belong to section B.

23. Which game does V like?

- (a) Football (b) Basketball
(c) Swimming (d) Cricket

24. Who likes Volleyball?

- (a) V (b) Q
(c) S (d) U

25. Which of the following combinations of student - section - sports is correct?

- (a) U - B - Swimming
(b) T - A - Badminton
(c) Q - B - Volleyball
(d) V - B - Swimming

26. Students of which of the following groups belong to section B?

- (a) VRU (b) QWS
(c) SWU (d) Data inadequate

Directions for the following 9 (nine) items:

A magician has an equal number of Rs 2 and Re 1 coins with him. He has a magic box, which triples every item instantly that is put into it. He puts all the coins into the box and gives a certain amount to a person A. He then takes out the remaining coins from the box and puts them again into the box. Finally, he gives the same amount to another person B such that he is left with no money.

27. Which of following can be the minimum number of each type of coins with the magician?

- (a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

28. What is the minimum amount that the magician can give to each of the two persons?

- (a) 12 (b) 27
(c) 6 (d) 15

29. If Rs. 54 is paid to each of the person, what is the maximum number of Re 1 coins that can be given to the second person?

- (a) 54 (b) 27
(c) 36 (d) 24

30. If Rs. 54 is given to each of the persons, what is the minimum number of Re 1 coins that can be given to the first person?

- (a) 3 (b) 2
(c) 6 (d) 4

Directions for the following 9 (nine) items:

Read the following three passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers 10 these items should be based on the passage only.

Passage -1

According to Singh, this apparently appalling rebuff is mainly on account of "the poignant one-sidedness of Indian literature presented abroad all these years - which is mostly 'Indian Writing in English' and has not included, for the most part, our tremendous multi-dimensional literary output in so many regional languages. An incredible 24 languages are officially promoted here, and much of the best work in them is in no way inferior to the best writing from anywhere in the world. It's just plain ignorance in certain award circles that is preventing recognition."

Singh, a Berlin-based former semiotician, launched a 'Nobel for India 2013' campaign last month to see if some awareness could help. He lists ten "giants" of Indian bhasha writing whose works he says should be spotlighted and that he will look to push as possible nominees for the award next year. "Besides a lack of a good body of translated work, there is also a lack of availability of credible sympathetic introductions to Indian literatures in major world languages," says Singh and blames state institutions - our national academy of letters, the Sahitya Akademi and the National Book Trust - for not having bothered to invest in translation and outreach activity adequately. He terms this

"a national failure," and says awareness needs to be built in India too.

Arunava Sinha, a noted Delhi-based translator of Bengali literature, couldn't agree more, both on the need to take Indian regional literature to the world - as "the literature that perhaps best tells the India story" - and on the work put out by state institutions being largely mediocre. Even K Satchidanandan concurs. The poet and critic identified by Singh as a potential Nobel laureate, and who also served as the executive head of the Sahitya Academy, says quality is indeed a problem with translations in India, which are usually "good, bad or mostly indifferent. "Official efforts only conform to this pattern and are seldom seen in the best bookshops, he points out. "There are also systemic issues. I've never seen a reviewer at the Academy rejecting a translated manuscript, for instance, only modifications are suggested," he adds.

31. What is the issue that the writer is trying to address through the passage?

- (a) The reasons for the poor performance of Indian writing in English.
- (b) The reasons for lack of significant international recognition for Indian literature in regional languages.
- (c) The failure of India's state institutions to promote India's regional languages.
- (d) The inability of Indian writing to reach out to the masses.

32. Which of the following cannot be inferred to be a reason for why Indian

literature has not recently received a Nobel recognition?

- 1. Indian writers primarily using their regional languages.
- 2. The lack of accurate translation of regional work into English.
- 3. The low quality of writing that Indian authors produce while writing in English.

With reference to the above passage which of the following options is valid?

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

33. In light of the above passage which of the following statement(s) is/are valid?

- 1. Literary bodies like the Sahitya Akademi are to be held responsible for the lack of outreach that regional literature has had.
- 2. Regional literature, if accurately translated, can be the best representative of literary work with an Indian flavor.

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

Passage - 2

Quality of education, especially school and primary education, has been a major cause of concern for some years now. One reason for this unease is the results thrown up by recurring survey's which showed that reading and writing abilities of school children are dipping to alarming levels. The credibility of these national surveys received a further boost when an OECD-

PISA international survey ranked the quality of education in India 72 among 73 countries. The two states which represented India in the survey-Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh-were ranked almost at the bottom just above Kyrgyzstan in base of reading and mathematics. And in science Himachal Pradesh came last while Tamil Nadu retained the 72nd position. And the most recent Annual Status of Education Report 2012 brought out by Pratham shows that the situation continues to further deteriorate in both government and private schools with share of the class three children being able to read a class one level text further dipping to 30% and 57% respectively.

The inability of the schooling system to improve despite the massive increase in enrolment rates has become a major issue which the government has been unable to tackle. Critics have heaped scorn on government policies pointing out the liberal funding for innovative programs like the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have not helped matters. Some blame the deterioration in standards on the new educational policies that now allow children to move unhindered from one class to another with no fear of detention for academic non performance. Others argue that retention of Students for repeating classes will only increase dropout rates and rob disadvantaged children of even the most basic schooling rights.

34. Consider the following assumptions:

1. Low capabilities in reading and writing indicate the need for improvement of the educational system in the country.

2. India's low rank on the education survey casts doubts on the quality of education being imparted in India.

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

35. Which of the following options has not been mentioned as a reason for the deterioration in educational standards?

1. Generous funding of the SSA has led to funds being diverted from more beneficial schemes.
2. The liberal standards that allow for promoting non-performing students to the next class.
3. Retaining students has led to an increase in the dropout rates.

With reference to the above passage which of the following options is valid?

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

36. Which of the following options would be a logical continuation to the passage?

- (a) A further discussion on why the schooling system is suffering from low standards.
- (b) An enumeration of the data related to the quality standards in education.
- (c) An elaboration of the basic schooling facilities available in India.
- (d) A closer look at how school functioning is severely handicapped by structural constraints.

Passage-3

On January 26, we Indians mark the day as a milestone in our 63-year-long journey as the world's most diverse and complex democratic experiment working within a Republican Constitution. The vision laid out in that fine document is no less bold than the soaring view of life-as-it-should-be in the two-centuries-old American Constitution. Yet, if you would allow the metaphor to be stretched, India's leaders across the board seem merely to lip-sync the spirit of that remarkable document.

President after President gives insipid addresses to the nation year after year. Not surprising, since the position of a ceremonial president itself is insipid and may have outlived its purpose if it ever had one. The president takes the salute on Rajpath from a parade that is spectacular for the most part but rather reminiscent, with its tanks and missiles, of Soviet-style hubris that is unbecoming of a democratic republic. And, invariably, the person taking the salute is elderly, occasionally infirm.

What every president utters to mark Republic Day is uninspiring and resonates the falsity of a lip-syncing act. This is not to belittle the current president; it's true of every occupant of the office and of much, if not all, of our political leadership. Old politicians in power deliver tired rhetoric, usually read inarticulately, to a nation that lives in a harsh daily reality that frustrates its citizens, especially the young.

Americans in the past half a century have thrice elected, and twice re-elected, presidents in their 40s, Jack Kennedy, Bill Clinton and Barack Obama, without disregarding the claims and appeal of the

relatively old, such as Ronald Reagan, who was an inspiring leader whether you agree with his politics or not. We, despite being a nation in which a clear majority is young, genuflect to geriatric hierarchy when selecting our political leaders in the timeless tradition of an ancient civilization.

37. What does the author mean when he mentions that 'India's leaders...lip-sync the spirit of that remarkable document'?

- (a) India's leaders lack a vision for the country.
- (b) India's leaders are prone to blindly aping politicians from Western countries.
- (c) India's leaders lack the strength of purpose and vision enshrined in the Constitution.
- (d) India's leaders lack the understanding required to manage a complex democratic system.

38. Which of the following options would the author most agree with?

- (a) The President's Republic Day address should be such as to be able to inspire the people of his country.
- (b) The Republic Day parade follows the same routine every year and has ceased to inspire and should not be held.
- (c) The people of India should learn from the American experience and elect only young politicians.
- (d) The Soviet era of displaying the State's military muscle is an important part of Indian politics.

39. Consider the following assumptions:

1. The citizens of India live more stressful lives than the citizens of other countries.
2. India has traditionally favoured the guidance and authority of older leaders.

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

40. A number is formed by adding one-seventh of a number to itself. The units digit of the new number is twice that of its tens digit. Which among the following can be the original number?

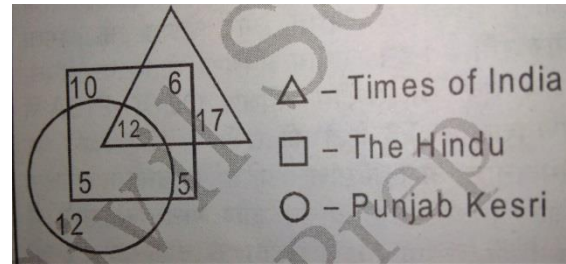
- (a) 14 (b) 21
(c) 28 (d) 49

41. The average marks of a group of 30 students in a test is 25 and the maximum marks of the test is 28. If five students from the group are removed, then what can be the maximum increase in the average mark(s) of the remaining 25 students?

- (a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 2

Directions for the following 2 (two) items :

The following diagram shows the distribution of number of families in a society who read three news papers - Times of India, The Hindu and Punjab Kesari. Total number of families in the society is 70.



42. Find the number of families in the society who read at most two newspapers.

- (a) 67 (b) 58
(c) 55 (d) 11

43. How many families in the society read either Times of India or The Hindu?

- (a) 18 (b) 33
(c) 55 (d) 58

44. Find the number which will replace question mark (?)

3, 2, 9, 4, 27, 8, ?

- (a) 16 (b) 64
(c) 81 (d) 27

45. Find the number which will replace question mark (?)

1, 21, 13, 33, 25, 45, ?

- (a) 37 (b) 54
(c) 51 (d) 50

46. P is the father of Q, and R is the brother of S. T is the mother of S, who is the sister of P. How is T related to Q?

- (a) Mother (b) Grandmother
(c) Aunt (d) Sister

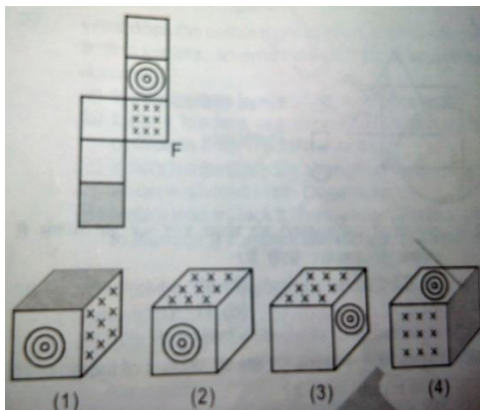
47. Anita is the wife of Billu, and Chandrika is the mother of David. If Billu is the son of the only child of Chandrika's father, then how is Anita related to David?

- (a) Sister-in-law (b) Mother-in-law
(c) Grandmother (d) Aunt

48. Six faces of a cube are marked with letters A to F in such a ways that A is adjacent to B, D and F, then which of the following statements must be true?

- (a) B is opposite to F
(b) A is adjacent to C
(c) C is opposite to E
(d) C is adjacent to E

49. The question shows a sheet of paper (F) which is followed by four cubical boxes marked as (1), (2), (3) and (4). Choose the boxes that correspond to the box that can be formed by folding the given sheet of paper (F).



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

50. Nita walks 20 m towards south and then she turns left and walks 40 m. She

again turns left and walks 20 m and then she turns left and walks 10 m. Finally, she turns right and walks 40 m. How far is she from the starting point?

- (a) 30 m (b) 50 m
(c) 60 m (d) 70 m

51. How many four-digit numbers can be formed by using the digits 0,1,2 and 5 without repetition of digits?

- (a) 27 (b) 18
(c) 36 (d) 40

Directions for the following 6 (six) items:

Read the following *two passages* and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

Passage -1

The expanding footprint of the national media and its campaign style of journalism have projected India as a nation in perpetual rage. It is debatable whether this rage is national in its sweep and depth or it has such an appearance because of the media's projections of it, reflecting the priorities of those who manage it.

It is imperative to determine the reality of this rage because of the close connection between the nation and its media. It is through the media that a people spread over a vast area evolve common perceptions about the vital issues pertaining to them, thereby developing a sense of belonging to a national community. The content of the media

consequently reflects the quality of conversation the nation is engaged in.

The conversation India is seemingly engaged in, as discerned from its media, is one of disenchantment and rage. Take a look at the stories which have dominated over the last few months. Corruption grabbed the headlines for well over a year, as many mounted crusades to fight this scourge. Campaign style journalism, however, reached a new apogee after the brutal rape of a 23-year-old physiotherapy student in Delhi. The extensive media coverage of the tragic incident compelled Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to deliver a speech and institute a commission to recommend changes in laws to deal with sexual offences; And even before the fury had abated, the nation found yet another reason to turn apoplectic - this time over the reprehensible action of Pakistani troops beheading one of the two soldiers killed along the Line of Control. The bristling tone of media reports saw the return of Pakistani hockey players to their country and New Delhi temporarily suspending a new visa agreement with Pakistan.

52. Which of the following options best represents the central idea of the passage?

- (a) The media neglects news that comes in from outside the big Indian cities.
- (b) The media distorts the truth and sends out this version to its patrons.
- (c) Due to media reports, India seems to be a country that is in perpetual rage.
- (d) The media has the potential to form collective opinions which may not necessarily reflect the reality.

53. Which of the following best explains why the current image of India as depicted in the media is that of "as a nation in perpetual rage"?

- (a) The subject matter that the media brings out is linked with the mood of the nation.
- (b) The campaign style journalism of the media has highlighted topical issues and fostered mass unrest and disenchantment.
- (c) The media has been interested in grabbing headlines and not in the quality of reporting.
- (d) None of the above.

54. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- 1. Media pressure can lead to social and political impact.
 - 2. Negative media reports have contributed to a weakening in Indo-Pak relations.
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Passage - 2

The issue of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has assumed added significance in India with the Companies Bill and its groundbreaking stipulation that large companies of a certain size must spend two per cent of their profits on CSR activities. But what's more important for India Inc is the need to define what CSR really means and how to go about measuring it. And, perhaps, to effectively facilitate the building of a mechanism by which a vital link may be established - where those who want to help are put in

touch with those who will benefit the most from such help.

In the first case it is imperative for CSR in India to align itself with global standards, not to mention the most abiding global vision of just what CSR needs to do. This Should ideally flow from the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), which urges big business to address pressing global concerns and help find new solutions. This is why it was linked to the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). India has agreed to be a part of both, so it's clear that we need to work towards greater alignment with these comprehensive guidelines. Besides, such alignment with the UNGC and MDGs will enable India to become globally visible to more investors and also help drive competitiveness.

The need for CSR, though, is even greater in a vast land of unexplored opportunities. If a corporate entity sells its goods and services in an area, however remote, equally, it has a responsibility to contribute to sustainable development in such an area. Yet CSR in India is currently too dispersed or overly diverse. All kinds of initiatives are being undertaken by corporates but so many add up to nothing. They're just found as perfunctory lines in so many annual reports and chairmen's speeches. But good work is still done in many parts. One-way to help scale up this process is to look to harness the power of IT to do one very simple thing: connect the participants better.

55. According to the passage, which of the following would be the most

important step to take with relation to CSR?

- (a) To reach a mutual understanding on the core values of corporate social responsibility.
- (b) To merge the profit-making objective with the social development one.
- (c) To establish a vital link between the corporate sector and government welfare agencies.
- (d) To ensure that the corporate sector gains correct perspective of social issues.

56. According to the passage, what is the benefit India if it associates with the UNGC and the MDGs?

- (a) It will help India to develop more Comprehensive guidelines regarding CSR.
- (b) It will facilitate in aligning CSR initiatives the country with global standards.
- (c) Enhance the country's image as a potential investment destination.
- (d) It will bring in innovation and entrepreneurship to the corporate sector.

57. According to the passage, which of the following alterations should be made in the CSR initiative in India?

- (a) Exploration of greater opportunities
- (b) Bring in greater ingenuity in the CSR initiatives
- (c) Consolidation of CSR efforts
- (d) Increase the scope of the CSR initiatives

Directions for the following 2 (two) items:

The table given below indicates the performance of a football team 'Chelsea' in eight consecutive seasons of England premier league.

Season	Number of matches Won	Number of matches lost	Total number of matches
2001-02	4	3	7
2002-03	7	5	12
2003-04	8	6	14
2004-05	9	7	16
2005-06	5	6	11
2006-07	3	4	7
2007-08	10	11	21

58. In which of the following season was Chelsea's performance the best?

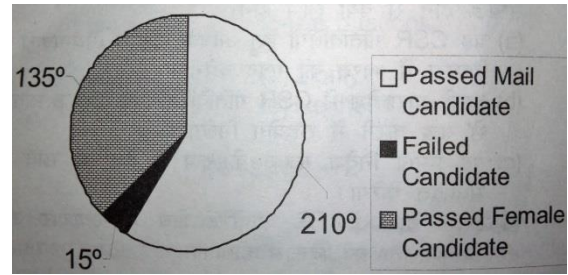
- (a) 2004-05 (b) 2002-03
(c) 2001-02 (d) 2007-08

59. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true with respect to the given data?

- (a) Chelsea performed better in season 2007-08 as compared to season 2006-07.
(b) Chelsea performed equally well in seasons 2001-02 and 2003-04.
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

Directions for the following 4 (four) items:

The following pie-chart shows the analysis of the result of an examination in which 30 candidates failed.



60. What was the total number of examinees? (a) 840 (b) 900

- (c) 720 (d) 800

61. What was the total number of male candidates who passed the examination?

- (a) 280 (b) 275

- (c) 270 (d) 420

62. Total number of passed females was what percentage of the total examinees?

- (a) 37.5 (b) 45

- (c) 30 (d) 40

63. Number of males who passed the exam was what percentage of the total number of females who appeared in the examination?

- (a) 75 (b) 60

- (c) 90 (d) Cannot be determined

Directions for the following 9 (nine) items:

The following nine items (questions 64 to 72) are based on *three passages* in English to test the comprehension of English language and therefore *these items do not have Hindi version*. Read each passage and answer the items that follow.

Passage -1

In Asia and Europe and Africa, and over the vast stretches of the Pacific and Atlantic and Indian Oceans, war has raged in all its dreadful aspects. Nearly seven years of war in China, over four and a half years of war in Europe and Africa, and two years and four months of World War. War against Fascism and Nazism and attempts to gain world dominion. Of these years of war I have so far spent nearly three years in prison, here and elsewhere in India.

I remember how I reacted to Fascism and Nazism in their early days, and not I only, but many in India. How Japanese aggression in China had moved India deeply and revived the age-old friendship for China; how Italy's rape of Abyssinia had sickened us; how the betrayal of Czechoslovakia had hurt and embittered us; how the fall of Republican Spain, after a struggle full of heroic endurance, had been a tragedy and a personal sorrow for me and others.

64. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- (a) China was at war with Europe.
- (b) The author was in prison for four years.
- (c) The author was against Nazism.
- (d) The World War went on for two years and four months.

65. Consider the following statements:

1. The author was saddened by the fall of Republican Spain.
2. Fascism and Nazism were opposed to each other.

Which of the statements is/are valid according to the passage?

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

66. The author

- (a) wished to gain world dominion.
- (b) gave a reaction to fascism in its early days.
- (c) is a detective.
- (d) is a politician.

Passage - 2

At the furthest end of the village of Mironositskoe some belated sportsmen lodged for the night in the elder Prokofy's barn. There were two of them, the veterinary surgeon Ivan Ivanovitch and the schoolmaster Burkin. Ivan Ivanovitch had a rather strange double-barrelled surname - Tchimsha- Himalaisky - which did not suit him at all, and he was called simply Ivan Ivanovitch all over the province. He lived at a stud-farm near the town, and had come out now to get a breath of fresh air. Burkin, the high-school teacher, stayed every summer at Count Putin's, and had been thoroughly at home in this district for years. They did not sleep. Ivan Ivanovitch, a tall, lean old fellow with long moustaches, was sitting outside the door, smoking a pipe in the moonlight. Burkin was lying within on the hay, and could not be seen in the darkness.

67. Which of the following is true as per the passage?

- (a) Ivan was an old man.

- (b) Ivan and Burkin were best friends.
- (c) Mironositskoe was a hub for sporting events.
- (d) Burkin was very popular throughout the province.

68. Burkin could not be seen because

- (a) he had a very thin body.
- (b) of the gloomy weather.
- (c) of the moonlight.
- (d) of the darkness.

69. Prokofy's barn

- (a) was fenced from all four sides.
- (b) only accommodated former sportsmen.
- (c) was away from the center of the village.
- (d) did not have any rooms.

Passage - 3

There were a boy and two little girls. They lived in a pleasant house, with a garden, and they had discreet servants, and felt themselves superior to anyone in the neighbourhood.

Although they lived in style, they always felt an anxiety in the house. There was never enough money. The mother had a small income, and the father had a small income, but not nearly enough for the social position which they had to keep up. The father went into town to some office. But though he had good prospects, these prospects never materialised. There was always the grinding sense of the shortage

of money, though the style was always kept up.

70. The boy and the two little girls felt anxious because

- (a) they did not know where to spend their money.
- (b) there wasn't sufficient money to meet the household expenses.
- (c) the father and the mother often scolded them.
- (d) they had discreet servants.

71. Consider the following statements:

1. The father could never materialize his good prospects.
2. Even with the shortage of money the family lived in style.

Which of the statements is/are valid as per the above passage?

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

72. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- (a) The family was forced to keep up their social position.
- (b) The children were forced to work and earn money.
- (c) The father and the mother had a huge income.
- (d) The neighbours used to despise the family for being poor.

Directions for the following 8 (eight) items:

Given below are eight items. Each item describes a situation and is followed by four possible responses. Indicate the response you find most appropriate. Choose only one response for each item. The responses will be evaluated based on the level of appropriateness for the given situation.

Please attempt all the items. There is no penalty for wrong answers for these eight items.

73. The travel entitlements for all employees have been reduced by your organization as part of ongoing austerity measures to cut expenses. You are the travel desk in-charge of your organization and have been approached by two of your colleagues who insist that their travel arrangements be made as per the old entitlement limits. They claim to have the required permission for the same. What will you do?

- (a) Get the travel arrangements done for them as per their earlier entitlements.
- (b) Refuse to accept their demand and report the matter to the Ethics Committee of the organization.
- (c) Ask them for documentary proof of the permission allowing them to travel in excess of their new entitlement limits.
- (d) Approach your boss to seek clarification on the issue

74. You are the principal of a college where the teachers are allowed to take extra tuitions, after class hours, for the weak students. However, they are

forbidden, by policy, to charge any tuition fees from the students for these extra classes. It has been brought to your notice that some of the teachers are accepting payments from students for these extra classes. You would:

- (a) issue a strict warning to the errant teachers and get them to return any money that they may have accepted as tuition fees from the students.
- (b) expel the students who have been paying for the extra tuitions.
- (c) inform all parents that extra classes are conducted free of cost by the teachers and that any payment to teachers for extra classes is against the school's policy.
- (d) sack the errant teachers in order to set an example to discourage others from such behaviour in the future.

75. A senior government official has recently moved into the bungalow allotted to him by the government. The bungalow is a heritage building and thus any renovation or construction within its premises is strictly prohibited. The government official, however, has started making some structural changes to the bungalow. You are the person responsible for the care and upkeep of historical and heritage structures in your district. What would you do?

- (a) Ignore the construction since the official is a senior officer and opposing him can create problems for you.
- (b) Stop the construction work immediately citing the provisions of the law prohibiting such work.

(c) Intimate the official that his actions are in contravention of the law and ask him to cease construction activity.

(d) Approach your seniors to seek clarity on the situation as the issue involves a senior government official.

76. You are the Commissioner of Police for your city. A very famous and popular actor has approached you asking for security cover since he has been receiving anonymous death threats. You will:

(a) refuse to provide security since the actor can afford to hire private security guards.

(b) check the threat allegations and make an assessment of the threat perception.

(c) tell the actor to relax since it's likely that the calls are just a prank.

(d) provide temporary security cover while you judge the threat perception.

77. You are employed with a bank and responsible for checking the creditworthiness of loan applicants before sanctioning the loan amount. Recently your son in law has approached you, requesting for a loan from your bank. However, he does not meet the eligibility criteria necessary for the sanction of the loan. He is requesting you to help him get the loan. What would you do?

(a) Sanction a lower loan amount for which the criteria are less stringent.

(b) Sanction the loan amount without telling anyone about the transaction.

(c) Request your senior to make an exception and grant the loan, with you standing in as a guarantor.

(d) Inform your son in law that you are unable to help him in the matter.

78. You are a lawyer representing a murder accused in a court case. The principles governing the lawyer - client relationship dictate that strict confidentiality be maintained by the lawyer regarding any information that the client may share with him. Your client has confessed to you that he did indeed commit the murder. What will you do?

(a) Share the confession with the prosecution so that they can use it as evidence in court.

(b) Suggest to your client that he should plead guilty to the crime while you enter a plea bargain and try to reduce the severity of the sentence.

(c) Approach the presiding judge with your client's confession and try to settle for an out of court settlement.

(d) Refuse to represent the case as to do so would be in conflict with your personal values.

79. You are working as a Sales Manager for a luxury brand and are handling a team of 6 Sales Representatives. Given the niche segment that you cater to, you find it difficult to hire salespeople with relevant experience. One of the best performers in your team has lately been losing interest in the job as he finds it monotonous and wants to resign. What will you do?

(a) Ignore the situation, as he is most likely going through a phase and will recover soon.

(b) Expand his role to include more responsibilities so as to give him a new challenge to work towards.

(c) Let him resign and go since anyway his performance is below par and he is lowering the morale of the team.

(d) Discuss the matter with him to find out what is wrong so that you can take steps to remedy the situation.

80. You are conducting the annual performance review for your team. As per corporate policy anyone who doesn't clear the review in one attempt has to wait another year before appearing for the next review. This rule is only relaxed in case of exceptional circumstances. None of your team members, including one with an excellent overall track record, has cleared the review. However, due to extra work pressure, you are under compulsion to promote at least one person. What will you do?

(a) Promote the member with the excellent overall record, as you need someone to fill in the position.

(b) Follow the policy and schedule the review to the next year.

(c) Schedule a second review for the top three performers and choose the best amongst them.

(d) Promote the best performer for an interim period of 3 months and review his performance after that period to take a final decision.