

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

Test Booklet Series

T. B. C. : CSP – 17/2

A

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES
PAPER – II

Serial No. **226517**

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACES IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP AND DARKEN ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEETS AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEETS CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.
5. This Test Booklet contains 80 items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided by using **BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. (i) All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
(ii) There will be negative markings for wrong answers. 25 (twenty five) percent of marks allotted to a particular item (question) will be deducted as negative marking for every wrong response (answer).
(iii) If candidates give more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that item (question).
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses (answers) to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet* issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the *Test Booklet*, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

SEAL

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Direction (Q. Nos. 1 to 10) : Read the following **two** passages and answer the questions that follow each passage. Your answer to these questions should be based on the passages only.

Passage – I

Long ago there was a poor Brahmin named Krishnan. He could not find enough work to do. Sometimes, he and his family had to go without food. At last Krishnan decided to leave his village in search of work. Early next morning, he left the house. He walked the whole day until he came to a thick jungle. He was tired, thirsty and hungry. While looking around for water to drink, he found a well. He went to the well and looked in. There he saw a jaguar, a monkey, a snake and a man. They had all fallen into the well. They all requested the Brahmin for help. But Krishnan afraid initially of their cruel nature them and thinking that the snake would bite him. Finally he helped jaguar also known as Shersingh, the monkey also known as Bali, the snake also known as Naagesh, and the man called Seth Ghanshyamdas, all thanked the Brahmin and offered their help to the Brahmin.

After that, the Brahmin continued his journey. But he could not find any work. He

then remembered Shersingh, Bali, Naagesh and Seth Ghanshyamdas. He thought it was time to seek their help. He first went to Bali. The monkey was overjoyed to see him. He gave him a warm welcome and offered him some really delicious fruits. Now Krishnan went to see Shersingh, the jaguar. Then Krishnan was given a beautiful gold necklace and other precious jewellery. Krishnan thought he would be able to sell the ornaments for a good price. But who could help him to sell the ornaments ? He then remembered Seth Ghanshyamdas. He went to him. The goldsmith was glad to see Krishnan. "I have come to ask for your help", said Krishnan. "Here are some ornaments. Please give me a good price for them." Seth Ghanshyamdas took the jewellery and examined it carefully. "I shall certainly help you", he said. "But let me show them to another goldsmith. Please wait here. I will be right back." He then went out with the ornaments. Seth at once rushed to the Palace of the King. He said, "A man brought these ornaments to me and asked me to sell them. But they are the ornaments I made for the Prince who is missing", "Who is this man ? Where is he ?" thundered the King. "This rogue must have murdered my little Prince and robbed his jewels !" "He is a Brahmin named Krishnan, Your Majesty", replied the goldsmith, "and he is there, in

my house." The King called for his most dreaded soldiers. "Arrest the Brahmin who is in the goldsmith's house and throw him into the darkest dungeons of the Kingdom!" roared the King.

1. Why did Krishnan decide to leave his village ?
 - (A) As he could not find much work in his own village and his family had to starve sometimes because of it
 - (B) As his family had requested him to do so
 - (C) As his village people had asked him to leave their village and look for work somewhere else
 - (D) As he wanted to search for food in a village different from his own
2. Why did the jaguar, the monkey and the snake tell Krishnan, not to save the man in the well ?
 - (A) As the man in the well was a goldsmith
 - (B) As the man in the well had cheated the snake, the monkey and the jaguar
 - (C) As the snake, the monkey and the jaguar hated the man as they had known him for a very long time
 - (D) None of the above
3. Why was Krishnan afraid to save Naagesh from the well ?
 - (A) As Naagesh had threatened him with dire consequences
 - (B) As he thought Naagesh would eat him
 - (C) As he thought Naagesh would bite him once he was out of the well
 - (D) As he thought that Naagesh would capture him as soon as he got out of the well
4. Why did Krishnan go to meet Seth Ghanshyamdas ?
 - (A) As he thought that Seth Ghanshyamdas could help him in selling the ornaments gifted to him by Shersingh
 - (B) As he knew that Seth Ghanshyamdas had contact with the King which could prove to be beneficial
 - (C) As Seth Ghanshyamdas had requested Krishnan to sell ornaments only to him
 - (D) As Krishnan extremely fond of Seth Ghanshyamdas

5. What did Bali, do after seeing Krishnan at his house ?

- (1) He gave Krishnan directions to Shersingh's house.
 - (2) He welcomed Krishnan to his house.
 - (3) He offered tasty fruits to Krishnan.
- (A) Only (1)
- (B) Only (2)
- (C) Only (3)
- (D) Only (2) and (3)

Passage – II

Sheela and Jairam were a poor old couple. Their only possession was one cow. Once, Jairam fell very sick. Soon all their money was used up in buying medicines and they realised that they would have to sell their cow in order to bear the rest of the expenses. Sheela decided to go to the market and sell the cow. She set off, leading the cow by a rope. On the way, she met four young men. They were the local bullies who enjoyed teasing and tormenting old people. When they saw old Sheela with her cow, they decided to play a trick. One of them sneaked up behind her, untied the cow and tied a goat in its place. Sheela had been walking immersed in thought, worried about Jairam. The four bullies continuously deceived the old

woman by replacing the cow with a goat, a rooster, a log of wood and finally leaving rope itself and they shouted each time, "Magic in the air, Grandma".

When Sheela finally reached the market, she found that she had nothing but a rope in her hand. She came back home dejected as she had lost the cow. She told Jairam the whole story. He immediately understood what had happened and he asked to cook for at least four people. I said he would come home with some guests. As soon as they come you must say, 'I cooked what the rabbit told me. Come, eat your lunch.' Leave everything else to me", Jairam reassured her. He borrowed two identical rabbits from a friend. He left one at home, tied the other one with a string and started walking towards the market with it. On the way he too met the four bullies. They tried to tease the old man. Jairam sighed sadly and said, "This rabbit is like my son. It obeys evreything I say. But now I am sick and we need money, so I am going to sell it in the market." The four bullies were surprised when they heard this. "Does it really understand what you say, Grandfather ?" they asked. Jairam replied, "Of course it does. Here, watch me." Jairam turned towards the rabbit and said, Hop home and tell Sheela to make chapattis, vegetable and kheer for four people." Then he untied the string and let the rabbit hop away. He turned towards the four boys and said, "Come home and have lunch with me." When they reached his

home his wife welcomed them and said, "I cooked what the rabbit asked me to cook. Come, eat your lunch. She served the chapattis, vegetable and kheer to all of them. The four bullies were stunned when they saw the rabbit sitting in the corner. They told Jairam, "We will buy your rabbit." Jairam pretended to think and said, "It is very precious to me." The four bullies immediately offered him a higher price. Jairam showed some reluctance. The moment he agreed to sell the rabbit they paid him the money and left with the rabbit immediately. The four bullies decided to test the rabbit's abilities. They had been blackmailing a landlord for money. So they told the rabbit, "Go and tell the landlord to bring us the money within ten minutes." The rabbit hopped off. They waited but the landlord did not come with the money. They marched to his house and yelled, "Give us the money and our rabbit." The landlord decided to teach these bullies a lesson. He ordered his strongest bodyguard to give them a good thrashing. Bleeding and bruised they went back to Jairam's house and said, "You fooled us. Return our money at once." Jairam simply smiled and said, the money has disappeared ! There is magic in the air.

6. When did Sheela and Jairam decide to sell the cow ?

- (A) They had spent all their money on Jairam's sickness and needed more money

- (B) They were fed up of the four bullies and wanted to teach them a lesson

- (C) They wanted to invite the four bullies for lunch and needed money for buying the ingredients

- (D) None of the options

7. Why was Jairam reluctant to sell the rabbit ?

- (A) He only pretended to be reluctant in order to fool the bullies

- (B) He was fond of the little rabbit and did not want to sell it to the bullies

- (C) None of the options

- (D) He wanted to sell the rabbit in the market and get a better price for it

8. Which of the following may be an appropriate title to the passage ?

- (A) Magic in the air

- (B) Never steal a cow

- (C) The strongest bodyguard

- (D) None of the options

9. What did Sheela do after reaching the market empty handed ?

- (A) Determined to earn money, she managed to sell the rope that she was left with
- (B) She returned home dejected and narrated the whole incident to her husband
- (C) She bought two rabbits and devised a plan to get back at the bullies
- (D) None of the options

10. Arrange the following incidents in a chronological order as they occurred in the passage :

1. Jairam and Sheela needed money
2. The four bullies sent the rabbit to the landlord
3. Sheela cooked chapattis, vegetable and kheer
4. The four bullies tied a log of wood to the rope

- (A) 1, 4, 2, 3
- (B) 1, 3, 4, 2
- (C) 1, 4, 3, 2
- (D) None of the options

11. When your text says that interpersonal communication can be thought of as a constellation of behaviours, it means that :

- (A) It is important to understand the joint actions people perform when they are together
- (B) It is important to understand how people label and evaluate relationships
- (C) It is important to understand the opposing forces that pull communicators in different directions
- (D) Inter-personal communication is not a constellation of behaviour

12. A letter that completes a valid contract between a buyer and a seller is called :

- (A) An order letter
- (B) An acknowledgement letter
- (C) An inquiry
- (D) A sales letter

13. In order to understand verbal and non-verbal communication which of the following things should we do ?

- (A) Accept cultural differences
- (B) Studying your own culture
- (C) Learn about other cultures
- (D) All of the above

14. It refers to the behavioural characteristic, typical of a group. It can be defined as all the ways of life including arts, beliefs and institutions of a population that are passed down from generation to generation. Match this statement with one of the following concepts :
- (A) Culture
 - (B) Communication
 - (C) Social lag
 - (D) Norms
15. They maintain friendly, pleasant relations with you, regardless, whether you agree with them or not. Good communicators command your respond and goodwill. You are willing to work with them again, despite their differences.
- Match the above statement with one of the following :
- (A) Precision
 - (B) Credibility
 - (C) Control
 - (D) Congeniality
16. When the company thinks your audience will be interested in what you have to say or willing to cooperate, it usually opts for :
- (A) Indirect approach
 - (B) Direct approach
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
17. The nature of communication can be expressed as a process of :
- (A) Establishing mutual relationship
 - (B) Exchange of ideas between two persons
 - (C) Discussions
 - (D) All of the above
18. When an individual becomes a 'source' in the process of communication he is called :
- (A) A messenger
 - (B) A living source
 - (C) A receiver
 - (D) A translator
19. "Channel" in communication is :
- (A) The way or medium by which a message travels
 - (B) The linking process between sender and receiver
 - (C) A functional state of communication
 - (D) None of the above
20. The word communication is derived from :
- (A) Communis
 - (B) Communique
 - (C) Communil
 - (D) Commune

21. "Chronemics" is related to :
- Time-related communication
 - Muscular-related communication
 - Signal-related communication
 - Expression-related communication
22. A cube of side 3 cm is coloured pinkish on all sides. It is then cut into smaller cubes of 1 cm side. How many cubes will have two faced coloured ?
- 9
 - 8
 - 16
 - 12
23. A cube is coloured red on one face, green on the opposite face, yellow on another face and blue on a face adjacent to the yellow face. The other two faces are left uncoloured. It is then cut into 125 smaller cubes of equal size. How many cubes are uncoloured on all the faces ?
- 27
 - 36
 - 48
 - 64
24. **Statement :** It is desirable to put the child in school at the age of 5 or so.
Assumptions : (i) At that age the child reaches appropriate level of development and ready to learn.
- (ii) The schools do not admit children after six years of age.
- If only argument (i) is implicit
 - If only argument (ii) is implicit
 - If either (i) or (ii) is implicit
 - If neither (i) nor (ii) is implicit
25. If the following series is written in reverse order and then all the vowels are deleted, which will be the 8th letter from the right in the new series ?
- ABCDEF GHIJ KLMNOP QR
STUVWXYZ
- L
 - H
 - K
 - None of the above
26. If the first and fifth letters of the word 'BILINGUAL' were interchanged, also the second and sixth letters, and so on, which of the following would be 7th letter from your right ?
- A
 - I
 - G
 - None of these
27. In the following question which letter group is different from the rest ?
- MNW
 - OPY
 - JKT
 - GHO

28. Out of the following find out the odd one :
- (A) Flower
 - (B) Stem
 - (C) Branch
 - (D) Roots
29. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group ?
- (A) Cloth
 - (B) Plastic
 - (C) Thread
 - (D) Cotton
30. Find the word which is different from the other three words :
- (A) Disperse
 - (B) Congregate
 - (C) Accumulate
 - (D) Aggregate
31. If "DEAR" is coded as "FGCT", then how will "READ" be coded as ?
- (A) TGCF
 - (B) FGCF
 - (C) TSFC
 - (D) TCGF
32. If 'BEAR' is coded as 'FISH', 'FISH' as 'CROW', 'CROW' as 'DOG' and 'DOG' as 'ELEPHANT' and 'ELEPHANT' as 'ASS', then who can not remain alive in other place than water ?
- (A) FISH
 - (B) ELEPHANT
 - (C) DOG
 - (D) CROW
33. If all the prime numbers from 1 to 49 are removed, then how many numbers will remain ?
- (A) 33
 - (B) 34
 - (C) 32
 - (D) 36
34. These are 35 steps to reach temple. On descending from the temple Soni takes two steps in the same time Gunjan ascends four steps. If they start to work simultaneously, at which step will they meet each other ?
- (A) 18th
 - (B) 10th
 - (C) 24th
 - (D) 17th
35. How many numbers are there from 4 to 53 which are either divisible by 3 or of which any digit contains zero ?
- (A) 20
 - (B) 15
 - (C) 16
 - (D) 19

36. If the following numbers are written in ascending order then what will be the middle digit of the middle term ?

815, 686, 795, 835, 765, 822, 719

- (A) 8
- (B) 1
- (C) 3
- (D) 9

37. Q's mother is sister of P and daughter of M. S is the daughter of P and sister of T. How is M related to T ?

- (A) Father
- (B) Grandfather
- (C) Grandmother
- (D) Maternal grandfather or grandmother

38. If 'P + Q' means 'P is the husband of Q', 'P/Q' means 'P is the sister of Q' and 'P × Q' means 'P is son of Q', which of the following shows 'A is the daughter of B' ?

- (A) $A/D \times B$
- (B) $D \times B + C/A$
- (C) $B + C \times A$
- (D) $C \times B/A$

39. Pointing to a photograph a man said 'I have no brother or sister but that man's father is my father's son'. Whose photograph was it ?

- (A) His son's
- (B) His own
- (C) His father's
- (D) His nephew's

40. **Statement :** If Dinesh has finished reading the instruction then let him begin the activities accordingly.

Assumptions :

- (i) Dinesh would understand the instructions.
- (ii) Dinesh is capable of performing the activities.

- (A) If only argument (i) is implicit
- (B) If only argument (ii) is implicit
- (C) If either (i) or (ii) is implicit
- (D) If neither (i) nor (ii) is implicit

41. **Statement :** We need not worry about errors but we must try to learn from our errors.

Assumptions : (i) Errors may take place when we are carrying out certain work.
(ii) We are capable of benefitting from the past and improve our chances error free work.

- (A) If only argument (i) is implicit
- (B) If only argument (ii) is implicit
- (C) If either (i) or (ii) is implicit
- (D) If both (i) and (ii) are implicit

42. A solid cube of size 6 cm, whose opposite faces are painted red, green and pinkish respectively, is cut into smaller cubes of size 1 cm each, then how many small cubes will be there with no face painted ?

- (A) 9
- (B) 8
- (C) 32
- (D) 24

43. **Statement :** Should the private companies be allowed to operate passenger train service in India ?

Arguments :

- (i) Yes. This will improve the quality of service in Indian Railways and it will be faced with severe conditions.
- (ii) No. The private companies may not agree to operate in the non-profitable sectors.

- (A) If only argument (i) is strong
- (B) If only argument (ii) is strong
- (C) If either (i) or (ii) is strong
- (D) If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong

44. **Statement :** Should school education be made free in India ?

Arguments :

- (i) Yes. This is the only way to improve the level of literacy.
- (ii) No. It should add to the already heavy burden on the exchequer.

- (A) If only argument (i) is strong
- (B) If only argument (ii) is strong
- (C) If either (i) or (ii) is strong
- (D) If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong

45. **Statement :** Should open book examination be introduced for professional courses in India ?

Arguments :

- (i) No, it will not seriously improve the value and importance of present examination system.
- (ii) Yes, all candidates can pass easily and can start their professional life.

- (A) If only argument (i) is strong
- (B) If only argument (ii) is strong
- (C) If either (i) or (ii) is strong
- (D) If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong

46. **Statement :** Should scheme of lotteries be completely stopped in India ?

Arguments :

- (i) No, Many state governments will have to stop some of their developmental activities which they fund from surplus generated by their lottery scheme ?
- (ii) No, many unemployed youth who sell lottery tickets to earn their livelihood will face hardship.
- (A) If only argument (i) is strong
- (B) If only argument (ii) is strong
- (C) If either (i) or (ii) is strong
- (D) If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong

47. **Statement :** Should getting primary education be incorporated as a fundamental right in India ?

Arguments :

- (i) No, What is the use ? Have we fulfilled our duties regarding other fundamental rights ?
- (ii) Yes, this is what all the developed countries have done.
- (A) If only argument (i) is strong
- (B) If only argument (ii) is strong
- (C) If either (i) or (ii) is strong
- (D) If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong

Direction (Q. Nos. 48 to 52) : Study the following table carefully and answer the given questions.

During the year 1994-1999, the number of presented and passed candidates from six states.

State - Year	A		B		C		D		E		F	
	Pre-sented	Pas-sed	Pre-sented	Pas-sed	Pre-sented	Pas-sed	Pre-sented	Pas-sed	Pre-sented	Pas-sed	Pre-sented	Pas-sed
1994	1200	105	1400	125	1650	140	1450	160	1700	185	1800	165
1995	1450	110	1250	130	1500	125	1600	145	1850	170	1650	170
1996	1100	120	1300	115	1400	150	1250	120	1400	160	1550	140
1997	1350	125	1100	120	1550	145	1300	140	1550	155	1700	155
1998	1400	135	1550	105	1750	155	1400	155	1650	175	1750	160
1999	1500	140	1450	110	1700	130	1500	165	1500	165	1600	175

48. What is the approx. percentage of the passed candidate jointly from all the six states to the presented candidates in the year 1994 ?
 (A) 15
 (B) 10
 (C) 7
 (D) 12
49. Which is one of the following states has maximum percentage of the passed candidates to the presented candidates in 1996 ?
 (A) A
 (B) D
 (C) C
 (D) E
50. What is the percentage of passed candidates jointly from the state "C" in the year 1995 and 1998 to the presented candidates jointly from the state 'B' in the year 1994 and 1997 ?
 (A) 12.5
 (B) 10.8
 (C) 10.2
 (D) None of these
51. What is the approx. average number of passed candidates from state D in the given years ?
 (A) 148
 (B) 158
 (C) 142
 (D) 154
52. Which one of the following yrs. has least percentage of passed candidates to the presented candidates from the state F ?
 (A) 1998
 (B) 1997
 (C) 1996
 (D) 1994
53. In the following question find out the group of letters in the place of question in the letter series :
 H3M, 15O, L9S, Q17A, ?
 (A) X33Q
 (B) Z33P
 (C) X33P
 (D) W33R
54. In the following question find out the group of letters in the place of question in the letter series :
 I/R, 3/O, 5/K, 9/F, 13/Z, ?
 (A) 19/S
 (B) 20/T
 (C) 19/T
 (D) 21/R
55. In the following question find out the group of letters in the place of question in the letter series :
 (A) 1/AB
 (B) 65/XY
 (C) 66/YZ
 (D) 65/WX

56. In a matrix some numbers are filled according to a rule. A place is left blank. Find the number from the given possible answers :

6	7	4	15
7	15	25	28
8	13	?	20
3	5	7	9

- (A) 14
(B) 22
(C) 18
(D) 20

57. In a matrix some numbers are filled according to a rule. A place is left blank. Find the number from the given possible answers :

5	7	6	10
8	11	13	18
14	19	27	?
26	35	55	66

- (A) 34
(B) 36
(C) 30
(D) 38

58. In a matrix some numbers are filled according to a rule. A place is left blank. Find the number from the given possible answers :

7	11	14
8	?	10
9	10	16
6	10	8

- (A) 8
(B) 10
(C) 9
(D) 11

59. The value of $\sqrt{5 + \sqrt{11 + \sqrt{19 + \sqrt{29 + \sqrt{49}}}}} = ?$

- (A) 3
(B) 5
(C) 7
(D) 9

60. The smallest number of 4 digits, which is a perfect square, is :

- (A) 1000
(B) 1016
(C) 1024
(D) 1036

61. Square root of $\frac{\left(3\frac{1}{4}\right)^4 - \left(4\frac{1}{3}\right)^4}{\left(3\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \left(4\frac{1}{3}\right)^2}$ is :

- (A) $1\frac{7}{12}$
(B) $1\frac{1}{12}$
(C) $5\frac{5}{12}$
(D) $7\frac{1}{12}$

62. A frog tries to come out of a dried well 9 m deep with slippery walls. Every time the frog jumps 60 cm, slides back by 30 cm. How many jumps the frog have to take to come out of the wall ?

- (A) 20
- (B) 29
- (C) 22
- (D) 25

63. The total monthly income of 16 persons is Rs. 80,800 and the income of one of them is 120% of the average income, then his income is :

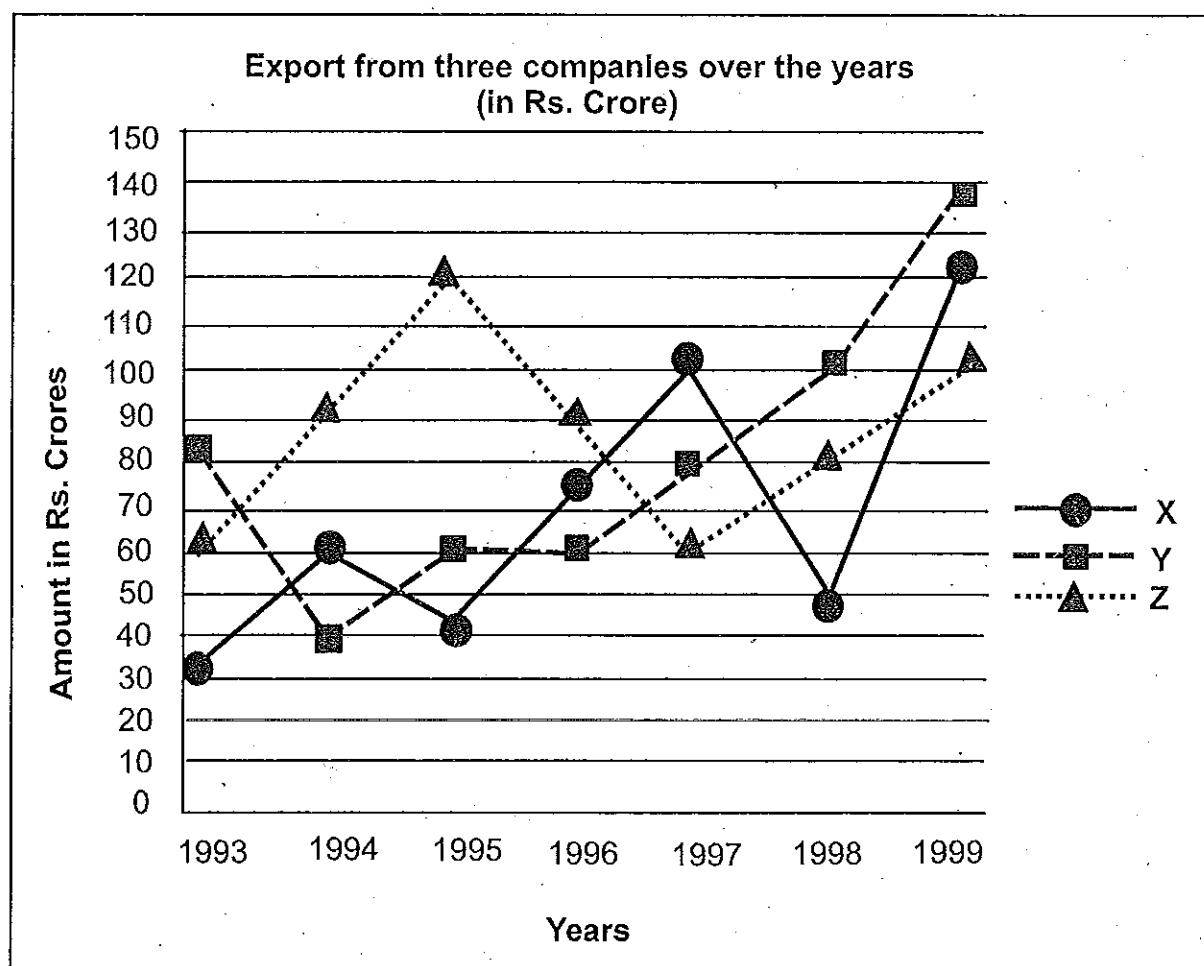
- (A) Rs. 5,050
- (B) Rs. 6,060
- (C) Rs. 6,160
- (D) Rs. 6,600

Direction (Q. Nos. 64 & 65) : A School has four Sections – A, B, C, D of Class IX students. The results of half yearly and annual examinations are shown in the table given below.

Result	No. of students			
	Section – A	Section – B	Section – C	Section – D
Students failed in both Exams.	28	23	17	27
Students failed in Half-yearly but passed in Annual Exams.	14	12	8	13
Students passed in Half-yearly but failed in Annual Exams.	6	17	9	15
Students passed in both the Exams.	64	55	46	76

64. If the number of students passing an examination be considered a criteria for comparison of difficulty level of two examinations, which one of the following statements is true in this context ?
- (A) Half yearly examinations were more difficult
(B) Annual examinations were more difficult
(C) Both the examinations had almost the same difficulty level
(D) The two examinations cannot be compared for difficulty level
65. How many students are there in Class IX in the school ?
- (A) 336
(B) 189
(C) 335
(D) 430

Direction (Q. Nos. 66 & 67) : Study the following line graph and answer the questions :



66. For which of the following pairs of years the total exports from the three companies together are equal ?

- (A) 1995 and 1998
- (B) 1996 and 1998
- (C) 1997 and 1998
- (D) 1995 and 1996

67. What was the difference between the average exports of the three companies in 1993 and the average exports in 1998 ?

- (A) Rs. 15.33 crores
- (B) Rs. 18.67 crores
- (C) Rs. 20 crores
- (D) Rs. 22.17 crores

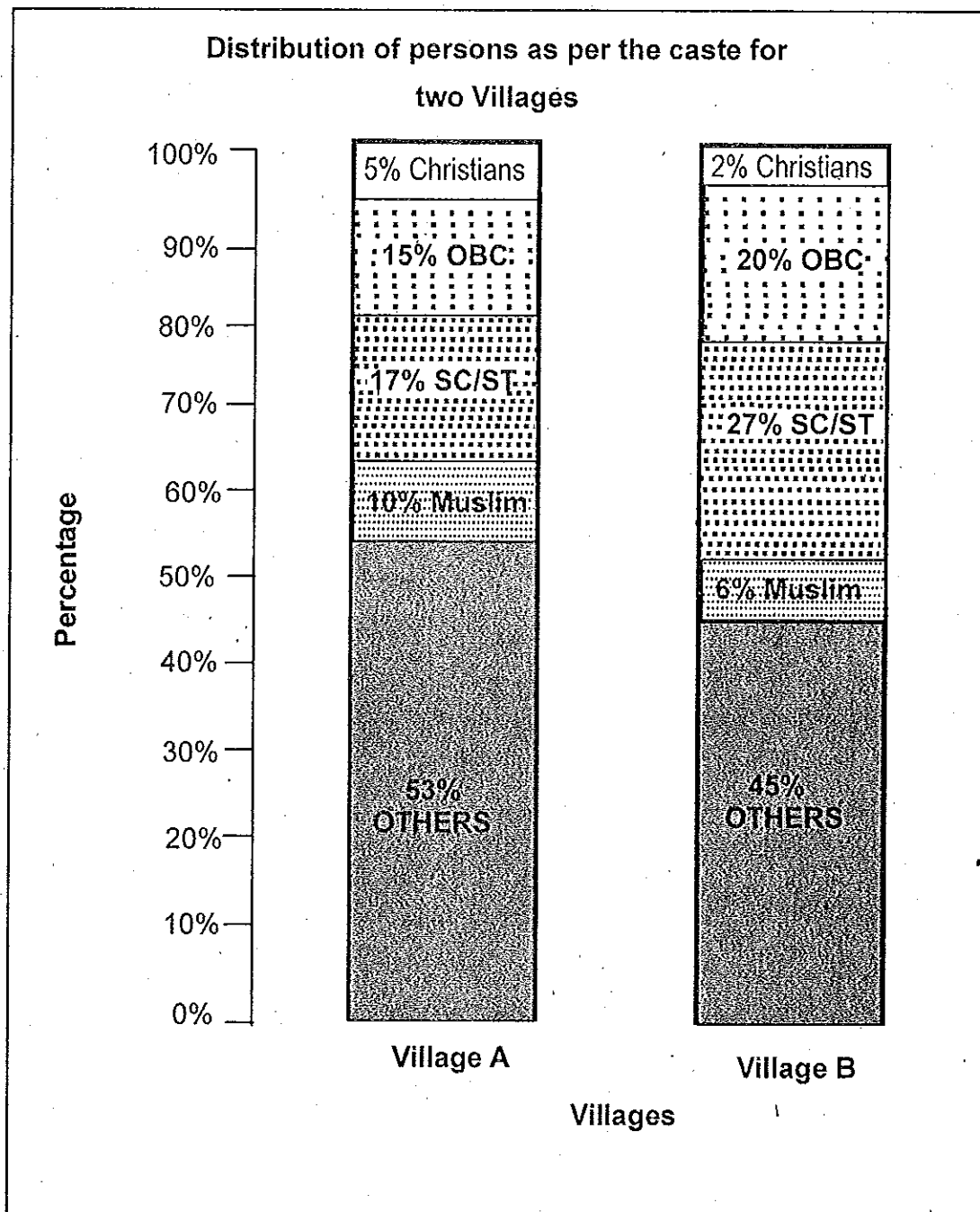
Direction (Q. No. 68) : The following data represents the distribution of male and female in a village for the following years.

Year	Population in thousands	
	Male	Female
2010	25	24
2011	27	26
2012	28	27
2013	30	28
2014	32	30
2015	35	33

68. Which of the following regarding the sex ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males) is true ?

- (A) It steadily increases and then decreases
- (B) It steadily increases
- (C) It steadily decreases
- (D) None of the above

Direction (Q. Nos. 69 & 70) : The following data represents the percentage bar diagram of population in the year 2015 in two villages.



69. What is the ratio of Christians to Muslims in Village A ?

(A) 1 : 3

(B) 2 : 1

(C) 1 : 2

(D) None of the above

70. What is the difference in the percentage of SC/ST compared to other caste in Village A and B ?
- (A) 18%
 - (B) 8%
 - (C) 10%
 - (D) None of the above

Passage – I

Direction (Q. Nos. 71 to 75) : Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

It was in Germany and France that the first successful attempts were made to produce an internal-combustion engine driven by petrol. In England, people were strangely timid about horseless vehicles. English inventors were handicapped by a quaint old law that forbade any such vehicle to attain a greater speed than four miles an hour, and compelled each one to be preceded by a man carrying a red flag. This law was not repealed until 1896.

The earliest motor cars were looked upon as mere jokes, or as rather dangerous playthings, by everyone except their inventors. Some of them were single-seaters, others would carry two or even three people ; but all were noisy, clumsy, queer looking things. When in 1888, Carl Benz, a German, produced a three-wheeled, internal combustion car, great forward stride had been made. Another

German, whose name Daimler, is often seen on motor cars to this day, was experimenting about the same time, and testing a petrol-driven engine.

It is easy to understand how the introduction of the petrol-driven engine revolutionized road transport throughout the world. Until then the necessary power to push a vehicle along could not be obtained without the cumbersome tanks, boilers and furnaces of the steam engine. The internal-combustion engine is light in weight and small in size by comparison ; the fuel is burned in it, so that there is no waste, like the dusty cinders of a coal fire.

71. How did most people regard early motor cars ?
- (A) Not better than horse-driven vehicles
 - (B) A mere joke, or as rather dangerous playthings
 - (C) A mere scientific experiment
 - (D) A cumbersome vehicle
72. What were all early motor cars ?
- (A) A plaything or toy
 - (B) A vehicle better than horse-driven vehicle
 - (C) Noisy, clumsy, queer looking things
 - (D) Dangerous and risky

73. What does 'repealed' mean ?
- (A) Repeated
 - (B) Abolished
 - (C) Contradicted
 - (D) Enforced
74. Which among the following words is as closely opposite to 'clumsy' ?
- (A) Unhandy
 - (B) Refined
 - (C) Unusually large
 - (D) Unusual
75. What is incorrect about the internal combustion engine ?
- (A) Fuel burnt in as waste
 - (B) Light in weight
 - (C) Noisy and clumsy
 - (D) Small in size

Passage – II

Direction (Q. Nos. 76 to 80) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

On August 15, 1947, India was granted independence from British colonial dominance. This was an event of international significance. From this day onwards, the Indian Union assumed a role in world politics that was appropriate enough to modify the thinking of nations. Concepts like non-alignment, tolerance,

non-violence and peaceful coexistence were introduced by India into the international vocabulary.

"Our dreams concern India", said the first Prime Minister of the country, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, on the eve of achieving freedom, "but they also concern the whole world, for the world has become one."

Mahatma Gandhi chose Nehru to become the first Prime Minister of independent India. With his vision of unity of the nation, he became the architect of modern India. It was to be a federal state based on secularism — the commitment to an Indian identity, which was above all races, castes, and religions. It was vision of extraordinary dimensions.

Nehru as well as his daughter and successor, Smt. Indira Gandhi, were well aware that only a firm anchorage in the Indian identity could unite the nation and enable it to make an impact on the world. In these days of mutual interdependence, the western powers and America cannot afford to ignore what is happening in this region. It is possible that the fate of the Asian democracies would one day be decided on the banks of the Ganges. If India fails to remain a democracy, this would trigger the fall of the whole of South-East Asia. That is why the Indian Prime Minister has to play a role that goes well

beyond duties related to internal affairs only. It is of international political significance.

76. What made Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru the architect of Modern India ?

- (A) He secured independence for India
- (B) His vision of the unity of the nation
- (C) Because he was the first Prime Minister of India
- (D) He wanted India to make an impact on the world

77. Which of the following concepts have been introduced by India into the international vocabulary ?

1. Mutual independence and democracy
2. Non-alignment and tolerance
3. Non-violence and peaceful coexistence

- (A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only

- (D) All of these

78. Which word in this passage is used to describe the phrase “to live together with mutual tolerance”?

- (A) Non-alignment
(B) Co-existence
(C) Secularism
(D) Anchorage

79. Select from the answer choices, the word that is synonymous to 'dimensions' :

- (A) Support
(B) Size
(C) Importance
(D) Height

80. Select the word that is nearly opposite in meaning to 'dominance' used in this passage :

- (A) Government
(B) Rule
(C) Subordination
(D) Importance

















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