

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:** The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

**Passage -1**

Heritage, let us remind ourselves, does not end at monuments or collection of objects of arts. It also includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants, such as oral traditions, performing arts, religious and cultural festivals and traditional crafts.

This Intangible Cultural Heritage, by its very nature, is fragile and needs protection since it is an important factor in maintaining cultural diversity in the face of

~~Developing~~ globalisation.

Understanding of the ICH helps the process of an international intercultural dialogue and promotes, in the long run, international peace and security.

Let us explore the case of yoga. An

eminent practitioner of it, Swami Satyanand Saraswati stated: "Yoga is not an ancient myth; buried in oblivion. It is the most valuable inheritance of the present. It is the essential need of today and the culture of tomorrow." Yoga is the science of right living and is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Yuj' which means unity.

It establishes integration and harmony between thought, feeling and deed. There is a general agreement that it developed in pre-Vedic times in India. Today it is more relevant than ever before and is one of the most iconic elements of India's spiritual heritage. Seals have been found at Mohenjo-daro depicting a figure standing on its head, and one sitting cross-legged,

perhaps the earliest indication of the practice of yoga.

Though Yoga has originated in India, it is now internationally practiced. India's efforts to protect yoga as part of our spiritual heritage were strengthened last year when the World Health Organization designated Delhi based Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga as its collaborating centre for developing research guidelines for yoga students.

**1) Consider the following statements**

**According to this passage, it is Important to develop understanding of Intangible Cultural Heritage as** 1. ICH promotes the process of an international inter-cultural dialogue.

2. ICH facilitates the transfer of traditional knowledge between countries.

3. ICH helps in protecting oral traditions which, by its very nature, are fragile.

4. ICH protects cultural diversity.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

(a) 4 only

(b) 1 and 4 only

(c) 1, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

**2). Which of the following statements is correct as per the passage?**

(a) Intangible Cultural Heritage is a collective of our traditions.

(b) Globalisation has significantly eroded cultural diversity.

(c) Inhabitants of Mohenjo-Daro were ardent practitioners of Yoga.

(d) World Health Organisation has affirmed that Yoga is a part of India's spiritual heritage.

**3.) What is the main idea being discussed by the author in the passage given above?**

(a) Importance of protecting understanding Intangible Cultural Heritage.

(b) Yoga's importance to present day life.

(c) India's efforts to protect Yoga as part of its own heritage.

(d) The science of Yoga.

**4.) If the price of rice increases by 60%, then by how much percent should the consumer cut down his/her consumption of rice so that his/her expenditure on rice remains constant?**

(a) 45 (b) 37.5 (c) 38 (d) 28.5

**5.) The average weight of a class of 13 students is 41 kg. When the weight of the**

**class- teacher is also included, average weight of the class increases by 0.5 kg. Find the weight of the class-teacher.**

(a) 44 kg (b) 48kg

(c) 47 kg (d) 45 kg

**6.) The ratio of the number of students in class A to that in class B is 4:5, and the ratio of the number of boys in class A to that in class B is 7:8. The number of girls in class A and class B is 36 and 48 respectively. Find the total number of students in the two classes put together.**

(a) 144

(b) 160

(c) 200

(d) 250

**7) The simple interest accrued, over a period of four years, on a certain sum would have been Rs. 2000 more had the rate of interest been 4% higher. Find the value of the sum.**

(a) Rs. 10,000

(b) Rs. 12,500

(c) Rs. 20,000

(d) Rs. 12,000

**8.) How many three-digit numbers can be formed by using the digits 2, 5, 6, 8 and 0, repetition of digits is not allowed?**

(a) 60 (c)

(b) 72

48

(d) 96

**Directions for the following 2 (two)**

**Items:** The passage given below is followed by a set of four questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

### Passage - 2

There has been increasing concern about the difficulties faced by firms operating in India. In a purely economic sense it is easy to explain the actions of a government that restricts firms in certain ways in order to address market failures. However, the Indian landscape features numerous I government interventions that are not connected to market failures. Therefore, there is immediate need to simplify processes including those relating to tax policy and administration.

The Doing Business Report 2014 prepared by the World Bank shows that India ranks 134 out of 189 countries in 2014. Global firms have a choice about where to invest, which is based on the ease of doing business there. In much the same way,

many large Indian firms undertake foreign direct investment (FDI) outside the country and choose where they wish to invest. In an examination of 3102 large firms in India, 373 of these have done outbound FDI that is above 1 percent of their total assets. The firms that have done outbound FDI account for 15.8 per cent of the total assets of the 3102 firms.

Although, India has raised concerns about the methodology used in the compilation of the World Bank's Doing Business Report, a sustained programme of reform is required on most aspects of the interface between firms and the state. The immediate objective must be to match the average value of Emerging Markets on the 'Doing Business' score.

**9). Consider the following statements:**

1. The government should not restrict firms too much in order to address market failures.
2. Of the large Indian firms, 15.8 per cent of them invest abroad.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**10.) According to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?**

- (a) The government should not be concerned about the 'Doing Business' score as the methodology used in the compilation has many issues. |  
(b) On improvement of the 'Doing Business' score, Indian firms will be

incentivised to invest less abroad and more in India.

- (c) There is an immediate need to change policies, which are not directly addressing market failure^ If they are restricting foreign firms from operating in India.  
(d) The government should strive to achieve the average value on the/'Doing Business' score.

**11. The average speed of a train is 60 kmph with stoppages and 72 kmph without stoppages. The duration (in minutes) of stoppages per hour is**

- (a) 6                                      (b)8  
(c) 12                                      (d) 10

**12. In how many ways can a team of 5 members be selected from a group of 8 men and 6 women such that the team comprises at least one man and one woman?**

- (a) 1940                                      (b) 1980  
(c) 2040                                      (d) 1860

**13. Two pipes - A and B - can fill a tank in 36 and 48 minutes respectively. Pipe C can empty the tank in 72 minutes. Find the total time (in minutes) taken to fill the tank if all the three pipes are opened simultaneously into the tank.**

- (a) 26                                      (b) 22  
(c) 25.8                                      (d) 28.8

**Directions for the following 3 (three)**

**items:** The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

### Passage -3

The education system today is a warped variation of a colonial legacy that we have lived with for over 180 years. The man largely responsible for it was Thomas Macaulay who came to India when William Bentinck was the Governor-General. In his address to the British Parliament in February, 1835, he advanced his assessment of the state of the India's education as also his proposed changes. The brazenly shocking part of his speech was that he believed that since India had an ancient tradition in education which was its great strength, for the British to enslave her people, it would be important to break the very backbone of the prevailing educational system. Consequently, in March 1835, it was resolved that henceforth, English would be the medium of instruction in all government schools. Also, the curriculum would mainly consist of English, mathematics and science, with a smattering of other subjects. The agenda was to produce clerks and officers for administrative services, and professionals needed to help develop infrastructure - cities, roads, bridges, hospitals etc. In one stroke, the process of colonizing the minds of our people began and from which we have yet to recover. Worse, policy-makers continue to be in that mode.

Gandhiji realized that for a free India we needed a new educational system. In 1937 he founded the Hindustani Taleemi Sangh in Sevagram, a group which worked on an educational programme conceived by him. It was called Nai Taleem. He believed that for education to be real, it should be activity-based and by the time children completed 7 or 8 years of schooling, they should not only have a fair amount of

theoretical knowledge but also practical training in some art or craft. He wanted the activity to be so purposeful that their work would yield some small income which would go towards meeting part of the school expenses. The whole purpose of Nai Taleem was to equip people to enable themselves to raise their standard of living and be self-sufficient through their own efforts. Gandhiji believed that such an education would stop the " exodus from the village to the city and help people adapt to their real social environment Interesting experiments were carried out at the Sevagram schools under the direction of some devoted educationists.

Unfortunately, after independence, Nai Taleem was given short shrift. The priorities after independence were to build the temples of modern India-big dams and industry. There also was an uncontrolled growth of cities with all the attendant problems. Gram Swaraj, Gandhiji's dream for revitalizing our villages was virtually forgotten. Education continued to look to the West for inspiration. In fact, what's worse is we have a *chalu* version of what the British left us.

**14. Consider the following statements:** 1. William Bentick was the Governor- General of India when English was made the medium of instruction in all government schools.

2. Thomas Macaulay considered the ancient tradition of Indian education as inferior to western education.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct as per the passage?**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

- (c) Both 1 and 2      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**15. Consider the following statements about Nai Taleem:**

1. Education should include both theoretical and practical learning.
2. Students should be able to financially "sustain their education only through the skills they learn.
3. It will discourage people from migrating to cities.
4. It was a form of education practiced only in Sevagram village.

**Which of the given statements is/are correct in the given context?**

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

**16. What is the author most concerned about?**

- (a) Destruction of the ancient Indian education system and the continuation of looking to western education for inspiration
- (b) Policy makers in India continue to imbibe a colonial mindset.
- (c) The need for a new educational system ~~combining~~ practical and learning that enables individuals to raise their standard of living.
- (d) Uncontrolled urbanisation after independence.

**17. On selling a T.V. for Rs. 22,000 at a discount of 12%, Ram made a profit of 37.5%. What is the absolute difference (in Rs.) between the marked price and the cost price of the T.V.?**

- (a) 10000      (b) 9000  
(c) 12000      (d) 15000

**18. The amount of water that needs to be added to a 50 litre milk-water solution containing milk and water in the ratio of 7:3 in order to form a mixture that has 60% water in it, is**

- (a) 37.5 litres      (b) 87.5 litres  
(c) 55 litres      (d) 36.5 litres

**19. Gautam and his wife start walking simultaneously, from the same point on a circular track of length 726 m, in opposite directions. If their speeds are 4.5 km/hr and 3.75 km/hr respectively, then after how much time (in minutes) will they meet for the first" time? .**

- (a) 4.95      (b) 5  
(c) 2.35      (d) 5.28

**20. A cube of edge 14 cm is cut into 8 smaller identical cubes. Find the ratio of the surface area of a smaller cube to that of the original cube.**

- (a) 1:8      (b) 1 : 4  
(c) 1 : 2      (d) 1 :6

**Directions for the following 4 (four)**

**items,** the passage given below is followed by a set of four questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

**Passage - 4**

Achieving self-reliance and reducing dependency on foreign countries in defense is a necessity today rather than a choice, both for strategic and economic reasons.

The Government in the past has created production capabilities in defense in the

form of Ordnance Factories and Public Sector Undertakings to cater to the requirements of our Armed Forces. However, there is a need to enlarge the role of Indian private sector as well to develop capabilities and capacities for the production of various defense equipment.

The government has taken an initiative in the form of 'Make in India' to promote and encourage domestic manufacturing of various items. The requirement for domestic production of defense equipment is more than for any other sector because it will not only save precious foreign exchange but will also address the national security concerns. Government being the only consumer, 'Make in India' in defense sector will be driven by its procurement policy. The Government policy of promoting domestic defense industry is

Defence reflected in the Procurement Policy, wherein preferential treatment is given to 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of acquisition over 'Buy (Global)'. In the days to come, import is going to be the rarest of the rare option and first opportunity would be given to the Indian Industry to develop and manufacture the required systems.

The process of obtaining industrial license was very cumbersome and used to act as a major road block for the private defense manufacturing industry. The Government liberalized the licensing policy and now most of the components, parts, raw materials etc. have been taken out from the purview of licensing. The companies desirous of manufacturing such items no longer require industrial license and will also not be subjected to FDI ceiling of 49%.

A comprehensive Security Manual indicating the security architecture to be

followed by various class of industries has been put in public domain, so that companies could easily access the same and follow it accordingly.

While on the one hand, Government is making necessary policy changes, the industry also needs to come up and accept the challenge of up-gradation in terms of technology and required investments.

Defense is the sector which requires huge investments and technology and is driven by innovation. The industry, therefore, has also to change its mindset and think for long term rather than temporary gains. There is a need to focus more on Research and

Development and state of the art manufacturing capabilities. The Government is fully committed to create an eco-system for the domestic industry to rise and to provide a level-playing field to all sectors of industry, both public and private.

**21. Which of the following assumptions is/are valid with reference to the passage?**

1. The measures taken by the government in the past to increase defense production capabilities have failed.

2. Before the 'Make in India' initiative, the Indian private sector played no role in defense manufacturing.

3. Government procurement policy will be

a larger influence on the 'Make in India' in defense sector as compared to other sectors.

**Select the correct answer from the codes given below:**

(a) 1 and 2      (b) 2 and 3

(c) 3 only      (d) None of the above

**22. According to the passage, which of the following is a part of 'Make in India' in defense sector initiative?**

1. Defense equipment will be imported if all other options fail.

2. The Indian public sector will be given the

first opportunity to develop and manufacture the required defense systems.

**Select the correct answer from the codes given below:**

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

**23. According to the passage, the government has boosted private defense manufacturing by:** 1. taking out defense manufacturing from the purview of industrial licensing.

2. outlining the security needs which private manufacturers can access and adhere to.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**24. Consider the following statements, with reference to the private defense sector in India:** 1. It has not invested in research and

development and state of the art manufacturing capabilities.

2. It was subjected to FDI ceiling in the past.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:** Answer the questions based on the information given below.

The bar graph given below shows the total number of valid and invalid votes (in '000) cast in an assembly election for five constituencies in a state named Suvyavastha.

Valid Votes     Invalid Votes

**25. In which constituency was the absolute difference between the total number of valid votes and that of invalid votes the maximum?**

- (a) Phorang                      (b) Beruli  
(c) Pungli West                (d) Kalfilh

**26. For which constituency, was the number of invalid votes as a percentage of the number of valid votes the maximum?**

- (a) Phorang                      (b) Beruli  
(c) Pungli West                (d) Kalfilh

**27. The total number of invalid votes in all the constituencies put together is 7.14**

percent less than the number of valid votes of which constituency?

- (a) Phorang                      (b) Beruli  
(c) Pungli West                (d) Kalfilh

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:**

The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

**Passage - 5**

In the Indian Ocean port city of Durban, Gandhi and his colleagues experimented with the ways in which printing and publishing could enlarge new kinds of ethical selves. Situated on an ashram (or ashram-like settlement), the printing press, on a daily basis enacted a novel order of community, drawing in different castes, religions, languages, races and genders.

Gandhi progressively phased out advertisements from the newspaper and paid scant attention to copyright legislation, constructing an ideal reader freed from the addictions of the markets and the dictates of the state. As a paper addressed to audiences in Britain, Africa and India, Indian Opinion explored ideas of 'India' that were not existentially based but rather amongst the individual sovereignties of its readers and the pathways of circulation that linked them.

These experiments unfolded in an age of vertiginous acceleration via trains, steamships, and telegraphs, where, with mounting intensity, an industrialized information order bombarded readers with more and more printed matter. Ever-briefer media genres like the headline, summary and extract speeded up the tempo of reading. In Gandhi's view, such reading

reinforced the dangerous equation of speed with efficiency. He sought to slow down reading and textual production more generally. He favoured hand-printing and encouraged a style of reading that was patient, which paused rather than rush ahead. He interspersed news reports with philosophical extracts and he encouraged readers to contemplate on what they read rather than hurtling forward. In effect, he experimented with an anti-commodity, copyright free, slow motion newspaper.

In exploring these ideas, Gandhi worked with two obvious and everyday truths, namely that serious reading can only be done at the pace of the human body and that each reader must read on his or her own behalf. If we are to read thoughtfully, we cannot speed up the pace at which we read and we cannot outsource the activity to someone else. In a Gandhian world such slow reading became one way of pausing industrial speed and in so doing created small moments of intellectual independence. Reading may happen within the world of industrialized time, but didn't need to be entirely driven by its logics. This focus on bodily rhythm as a way of interrupting industrial tempo central to his larger and world-famous critiques of modernity that questioned the equation of speed with efficiency and technology, with progress.

**28. The author's central focus is on**

- (a) Gandhi's unhappiness with modern means of printing.  
(b) Gandhi's efforts to slow down the commodification of newspapers.



(c) Gandhi's efforts to increase the intellectual capacity of the readers of his publication.

(d) thwarting the equation of speed with efficiency.

**29. According to the passage, what all characterized Indian Opinion?**

1. Advertisements were removed from the publication.

2. Copyright legislation was taken seriously unlike other publications of the time.

3. It focused on conveying maximum amount of information in the least amount of time. 4. It also focused on news outside

its territorial limits.

**Select the correct answer from the codes given below:**

(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 2,3 and 4 only (d) 1,2,3 and 4

**30. "Reading may happen within the world of industrialized time, but didn't need to be entirely driven by its logics." What is/are the logic the author is referring to?**

1. Fast absorption of information.

2. Superficial Reading

**Select the correct answer from the codes given below:**

(a) 1 only (b) Both 1 and 2

(c) 2 Only (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**31. The present age of Rekha is 4 years more than the square of the present age**

**of Megha. When Megha will be as old as Rekha is now, the age of Rekha will be three years more than 10 times the present age of Megha. If the present ages of Rekha and Megha are integers, find the sum (in years) of the present ages of Rekha and Megha.**

(a) 34 (b) 29

(c) 42 (d) 56

**32. Three of the given options are alike in a certain way so they form a group. Which option doesn't belong to the group?**

(a) A (b) I

(c) H (d) 8

**33. Find the value of x in the following grid.**

12	14		21	11
	15	18	X	23
17	12	14	10	

(a) 11 (b) 8

(c) 9 (d) 12

**34. Every fifth day - starting with 5th January - of a calendar year, which is not a leap year, is removed. What date will it be on 97th day out of the remaining set of days?**

(a) 1 St-May (b) 8th-June

(c) 26th-April (d) 5th-July

**Directions for the following 3 (three)**

**items:** The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

### Passage - 6

The most surprising thing about the history of Hollywood and Martin Luther King Jr. is that there isn't one. There are no good King movies. There are no bad King movies. There are simply a handful of cameos in biopics about other people, such as *Ali* and *Lee Daniels' The Butler*. Nearly 50 years after King's death in 1968, *Selma* is the first full length film to take a deep look at the King or make him the main character. It examines a pivotal period in the last 4 years of the King's life, the three voting-rights marches he organized from Selma to Montgomery that ultimately led to the passage of the landmark Voting Rights Act in 1965.

The cast and crew of *Selma* began breaking boundaries even before the film was released. DuVernay, the director, is the first black woman to be nominated for the Best Director Prize at the Golden Globes. Expectations are high that she will break the same barrier when nominations are announced for 2015's Academy Awards. Oyelowo, the actor portraying King, was one of the only two black actors nominated for the 30 movie-acting slots at this year's golden globes.

*Selma* addresses King's legacy not by putting him on a pedestal but by showing him frustrated and beleaguered. While his obvious opponents were white-supremacist voters and politicians, he also faced challenges from erstwhile allies, including the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, which had grown impatient with his tactics, as well as a complicated presidential partner in Washington. The film's tight focus on the Selma marches among King's uneasy collaborators and between

King and President Lyndon Johnson, who urges the civil rights leader to proceed with greater caution, insisting that change would come incrementally.

The film's time frame - the early months of 1965 - means there's no triumphant "I have a dream" moment. Oyelowo found an advantage in skipping the famous speech. He said "It's like doing 'To be or not to be'. Not to denigrate the speech, but it's like doing a karaoke song. What you want in playing a character like Dr. King is something revelatory. Otherwise go watch a documentary." He had been hesitant to dig into the project until the director put so much "meat on the bone", challenging him to create an original character rather than ventriloquize an icon.

**35. According to the author, what is special about the film *Selma*?** (a) The film is being released on the 50th anniversary of the passing of the Voting Rights Act 1965.

(b) The film examines a pivotal period in the last 4 years of King's life.

(c) This is the first film to portray King as the main character.

(d) The director and main actor of the film

broke many boundaries by winning prestigious awards.

**36. By focusing on the Selma marches the film is able to**

(a) highlight the importance of the marches.

(b) focus on the debates between the King's collaborators, and between the King and President Johnson.

(c) portray the dynamics between King's collaborators.

(d) explain King's reason for being frustrated and beleaguered.

**37. Why did the film not contain the famous**

**“I have a dream” speech?**

1. The speech was not given in the early months of 1965, the time period on which the film focuses.

2. Oyelowo did not want his film to look like a documentary.

**Which of the statements given is/are correct?**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Directions for the following 3 (three)**

**items:** Answer the questions based on the information given below.

The table given below shows the age-wise distribution (in years) of members in three groups, with 200 members in each group.

	<b>Group Above 50</b>	<b>Above 30</b>	<b>Above 20</b>	<b>Above 10</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>200</b>

**38. In the three groups put together, the number of members who are above 30 years but not above 50 years is what percent of the number of members who are above 20 years but not above 30 years?**

(a) 60

(b) 80

(c) 70

(d) 75

**39. Find the ratio of the number of members who are above 20 years but not above 30 years from group A to that of those from group C.**

(a) 2:1

(b) 3

(c) 1:2

(d) 3:2

**40. For which group, is number of the members in the age group of 30 to 50 years as a percentage of those in the age group of 20 to 30 years is highest?**

(a) A B C Both (a)

(b) and (c)

(c)

(d)

**Directions for the following 2 (two)**

**items:** The passage given below is followed by a set of two questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

### **Passage - 7**

The oil price has witnessed a steady fall in price since June 2014. The oil price is partly determined by actual supply and demand, and partly by expectation. Demand is low because of weak economic activity, increased efficiency, and a growing switch away from oil to other fuels. Also, the market is more sanguine about geopolitical risk. Turmoil in Iraq and Libya, two big oil producers with nearly 4 million barrels a day combined, has not affected their output. In addition to that, USA has become the world's largest oil producer. It now imports

much less, creating a lot of spare supply. The Saudis have decided not to sacrifice their own market share. They could curb production sharply, but the main benefits would go to other oil exporting nations. In November 2014, Organization Petroleum Exporting Countries, of which Saudi is the largest oil producing member, failed to reach agreement on restricting production.

Since India had been spending precious foreign exchange of the massive order of 160 billion dollars annually on oil imports, the soft crude price now prevailing in the global market would enable it to save at least 50 billion dollars in a year. Using the drastic cut in oil import bill, the country should seize the opportunity to step up generation of renewable energy as this promises to stem, if not stop the massive drain on foreign exchange reserves. It is time India plumped for introducing more flexi-fuel vehicles that are run on a medley of compressed natural gas, diesel, ethanol, petrol and methanol. This is also an opportune time for upstream oil companies to aggressively step up production of oil and gas globally.

**41. According to the passage, oil prices are witnessing a steady fall because:**

1. Saudi Arabia has been unable to convince other OPEC members to curb supply to restore prices.
2. USA is importing less crude oil due to weak economic activity.
3. The markets are unaffected by the oil supply slump from Iraq and Libya due to internal turmoil.

4. Countries are switching over to other fuels.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**42. Where should India spend the money saved from the drastic cut in its oil import bill?**

- (a) In increasing the generation of renewable energy  
(b) In stopping the massive drain on foreign exchange reserves  
(c) In buying soft crude

(d) Companies making its oil aggressively step up production of oil and gas globally.

**In a language, a certain code MECHANIC is coded as NGFLEQKD and HONEST is coded as IQQHUU. How will COMPARISON be coded in the same code language?**

- (a) DQPTFWMVQO  
(b) AABGRTWUIO  
(c) AABKJRTIOP  
(d) DQPTFXPVQO

**Directions for the following 3 (three)**

**items:** The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

**Passage - 8**

Visually striking and blade sharp, the horn-shaped bill is a powerful protective device

for this enormous bird, the great Indian hornbill. Found in the dense emerald patches of the Western Ghats, the bird is also known as the bird of the heavy rainforest.

The nesting period, when the chicks and their mother are confined to their nest in a cavity in a giant tree trunk, is literally a time of trial by fire for the male bird. The bird normally has a calm temperament, but during this period it is extremely alert. Honey collectors and people living in the hills look out for the nests, for the flesh of hornbill chicks as well as that of the bird is considered a delicacy. People looking out for chicks climb up to the nests, carrying crude weapons and also torches even in broad daylight. The hornbill is scared of torches as they can damage its plumage. The hornbill, unlike the woodpecker and the barbet which chisel out cavities in tree trunks, nests in natural cavities in the trunks of giant trees. Usually, there is only one cavity big enough a tree to house a hornbill. Such hollows are used by generations of birds. Before occupying a new cavity, the birds clean it out, sometimes for as long as a month, before the female moves in. The cavities must be big enough to hold the bird. The great Indian hornbill is an enormous bird, around 130 centimetres from tail to bill. It weighs about three kilograms, but its feathers make it look heavier.

Ornithologists say that though hornbills are not really beautiful, they are attractive, intriguing and fascinating. The legendary ornithologist Salim Ali observed the great

Indian hornbill in 1933 in Kerala.

Captivated by the bird, he remarked, "I certainly think that one of the most thrilling and grotesque characters in Kerala is the

great Indian hornbill. it is seen in the evergreen forest patches in other parts of Asia also. Few people even in India have any but the haziest notion of the area which for natural variety charm can vie with the most celebrated beauty spots of our land."

**44. what does the author imply by the phrase 'trial by fire'?**  
With reference to the passage,

- (a) People attack the hornbill with torches which can damage its feathers.
- (b) The hornbills have to find a natural cavity in a tree as it cannot chisel out one.
- (c) The female hornbill has to be confined inside a cavity in a tree for a long time.
- (d) the male hornbill has to defend its nest against predators during the vulnerable nesting period.

**45. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:**

- 1. There are trees that can hold more than one hornbill nest.
- 2. The hornbill looks heavier than it actually is.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**46. Consider the following statements with reference to Salim Ali's observation:**

- 1. He was captivated by the attractiveness of the great Indian hornbill.

2. He claimed that the bird was responsible for the beauty of the area which could compete with the most celebrated beauty spots of the world.

**Which of the given statements is/are correct?**

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

**Directions for the following 2 (two) items:** Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Two teams, with 4 players each, are formed out of a group of 8 comprising 5 males, viz. Ram, Lakhan, Shyam, Rahul and Vijay, and three females, viz Sita, Geeta and Meeta. No team has " more than two females. Ram and Lakhan are in the same team and the same is true for Geeta and Shyam. Rahul and Lakhan are Hot in the same team. Vijay and Meeta are in the same team and this team does not have Sita in it.

**47. Who among the following cannot be the member of the team that has Geeta in it?**

- (a) Shyam                      (b) Sita  
(c) Rahul                      (d) Meeta

**48. Which of the following pairs of players are from the same team?**

- (a) Ram-Meeta              (b) Sita-Ram  
(c) Vijay-Rahul              (d) Rahul-Meeta

**Directions for the following 2 (two) items:** The passage given below is followed by a set of two questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

### Passage - 9

Today's campaigners against against action climate change are in many cases backed by ~~the~~ same lobbies, individuals, organisations that sided with the tobacco industry to discredit the science linking smoking and lung cancer. Later, they fought the scientific evidence that sulphur oxides from coal-fire power plants were causing "acid rain." Then, when it was discovered that certain chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were causing the depletion of ozone in the atmosphere, the same groups launched a nasty campaign to discredit that science, too.

Later still, the group defended the tobacco giants against charges that second-hand smoke causes cancer and other diseases. And then, starting mainly in the 1980s, this same group took on the battle against climate change.

What is amazing is that, although these attacks on science have been wrong for 30 ~~years~~, they still sow doubts established facts. The truth is that there is big money backing the climate- change deniers, whether it is companies that don't want to pay the extra costs of regulation, or free- market ideologues opposed to any government controls.

The latest round of attacks involves two episodes. The first was the hacking of a climate-change research centre in England. The emails that were stolen suggested a lack of forthrightness in the presentation of some climate data. Whatever the details of this specific case, the studies in question ~~th~~represent a tiny fraction of overwhelming scientific evidence that points to the reality and urgency of man-made climate change.

The second issue was a blatant error concerning glaciers that appeared in a major IPCC report. Here it should be understood that the IPCC issues thousands of pages of text. There are, no doubt, errors in those pages. But errors in the midst of a vast and complex report by the IPCC point to the inevitability of human shortcomings, not to any fundamental flaws in climate science.

When the emails and the IPCC error were brought to light, editorial writers at The Wall Street Journal launched a vicious campaign describing climate science as a hoax and a conspiracy. They claimed that scientists were fabricating evidence in order to obtain government research grants — a ludicrous accusation, I thought at the time, given that the scientists under attack have devoted their lives to finding the truth, and have certainly not become rich relative to their peers in finance and business.

But then I recalled that this line of attack — charging a scientific conspiracy to drum up

"business" for science—was almost identical to that used by The Wall Street Journal and others in the past, when they fought controls on tobacco,, acid rain, ozone depletion, second-hand smoke, and other dangerous pollutants. In other words, their arguments were systematic and contrived, not at all original to the circumstances. We are witnessing a predictable process by ideologues and right-wing think tanks and publications to discredit the scientific process.

for 30 years – time after time — but their aggressive methods of public propaganda succeed in causing delay and confusion.

**49. Which of the following is not among the criticisms leveled by the author at the group that opposes action on climate change?**

- (a) They are supported by groups or lobbies that have vested interests.
- (b) Their arguments on various issues tend to be similar.
- (c) Their methods are successful in causing confusion .
- (d) None of these

**50. What is the author's main point on the defence of both the IPCC report and the case of the stolen emails?**

- (a) The author blames human error in both cases.
- (b) The author accepts the errors and shortcomings of climate science.
- (c) The author rejects the criticism as unwarranted and vicious in both cases.
- (d) The author says that these are a small part of a larger effort and the criticism does not reflect on the subject as a whole.

**51. A group of five persons - Sham, Mukesh, Raju, Vikas and Mohit - decided to enter an arcade in ascending order of their heights i.e. the shortest person would be the first one and the tallest person would be the last one to enter the arcade. Sham entered before Mukesh and after Raju. Mohit was the last one to enter and Raju is not the first person to enter. Who among the five persons was the fourth tallest?**

- (a) Raju

- (b) Vikas
- (c) Sham
- (d) Mukesh

**52. In a group of three persons namely A, B and C, one is truth teller, who always speaks truth; one is liar, who always speaks lie; one is alternator, who always ~~states~~ true and false alternately, not necessarily in the same order. When the three were inquired about their professions, the following were their replies.**

A: I am a doctor and B is an engineer. B: I am a doctor and C is an engineer. C: I am a lawyer and A is an engineer. If it is known that no two person belong to the same profession, then **who is the lawyer?**

- (a) C
- (b) B
- (c) A
- (d) Either B or A

**53. Six men -P, Q, R, S, T and U - are standing in a queue. The distance between each of the pairs of two adjacent persons is the same. P is standing 10m ahead of Q. There is no person between R and S. S is standing 2 m behind T, and U is not among the first three persons from the front in the queue. What is the distance (in m) between T and R?**

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) 8

**54. Two teams, with 4 players each, are formed out of a group of 8 persons - Ram, Aditya, Ghanshyam, Lovenish, Mahesh, Suresh, Ramesh and Shobhi.**

**Ram and Ghanshyam are not in the same team; Mahesh and Ramesh are not in the same team. Exactly two among Ram, Mahesh and Suresh are in the same team. If Lovenish and Ghanshyam are not in the same team, which of the following can be one of the teams?**

- (a) Ram, Lovenish, Mahesh and Aditya.
- (b) Ghanshyam, Suresh, Ramesh and Shobhit.
- (c) Ram, Ramesh, Suresh and Aditya.
- (d) All of the above.

**Directions for the following 5 (five) items:**

The passage given below is followed by a set of five questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

**Passage -10**

Towards the end of last year, there was an uproar when India's leading telecom carrier Bharti Airtel decided to charge subscribers extra for use of applications such as Skype to make free calls over the Internet. Airtel was criticized for violating a key principle influencing Internet traffic, which is that all data must be treated equally and there must be no discrimination. The principle goes by the name net neutrality. Within days, the company beat a retreat on its pricing move, saying it would wait for the regulator, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India's consultation paper in this regard. The paper is still awaited. In contrast, there was hardly a whimper when a few days ago social media giant Facebook tied up with Anil Ambani's Reliance Communications to bring to India a service that critics globally believe presents a huge challenge to Net neutrality. The reason is not hard to fathom. Facebook's offering, internet.org, unlike



that in the Airtel example, is free. The stated intention of the social media network is to make available Internet to those who don't have it. It is hard to find fault with such a mission. Despite fast growth in recent years, the percentage of individuals using the Internet in India is less than 20 per cent. China and Brazil, in comparison, have already got about half their populations accessing the Internet.

The catch then is in how internet.org has been implemented. In every country where it has been launched — India is the sixth— internet.org offers a preselected bouquet of websites free to subscribers of Facebook's telecom partner, under a practice dubbed zero-rating. Yes, this does mean millions of Indians could for the first time in their lives access the Internet, albeit an extremely limited version of it. But there are numerous reasons why it is difficult to see it as an altruistic endeavour. One, the subscribers have no say in selecting the websites. Two, the Internet ceases to be an open platform where everyone has an equal chance to succeed. Three, in the long run, internet.org could present a competitive advantage to some, to the disadvantage of many. This is all the more significant, because newer Internet adopters are going to do so via smartphones, which are becoming cheaper by the day. India's smartphone sales are exploding, almost doubling to 80 million units in 2014, compared to the previous year, and expected to double once more this year. Also, Facebook and Reliance, both having more than a hundred million users in India, are not small entities trying out a novel practice here. In this context, will all boil down to what India's official position is on this. The telecom regulator's much-

awaited consultation paper will make that amply clear.

**55. What is net neutrality?**

- (a) There should not be any charge on any service available on the internet.
- (b) There should not be site running on the internet for any specific gender only.
- (c) All data on the internet should be treated equally.
- (d) None of the above

**56. Facebook's deal with Reliance:**

- 1. is not a selfless move.
- 2. avails its customers all internet sites free of cost.
- 3. proves to be a profitable deal for most.

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

**57. According to the passage**

- (a) Both Airtel and Facebook challenged net neutrality.
- (b) Both Airtel and Facebook had selfish motives under the garb of altruistic business projects. (c) Unlike Airtel, Facebook offered free skype access to its users.
- (d) All of the above.

**58. What evidence(s) question(s) Internet proclaimed altruistic intentions behind the project ?** 1. The websites offered to one individual are different from those offered to the other.

2. The subscribers are not given access to the websites they want.

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

**59. The reason Facebook was not criticized unlike Airtel is:**

- (a) It was hard to fight a case against Facebook.  
(b) Its intention was altruistic.  
(c) Its proclaimed altruistic intentions were not easy to fathom.  
(d) None of the above.

**Directions for the following 3 (three)**

**items:** Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Five students - Aakrosh, Suryavansham, Lakshya, Aladdin and Yuva - are standing in a queue. Aakrosh is immediately behind Suryavansham. Lakshya is standing ahead of Aladdin. At least three students are standing behind Yuva. Lakshya is not the first person from the front in the queue.

**60. Who is the first person from the front in the queue?**

- (a) Yuva                      (b) Aladdin  
(c) Aakrosh                (d) Suryavansham

**61. How many distinct arrangements are possible?**

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

**62. Who along with Yuva must definitely be standing ahead of Aladdin?**

- (a) Suryavansham (b) Lakshya (c) Aakrosh  
(d) Cannot be determined

**63. Each of the five persons - Ramesh, Suresh, Ganesh, Manish and Harish — is of a different height. Ramesh is taller than at least two persons. Ganesh is taller than Suresh but shorter than Harish. Manish is not the shortest but shorter than Ganesh, and Harish is not the tallest. Who is the second tallest among the five?**

- (a) Manish (b) Ganesh (c) Harish (d) Cannot be determined

**64. Find the next term in the following sequence. 2, 0, 6, 2, 12, 6, 20**

- (a) 12                          (b) 14  
(c) 16                          (d) 18

**65. Four enemies - Raman, Farhan, Devesh and Chandu - are standing at the four corners of a park, which is in the shape of a square. Raman is to the north of Devesh, who, in turn, is to the south-west of Farhan. If Farhan is to the east of Chandu, then in which direction is Chandu with respect to Raman?**

- (a) South-west                (b) West  
(c) North-west                (d) East

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:** The passage given below is followed

by a set of four questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

### Passage -11

The relocation of animals to make way for land development rarely succeeds and could be driving some species towards extinction, according to a new study. An international team of scientists found that "mitigation translocations" - where animals were moved from the path of building projects - were "increasing rapidly" and far outnumbered instances of science-led relocations of animals to help recover populations.

While millions of dollars are spent on mitigating developments' impact upon animals, the study found little evidence that these projects worked. Such projects could, in some cases, be placing species at even greater risk. According to the report, mitigation actions "all too often fail to follow accepted scientific best practices and are poorly documented, providing few opportunities to apply lessons learned and to improve the conservation efficacy of similar projects in the future." Simon Clulow of the University of Newcastle, one of the report's co-authors, said: "While animals are spared a socially unacceptable death of being crushed under a bulldozer, they then perish out of sight. We are approving developments upon mitigation strategies that are flawed. If this isn't managed well, it contributes to species decline and ultimately risks extinctions. "This should be a call to arms for the

conservation community. It's a real elephant in the room that needs to be addressed." The report highlights the lack of data around the number of animals

moved and their prospects once they are relocated.

The documented examples suggest current practices are not working. Clulow said the relocations, often undertaken by contractors with non-specialist skills, affected all kinds of wildlife, spanning mammals, reptiles and birds. He said a range of mistakes had been made, including putting animals into the wrong habitat or failing to think through the consequences of the relocation. "Most habitat is at its ecological carrying capacity, so there's no room for new animals," he said. "Then there are animals such as the swamp skink, which is an aggressive and territorial species and has been moved due to developments. "You either put it into unoccupied habitat, which expands its range and has unintended consequences or you put it in the habitat of other skinks, which has a horrible outcome for the newcomers. "The regulatory intent is to avoid harm, but in reality we are not sparing these animals death at all. In some cases it actually causes harm."

The report calls for better monitoring and reporting of relocations and a shift to the

science-based methods used by conservationists undertaking species recovery programs. "I'd really like to see the application of best practice scientific principles to these translocations," Clulow said. "They need to do the groundwork. They have evaded academic scrutiny and aren't monitored. It needs to be scrutinised to the same level as the conservation community."

**66. What according to the writer is the reason for the growing cases of animal deaths and extinction of some?**

- (a) The inconsistencies in the law making and law application.
- (b) The lack of scientific methods for the conservation of these animals.
- (c) The growing human population.
- (d) The inhuman behaviour of contractors.

**67. What are the reasons behind increasing cases of animal deaths during mitigation translocation?**

- (a) The non-existing translocation practices.
- (b) The lack of new land for translocation of animals.
- (c) Lack of science-led relocation of animals.
- (d) The governments' lacking in relocating the animals in the wrong habitat.

**68. Why does the author talk about "swamp skink" in the passage?**

- (a) To prove that swamp skinks are aggressive and territorial species.
- (b) To state that swamp skinks cannot be relocated.
- (c) To support the assertion that unskilled contractors put animals in wrong habitat.
- (d) To prove that swamp skinks can harm new skinks in their habitat.

**69. Following are the ways to ensure improvement in the translocation of animals:**

- 1. Lower the rate of translocation of animals.

- 2. Apply scientific principles to these translocations.
- 3. Keep a record of the number of animals relocated and where.

**Which of the given statements is/are true?**

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

**70. If A x B means A is the sister of B; A + B means A is the brother of B; A - B means A is the father of B; A @ B means A is the son of B. Which of the following means X is the uncle of Y?**

- (a) Y x K + X (b) X - M @ Y (c) X @ Z - A + Y (d) X + M - A + Y

**71. Pointing towards a person in a photograph, Seema, who is a female, said, "He is the only son of the only child of the father-in-law of my mother." How is the person related to Seema?**

- (a) Brother
- (b) Uncle
- (c) Father
- (d) Cousin

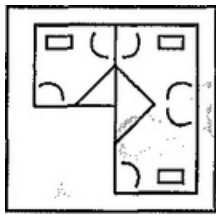
**72. Six persons - A, B, C, D, E and F - are sitting around a circular table. Four of them are facing the centre, while the rest are facing away from the centre of the**

table. A is sitting second to the right of F, who is a neighbor both B and E. If B and C are sitting diametrically opposite to each other and both of them are facing away from the centre, which of the following statements is definitely true?

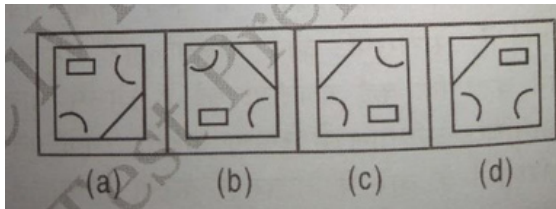
- (a) D is sitting second to the right of B
- (b) D is sitting second to the left of B
- (c) D is sitting to the immediate left of C
- (d) D is sitting to the immediate left of A

73. Which answer figure will complete the pattern in the question figure?

Question figure:

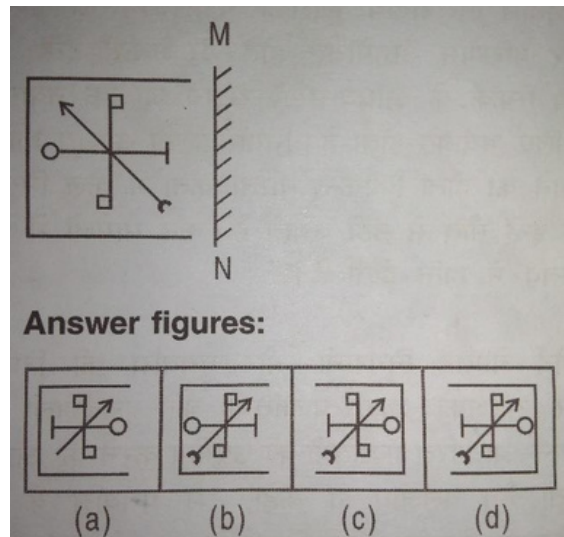


Answer figures :

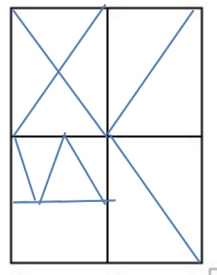


74. From the answer figures, find out the figure which is the exact mirror image of the question figure, when the mirror is placed on the line 'MN'?

Question figure:

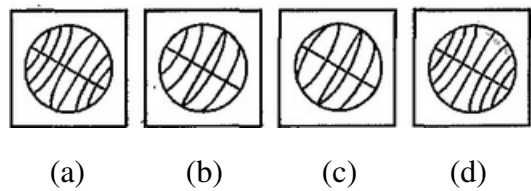


75. Find out the number of triangles in the figure given below.



- (a) 18
- (b) 20
- (c) 22
- (d) 24

76. From the given answer figures, select the one in which the given figure is hidden.



**77. Statement:** "Police arrested 3 men, seized 11 Kg heroin."

**Assumption I:** Heroin is an illegal substance.

**Assumption II:** Police checks crime. (a) Assumption I is implicit (b) Assumption II is implicit (c) Neither Assumption I nor II is implicit (d) Both Assumptions I and II are implicit

**78. Statement:** A traffic police notice in a newspaper reads "jumping a red light is an offence." **Assumption I:** People read newspapers.

**Assumption II:** People pay heed to such notices in newspapers. (a) Assumption I is implicit (b) Assumption II is implicit (c) Neither Assumption I nor II is implicit (d) Both Assumptions I and II are implicit

**79. Statement:** Women may have a record literacy rate but, in the workforce,, their numbers are growing only in low-paying jobs.

**Assumption I:** Literacy rate of women is directly proportional to their participation \\\n the workforce.

**Assumption II:** Some women already work in Kerala.

(a) Assumption I is implicit

(b) Assumption II is implicit

(c) Neither Assumption I nor II is implicit

(d) Both Assumptions I and II are implicit

**80. Statements:**

I. Perfection is practice.

II. Practice is impeccable.

**Fill in the given blank with the options given below.**

III. Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_

(a) All impeccable is perfection.

(b) All practice is perfection.

(c) All perfection is impeccable.

(d) All impeccable is practice.