

CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMS

MODEL PAPER

No. of Questions: 80

Marks: 200

Time: 2 Hours

GENERAL STUDIES (PAPER – II)

Direction for the following 3 (three) items: Read the following passage and answer the items that follow the passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE – 1

Some psychologists and sociologists believe that psychopathy can be an asset in business and politics and that, as a result, psychopathic traits are over represented among successful people. This would be a puzzle if it were so. If our moral feelings evolved through natural selection, then it shouldn't be the case that one would flourish without them. And, in fact, the successful psychopath is probably the exception. Psychopaths have certain deficits. Some of these are subtle. The psychologist Abigail Marsh and her colleagues find that psychopaths are markedly insensitive to the expression of fear. Normal people recognize fear and treat it as a distress cue, but 13 psychopaths have problems seeing it, let alone responding to it appropriately. Other deficits run deeper. The overall lack of moral sentiments—and specifically, the lack of regard for others—might turn out to be the psychopath's downfall. We non-psychopaths are constantly assessing one another, looking for kindness and shame and the like, using this information to decide whom to trust, whom to affiliate with. The psychopath has to pretend to be one of us. But this is difficult. It's hard to force yourself to comply with moral rules just through a rational appreciation of what you are expected to do. If you feel like strangling the cat, it's a struggle to hold back just because you know that it is frowned upon. Without a normal allotment of shame and guilt, psychopaths succumb to bad impulses, doing terrible things out of malice, greed, and simple boredom. And sooner or later, they get caught. While psychopaths can be successful in the short term, they tend to fail in the long term and often end up in prison or worse. Let's take a closer look at what separates psychopaths from the rest of us. There are many symptoms of psychopathy, including pathological lying and lack of remorse or guilt, but the core deficit is indifference toward the suffering of other people. Psychopaths lack compassion. To understand how compassion works for all of us non-psychopaths, it's important to distinguish it from empathy. Now, some contemporary researchers use the terms interchangeably, but there is a big difference between caring about a person (compassion) and putting yourself in the person's shoes (empathy).

I am too much of an adaptationist to think that a capacity as rich as empathy exists as a freak biological accident. It most likely has a function, and the most plausible candidate here is that it motivates us to care about others. Empathy exists to motivate compassion and altruism. Still, the link between empathy (in the sense of mirroring another's feelings) and compassion (in the sense of feeling and acting kindly toward another) is more nuanced than many people believe. First, although empathy can be automatic and unconscious—a crying person can affect your mood, even if you're not aware that this is happening and would rather it didn't—we often choose whether to empathize with another person. So when empathy is present, it may be the product of a moral choice, not the cause of it. Empathy is also influenced by what one thinks of the other person. Second, empathy is not needed to motivate compassion. As the psychologist Steven Pinker points out, "If a child has been frightened by a barking dog and is howling in terror, my sympathetic response is not to howl in terror with her, but to comfort and protect her". Third, just as you can have compassion without empathy, you can have empathy without compassion. You might feel the person's pain and wish to stop feeling it -but choose to solve the problem by distancing yourself from that person instead of alleviating his or her suffering. Even otherwise good people sometimes turn away when faced with depictions of pain and suffering in faraway lands, or when passing a homeless person on a city street.

1. The core deficit of Psychopaths affects their long term success because,
 - a) they cannot sustain the behaviour.
 - b) they are less likely to succeed as HR managers than as finance managers.
 - c) they cannot hide their lack of compassion for long.
 - d) empathy is essential for long term success.
2. Which of the following options is correct according to the author?
 - a) Compassion exists for a reason.
 - b) Empathy is a chance event.
 - c) Empathy is the cause of moral choice.
 - d) Caring for others is psychopathy.
3. A student approached a faculty pleading to increase his marks because failure in one more subject will result in the student having to leave the program. The faculty said, 'I am sorry. But I cannot change your grades as it would be unfair to others'.
In the given circumstance, which of the following best describes the faculty?
 - a) The faculty is a psychopath.
 - b) The faculty was compassionate.
 - c) The faculty was both empathetic and compassionate but unfair.
 - d) The faculty displayed empathy but not compassion.

Direction for the following 4 (four) items: Read the following passage and answer the items that follow the passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE – 2

Every age has its pet contradictions. A few decades back, we used to accept Marx and Freud together, and then wonder, like the chameleon on the turkey carpet, why life was so confusing. Today there is similar trouble over the question whether there is, or is not, something called Human Nature. On the one hand, there has been an explosion of animal behaviour studies, and comparisons between animals and men have become immensely popular. People use evidence from animals to decide whether man is naturally aggressive, or naturally territorial; even whether he has an aggressive or territorial instinct. Moreover, we are still much influenced by Freudian psychology, which depends on the notion of instinct. On the other hand, many still hold what may be called the Blank Paper view, that man is a creature entirely without instincts. So do Existentialist philosophers. If man has no instincts, all comparison with animals must be irrelevant. (Both these simple party lines have been somewhat eroded over time, but both are still extremely influential.)

According to the Blank Paper view, man is entirely the product of his culture. He starts off infinitely plastic, and is formed completely by the society in which he grows up. There is then no end to the possible variations among cultures; what we take to be human instincts are just the deep-dug prejudices of our own society. Forming families, fearing the dark, and jumping at the sight of a spider are just results of our conditioning. Existentialism at first appears a very different standpoint, because the Existentialist asserts man's freedom and will not let him call himself a product of anything. But Existentialism too denies that man has a nature; if he had, his freedom would not be complete. Thus Sartre insisted that "there is no human nature Man first of all exists, encounters himself, surges up in the world, and defines himself afterwards. If man as the Existentialist sees him is not definable, it is because to begin with he is nothing. He will not be anything until later, and then he will be what he makes himself". For Existentialism there is only the human condition, which is what happens to man and not what he is born like. If we are afraid of the dark, it is because we choose to be cowards; if we care more for our own children than for other people's, it is because we choose

to be partial. We must never talk about human nature or human instincts. This implicit moral notion is still very influential, not at all confined to those who use the metaphysic of essence and existence. So I shall sometimes speak of it, not as Existentialist, but as Libertarian - meaning that those holding it do not just (like all of us) think liberty important, but think it supremely important and believe that our having a nature would infringe it.

Philosophers have not yet made much use of informed comparison with other species as a help in the understanding of man. One reason they have not is undoubtedly the fear of fatalism. Another is the appalling way terms such as instinct and human nature have been misused in the past. A third is the absurdity of some ethological propaganda.

4. A business school led by an existentialist director, wanted to decide on admission policy for its executive MBA program, which requires candidates to possess minimum five years of managerial experience.

With respect to the selection process, which of the following statements will be closest to the writer's belief?

- a) Twelfth standard marks should be given highest weightage.
 - b) Marks scored in the engineering college should be given highest weightage.
 - c) Marks scored by the candidate in all previous examinations be given equal weightage.
 - d) Recent work experience and contribution to the organization should be given highest weightage.
5. Which of the following statements would the author agree with the most?
- a) Existentialism can be extended to Libertarianism.
 - b) Existentialism and Libertarianism are the same.
 - c) Existentialism encompasses Libertarianism.
 - d) Animal behaviour should not be compared with human behaviour.
6. Who among the following, as stated in the third paragraph, would the author be the most sympathetic to?
- a) PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) activists
 - b) Save the tiger activists
 - c) Zoologists
 - d) Physicists
7. Which sentence in the passage distances man from "nature", the most?
- a) The sixth sentence of the first paragraph.
 - b) The first sentence of the second paragraph.
 - c) The sentence third from the last in the passage.
 - d) The sentence second from the last in the passage.

Direction for the following 3 (three) items: Read the following passage and answer the items that follow the passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE – 3

Researchers studying how genes control animal behaviour have had to deal with many uncertainties. In the first place, most behaviours are governed by more than one gene, and until recently geneticists had no method for identifying the multiple genes involved. In addition, even when a single gene is found to control a behaviour, researchers in different fields do not necessarily agree that it is a "behavioural gene."

Neuroscientists, whose interest in genetic research, is to understand the nervous system (which generates behaviour), define the term broadly. But ethologists - specialists in animal behaviour - are interested in evolution, so they define the term narrowly. They insist that mutations in a behavioural gene must alter a specific normal behaviour and not merely make the organism ill, so that the genetically induced behavioural change will provide variation that natural selection can act upon, possibly leading to the evolution of a new species. For example, in the fruit fly, researchers have identified the gene Shaker, mutations in which cause flies to shake violently under anaesthesia. Since shaking is not healthy, ethologists do not consider Shaker a behavioural gene. In contrast, ethologists do consider the gene period (per), which controls the fruit-fly's circadian (24-hour) rhythm, a behavioural gene because flies with mutated per genes are healthy; they simply have different rhythms.

8. The passage suggests that neuroscientists would most likely consider Shaker to be which of the following?
- An example of a behavioural gene
 - One of multiple genes that control a single behaviour
 - A gene that, when mutated, causes an alteration in a specific normal behavior without making the organism ill
 - A gene of interest to ethologists but of no interest to neuroscientists
9. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following, if true, would be most likely to influence ethologists' opinions about whether a particular gene in a species is a behavioural gene?
- The gene is found only in that species.
 - The gene is extremely difficult to identify.
 - The only effect of mutations in the gene is to make the organism ill.
 - Neuroscientists consider the gene to be a behavioural gene.
10. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- summarize findings in an area of research
 - discuss different perspectives on a scientific question
 - outline the major questions in a scientific discipline
 - illustrate the usefulness of investigating a research topic.

Direction for the following 4 (four) items: Read the following passage and answer the items that follow the passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE – 4

Among those who call themselves socialists, two kinds of persons may be distinguished. There are, in the first place, those whose plans for a new order of society, in which private property and individual competition are to be superseded and other motives to action substituted, are on the scale of a village community or township, and would be applied to an entire country by the multiplication of such self-acting units; of this character are the systems of Owen, of Fourier, and the more thoughtful and philosophic socialists generally. The other class, which is more a product of the continent than of Great Britain and may be called the revolutionary socialists, has people who propose to themselves a much bolder stroke. Their scheme is the management of the whole productive resources of the country by one central authority, the general government. And with this view some of them avow as their purpose that the working classes, or somebody on their behalf, should take possession of all the property of the country, and administer it for the general benefit.

Whatever may be the difficulties of the first of these two forms of socialism, the second must evidently involve the same difficulties and many more. The former, too, has the great advantage that it can be brought into operation progressively, and can prove its capabilities by trial. It can be tried first on a select population and extended to others as their education and cultivation permit. It need not, and in the natural order of things would not, become an engine of subversion until it had shown itself capable of being also a means of reconstruction. It is not so with the other; the aim of that is to substitute the new rule for the old at a single stroke, and to exchange the amount of good realised under the present system, and its large possibilities of improvement, for a plunge without any preparation into the most extreme form of the problem of carrying on the whole round of the operations of social life without the motive power which has always hitherto worked the social machinery. It must be acknowledged that those who would play this game on the strength of their own private opinion, unconfirmed as yet by any experimental verification - who would forcibly deprive all who have now a comfortable physical existence of their only present means of preserving it, and would brave the frightful bloodshed and misery that would ensue if the attempt was resisted - must have a serene confidence in their own wisdom on the one hand and the recklessness of other people's sufferings on the other, which Robespierre and St. Just, hitherto the typical instances of those united attributes, scarcely came up to. Nevertheless this scheme has great elements of popularity which the more cautious and reasonable form of socialism has not; because what it professes to do, it promises to do quickly, and holds out hope to the enthusiastic of seeing the whole of their aspirations realised in their own time and at a blow.

11. Which of the following, according to the author, is true?
- The second form of socialism has more difficulties than the first.
 - The second form of socialism has the same difficulties as the first.
 - The second form of socialism has less difficulties than the first.
 - The author has not compared the difficulties of the two.
12. According to the author, the difference between the two kinds of socialists is that
- one consists of thinkers and the others are active people.
 - the first have a definite philosophy and the second don't have any definite philosophy.
 - the first believe in gradual change while the others believe in revolutionary change.
 - the first are the products of Britain, while the others are products of Russia.
13. According to the philosophy of revolutionary socialism,
- the government takes over the villages first, and then gradually the whole country.
 - the government takes over all productive resources of the country at one stroke.
 - the government declares a police state and rules by decree.
 - there is no government as such: the people rule themselves by the socialist doctrine.
14. It may be inferred from the passage that the author's sympathies are for
- neither side.
 - the side of the socialist doctrine.
 - the second type of socialism.
 - the first type of socialism.

Direction for the following 4 (four) items: Read the following passage and answer the items that follow the passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE – 5

Whatever philosophy may be, it is in the world and must relate to it. It breaks through the shell of the world in order to move into the infinite. But it turns back in order to find in the finite its always unique historical foundation. It pushes into the furthest horizons beyond being-in-the-world in order to experience the present in the eternal. But even the profoundest meditation acquires its meaning by relating back to man's existence here and now. Philosophy glimpses the highest criteria, the starry heaven of the possible, and seeks in the light of the seemingly impossible the way to man's dignity in the phenomenon of his empirical existence. Philosophy addresses itself to individuals. It creates a free community of those who rely on each other in their will for truth. Into this community the philosophic man would like to enter. It is there in the world all the time, but cannot become a worldly institution without losing freedom of its truth. He cannot know whether he belongs to it. No authority decides on his acceptance. He wants to live in his thinking in such a way as to make his acceptance possible. But how does the world relate to philosophy? There are chairs of philosophy at the universities. Nowadays they are an embarrassment. Philosophy is politely respected because of tradition, but despised in secret. The general opinion is: it has nothing of importance to say. Neither has it any practical value. It is named in public but does it really exist? Its existence is proved at least by the defence measures it provokes. We can see this in the form of comments like: Philosophy is too complicated. I don't understand it. It's beyond me. It's something for professionals. I have no gift for it. Therefore it doesn't concern me. But that is like saying: I don't need to bother work or scholarship without thinking or questioning its meaning, and, for the rest, have 'opinions' and be content with that. The defence becomes fanatical. A benighted vital instinct hates philosophy. It is dangerous. If I understood it I would have to change my life. I would find myself in another frame of mind, see everything in a different light, have to judge anew. Better now think philosophically! Then come the accusers, who want to replace the obsolete philosophy by something new and totally different. It is mistrusted as the utterly mendacious end product of a bankrupt theology. The meaninglessness of philosophical propositions is made fun of. Philosophy is denounced as the willing handmaiden of political and other powers. For many politicians, their wretched trade would be easier if philosophy did not exist at all. Masses and functionaries are easier to manipulate when they do not think but only have a regimented intelligence. People must be prevented from becoming serious. Therefore, it is better for philosophy to be boring. Let the chairs of philosophy rot. The more piffle is taught, the sooner people will be blinkered against the light of philosophy. Thus philosophy is surrounded by enemies, most of whom are not conscious of being such. Bourgeois complacency, conventionality, the satisfactions of economic prosperity, the appreciation of science only for its technical achievements, the absolute will to power, the bonhomie of politicians, the fanaticism of ideologies, the literary selfassertiveness of talented writers - in all these things people parade their anti-philosophy. They do not notice it because they do not realise what they are doing. They are unaware that their antiphilosophy is in itself a philosophy, but a perverted one, and that this anti-philosophy, if elucidated, would annihilate itself.

15. Which of the following is true, keeping the passage in mind?
- a) Philosophy is evidently respected
 - b) Philosophy is secretly despised
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) Neither (a) nor (b)
16. Which of the following is not mentioned as a function of philosophy in the passage?
- a) It shows the way to man's dignity in the face of his empirical existence.
 - b) It breaks through the shell of the world in order to move into the infinite.
 - c) It pushes into the furthest horizons beyond being in the world.
 - d) It makes the world a better place to live in.

17. Why according to the passage, would the politicians be happy if philosophy did not exist?
- a) Masses would be easier to manipulate as they would not think for themselves.
 - b) They would not have to make false allegiances to ideologies.
 - c) They would not have to face allegations of ignoring philosophy.
 - d) They would not have to be philosophical about losing an election.
18. According to the author, the existence of philosophy is proved by
- a) the fact that there are still chairs of philosophy in universities.
 - b) the defence measures it provokes.
 - c) the polite respect it gets.
 - d) the fact that it answers the fundamental questions of life.

Direction for the following 4 (four) items: Read the following passage and answer the items that follow the passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE – 6

Even if we're a bit snooty about them, we should go down on our knees and thank heaven for movies like Jurassic Park and directors like Steven Spielberg who make them. They fill the cinemas, if only because the hype is virtually irresistible. And because they do so, hundreds of maniacs all over the world continue to finance films. But is this an example of a worldwide jackpot movie? Yes and no. Yes, because it delivers dinosaurs by the dozen, in as weird a fashion as have been seen on the screen before. And no, because the accompanying story, courtesy Michael Crichton, has little of the real imagination that made Spielberg's ET and Close Encounters into the jackpot movies of their time. Technically, it works like a dream but, as a cinematic dream, it's unmemorable. This may be because of its cardboard human characters, dwarfed by the assemblage of their prehistoric ancestors and serviced by a screenplay that makes the abortive mating calls of this weirdly asexual zoo seem eloquent in comparison. What kind of park is this?, enquires Sam Neil. "Oh, it's right up your alley", says Richard Attenborough. More likely, though it has something to do with the development of the story which at no point engages us properly on the human level, except perhaps to hope that the kids and Neil's grumpy scientist who learns to love them will finally escape from the grasp of the velociraptors chasing them. We're looking at nothing but stunts, and they get tiresome laid end to end. Crichton's book was scarcely much better but at least it had a convincing villain in John Hammond, Jurassic Park's billionaire developer, whereas Attenborough's approximation seems merely enthusiastically misguided. And Crichton's warning of what might happen if we muck about with nature becomes weaker in the film. What we actually have in Jurassic Park is a non-animated Disney epic with affiliations to Jaws which seems to amuse and frighten but succeeds in doing neither well enough to count. Its real interest lies in how Spielberg's obsession with childhood now manifests itself in his middle age. It looks like being on automatic pilot - gestural rather than totally convinced but determined to remain the subject of analytical study. The whole thing, of course, is perfectly adequate fun once the ludicrously simplistic explanation of DNA has been traversed in Hammond's costly futuristic, computerised den. Even I could understand it. Thereafter, the theme park's creaky inability to deal with an ordinary old typhoon as its VIPs travel around hoping the investment will work, leads to predictable disasters, proficiently worked out but never truly frightening. But then this is a film for children of all ages, except perhaps those under 12, and one shouldn't expect sophistication on other than the technological level. Jurassic Park is more of a roller-coaster ride than a piece of real cinema. It delivers, but only on a certain plane. Even the breaking of the barriers between our civilization and a monstrous past doesn't have the kick it could have had.

Possibly one is asking for a different film which in the end would not have appealed across the box-office spectrum as well as this obviously does. But still one leaves it vaguely disappointed. All that work and just a mouse that roars. It's wonderful story, but told with more efficiency than inspiration - possibly a sign of the times, along with the merchandising spree which follows it so readily.

19. In which way does the author find the film inferior to the original book?
- The book is more interesting.
 - The book had a more convincing villain.
 - The book is easier to understand.
 - The story had a good author but a bad director.
20. Which of the following does the author say of the film?
- The film is technically inferior and doesnot have a good storyline.
 - The film is technically inferior but has a good storyline.
 - The film is technically slick but does not have a good storyline.
 - The film is technically slick and has a good storyline.
21. Why according to the author, should we thank heaven for movies like Jurassic Park, even though they may not be very good aesthetically?
- Because they fill the halls, and thus people will finance more films.
 - Because it is one of the major hits of the year.
 - Because the film has brilliant technical wizardry.
 - Because of the hundreds of films being produced, this is one of the few excellent ones.
22. According to the author, Jurassic Park
- is very amusing.
 - is very frightening.
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)

Direction for the following 4 (four) items: Read the following passage and answer the items that follow the passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE - 7

The opinion polls had been wrong. Although they were signalling a weakening in Labour's lead in the days before the general election - which pointed to a hung parliament - many workingclass voters had been embarrassed to tell middleclass pollsters that they were intending to vote Labour. The final result on April 9, 1992, which gave Neil Kinnock a working majority of 30, was a turnaround of the century. As John Major cleared his desk in Downing Street, pundit after pundit lined up to criticise his lackluster campaign. The trouble was, they all agreed, that the Conservative Party no longer had a message or political purpose. Its representation in the north of England was decimated; its future as a national party doubtful.

For Kinnock the victory was a sweet reward for nine years of Herculean labour in making his party electable. Not only had he a working majority, but the divisions in Conservative ranks - between anti-Europeans, free marketers and moderates - threatened to split the party. Having set himself the objective of heading a two or three term government, Kinnock made his cabinet appointments with the long haul in mind. There were few surprises. John Smith, with whom he coexisted uneasily, was made chancellor; Roy Hattersley became home secretary; Gerald Kaufmann went to the foreign office; inveterate Euro-sceptic Bryan Gould took over environment; and Gordon Brown went to trade. It was, as many commentators conceded, a much more heavyweight cabinet than any of the Conservatives could have mustered.

But the new cabinet was to have its first trial of strength very soon. The problem was the foreign exchange markets. Although both Kinnock and Smith had, throughout, the election campaign, reaffirmed their commitment to hold the pound's parity at 2.95DM inside the ERM, the foreign exchange markets simply did not believe them. Every previous Labour government had devalued; what reason was there to suppose this one would be different?

The pressure built up immediately. On Friday, April 10, the Bank of England managed to hold the line only by spending £4 billion around a sixth of its total reserves - to support the exchange rate. But late that night, as the New York markets closed, the Governor of the Bank of England led the deputation to a meeting at 11, Downing Street with Smith and the permanent secretary to the Treasury, Sir Terence Burns. If, said the governor, the pound was to survive the coming week inside the ERM, then Smith would have to demonstrate his resolve by raising interest rates - by at least 2 percent. It would also help, added the officials, if the government were to commit Britain to full monetary union and to meet the Maastricht criteria for a single currency. This would mean that both the taxation from Smith's first budget would have to be used to reduce government borrowing and the manifesto promises to raise child benefit and pensions be postponed.

Smith listened to Eddie George - number two at the Bank of England and the arbiter of British exchange rate policy - explain that, at the current rate of reserve loss, Britain's reserves would have run out by the following weekend. The markets needed decisive action. And they needed to know, by the night of Sunday, April 12, at the very latest, what the government would do when the far-eastern markets opened after the weekend. Sir Terence advised that once the markets recognised the government was resolved to hold the exchange rate, pressure would quickly subside and the interest rate increases could be reversed. The name of the game was earning credibility.

Although Smith had been warned to expect a Treasury/ Bank of England move to assert the cannons of economic orthodoxy, he had hoped to have been more than a few hours into his chancellorship before the pressures started to mount. As it stood, he felt like the victim of a coup and wondered to what extent the foreign exchange market selling had been prompted by the Bank of England's ham fisted intervention - almost designed to manufacture a run on the pound. In any case, he could do nothing without conferring with the prime minister.

In fact Kinnock had asked Smith to have the preliminary Bank of England meeting without him. Although he was not at one with his chancellor over economic policy and distrusted his judgement, he wanted to complete his cabinet appointments - and confer with his own advisers about how to react to what he knew the bank and treasury recommendations would be. He was determined to avoid being bounced into decisions before he had decided his line. The alternative was to apply to the EC for a realignment conference, in which many more currencies would be devalued. But that could hardly be done then; it would have to wait until the following weekend. And it was not clear if the pound would be devalued sufficiently, or if other countries would follow the British lead. Not only might Britain have to devalue alone, it might not secure a devaluation large enough to make a difference; and be accompanied by higher interest rates.

23. What was the main problem facing the new cabinet?
- a) The dissension in the ranks of the party.
 - b) The devaluation of the currency.
 - c) The foreign exchange market problem.
 - d) The monetary union problem.
24. It may be inferred from the passage that
- a) the Bank of England would go along with whatever the government decided.
 - b) the prime minister was a puppet in the hands of the Bank of England.
 - c) the Bank of England was completely independent of the government.
 - d) the Bank of England could put enormous pressure on the government to formulate policy.
25. Why did Kinnock ask Smith to attend the Bank of England meeting without him?
- a) Because he did not get along with Smith.
 - b) Because he wanted to use that time to confer with others.
 - c) Because he already met them and did not want to meet them again.
 - d) Because he was afraid of being censured by them.

26. Why, according to the author, was the realignment conference not a viable option for the government?
- a) Because other countries may not follow the British lead in devaluation.
 - b) Because the higher interest rates to be given by Britain may deplete resources further.
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Direction for the following 4 (four) items:

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

PASSAGE - 8

A game of strategy, as currently conceived in game theory, is a situation in which two or more "players" make choices among available alternatives (moves). The totality of choices determines the outcomes of the game, and it is assumed that the rank order of preferences for the outcomes is different for different players. Thus the "interests" of the players are generally in conflict. Whether these interests are diametrically opposed or only partially opposed depends on the type of game.

Psychologically, most interesting situations arise when the interests of the players are partly coincident and partly opposed, because then one can postulate not only a conflict among the players but also inner conflicts within the players. Each is torn between a tendency to cooperate, so as to promote the common interests, and a tendency to compete, so as to enhance his own individual interests.

Internal conflicts are always psychologically interesting. What we vaguely call "interesting" psychology is in very great measure the psychology of inner conflict. Inner conflict is also held to be an important component of serious literature as distinguished from less serious genres. The classical tragedy, as well as the serious novel reveals the inner conflict of central figures. The superficial adventure story on the other hand, depicts only external conflict; that is, the threats to the person with whom the reader (or viewer) identifies stem in these stories exclusively from external obstacles and from the adversaries who create them. On the most primitive level this sort of external conflict is psychologically empty. In the fisticuffs between the protagonists of good and evil, no psychological problems are involved or, at any rate, none are depicted in juvenile representations of conflict.

The detective story, the "adult" analogue of a juvenile adventure tale, has at times been described as a glorification of intellectualized conflict. However, a great deal of the interest in the plots of these stories is sustained by withholding the unraveling of a solution to a problem. The effort of solving the problem is in itself not a conflict if the adversary (the unknown criminal) remains passive, like Nature, whose secrets the scientist supposedly unravels by deduction. If the adversary actively puts obstacles in the detective's path toward the solution, there is genuine conflict. But the conflict is psychologically interesting only to the extent that it contains irrational components such as a tactical error on the criminal's part or the detective's insight into some psychological quirk of the criminal or something of this sort. Conflict conducted in a perfectly rational manner is psychologically no more interesting than a standard Western. For example, Tic-tac-toe, played perfectly by both players, is completely devoid of psychological interest. Chess may be psychologically interesting but only to the extent that it is played not quite rationally. Played completely rationally, chess would not be different from Tic-tac-toe.

In short, a pure conflict of interest (what is called a zero-sum game) although it offers a wealth of interesting conceptual problems, is not interesting psychologically, except to the extent that its conduct departs from rational norms.

27. According to the passage, internal conflicts are psychologically more interesting than external conflicts because
- internal conflicts, rather than external conflicts, form an important component of serious literature as distinguished from less serious genres.
 - only juveniles or very few "adults" actually experience external conflict, while internal conflict is more widely prevalent in society.
 - in situations of internal conflict, individuals experience a dilemma in resolving their own preferences for different outcomes.
 - there are no threats to the reader (or viewer) in case of external conflicts.
28. Which, according to the author, would qualify as interesting psychology?
- A statistician's dilemma over choosing the best method to solve an optimization problem.
 - A chess player's predicament over adopting a defensive strategy against an aggressive opponent.
 - A mountaineer's choice of the best path to Mt. Everest from the base camp.
 - A finance manager's quandary over the best way of raising money from the market.
29. According to the passage, which of the following options about the application of game theory to a conflict-of-interest situation is true?
- Assuming that the rank order of preferences for options is different for different players.
 - Accepting that the interests of different players are often in conflict.
 - Not assuming that the interests are in complete disagreement.
 - All of the above
30. The problem solving process of a scientist is different from that of a detective because
- scientists study inanimate objects, while detectives deal with living criminals or law offenders.
 - scientists study known objects, while detectives have to deal with unknown criminals or law offenders
 - scientists study phenomena that are not actively altered, while detectives deal with phenomena that have been deliberately influenced to mislead.
 - scientists study psychologically interesting phenomena, while detectives deal with "adult" analogues of juvenile adventure tales.

Direction for the following 4 (four) items:

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

PASSAGE - 9

Crinoline and croquet are out. As yet, no political activists have thrown themselves in front of the royal horse on Derby Day. Even so, some historians can spot the parallels. It is a time of rapid technological change. It is a period when the dominance of the world's superpower is coming under threat. It is an epoch when prosperity masks underlying economic strain. And, crucially, it is a time when policy-makers are confident that all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. Welcome to the Edwardian Summer of the second age of globalisation.

Spare a moment to take stock of what's been happening in the past few months. Let's start with the oil price, which has rocketed to more than \$65 a barrel, more than double its level 18 months ago. The accepted wisdom is that we shouldn't worry our little heads about that, because the incentives are there for business to

build new production and refining capacity, which will effortlessly bring demand and supply back into balance and bring crude prices back to \$25 a barrel. As Tommy Copper used to say, 'just like that'.

Then there is the result of the French referendum on the European Constitution, seen as thickheaded luddites railing vainly against the modern world. What the French needed to realize, the argument went, was that there was no alternative to the reforms that would make the country more flexible, more competitive, more dynamic. Just the sort of reforms that allowed Gate Gourmet to sack hundreds of its staff at Heathrow after the sort of ultimatum that used to be handed out by Victorian mill owners. An alternative way of looking at the French "non" is that our neighbours translate "flexibility" as "you're fired".

Finally, take a squint at the United States. Just like Britain a century ago, a period of unquestioned superiority is drawing to a close. China is still a long way from matching America's wealth, but it is growing at a stupendous rate and economic strength brings geo-political clout. Already, there is evidence of a new scramble for Africa as Washington and Beijing compete for oil stocks. Moreover, beneath the surface of the US economy, all is not well. Growth looks healthy enough, but the competition from China and elsewhere has meant the world's biggest economy now imports far more than it exports. The US is living beyond its means, but in this time of studied complacency a current account deficit worth 6 percent of gross domestic product is seen as a sign of strength, not weakness.

In this new Edwardian summer, comfort is taken from the fact that dearer oil has not had the savage inflationary consequences of 1973-1974, when a fourfold increase in the cost of crude brought an abrupt end to a postwar boom that had gone on uninterrupted for a quarter of a century. True, the cost of living has been affected by higher transport costs, but we are talking of inflation at 2.3 per cent and not 27 percent. Yet the idea that higher oil prices are of little consequence is fanciful. If people are paying more to fill up their cars it leaves them with less to spend on everything else, but there is a reluctance to consume less.

In the 1970s unions were strong and able to negotiate large, compensatory pay deals that served to intensify inflationary pressure. In 2005, that avenue is pretty much closed off, but the abolition of all the controls on credit that existed in the 1970s means that households are invited to borrow more rather than consume less. The knock-on effects of higher oil prices are thus felt in different ways - through high levels of indebtedness, in inflated asset prices, and in balance of payments deficits.

There are those who point out, rightly, that modern industrial capitalism has proved mightily resilient these past 250 years, and that a sign of the enduring strength of the system has been the way it apparently shrugged off everything - a stock market crash, 9/11, rising oil prices - that have been thrown at it in the half decade since the millennium. Even so, there are at least three reasons for concern. First, we have been here before. In terms of political economy, the first era of globalisation mirrored our own. There was a belief in unfettered capital flows, in free migration. Eventually, though, there was a backlash, manifested in a struggle between free traders and protectionists, and in rising labour militancy.

Second, the world is traditionally at its most fragile at times when the global balance of power is in flux. By the end of the nineteenth century, Britain's role as the hegemonic power was being challenged by the rise of the United States, Germany, and Japan while the Ottoman and Hapsburg empires were clearly in rapid decline. Looking ahead from 2005, it is clear that over the next two or three decades, both China and India - which together account for half the world's population - will flex their muscles.

Finally, there is the question of what rising oil prices tell us. The emergence of China and India means global demand for crude is likely to remain high at a time when experts say production is about to top out. If supply constraints start to bite, any decline in the prices are likely to be short-term cyclical affairs punctuating a long upward trend.

31. By the expression 'Edwardian Summer', the author refers to a period in which there is

- a) unparalleled luxury and opulence.
- b) a sense of complacency among people because of all-round prosperity.
- c) a culmination of all-round economic prosperity.
- d) an imminent danger lurking behind economic prosperity.

32. What, according to the author, has resulted in a widespread belief in the resilience of modern capitalism?
- Growth in the economies of Western countries despite shocks in the form of increase in levels of indebtedness and inflated asset prices.
 - Increase in the prosperity of Western countries and China despite rising oil prices.
 - Continued growth of Western economies despite a rise in terrorism, an increase in oil prices and other similar shocks.
 - The success of continued reforms aimed at making Western economies more dynamic, competitive and efficient.
33. Which of the following best represents the key argument made by the author?
- The rise in oil prices, the flux in the global balance of power and historical precedents should make us question our belief that the global economic prosperity would continue.
 - The belief that modern industrial capitalism is highly resilient and capable of overcoming shocks will be belied soon.
 - Widespread prosperity leads to neglect of early signs of underlying economic weakness, manifested in higher oil prices and a flux in the global balance of power.
 - A crisis is imminent in the West given the growth of countries like China and India and the increase in oil prices.
34. What can be inferred about the author's view when he states - As Tommy Cooper used to say "just like that"
- Industry has incentives to build new production and refining capacity and therefore oil prices would reduce.
 - There would be a correction in the price levels of oil once new production capacity is added.
 - The decline in oil prices is likely to be short-term in nature.
 - It is not necessary that oil prices would go down to earlier levels.

Direction for the following 4 (four) items: Read the following passage and answer the items that follow the passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

PASSAGE - 10

India is renowned for its diversity. Dissimilitude abounds in every sphere from the physical elements of its land and people to the intangible workings of its beliefs and practices. Indeed, given this variety, India self appears to be not a single entity but an amalgamation, a "constructs" arising from the conjoining of innumerable, discrete parts. Modern scholarship has, quite properly, tended to explore these elements in isolation. (In part, this trend represents the conscious reversal of the stance taken by an earlier generation of scholars whose work reified India into a monolithic entity - a critical element in the much maligned "Orientalist" enterprise). Nonetheless, the representation of India as a singular "Whole" is not an entirely capricious enterprise; for India is an identifiable entity, united by - if not born out of - certain deep and pervasive structures. Thus, for example, the Hindu tradition has long maintained a body of mythology that weaves the disparate temples, gods, even geographic landscapes that exist throughout the subcontinent into a unified, albeit syncretic, whole.

In the realm of thought there is no more pervasive, unifying structure than karma. It is the "doctrine" or "law" that ties actions to results and creates a determinant link between an individual's status in this life and his or her fate in future lives. Following what is considered to be its appearances in the Upanishads, the doctrine reaches into nearly every corner of Hindu thought. Indeed, its dominance is such in the Hindu world view that karma encompasses, at the same time, life-affirming and life-negating functions; for just as it

defines the world in terms of the "positive" function of delineating a doctrine of rewards and punishments, so too it defines the world through its "negative" representation of action as an all but inescapable trap, an unremitting cycle of death and rebirth.

Despite - or perhaps because of - karma's ubiquity, the doctrine is not easily defined. Wendy Doniger O' Flaherty reports of a scholarly conference devoted to the study of karma that although the participants admitted to a general sense of the doctrine's parameters, considerable item was in a "lively but ultimately vain attempt to define... karma and rebirth". The base meaning of the term "Karma" (or, more precisely, in its Sanskrit stem form, Karman a neuter substantive) is "action". As a doctrine, Karma encompasses a number of quasi - independent concepts: rebirth (punarjanam), consequence (phala, literally "fruit," a term that suggest the "ripening" of actions into consequences), and the valuation or "ethic-ization" of acts, qualifying them as either "good" (punya or sukarman) or "bad" (papam or duskarman).

In a general way, however, for at least the past two thousand years, the following (from the well known text, the Bhagavata Purana) has held true as representing the principal elements of the Karma doctrine: "The same person enjoys the fruit of the same sinful or a meritorious act in the next world in the same manner and to the manner and extent according to the manner and extent to which that (sinful or meritorious) act has been done by him in this world." Nevertheless, depending on the doctrine's context, which itself ranges from its appearance in a vast number of literary sources to its usage on the popular level, not all these elements may be present (though in a general way they may be implicit).

35. "Ethic-ization" in the passage means

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| a) Process making something ethical | b) Converting unethical persons into ethical |
| c) Teaching ethics | d) Judging and evaluation |

36. Consider the following statements:

1. Meaning of Karma is contextual.
2. Meaning of Karma is not unanimous.
3. Meaning of Karma includes many other quasi-independent concepts.
4. Karma also means actions and their rewards.

Which of the above statements are true?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a) 1, 2, 3 only | b) 2, 3, 4 only |
| c) 1, 3, 4 only | d) All the four are true |

37. As per the author, which of the following statements is wrong?

- a) Doctrine of Karma runs across divergent Hindu thoughts.
- b) Doctrine of Karma has a rich scholarly discourse.
- c) Modern scholars have studied Hinduism as a syncretic whole.
- d) Scholars could not resolve the meaning of Karma.

38. Which of the following, if true, would be required for the concept of Karma - as defined in Bhagavata Purana - to be made equally valued across different space-time combinations?

- a) The information of the past actions and the righteousness of each action would be embodied in the individual.
- b) Karma is judged based on the observers' perception, and hence the observer is a necessary condition for its validity.
- c) Karma is an orientalist concept limited to oriental countries.
- d) Each epoch will have its own understanding of Karma and therefore there can not be uniform validity of the concept of Karma.

39. Each question contains six statements followed by four sets of combinations of three. Choose the set in which the statements are logically related.
- A. Some well-dressed people are sociable. B. All sociable people are well-dressed.
C. Some well dressed people are dull. D. No dull person is well-dressed.
E. Some sociable people are dull. F. Some dull ones are well-dressed.
- a) ACE b) BCE c) ADE d) BEF
40. Each question contains six statements followed by four sets of combinations of three. Choose the set in which the statements are logically related.
- A. Iran and Iraq are members of the UN. B. Iran and Iraq are not friends.
C. Iran and Iraq are neighbours. D. Some UN members are friends.
E. Not all members of the UN are friends. F. All neighbours are not friends.
- a) ABE b) ABD c) CDF d) AEF
41. What is the smallest number of ducks that could swim in this formation - two ducks in front of a duck, two ducks behind a duck and a duck between two ducks?
- a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 9
42. A mathematician, defines a number as 'connected with 6' if it is divisible by 6 or if the sum of its digits is 6, or if 6 is one of the digits of the number. Other numbers are all 'not connected with 6'. As per this definition, the number of integers from 1 to 60 (both inclusive) which are not connected with 6 is
- a) 18 b) 22 c) 42 d) 43
43. In a class, there are 18 boys who are over 160 cm tall. If these constitute three fourths of the boys and the total number of boys is two thirds of the total number of students in the class, what is the number of girls in the class?
- a) 6 b) 12 c) 18 d) 24
44. Ashok placed three sheets with two carbon to get two extra copies of the original. Then he decided to get more carbon copies and folded the paper in such a way that the upper half of the sheets were on top of the lower half. Then he typed. How many carbon copies did he get?
- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
45. A bus starts from city X. the number of women in the bus is half of the number of men. In city Y, 10 men leave the bus and five women enter. Now, number of men and women are equal. How many passengers are there in the bus?
- a) 45 b) 40 c) 30 d) 15
46. A shopkeeper sells two radios at Rs.1,540 each one he gains 12% and on the other he losses 12%. Consider the following statements
- (i) 1.44% gain (ii) 1.44% loss (iii) Rs.31.25 loss (iv) Rs.45 loss
- Which of the following statements is /are correct?
- a) (i) b) (ii) & (iii) c) (ii) & (iv) d) (iii)
47. When the price of a car was reduced by 20%, its sale increased by 80%. What was the net effect on the sale?
- a) 44% increase b) 44% decrease c) 66% increase d) 75% increase

Directions (Q.48 – 50): Read the following information and answer the questions that follows.

Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are going by a car to visit Red fort. In this group, there are four journalists, a professor and a doctor. No man in the group is a professor or a doctor. F is a sickman and he lives with his married son C. Among the three journalists, husband of D who looks after his sick father earns more than E who in turn gets more pay than B. Sister of E gets less pay than her husband B but not more than A.

48. Who is the professor in the group?

- a) A
- b) B
- c) C
- d) Cannot be determined

49. Which of the following is pair of ladies?

- a) A, D
- b) A, C
- c) A, B
- d) Cannot be determined

50. Who among the following earns the least?

- a) A
- b) B
- c) C
- d) D

Direction (Q.51 – 55): Read the following information to answer the questions that follows.

In a car exhibition, seven cars of different companies Viz Cadillac, Ambassador, Fiat, Maruti, Mercedes, Bedford and Fargo were displayed in a row facing east such that.

- a) Cadillac car was to the immediate right of Fargo
- b) Fargo was fifth to the right of Fiat
- c) Maruti was between Ambassador and Bedford
- d) Fiat which was the fourth to the left of Ambassador car was at one of the ends.

51. Which of the following was the correct position of the Mercedes?

- a) Immediate right of Cadillac
- b) Immediate left of Bedford
- c) Between Bedford and Fargo
- d) Fourth to the right of Maruti

52. Which of the following is definitely true?

- a) Fargo car is between Ambassador and Fiat
- b) Cadillac is to the immediate left of Mercedes
- c) Fargo is to the immediate right of Cadillac
- d) None of the above

53. Which cars are on the immediate either sides of the Cadillac car?

- a) Ambassador and Maruti
- b) Maruti and Fiat
- c) Fiat and Mercedes
- d) Mercedes and Fargo

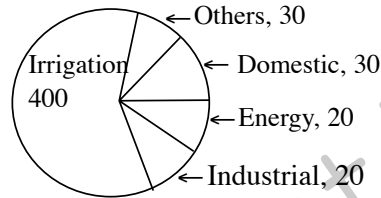
54. Which of the following is definitely true?

- a) Maruti is to the immediate left of Ambassador
- b) Bedford is to the immediate left of Fiat
- c) Bedford is at one of the ends
- d) Fiat is second to the right of Maruti

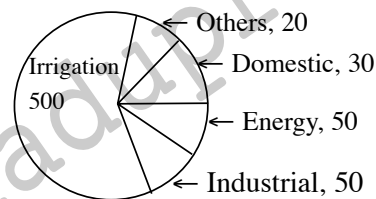
55. Which of the following groups of cars is to the right of Ambassador car?
 a) Cadillac, Fargo and Maruti
 b) Maruti, Bedford and Fiat
 c) Mercedes, Cadillac and Fargo
 d) Bedford, Cadillac and Fargo

Directions (Q.56 – 60): Below represent the pie charts showing the shift in water usage between 2005 and 2010 based on a survey conducted by central water commission.

Water Usage in 2005 (in Trillion Litres)



Water Usage in 2010 (in Trillion Litres)



56. What is the difference in domestic usage as percentage of total usage between 2005 and 2010?
 a) 1.8
 b) 1.4
 c) 2
 d) 2.4
57. What is the irrigation usage as percentage of total usage in 2010?
 a) 65.18%
 b) 83.45%
 c) 77%
 d) 69%
58. Which one out of the four shows the highest percentage increase in usage from 2005 to 2010?
 a) Domestic
 b) Industrial
 c) Others
 d) Irrigation
59. What is the percentage increase in Industrial related sector from 2005 to 2010?
 a) 100%
 b) 150%
 c) 200%
 d) 130%
60. If the ratio of processing cost for water for industrial, energy and domestic usage is 3 : 5 : 2. What is the ratio of processing cost for the above mentioned usage in 2005 to that in 2010? (approximately)
 a) 0.2
 b) 0.3
 c) 0.4
 d) 0.5

Directions (Q.61 – 63):

- (i) In a family of six members – P, Q, R, S, T and U each one plays one out of the six games – Polo, Golf, Lawn Tennis, Badminton, Bridge and Baseball.
- (ii) There are two married couples.
- (iii) Q, who plays Golf, is daughter in law of T.
- (iv) P is the father of S, who plays Lawn Tennis and S is the father of R, who plays Baseball.
- (v) U is the brother of R.
- (vi) The female members do not play Polo.
- (vii) T's husband plays Badminton.

61. How is U related to P?
a) Granddaughter b) Grandson c) Son d) Daughter
62. How many male members are there in the family?
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) Data inadequate
63. Which game is played by 'T'?
a) Bridge b) Polo c) Badminton d) Data Inadequate

Directions (Q.64 – 65):

The letters A, B, C, D, E, F and G not necessarily in that order, stand for seven consecutive integers from 1 to 10.

- (i) D is three less than A.
(ii) B is the middle term.
(iii) F is as much less than B as C is greater than D.
(iv) G is greater than F.
(v) The difference between B & F is 2.
64. If an integer T is as much greater than C as C is greater than E and T can be written as $A + E$, then what is the value of D?
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
65. The greatest possible value of C is how much greater than the smallest possible value of D?
a) 2 b) 3 c) 5 d) 6

Directions (Q.66 – 67): Seven players A, B, C, D, E, F and G who represented university are to be felicitated in a function. They are seated along one side of a rectangular table according to the following conditions:

- (i) A and G are to be seated at the extreme right which is closest to the exit because they have to leave early.
(ii) B is seated at the centre.
(iii) C and D are to be seated as far from the exit as possible.
66. Which of the following may not be seated at either end of the table?
a) C b) D c) A d) F
67. Which of the following pairs may be seated together?
a) E & A b) B & D c) C & A d) G & D

Directions (Q.68 – 70): Exactly 7 persons P, Q, R, S, T, U and V participate in horseshoe, Volleyball and Tag. The following conditions are given:

- (i) Each person must play exactly two of the three games.
(ii) P must play horseshoe.
(iii) R must play Tag.
(iv) U must play Volleyball.
(v) T must play in both games in which P plays.
(vi) V must play in both games in which S plays.

- (vii) Horseshoe must be played by either 3 or 4 persons.
(viii) Volleyball must be played by either 4 or 6 persons.
(ix) Tag can be played by any number so long as there are atleast 2.

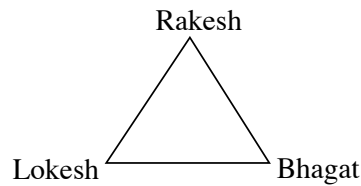
68. If R plays in the same two games as U, each of the following must be true except?
a) P plays horseshoes
b) U plays horseshoes
c) R plays Volleyball
d) U plays Tag
69. If P and U play Tag, and if 4 persons plays horseshoes, then the persons playin horseshoes besides P and T are
a) Q & R b) Q & U c) R & U d) R & V
70. How many members are playing Volleyball?
a) 4 b) 5
c) 6 d) Data Inadequate

Directions (Q.71 – 73):

- (i) There are six members in a club E, F, G, H, I and J.
(ii) E is not the heaviest while I is not the most intelligent.
(iii) The lightest of the group is the most intelligent of the group.
(iv) F is more intelligent than H, who is more intelligent than J.
(v) E is less intelligent than H but heavier than H.
(vi) F is heavier than G but lighter than J.
(vii) J is more intelligent than E, while H is heavier then J.

71. Who is the most intelligent?
a) E b) I c) H d) G
72. Who is the heaviest in the group?
a) E b) I c) F d) H
73. What is the rank of 'H' in the decreasing order of weight?
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 2
74. If all the words (with or without meaning) having five letters, formed using the letters of the word SMALL and arranged as in a dictionary; then the position of the word SMALL is:
a) 46th b) 59th c) 52nd d) 58th
75. Find the number of ways in which 5 boys and 3 girls can be seated in a row so that no two girls are together?
a) 1200 b) 1440
c) 14400 d) None of these
76. In how many ways can 3 prizes be distributed among 4 boys? Such they no boy get all the prizes.
a) 24 b) 48 c) 64 d) 60

77. From the given equilateral triangle below, Rakesh, Lokesh and Bhagat run along the sides in clockwise direction and stop after covering $1\frac{1}{2}$ sides. Which of the following statements is true?



- a) Lokesh is to the west of Bhagat.
 b) Rakesh is to the South - West of Lokesh.
 c) Lokesh is to the North - West of Rakesh.
 d) Bhagat is to the North - East of Rakesh.
78. A man has a certain number of small boxes to pack into parcels. If he packs 3, 4, 5 or 6 in a parcel, he left with one over; if he packs 7 in a parcel, none is left over. What is the numbers of boxes he may have to pack?
 a) 105 b) 301 c) 308 d) 406
79. Ages are to be computed in whole numbers only and no two persons are of the same age. Mahesh is a year older than Vikas. Vikas is two years older than Jagan. Jagan is a year younger than Suresh. Suresh is two years younger than Mahesh. Akmal is two years younger than Jagan. Which of the following is in the order from the oldest to the youngest?
 a) Mahesh, Vikas, Jagan, Suresh, Akmal
 b) Mahesh, Vikas, Suresh, Akmal, Jagan
 c) Mahesh, Vikas, Suresh, Jagan, Akmal
 d) Mahesh, Jagan, Vikas, Akmal, Suresh
80. (i) Bengalis and Tamils are politicians, poets and warriors.
 (ii) Tamils and Punjabis are politicians, warriors and mathematicians.
 (iii) Punjabis and Gujaratis are politicians, Businessmen and mathematicians.
 (iv) Gujaratis and Kashmiris are businessmen, poets and mathematicians.
 (v) Bengalis and Kashmiris are businessmen, poets and warriors.
 Name the people who are politicians, businessmen, poets and mathematician.
 a) Bengalis b) Tamils c) Punjabis d) Gujaratis

KEY

1-c; 2-a; 3-d; 4-d; 5-a; 6-c; 7-b; 8-a; 9-c; 10-b; 11-a; 12-c; 13-b; 14-a; 15-c; 16-d; 17-a; 18-b; 19-b; 20-c; 21-a; 22-d; 23-c; 24-d; 25-b; 26-a; 27-c; 28-b; 29-b; 30-c; 31-b; 32-c; 33-a; 34-d; 35-c; 36-d; 37-d; 38-d; 39-d; 40-a; 41-a; 42-d; 43-b; 44-b; 45-c; 46-c; 47-a; 48-d; 49-a; 50-d; 51-a; 52-b; 53-d; 54-a; 55-c; 56-b; 57-c; 58-b; 59-b; 60-d; 61-b; 62-d; 63-a; 64-d; 65-d; 66-d; 67-a; 68-b; 69-c; 70-d; 71-d; 72-b; 73-a; 74-d; 75-c; 76-d; 77-b; 78-b; 79-c; 80-d.

EXPLANATIONS

1. The passage says that the core deficit viz. lack of indifference or compassion is something that the psychopaths cannot hide for long. The passage directly mentions that compassion, the core deficit is missing among psychopath towards the end of first paragraph. Hence, the correct answer is option (c).

2. Option (b) can be eliminated as the author says "It most likely has....others". Option (c) can be eliminated as the author says "So when empathy.....cause of it". Option (d) can be eliminated as the author says, "The psychologist Abigail....fear". Hence, the correct answer is option (a).
3. The sentence, "Still, the link....many people believe" clearly indicates that the faculty displayed empathy and not compassion as compassion meant "acting kindly", whereas the faculty chose not to act at all (though we cannot conclude that he is not compassionate). Hence, the correct answer is option (d).
4. According to Existentialists, our behaviour would be more determined by what we do in the recent past than distant past. Hence, the correct answer is option (d).
5. The sentence from the passage, "So I shall sometimes speak of it, not as Existentialist, but as Libertarian - meaning that those holding it do not just (like all of us) think liberty important, but think it supremely important and believe that our having a nature would infringe it". The above excerpt from the passage suggests that while existentialists hold liberty important, libertarians hold liberty supremely important. Therefore, existentialism can be extended to Libertarianism. Hence, the correct answer is option (a).
6. Option (a) is wrong since PETA activists interfere with animal related experiments, impeding better understanding of animal behaviour and subsequently, human behaviour. Save the Tiger activists, broadly concerned about illegal poaching are irrelevant to the passage. Where they are concerned about the way tigers are being illtreated, they are similar to PETA and hence would not earn the sympathy of the author. Architect, Physicists are irrelevant to the passage. So, eliminate options (b), and (d). The passage clearly states, in the last line, that we need to compare human studies with animal studies for better understanding of human behaviour. Since zoologists study animals, the author is most likely to agree with them. Hence, the correct answer is option (c).
7. The sentence, "According to the Blank Paper view, man is entirely the product of his culture" clearly distances man from nature. Hence, the correct answer is option (b).
8. Refer to the line "Neuroscientists, whose interest in genetic research, is to understand the nervous system (which generates behaviour), define the term broadly Neuroscientists, whose interest in genetic research, is to understand the nervous system (which generates behaviour), define the term broadly".
9. Refer to the line "For example, in the fruit fly, researchers have identified the gene shaker, mutations in which cause flies to shake violently under anaesthesia. Since shaking is not healthy, ethologists do not consider Shaker a behavioural gene"
10. The writer has discussed to different perspectives of Neuroscientists and Ethologists and not given his / her view hence answer is (b).
11. The second form of socialism involves all the difficulties of the first one and much more.
12. The difference is in their attitude towards change.
13. The aim of the revolutionary socialism is to substitute the new rule for the old one at one stroke.
14. The author does not sympathize with either of the two sides.
15. The passage states that philosophy is politely respected but secretly despised.
16. Philosophy has not been mentioned as being responsible for making the world a better place to live in.
17. If philosophy did not exist, masses would not think for themselves, and would thus be easier to manipulate for the politicians.
18. The existence of philosophy is proved by the defence measures it provokes.
19. The author says that at least the book had a convincing villain.

20. The author praises the film for its technical effects and sophistication at the technological level, but is disappointed with its story line.
21. He is thankful for such films because they fill the cinemas, and this leads people to continue financing films.
22. The author finds it neither frightening nor amusing.
23. The problem the new cabinet faced was of the foreign exchange market. Refer first line paragraph fourth.
24. We can infer that the Bank of England could exert enormous pressure on the government in its policy formulation.
25. He wanted to complete his cabinet appointments and to consult his own advisors.
26. It was not clear if the other countries would follow the lead, hence realignment was not a viable option.
27. In para number 2 "Each is torn...." and then further in para 3 "Internal" These lines in paras 2 and 3 talk about external conflict being psychologically empty, and no psychological problems involved therein. This makes internal conflicts psychologically interesting.
28. In paragraph 4, refer to line 11, "Chess may be psychologically..... rationally." According to the author, only when someone acts irrationally will that act be considered psychologically interesting and out of the given choices only option (b) qualifies, wherein adopting a defensive strategy against an aggressive opponent will be irrational. Option (c) is incorrect as the choice that the mountaineer would make would depend on external conditions and there would not be any internal conflicts as such, and the decisions that he would need to make would have to be rational.
29. In the first paragraph refer to line 4 "Thus the "interests" of the players are generally in conflict." Choice (c) may also be correct but choice (b) is more appropriate as it is stated directly in the passage whereas choice (c) is an inference. Choice (a) is a consequence of applying game theory to a situation, not one of its pre-requisites, therefore option (d) is also ruled out.
30. In paragraph 4 lines 3 onwards- "The effort... genuine" according to this, in case of the detective, if the criminal remains passive, there is no conflict, whereas the scientist has to unravel the secrets of nature (which is "passive") by deduction.
31. Answer choice (d), says that the danger being talked about is 'imminent', which is not necessarily the case as per the author in the passage, whereas the fact that everyone is complacent about it, is being talked about throughout the passage, which makes option (b) correct.
32. Options (a) and (d) are incorrect because these choices are too narrow. Choice (c) is mentioned directly in the passage in the last 3 paragraphs.
33. This is the correct option as choice (b) is too narrow. Choice (c) is a universal truth which may not be the case. There could be a problem between (a) and (d) but (d) is ruled out because this option is one of the reasons supporting the author's argument but is not his key argument as such. Moreover, the author does not say that the crisis is imminent.
34. In the 2nd paragraph, the author is being sarcastic about the fact that the new production and refining capacity will effortlessly bring demand and supply back to balance. (line 2 onwards "the accepted... just like that") and he quotes Tommy Cooper to emphasize his sarcasm. It must be remembered that we have to consider the author's point of view, not Tommy Cooper's. Therefore option (d) is correct.
35. JUDGING AND EVALUATING - the last few lines of the third para state that 'ethicization' means qualifying acts as good / bad.
36. ALL OF THE FOUR ARE TRUE. - all four sentences can be found in the passage.

37. MODERN SCHOLARS HAVE STUDIED HINDUISM AS A SYNCRETIC WHOLE - para one says that modern scholarship has tended to explore these elements in isolation.
38. THE INFORMATION OF THE PAST ACTIONS AND THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF EACH ACTION WOULD BE EMBODIED IN THE INDIVIDUAL - to make the concept of 'karma' equally valid across different space-time combinations, it is mandatory that in the next life one is aware of the previous life's actions.
41. The information can be in this form

$$\begin{bmatrix} D \\ D \\ D \end{bmatrix}$$

42. Numbers which are divisible by 6.
6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60 = 10 numbers
Numbers whose sum of the digits are 6, 15, 24, 33, 42, 51, 60.
So there are 3 numbers which are uncommon.
One of the digits as 6.
6, 16, 26, 36, 46, 60.
Common numbers are 6, 36, 60.
So there are 4 numbers which are uncommon,
'Connected with 6' = $10 + 3 + 4 = 17$.
'Not connected with 6' = $60 - 17 = 43$.

43. Let the total number of boys be 'B'

$$\frac{3}{4} B = 18;$$

$$B = \frac{18 \times 4}{3} = 24$$

Let the total number of students be 'S'

$$\frac{2}{3} S = 24; S = 36$$

Therefore No. of girls = $36 - 24 = 12$

44. 2 carbon copies he can get

45. Let the number of men be 'M'

And the number of women be 'W'

$$W = \frac{1}{2} M \rightarrow (1)$$

$$W + 5 = M - 10 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$M = W + 15$$

Substituting in ?

$$W = \frac{1}{2} (W + 15)$$

W = 15

M = 30

46. 112% of CP₁ = 1540

CP₁ = 1375

88% of CP₂ = 1540

CP₂ = 1750

Total SP = 3080

Total CP = 3125

Loss = 45

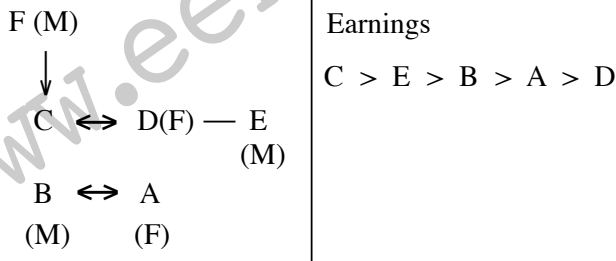
$12 - 12 + 12 \frac{(-12)}{100}$

= -1.44%

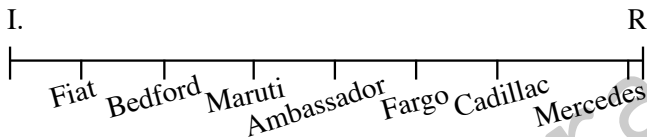
47. a) By applying successive percentage change $80 - 20 + \frac{80(-20)}{100}$

44% increase

Ans. 48 - 50



Ans. 51 - 55



51. a) 52. b) 53. d) 54. a) 55. c)

56. b) In 2005 = $\frac{30}{500} \times 100 = 6\%$

In 2010 = $\frac{30}{650} \times 100 = 4.6\%$

Difference = 6 - 4.6 = 1.4

57. c) $\frac{500}{650} \times 100 = 76.9 = 77\%$

58. b) From pie chart it is evident

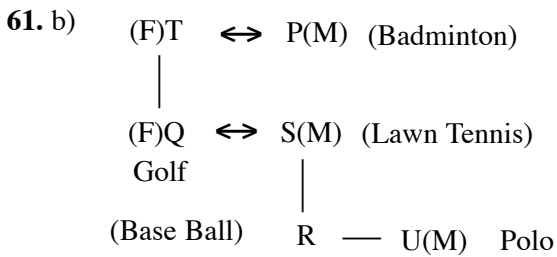
59. b) $\frac{50 - 20}{20} \times 100 = 150\%$

60. d) In 2005 = $20 \times 3 + 20 \times 5 + 30 \times 2 = 220$

In 2010 = $50 \times 3 + 50 \times 5 + 30 \times 2 = 460$

$$\frac{220}{460} = \frac{11}{23} = 0.5$$

Ans. 61 – 62



62. d) Sex of R is not known.

63. a)

Ans. 64 – 65

(i) $A - D = 3$

(iii) $B - F = C - D$

(iv) $G > F$

From (v) since if the difference is 2 then the arrangement

E F D B C A G

C is 4 greater than E

$E = 3$ $D = 5$

64. d)

65. d) The highest possible value of C occurs when integers represent 4 – 10. The least possible value of D occurs when integers represent 1 – 7.

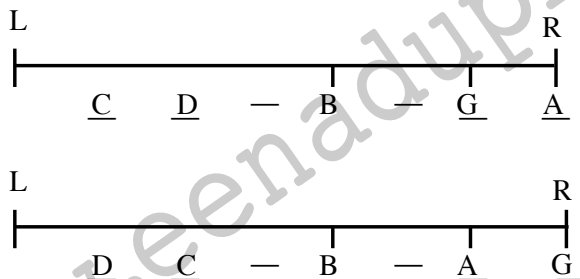
$C = 8, D = 3$

$8 - 3 = 5$

Ans. 66 – 67

66. d)

67. a)



Ans. 68 – 70

| | | |
|-----------|------------|-----|
| HORSESHOE | VOLLEYBALL | TAG |
| P | U | R |
| T | | P |
| | | U |
| | | T |

68. b)

69. c)

70. d)

Ans. 71 – 73

WEIGHT

$$E > H \longrightarrow (1)$$

$$J > F > G \longrightarrow (2)$$

$$H > J \longrightarrow (3)$$

Combining (2) & (3)

$$H > J > F > G \longrightarrow (4)$$

Combining (1) & (4)

$$E > H > J > F > G$$

Since E is not the heaviest

$$I > E > H > J > F > G$$

INTELLIGENT

$$F > H > J \longrightarrow (1)$$

$$E > H > \longrightarrow (2)$$

$$J > E > \longrightarrow (3)$$

Combining (1) & (3)

$$F > H > J > E$$

G is the lightest therefore most intelligent

$$G > F > H > J > E$$

I is not the most intelligent

$$G > F > H > J > E > I$$

71. d)

72. b)

73. a)

74. d)

ALLMS

$$A(LLMS) \rightarrow \frac{4!}{2!} = \frac{24}{2} = 12$$

$$L(ALMS) \rightarrow 4! = 24$$

$$M(ALLS) \rightarrow \frac{4!}{2!} = \frac{24}{2} = 12$$

$$SA(MLL) \rightarrow \frac{3!}{2!} = 3$$

$$SA(MLL) \rightarrow 3! = 6$$

$$\text{Total words} = 12 + 24 + 12 + 3 + 6 = 57$$

SMALL 58th

Therefore the position of the word small is 58th.

75. c) $\times B_1 \times B_2 \times B_3 \times B_4 \times B_5 \times$

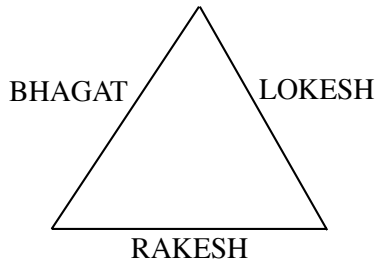
There are 6 places which 3 girls can occupy in $6P_3$

5 boys can arrange themselves in 5! Ways. Total number of ways $6P_3 \times 5! = 14400$

76. d) Distribution of 3 prizes among 4 boys = $4^3 = 64$

There are 4 cases where all the prizes will be given to each students = $64 - 4 = 60$

77. b) After they have move $1\frac{1}{2}$ sides clockwise these positions will be



78. b) The number should be in the form of $60K_1 + 1 = 7K_2$

According to the option 301 satisfies the condition.

79. c) $M = V + 1$ $M = J + 3$

$V = J + 2$ $V = J + 2$

$S = J + 1$ $S = J + 1$

$M = S + 2$ J

$J = A + 2$ $A = J - 2$

80. d)

| | POLITICIAN | POETS | WARRIORS | MATHEMATICIAN | BUSINESSMEN |
|-----------|------------|-------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| BENGALIS | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| TAMILS | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| PUNJABIS | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| GUJARATIS | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| KASHMIRIS | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |