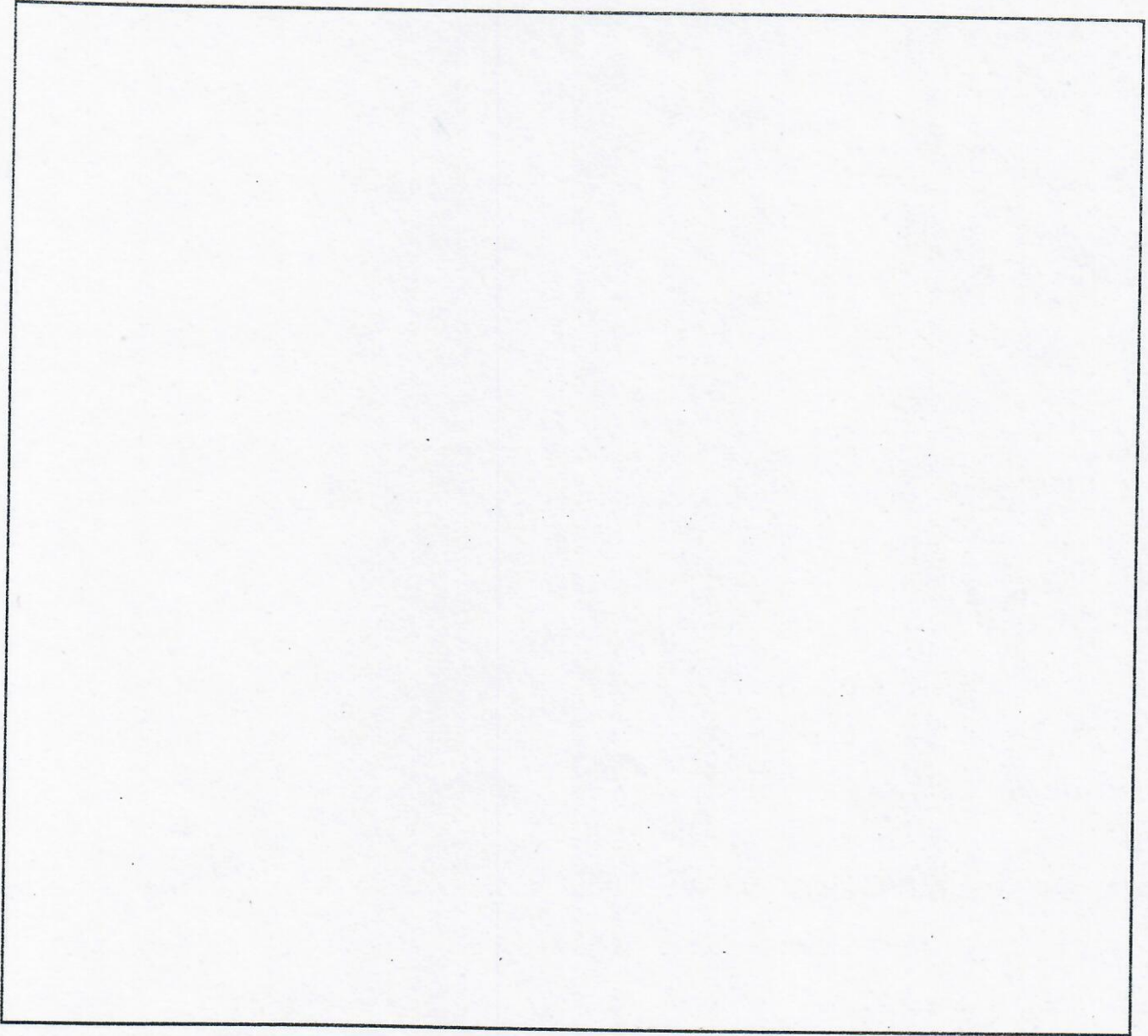


Question No. 1

(Marks: 30)

Your State Tourism Department would like to introduce a uniform for the licensed Tourist Guides. Design a uniform for male Tourist Guides considering the following:

1. Cultural Background.
2. Social Sensibilities.
3. Functional Utility.



Name of the State :

Question No. 2

(Marks: 40)

You have gone on a long trekking expedition. Picturise your feelings, emotions and physical states from beginning to end of the expedition in the following four boxes.

Box 1



Box 2



Box 3

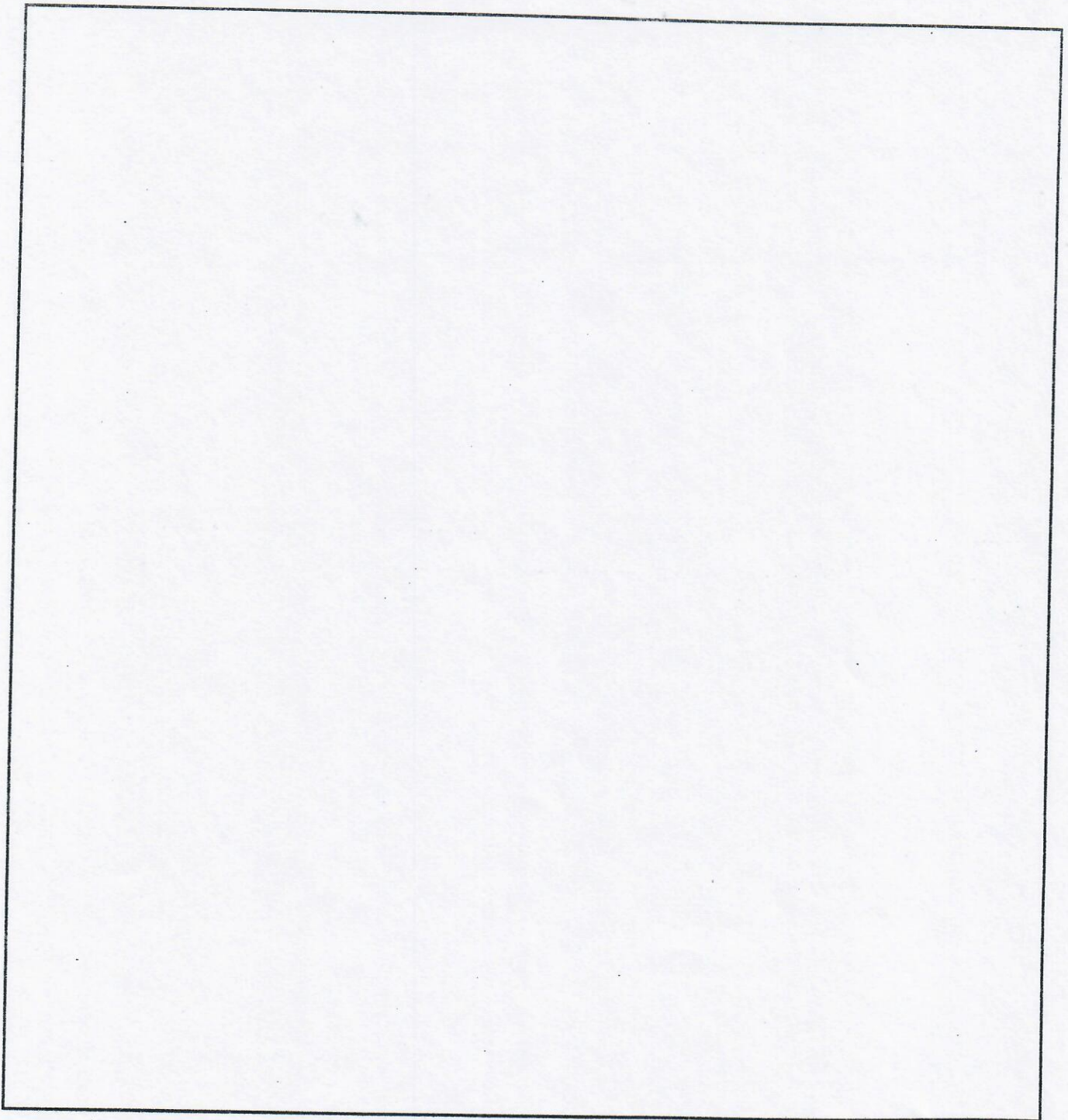
Box 4

Question No. 3

(Marks: 30)

Design a poster to enhance voter awareness in the box below. Explain the concept applied in the opposite page.

(The design carries 25 marks out of 30)

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the student to draw a poster. The box occupies most of the page's width and height.

BLANK

Directions (Questions 1-5): Choose the word which best expresses the *meaning* of the underlined word in the sentence.

1. This will gratify some people and surprise the rest.
(1) delight (2) sorrow (3) depress (4) annoy
2. He heard my request with indifference.
(1) anger (2) disinterest (3) happiness (4) surprise
3. We should use our resources judiciously.
(1) reasonably (2) accurately (3) systematically (4) sparingly
4. North Korea has been pursuing a clandestine nuclear weapons programme.
(1) openly (2) progressive (3) huge (4) secretive
5. He addressed a mammoth political rally.
(1) peaceful (2) violent (3) huge (4) small

Directions (Questions 6-10): Choose the word which is closest to the *opposite in meaning* of the underlined word in the sentence.

6. One should not go for transient solution of a problem.
(1) brief (2) temporary (3) permanent (4) volatile
7. To mitigate the severity of his punishment, he pleaded guilty to the charge.
(1) reduce (2) increase (3) lessen (4) complicate
8. The glass jar you are using is very fragile.
(1) broad (2) tall (3) strong (4) heavy
9. He appeared elated on hearing the news.
(1) exasperated (2) depressed (3) desperate (4) anxious
10. We had a delectable meal yesterday.
(1) nice (2) tasty (3) heavy (4) unsavory

Directions (Questions 11-15): Choose the option that is the *plural form* of the given word.

11. Window
(1) Windows (2) Window (3) Windowes (4) Windoos
12. Brush
(1) Brushs (2) Brushes (3) Brushies (4) Brushys

13. Duty
 (1) Dutys (2) Dutyes (3) Duties (4) Dutyies
14. Wife
 (1) Wifes (2) Wifys (3) Wifies (4) Wives
15. Tooth
 (1) Tooth (2) Tooths (3) Teeth (4) Toothies

Directions (Questions 16-20): Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the underlined word/phrase in the sentence.

16. Students turned a deaf ear to the instructions of the principal.
 (1) gave careful hearing (2) did not pay attention
 (3) were deadly opposed (4) posed indifference
17. The CBI investigation into the 2G scam has not brought to light any startling facts.
 (1) probed (2) disclosed (3) proved (4) high lighted
18. He sold his house in the city since it was a real white elephant.
 (1) costly one (2) a rare find (3) a useless one (4) a big one
19. The new syllabus leaves very little elbow room for teachers to be innovative.
 (1) freedom (2) requirement (3) possibility (4) cause
20. Good politicians are capable of swaying the public opinion with their gift of the gab.
 (1) flattering words (2) abundance of promises
 (3) fluency of speech (4) political acumen

Directions (Questions 21-25): Fill in the blank.

21. The man _____ is honest succeeds in his life.
 (1) that (2) who (3) which (4) such
22. Would you like to go _____ the cinema tonight?
 (1) in (2) at (3) to (4) on
23. I am going to stay _____ home this weekend.
 (1) on (2) in (3) into (4) at
24. Make sure you put your name at _____ end of the report.
 (1) the (2) an (3) a (4) of
25. Thank you for the lunch. It was _____ delicious.
 (1) totally (2) fairly (3) completely (4) absolutely

Directions (Questions 26-45): Study the passages below and answer the questions that follow each passage.

Passage-I

Many women thereafter occupied prestigious positions in India. They excelled in almost all fields such as sports, politics, administration, science and arts. The Government of India has taken all efforts to abolish the difference between men and women. According to the Constitution of India, men and women are equal before law. The Government is laying special emphasis on the education of girls. In the recent competitive examinations, women have shown better performance than men. In spite of it, many women are suffering mental and physical tortures in their in-laws' houses. Their husbands demand more and more dowry. They consider their wives as a good source of getting dowry. Bride-burning and bride-killing occur every day in India. This is how the status of Indian women is going down. The women can get back their rightful place in society if the law is properly enforced to check male-superiority.

26. How has the enhanced status of women manifested in India over the years?

- (1) Excellence in sports.
- (2) Occupation of prestigious positions.
- (3) Better results in competitive exams.
- (4) All these

27. As per the passage, what major changes are necessary to give women their rightful place in society?

- (1) Eradication of dowry.
- (2) Enforcement of laws to curb male dominance.
- (3) Empowerment of women.
- (4) All these

28. What is lowering the status of women in India?

- (1) Dowry issues.
- (2) Bride killing.
- (3) Mental and physical torture.
- (4) All these

29. What is the major deficiency in the present system?

- (1) Non-enforcement of laws to ensure gender equality.
- (2) Social customs and practices.
- (3) Husband-wife relations.
- (4) Government policies.

30. What is the main problem discussed in the passage?

- (1) Dowry system
- (2) Greed of in-laws
- (3) Status of women in India
- (4) All these

Passage-II

They are essential in the governance of the country and it is the duty of the State to apply these in making laws. They help in bringing about all-round development of the citizens of the country and help in establishing a welfare state where equal opportunities are granted to all in the social, economic and educational spheres. The directive principles also serve as a yardstick to measure or assess the performance of a Government. Man is a social animal and realizes the best in him in and through society. There are various ties which bind him to his fellowmen. Of these, race, religion and language are the most important. Language lends homogeneity to a group and promotes amity and friendship among the people of a particular area. It offers great opportunities to the local genius for intellectual and cultural efflorescence.

31. What is referred to as "they" in the passage?
- (1) Government policies (2) Laws of the land
(3) Directive principles (4) Welfare measures
32. What role do directive principles play in governance?
- (1) Are applied while formulating laws.
(2) Help bringing about all-round development.
(3) See that equal opportunities are provided.
(4) All these
33. What plays a major role in bringing people together?
- (1) Language (2) Religion (3) Race (4) All these
34. What enables a proper judgement of the performance of a Government?
- (1) Constitution (2) Directive principles (3) Laws (4) None of these
35. What supports intellectual and cultural growth?
- (1) Language (2) Welfare measures (3) Race (4) Laws

Passage-III

Knowledge is ever growing and so an ideal teacher should always prepare his lessons before he enters the class. An ideal teacher is confident in his class. His voice is clear. What he says should have clarity. If he has knowledge of allied subjects, it would also help him to teach better. He is punctual, neatly dressed and disciplined. His character is perfect and spotless. An ideal teacher should consider himself as a parent to his students. Every student is to be looked after with affection. He should pay attention to a backward student as he does to a bright one. An ideal teacher joins his students in co-curricular and extracurricular activities too. He plays with them, sings with them and is always friendly. The students consider an ideal teacher a friend, philosopher and guide.

36. Whom do students consider as an ideal teacher?
- (1) One with immense knowledge.
(2) One who speaks confidently.
(3) One who is friendly and guides /nurtures them.
(4) One who excels in sports.

37. How can the inherent qualities of students be brought out by an ideal teacher?
- (1) By having knowledge of allied subjects.
 - (2) By joining students in extracurricular activities.
 - (3) Considering students as son/daughter.
 - (4) By affection.
38. What is the utmost challenge faced by a teacher today?
- (1) Updation of knowledge
 - (2) Confidence in front of students
 - (3) Preparation of lessons before entering in class
 - (4) None of these
39. What should be the motto of an ideal teacher while teaching in class?
- (1) Should be clear in thoughts.
 - (2) Voice should be louder.
 - (3) Should have the knowledge of other subjects to give good examples.
 - (4) Weak students should be looked after with full attention.
40. According to the author, a teacher should have
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) clarity & confidence. | (2) punctuality & discipline. |
| (3) affection. | (4) All these |

Passage-IV

Childhood is the most innocent phase in human life. It is that stage of life when the human foundations are laid for a successful adult life. Many children, instead of spending it in a carefree and fun-loving manner while learning and playing, are scarred and tormented. They hate their childhood and would do anything to get out of the dungeons of being children and controlled and tortured by others. They would love to break-free from this world, but continue to be where they are, not out of choice, but force. This is the true story of child labour. Innocent children are employed by industries and individuals who put them to work under gruelling circumstances. They are made to work for long hours in dangerous factory units and sometimes made to carry load even heavier than their own body weight.

41. What has adversely affected the reputation of industries?
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------|
| (1) Production | (2) Pollution | (3) Profit | (4) Child labour |
|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------|
42. Which stage of life is the most critical?
- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Adult stage | (2) Childhood Stage | (3) Both (1) & (2) | (4) None of these |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
43. Which one of the following statements is true?
- (1) Childhood is the worst phase.
 - (2) Elders take advantage of children
 - (3) Childhood is not always carefree but is scary and dangerous for many children.
 - (4) None of these

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44. What has been highlighted by the author in this passage?
 (1) All children lead dangerous lives.
 (2) Child labour is the bane of childhood.
 (3) A child's life is built by the family
 (4) None of these
45. According to the passage
 (1) childhood is the innocent phase of life.
 (2) many children hate their childhood because they are exploited.
 (3) they cannot break-away as they are forced by circumstances.
 (4) All these
46. 36 men can complete a piece of work in 18 days. In how many days will 27 men complete the same work?
 (1) 12 (2) 18 (3) 22 (4) 24
47. At what rate percent per annum will a sum of money double in 16 years?
 (1) 6.25% p.a. (2) 7.0% p.a. (3) 6.5% p.a. (4) 7.25% p.a.
48. Find the average of all prime numbers between 30 and 50.
 (1) 39.8 (2) 39.7 (3) 40.1 (4) 40.2
49. If seven spiders make seven webs in seven days, then one spider will make one web in how many days?
 (1) 1 (2) $\frac{7}{2}$ (3) 7 (4) 49
50. On dividing a certain number by 342, we get 47 as the remainder. If the same number is divided by 18, what will be the remainder?
 (1) 9 (2) 13 (3) 11 (4) 15
51. Simplify: $\frac{789 \times 789 \times 789 + 211 \times 211 \times 211}{789 \times 789 - 789 \times 211 + 211 \times 211} = ?$
 (1) 1010 (2) 1000 (3) 1020 (4) 1011
52. Find the smallest number of five digits exactly divisible by 16, 24, 36 and 54.
 (1) 10364 (2) 10368 (3) 10366 (4) 10362
53. If $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$, find the value of $\sqrt{192} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{48} - \sqrt{75}$ correct to 3 places of decimal.
 (1) 1.673 (2) 1.652 (3) 1.732 (4) 1.372
54. The H.C.F. of $\frac{9}{10}, \frac{12}{25}, \frac{18}{35}$ and $\frac{21}{40}$ is
 (1) $\frac{3}{5}$ (2) $\frac{252}{5}$ (3) $\frac{3}{2800}$ (4) $\frac{63}{700}$

55. Which of the following are in a descending order of their value?
- (1) $\frac{5}{9}, \frac{7}{11}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{11}{17}$ (2) $\frac{5}{9}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{11}{17}, \frac{7}{11}$ (3) $\frac{11}{17}, \frac{7}{11}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{5}{9}$ (4) $\frac{11}{17}, \frac{7}{11}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{8}{15}$
56. If the numerator of a fraction be increased by 15% and its denominator be diminished by 8%, the value of the fraction is $\frac{15}{16}$. Find the original fraction.
- (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ (2) 4 (3) $\frac{4}{3}$ (4) 3
57. A person incurs 5% loss by selling a watch for ₹ 1140. At what price should the watch be sold to earn profit?
- (1) ₹ 1250 (2) ₹ 1260 (3) ₹ 1270 (4) ₹ 1255
58. Which of the following fractions is greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ and less than $\frac{5}{6}$?
- (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{2}{3}$ (3) $\frac{4}{5}$ (4) $\frac{9}{10}$
59. Find the value of $\frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \frac{1}{4 \times 5} + \frac{1}{5 \times 6} + \dots + \frac{1}{9 \times 10}$
- (1) $\frac{2}{5}$ (2) $\frac{1}{12}$ (3) $\frac{1}{6}$ (4) $\frac{2}{15}$
60. The difference of $1\frac{3}{16}$ and its reciprocal is equal to :
- (1) $1\frac{1}{8}$ (2) $\frac{4}{3}$ (3) $\frac{15}{16}$ (4) $\frac{105}{304}$
61. $\left(\frac{\sqrt{625}}{11} \times \frac{14}{\sqrt{25}} \times \frac{11}{\sqrt{196}} \right)$ is equal to :
- (1) 5 (2) 6 (3) 8 (4) 11
62. The average of 20 numbers is zero. Of them, at the most, how many may be greater than zero?
- (1) 0 (2) 1 (3) 10 (4) 19
63. If the sum of two numbers is 42 and their product is 437, then find the absolute difference between numbers.
- (1) 4 (2) 5 (3) 6 (4) 3
64. Three numbers are in the ratio 4 : 5 : 6 and their average is 25. The largest number is
- (1) 30 (2) 32 (3) 36 (4) 42

65. The ages of two persons differ by 16 years. If 6 years ago, the elder one was 3 times as old as the younger one, find their present ages.
 (1) 12 & 28 (2) 13 & 29 (3) 14 & 30 (4) 15 & 31
66. Evaluate: $(0.00032)^{\frac{3}{5}}$
 (1) $\frac{1}{125}$ (2) $\frac{1}{25}$ (3) $\frac{1}{75}$ (4) $\frac{1}{175}$
67. An inspector rejects 0.08% of the meters as defective. How many meters will he examine to reject 2 meters?
 (1) 2400 (2) 2500 (3) 2300 (4) 2200
68. A bag marked at ₹ 80 is sold for ₹ 68. The rate of discount is
 (1) 12% (2) 15% (3) $17\frac{11}{17}\%$ (4) 20%
69. If $2A = 3B = 4C$, then $A : B : C$ is
 (1) 2 : 3 : 4 (2) 4 : 3 : 2 (3) 6 : 4 : 3 (4) 20 : 15 : 2
70. Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is:
 (1) 2 : 5 (2) 3 : 5 (3) 4 : 5 (4) 6 : 7
71. If $iz^3 + z^2 - z + i = 0$, then $|z|$ is equal to
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) None of these
72. Common root of $2 \sin^2 x + \sin^2 2x = 2$ and $\sin 2x + \cos 2x = \tan x$ is
 (1) $(2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$ (2) $n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ (3) $(2n+1)\frac{\pi}{4}$ (4) $n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$
73. The value of y as $t \rightarrow \infty$ for an initial value of $y(1) = 0$, for the differential equation
 $(4t^2 + 1) \frac{dy}{dt} + 8yt - t = 0$, is
 (1) 1 (2) 1/2 (3) 1/4 (4) 1/8
74. If $\Phi(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{t} dt$, then $\frac{d\Phi}{dx}$ is
 (1) $2x^2$ (2) \sqrt{x} (3) 0 (4) 1
75. A solid cylinder of lead 8 m and 2 m radius is melted and recast into a cone of radius 1.5 m. What is the height of the cone?
 (1) 16.67 m (2) 21.35 m (3) 42.67 m (4) 31.35 m

Directions (Questions 76-78): Each of these questions consists of two words which have a relationship followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair which is related to each other in the same way as the words in the original pair.

76. Sachin Tendulkar : Cricket
(1) Saina Nehwal : Tennis
(2) Mary Kom : Weightlifting
(3) Sunil Chhetri : Football
(4) Sushil Kumar : Boxing
77. Rajasthan : Jaipur
(1) Mizoram : Aizawl
(2) Tripura : Silvassa
(3) Tamil Nadu : Trivandrum
(4) Uttarakhand : Lucknow
78. Bihu : Assam
(1) Lavani : Gujarat
(2) Bharatanatyam : Kerala
(3) Garba : Maharashtra
(4) Kuchipudi : Andhra Pradesh

Directions (Questions 79-81): Find the odd one out.

79. 3, 8, 15, 24, 34, 48, 63
(1) 15 (2) 24 (3) 48 (4) 34
80. BFD, MQO, RVT, EJG, PTR, CGE
(1) RVT (2) PTR (3) EJG (4) CGE
81. 41, 43, 47, 53, 61, 71, 73, 81
(1) 61 (2) 71 (3) 73 (4) 81

Directions (Questions 82-84): Complete the series by replacing '?'

82. 8, 24, 12, 36, 18, 54, '?'
(1) 27 (2) 108 (3) 68 (4) 72
83. AA'?'A'?'B'?'A'?'A'?'B
(1) ABBA (2) AABBB (3) ABABA (4) BAABA
84. 71, 76, 69, 74, 67, 72, '?'
(1) 77 (2) 80 (3) 65 (4) 76
85. If in a certain code language the word 'FLOWER' is written as 'GNRAJX', how will the word 'SAND' be coded in the same language?
(1) TDPZ (2) OQPS (3) TCRI (4) TCQH
86. Mohan is taller than Shyam but shorter than Ramesh. Ramesh is taller than Rajat but shorter than Gautam. If Shyam is taller than Rajat, who is the shortest among all?
(1) Gautam (2) Rajat (3) Shyam (4) Ramesh

87. The average age of A, B and C is 18 years. If B is two years older than A and five years younger than C, then what is the age of C?
 (1) 22 years (2) 19 years (3) 15 years (4) 17 years
88. Pointing to a person, a man said to a woman, "His mother is the only daughter of your father". How is the woman related to that person?
 (1) Wife (2) Daughter (3) Sister (4) Mother
89. If in a certain code language 'RJI' means 'GIVE ME FOOD' and 'NPQR' means 'I LOVE GOOD FOOD' and 'SBN' means 'LOVE YOUR COUNTRY'. Find out the meaning of the letter 'N'.
 (1) GOOD (2) YOUR (3) LOVE (4) COUNTRY
90. Ravi starts from his house and walks straight towards East. After walking 75 mtrs he turns left and walks 25 mtrs. Again he turns left and walks 25 mtrs. Once again, he turns left and walks 25 mtrs. How far is he now from his house?
 (1) Zero (2) 50 mtrs (3) 150 mtrs (4) None of these

Directions (Questions 91-95): Each of these questions has an assertion (A) and a reason (R). Mark the answer as

- (1) if both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'.
 (2) if both 'A' and 'R' are true but 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'.
 (3) if 'A' is true but 'R' is false.
 (4) if 'A' is false but 'R' is true.

91. **Assertion (A)** : In India, people elect their own representatives.
Reason (R) : India is a democracy.
92. **Assertion (A)** : Vaccines prevent diseases.
Reason (R) : Vaccines must be given to children.
93. **Assertion (A)** : Downpour of rain lessens the humidity in the atmosphere.
Reason (R) : Rains are caused when atmosphere cannot hold more moisture.
94. **Assertion (A)** : Unpolished rice should be eaten.
Reason (R) : Polished rice lacks Vitamin B.
95. **Assertion (A)** : Silver is not used to make electric wires.
Reason (R) : Silver is a bad conductor.

Directions (Questions 96-100): Each of these questions has a statement followed by two conclusions I and II. Consider the statement and the following conclusions. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statement. Mark the answer as

- (1) if conclusion I follows.
- (2) if conclusion II follows.
- (3) if either conclusion I or II follows.
- (4) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.

96. **Statement** : The best evidence of India's glorious past is the growing popularity of Ayurvedic medicines in the West.
Conclusions : I. Ayurvedic medicines are not popular in India.
II. Allopathic medicines are more popular in India.
97. **Statement** : In India, more emphasis should be placed on areas such as agriculture, engineering and technology instead of basic and pure sciences.
Conclusions : I. India has achieved sufficient progress in basic and pure sciences.
II. In the past, the productivity factor in our economy was neglected.
98. **Statement** : Our securities investments carry market risk. Consult your investment advisor or agent before investing.
Conclusions : I. One should not invest in securities.
II. The investment advisor calculates the market risk with certainty.
99. **Statement** : The T.V. staff deserves an applaud for showing booth capture.
Conclusions : I. T.V. aims at showing things in their true perspective.
II. People involved in booth capturing have been recognised and are being tried by law.
100. **Statement** : Money plays a vital role in politics.
Conclusions : I. The poor can never become politicians.
II. All the rich men take part in politics.

101. Which Indian cloth brand uses the promotion line "Its all trousers are treated with 'DEO₂', the a microbial innovation"?

- (1) S Kumar (2) Vimal (3) Park Avenue (4) Digjam

102. Which disease/disorder is caused by the deficiency of Vitamin A?

- (1) Beriberi (2) Scurvy (3) Loss of vision (4) Rickets

103. Who among the following is the Director-General, UNESCO?

- (1) Le Luong Minh (2) Peter Tomka (3) Irina Bokova (4) None of these

104. In the composition of air, about four-fifth of its part is the ____ gas.

- (1) Oxygen (2) Carbon-dioxide (3) Nitrogen (4) Ethane

05. 'RAGA Pearls', the popular women's watch is from the house of
(1) Timex. (2) Titan. (3) Citizen. (4) HMT.
06. Who has become the first brand ambassador of Border Security Force (BSF)?
(1) Virat Kohli (2) Aamir Khan (3) M S Dhoni (4) Sushil Kumar
07. According to the provisional population totals of Census 2011, the sex ratio of population in India is _____.
(1) 925 (2) 931 (3) 940 (4) 948
08. "BURBERRY", the internationally popular fashion brand, is from
(1) The USA. (2) UK. (3) France. (4) Italy.
09. Who, among the following Indian film actors, endorsed the 'Garnier' range of men's skin cream?
(1) Shahrukh Khan (2) John Abraham (3) Shahid Kapoor (4) None of these
10. 'ASTSY', a collection of bed and bath lines, duvets and pillow covers, are from the house of
(1) Bombay Dyeing. (2) Portico NY. (3) Swayam. (4) Weaves.
11. 'John Players', the famous range of men's fashion clothing in India, belongs to
(1) The Raymond Group. (2) Reliance Textiles.
(3) Aditya Birla Group. (4) The ITC group.
12. Name the microorganism which causes plant disease 'Rust of Wheat'
(1) Bacteria (2) Virus (3) Algae (4) Fungi
13. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red Data Book keeps records of all the
(1) endangered animals and plants. (2) endangered animals.
(3) animals and plants. (4) endangered plants.
14. What is the approximate distance of the Sun from the Earth?
(1) 300 million km (2) 150 million km (3) 75 million km (4) 180 million km
15. 'Tears you apart', a nationwide National _____ Control Campaign is launched by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.
(1) AIDS (2) Malnutrition (3) Population (4) Tobacco
16. Which of the following states of India is famous for its Kundan work jewellery?
(1) Gujarat (2) Rajasthan (3) Maharashtra (4) West Bengal
17. India is the _____ largest natural silk producing nation in the world.
(1) third (2) second (3) fourth (4) fifth
18. Who was the first Indian girl to become Miss World?
(1) Diana Hayden (2) Sushmita Sen (3) Reita Faria (4) None of these

119. Which one of the following is a biotic resource?
 (1) Minerals (2) Grasses (3) Sunlight (4) Land
120. In which year, was the famous 'Gateway of India' completed by the British colonial architect?
 (1) 1931 (2) 1924 (3) 1857 (4) 1887
121. The commonly used gender symbols for female and male have been adopted from the symbols of which two planets of our solar system?
 (1) Jupiter and Mars (2) Venus and Mars
 (3) Venus and Mercury (4) Uranus and Mercury
122. Who among the following Mughul Emperors installed a Chain of Justice outside his palace?
 (1) Jahangir (2) Aurangzeb (3) Shah Jahan (4) Akbar
123. 'Mitten' is a kind of
 (1) socks. (2) cap. (3) glove. (4) coat.
124. Which of the following is a well-known synthetic fibre produced in India?
 (1) Rayon (2) Terene (3) Nylon (4) All these
125. Who has become the 40th Chief Justice of India?
 (1) A K Pathak (2) Altamas Kabir (3) P Sathasivam (4) None of these

Directions (Questions 126-130): In each of these questions, choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

126. Europe's largest carmaker Volkswagen will roll out the Beetle on Indian roads by the beginning of next month. On the eve of the India Economic Summit, Volkswagen, which means "People's car", would import the car from its Mexican plant for sale in Indian markets. However, they declined to divulge the possible price of the car. Beetle is one of the most successful models that the German car maker has ever produced. The car bucked all trends and has made history, although critics had predicted a complete failure due to its peculiar styling, underpowered motor, rough ride and noisy engine.
- (1) India will soon see on its roads Beetle, one of the most successful models of the German car maker Volkswagen, that has made history despite the drawbacks in its features.
 (2) Volkswagen will roll out Beetle, one of the most successful models from their stable despite perceived deficiencies, in India next month at an undisclosed price.
 (3) Beetle cars from the Mexican plant of Volkswagen are set to roll on Indian roads from next month at an as yet undisclosed price
 (4) The India Economic Summit witnessed announcement of new model launches by Volkswagen which means people's car.

127. Venturing where few private players have gone before, India's largest realty firm DLF is planning to build one lakh affordable houses that would cost less than ₹20 lakhs in major cities across the country. The company is giving final touches to its strategy for development of these one lakh housing units in the next three years under a new brand and the sub- ₹20 lakh price is expected to be inclusive of all charges. Earlier this year, DLF's rival Unitech had announced entry into this segment as part of efforts to revive demand in the sector hit hard by the impact of the global downturn. DLF plans to kick start the ambitious 'value' house project from Gurgaon within the next two months.
- (1) In a strategy designed to upstage its rival company Unitech, India's largest realty firm DLF is going ahead with an ambitious project to build one lakh houses at sub- ₹20 lakh price.
 - (2) DLF and Unitech have locked horns to grab the affordable houses segment following the global downturn, and announced sub – ₹20 lakh price in an ambitious venture.
 - (3) DLF too is planning to build one lakh houses at sub – ₹20 lakh price in the next three years to revive demand post the global downturn.
 - (4) Two of the country's biggest realty firms DLF and Unitech are trying to revive demand in the housing sector by announcing the launch of sub- ₹20 lakh houses.
128. The issue of sharing the burden of fighting global warming has divided the developing and developed worlds as they prepare to negotiate a replacement to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol at the upcoming global summit on climate change in Copenhagen. Developing countries argue that the industrialised nations produce most of the harmful gases and should thus bear the costs of climate change. In a counter argument, all countries — including growing polluters India and China — are being urged to agree to broad cuts in emissions.
- (1) India and China are joining the growing list of climate polluters, and the upcoming global summit on climate change in Copenhagen is likely to see some sharp divisions.
 - (2) The arguments of both developed and developing countries accusing one another of harming the climate more, will come to a head at the Copenhagen summit.
 - (3) As a replacement for the 1997 Kyoto Protocol is sought, the sharp divide between the developed and developing countries is coming to the fore with India and China too joining the growing list of climate polluters.
 - (4) As the global summit on climate change approaches, the argument continues to rage as to who is producing more of the harmful gases— and the urgent need to curb it.
129. China put astronauts in orbit. So what. Right? The U.S. has been doing it since 1962. Here's what: The Chinese launched their first manned mission in 2003, their second in 2005 and their third this year. They began with a one-person ship, then a two-seater. Then a three-man version, and during that last mission they completed a successful space walk. By all space faring measures, that's impressive—going from a standing start to a sprint in five years. What's more, China's unmanned "Change" spacecraft is currently orbiting the moon and Beijing wants to have humans on the lunar surface by 2020. Think it can't pull off something that big? Then you didn't see the Olympics.
- (1) That China launched three manned space – missions in a short span of five years, with a space walk to boot, surely raises hopes that they will surely achieve their goal of landing a man on the moon by 2020.
 - (2) The US may have been sending humans into space since 1962, but that doesn't take away any credit from the Chinese for launching three manned space – missions in a very short span of five years and also completing a space walk.
 - (3) Be it organizing the Olympic Games or launching Space Missions, the Chinese can be expected to excel in everything they do, going by the evidence so far.
 - (4) China launched space missions long after the USA had put astronauts in orbit. But their rapid progress in the field starting from scratch in 2003 raises hopes of success of their aim to land a man on the moon by 2020.

130. The already global Indian pharmaceutical industry will get even more globalized thanks to introduction of product patents. Fast economic growth will increase income levels, resulting in higher demand for pharmaceuticals. The structure of demand will also change with higher incidence of lifestyle diseases. The growth of the Indian market will prove irresistible to multinationals.

- (1) With the introduction of product patents, fast economic growth and higher incidence of lifestyle diseases, the globalized Indian pharma industry will grow phenomenally thereby attracting competitors from across the globe.
- (2) With rising income levels leading to surge in demand and higher incidence of lifestyle diseases, it is inevitable that the business of Indian pharma companies will grow and attract MNCs collaborators.
- (3) Globalisation leads to faster economic growth, which in turn leads to faster growth of pharma companies and thereby draws the attention of competitors from all over the world.
- (4) Product patents have brought with them globalisation and, inevitably, competition from MNCs.

Directions (Questions 131-140): Read the following situations and answer the questions given at the end of each situation on the basis of information provided.

Situation-I

Canadian apparels and accessories major Woodland is banking on technology-based products to steal a march over rival sportswear brands including Adidas, Nike, Reebok, the Puma and the newest entrant in the outdoor accessory segment, Timberland. Woodland plans to unveil a range of shoes and apparels fitted with pedometers and those that are water resistant and wick-enabled among others at competitive prices. The range will be available for ₹4,000-12,000. The company is targeting GenNext to drive sales. "The youth, our core target group, is focusing on outdoor activities," said managing director (MD), Woodland India. The need for products with functional benefits is on the rise with increasing interest in specialized outdoor activities. "The major competition for Woodland is from sportswear brands such as Adidas, Nike, Reebok, and the Puma," said MD. Though pure play outdoor brands are looking at this market with deep interest. Woodland currently has 400 stores in India and aims to open 120 stores over the next three years. The footwear market is estimated at ₹20,000 crore of which the outdoor segment contributes about 10%. The company reported revenues of about ₹700 crore in 2012-2013 and is looking to double sales by 2016.

131. Woodland plans to increase its sales by launching products which are

- (1) extremely cheap in the market.
- (2) very trendy and fashionable.
- (3) based on innovation and technology.
- (4) None of these

132. By launching products and improved marketing, Woodland plans to

- (1) marginally increase its sales in the coming years.
- (2) maintain its existing sales in the years to come.
- (3) increase its sales substantially in the next 2-3 years.
- (4) capture the entire Indian apparels-accessories market within next few years.

133. New products of Woodland would have emphasis on outdoor activities of

- (1) the elderly people.
- (2) females of all ages.
- (3) the young people.
- (4) infants and children.

Situation-II

In a place where the concept of cafés is yet to arrive, the Amul outlet, a part of the cooperative's rural push across the country, has brought much joy to the locals. "We see huge potential for growth in the parlour business coming in from small towns," said MD of the Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF), which owns the Amul brand. "We have identified retailing as a strategic thrust area and made giant strides here over the last five years. Today we have the best distribution in the country, reaching out to the smallest of the towns," said MD. Amul currently has 7,000 Amul Parlours in more than 1,600 towns across the country, opened through franchises that GCMMF monitors. At present, market leader Amul has a 40% market share in the ice-cream and frozen desserts business, estimated at an annual revenue of ₹2,500 crore and growing at 20% every year. The company is trying to leverage its vast supply chain logistics to grow the parlour business. It is as much about reaching out to customers as fighting off rivals, as the likes of Hindustan Unilever's Kwality Walls, Mother Dairy and many regional players scale up their presence. Amul's expansion comes at a time when the competition is waking up to the potential of the segment. There is also the possibility of investment coming in the supply chain logistics with the opening up of foreign direct investment in multi-brand retail.

134. With the opening of foreign direct investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail, the investment in supply chain logistics is likely to
- (1) decrease considerably. (2) reduce marginally.
(3) increase somewhat. (4) remain unchanged.
135. Amul is planning expansion at a time when the competition in the market is
- (1) not really much. (2) increasing considerably.
(3) reducing a great deal. (4) None of these
136. Which of the following companies claims to have the best distribution in India?
- (1) Kwality Walls (2) Mother Dairy (3) Amul (4) Vadilal

Situation-III

China's Lenovo Group Ltd — on track to become the world's top maker of personal computers — reported a record quarterly profit, up by a third from a year earlier, as it gained more share in the PC market and made inroads in the smartphone business. The ThinkPad maker — China's No. 2 smartphone vendor — said on Wednesday that net profit in the October-December quarter had risen to \$204.9 million, beating an average estimate of \$178.4 million in a Thomson Reuters I/B/E/S poll of 11 analysts and exceeded its record of \$172 million in three months ended December 2007. In the third quarter, overall revenue grew 12% from a year ago to \$9.4 billion, with bulk coming from its PC business. Lenovo has rapidly gained market share in the PC sector on the back of acquisitions over the past few years. The company trails Hewlett Packard Co by a slim margin in PC shipments according to technology research group IDC. Lenovo said its China smartphone business achieved profitability for the first time during the quarter. As PC demand growth slows Lenovo has been diversifying into the mobile device sector to tap robust demand for smartphones and tablets, particularly at home in China. "However, it will face challenges in the sector as companies like Acer and Asustek roll out cheaper tablet PC models to aggressively target markets such as China, which is Lenovo's traditional stronghold," she added.

137. In the personal computer (PC) sector, Lenovo is _____ Hewlett Packard.
- (1) well behind (2) marginally behind
(3) marginally ahead of (4) substantially ahead of

138. Lenovo has entered the market of mobile phones due to which of the following reasons?

- A. PC demand has increased in the recent past.
- B. PC demand has decreased in the recent past.
- C. demand for mobile phones has increased now.
- D. demand for mobile phones has decreased recently.

(1) A & D (2) B & D (3) C & D (4) B & C

139. The smartphone business of Lenovo in China

- (1) has never been profitable.
- (2) has always been most profitable.
- (3) has been profitable only recently.
- (4) None of these

140. In the PC sector, Lenovo has _____ market share recently.

- (1) never gained (2) gradually gained (3) quickly gained (4) gradually lost

Directions (Questions 141-150): Each of these questions has a statement based on the preceding passage. Evaluate each statement and mark answer as

- (1) if the statement is a Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.
- (2) if the statement is a Major Factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, which fundamentally affects and/or determines the decision.
- (3) if the statement is a Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.
- (4) if the statement is a Major Assumption in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factor and alternative.

Passage-I

Bhaskar Group's power generation company, Diliigent Power, is in advanced talks to sell an equity stake in the company for \$150 million (around ₹ 800 crore) to JP Morgan, three persons with knowledge of the development said. This would be the first private equity deal in the conventional energy space since 2011 as investors have shied away from the beleaguered sector due to policy uncertainties, fuel scarcity, and weak health of utilities. Companies like GMR, GVK, Lanco, among others, are in talks with prospective private equity investors for stake sale. But no major deals have fructified. In fact, according to reports, private equity company Blackstone Advisors India has called off its \$111-million (around ₹ 600 crore) deal with Kolkata-based Visa Power Ltd which was announced in 2011, on concerns over the Indian power sector. Diliigent Power and JP Morgan declined to comment on the development. One of the sources said that JP Morgan may own 21% stake in Diliigent after the completion of the deal. Diliigent had appointed investment banking firm Avendus to advise it on the deal. Avendus had also advised the company in 2011 when it raised around \$150 million from PE fund Warburg Pincus. Diliigent Power, an independent power producer, is currently setting up two power plants in the country — a 1,200 MW coal-based thermal power plant in Chhattisgarh and a 1,320 MW thermal power plant in Madhya Pradesh. The Chhattisgarh project is close to completion and is likely to start commercial operations later this year, while the Madhya Pradesh unit is under construction. Shortage of fossil fuel, delay in project execution, units running at low capacity and the poor health of state electricity boards have retarded growth of the power sector. Highly leveraged power companies which are struggling to manage huge debt amid muted cash flows, are seeking equity investment but investors with deep pockets continue to be cautious about investing in the sector.

141. There are policy uncertainties in Indian power sector.
142. Private equity company Blackstone Advisors India has called off its ₹600 crore deal with Visa Power Ltd.
143. The Chhattisgarh project is likely to start commercial operations later this year.
144. There is a shortage of fossil fuel.
145. Diliigent had appointed investment banking firm Aventus to advise it on the deal.

Passage-II

Economic growth may have bottomed out in the March quarter but local investors chose to shun the conventional wisdom of investing in equities despite advice from money managers that certain fundamentally strong scrips could double in value over the next five years. This is borne out by the fact that mutual funds and insurance companies' stakes in Nifty companies have fallen to a near two-and-a-half year low of 12.8% during the March quarter. Over the same period, FII holding in these companies hit a record high of 21.7%. The decline in DII holding reflects the concerns of domestic investors who, in their quest for higher returns, transferred funds to other asset classes such as real estate, gold and fixed deposits. Domestic funds cut their stakes in engineering, banking and pharmaceutical companies on valuation concerns and raised their holdings in oil & gas and power companies on hopes of the government pushing reforms in these sectors. "We have seen continuous mutual fund redemptions for the past three years, with waning interest in the equity market. In terms of point-to-point return, the market has been flattish for over five years. Other asset classes such as real estate and gold have given higher returns," said Anoop Bhaskar, head of equity at UTI Mutual Fund, which manages assets worth ₹70,000 crore. Bhaskar added that inflows from insurance companies into equity markets have also dried up. "There has been considerable redemption pressure from ULIPs (Unit Linked Insurance Plans) during the past few quarters. Besides, investor expectations from equity market have also gone up, as many had seen the great Indian equity rally between 2004 and 2007," he explained. The decline in DIIs' stake coincides with the economy having bottomed out and comes at a time fund managers have been advising clients with a long-term investment horizon to take exposure to certain frontline stocks, which had a potential of doubling over the next five years. "Currently, we feel the Indian market is the best place to invest in as during an election year, the government usually spends 1-2% of GDP more, which is likely to add up to the country's growth numbers," said, chief investment officer at Future Generali.

146. Government will push reforms in oil & gas and power companies.
147. During an election year, the government usually spends 1-2% of GDP more.
148. Mutual funds and insurance companies' stake in Nifty companies have fallen to a two-and-a-half year low.
149. There has been considerable redemption pressure from ULIPs during the past few years.
150. Domestic investors have a quest for higher returns.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. Do not open this booklet until asked to do so.
2. Do not leave the examination hall until the test is over and permitted by the invigilator.
3. Fill up the necessary information in the space provided on the cover of the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet before commencement of the test.
4. Check for the completeness of the Question Booklet immediately after opening.
5. The duration of the test is **3 hours**.
6. There are **150** questions. Each question has four answer options marked (1), (2), (3) & (4).
7. Answers are to be marked on the Answer Sheet, which is provided separately.
8. Choose the most appropriate option and darken the oval completely, corresponding to (1), (2), (3) or (4) against the relevant question number.
9. Use only **HB pencil** to darken the oval for answering.
10. Do not darken more than one oval against any question, as scanner will read such marking as wrong answer.
11. If you wish to change any answer, erase completely the one already marked and darken the fresh oval with an HB pencil.
12. All questions carry equal marks. There is **Negative Marking**. Twenty five percent marks will be deducted for every wrong answer.
13. Rough work, if any, is to be done on the Question Booklet only. No separate sheet will be provided/used for rough work.
14. Any **Calculator, Mobile, Electronic Device etc., are not permitted inside the examination hall.**
15. Candidate using unfair means in the test will be disqualified.
16. Appropriate civil/criminal proceedings will be instituted against the candidate taking or attempting to take this booklet or part of it outside the examination hall, besides cancellation of his/her candidature.
17. The right to exclude any question(s) from final evaluation rests with the testing authority.
18. Do not seek any clarification on questions from the test officials. Use your best judgement.

THIS QUESTION BOOKLET AND THE ANSWER SHEET ARE TO BE RETURNED ON COMPLETION OF THE TEST

SEAL

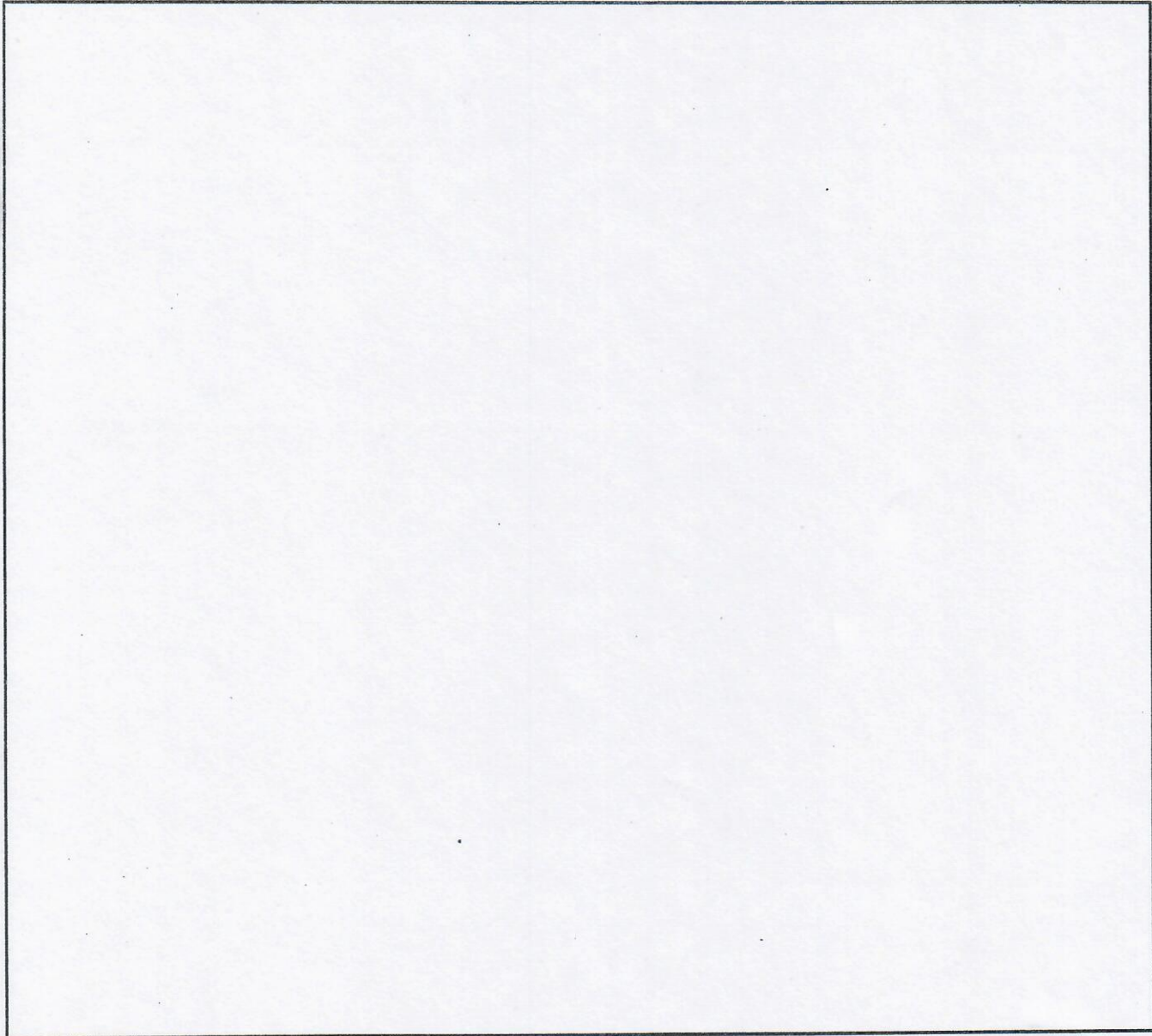
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Question No. 1

(Marks: 30)

Your State Tourism Department would like to introduce a uniform for the licensed Tourist Guides. Design a uniform for male Tourist Guides considering the following:

1. Cultural Background.
2. Social Sensibilities.
3. Functional Utility.



Name of the State :

Question No. 2

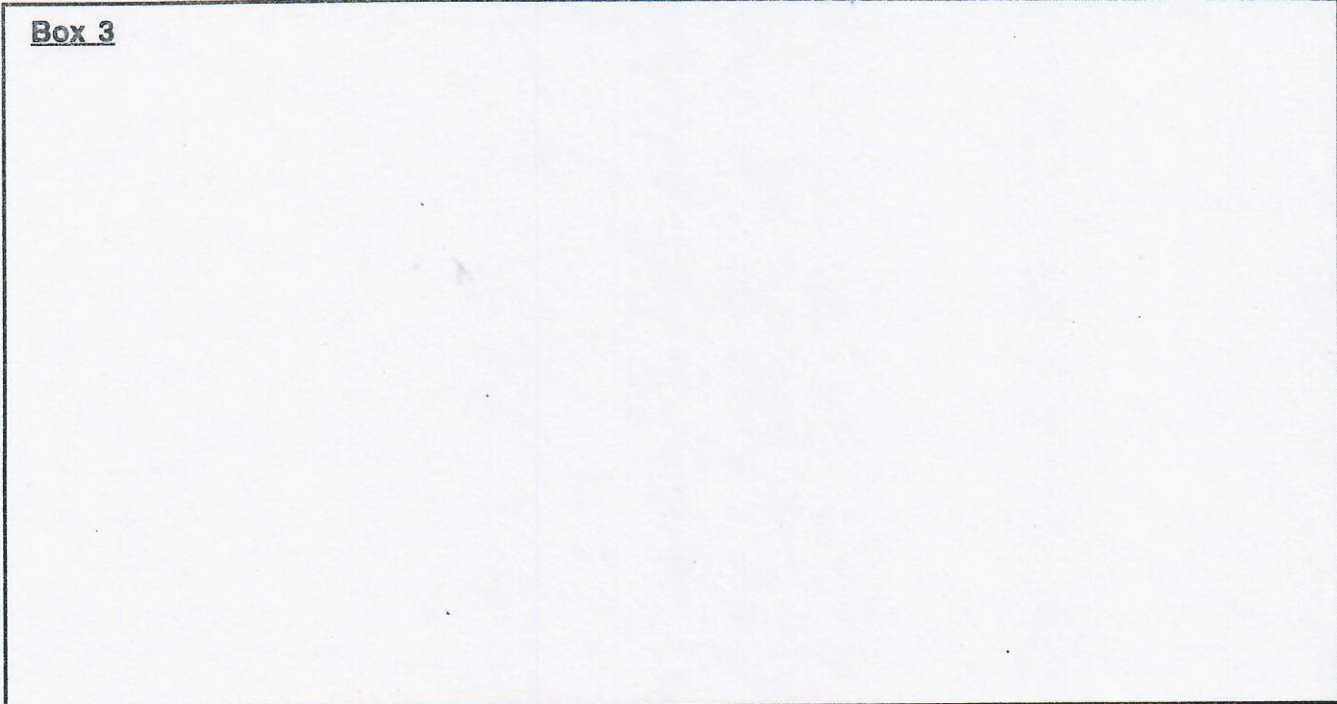
(Marks: 40)

You have gone on a long trekking expedition. Picturise your feelings, emotions and physical states from beginning to end of the expedition in the following four boxes.

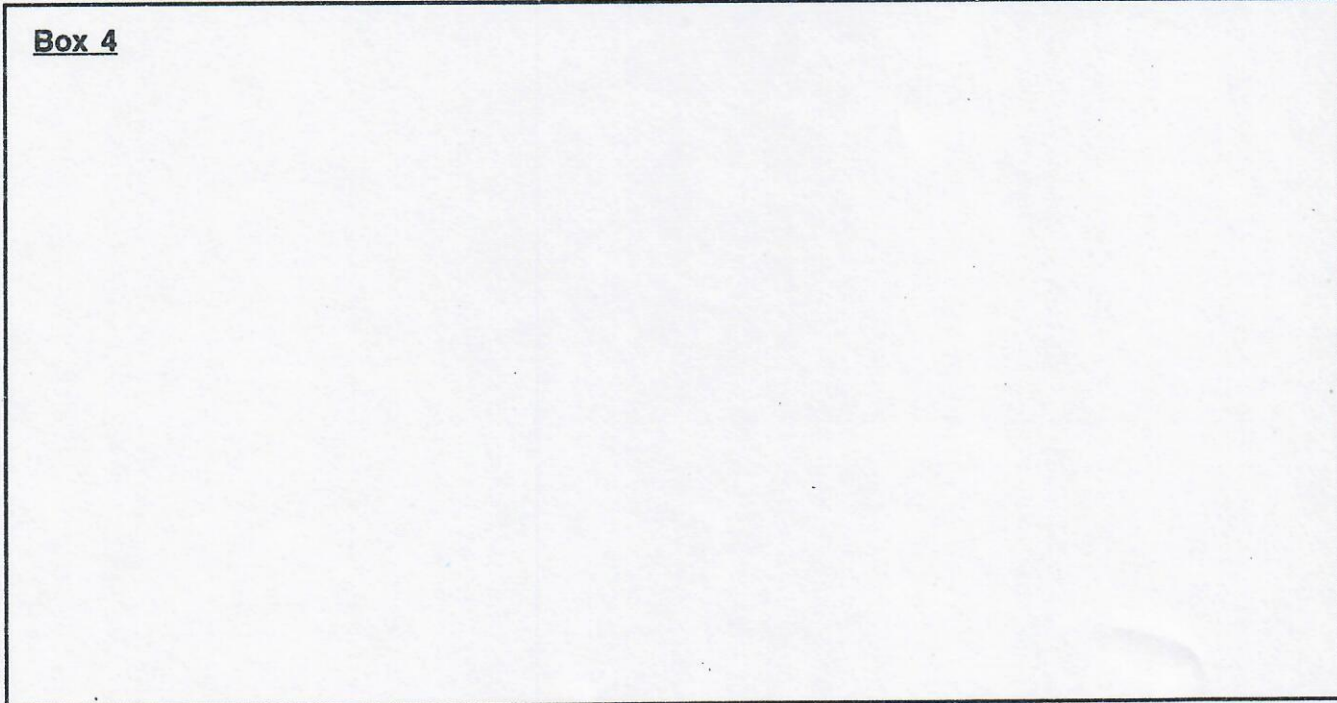
Box 1

Box 2

Box 3



Box 4

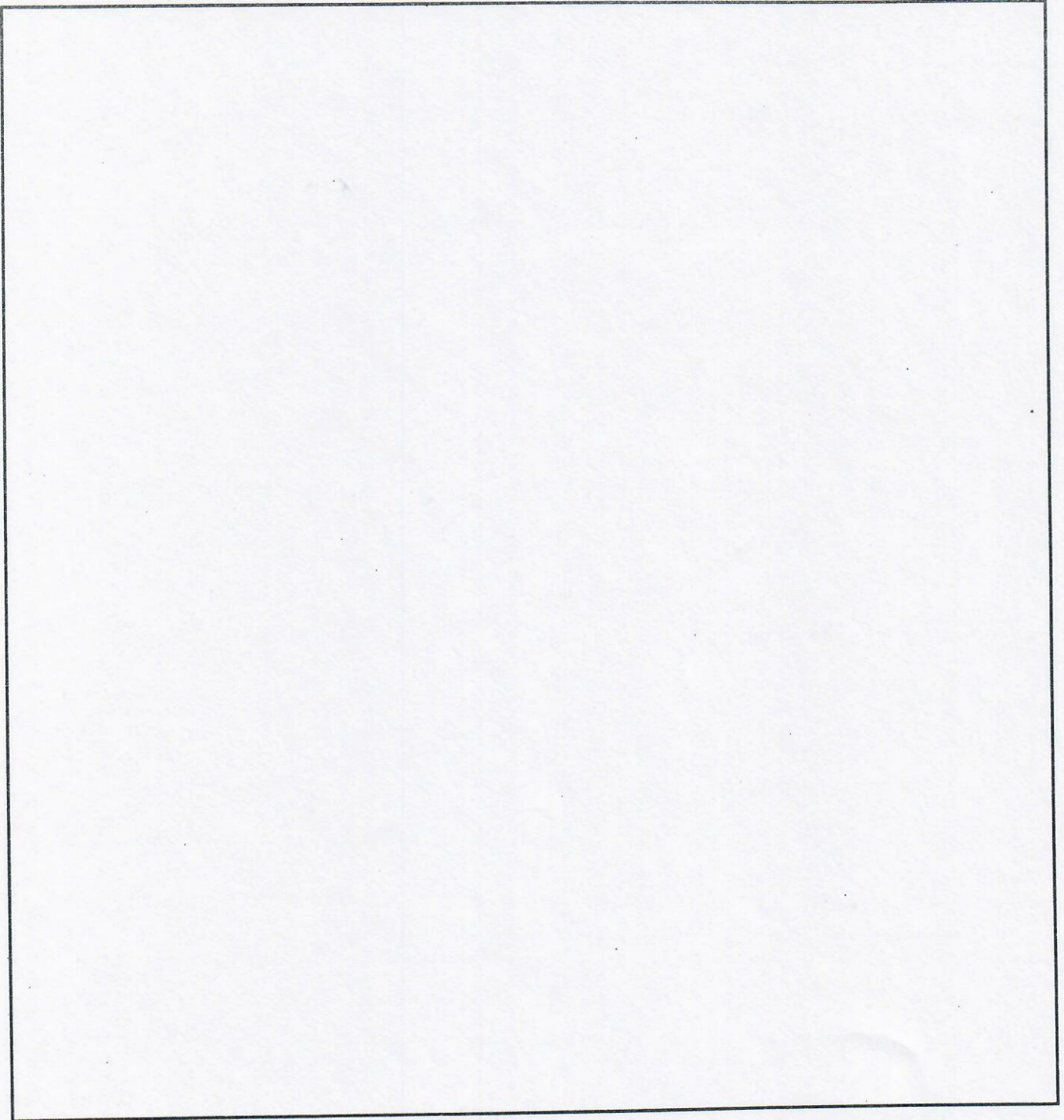


Question No. 3

(Marks: 30)

Design a poster to enhance voter awareness in the box below. Explain the concept applied in the opposite page.

(The design carries 25 marks out of 30)



A large rectangular box containing ten horizontal dotted lines, intended for handwritten notes or a list.

BLANK

Directions (Questions 1-5): Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

1. In an attempt to mitigate the severity of his punishment, he pleaded guilty to the charge.
(1) increase (2) provoke (3) avoid (4) lessen
2. He had an expeditious recovery from his sickness.
(1) prompt (2) delayed (3) painful (4) joyful
3. Smart people are often good at camouflaging their real character.
(1) projecting (2) hiding (3) displaying (4) revealing
4. The old woman lives alone in a dilapidated house.
(1) shabby (2) decay (3) ugly (4) broken
5. Johan has always been an elusive customer.
(1) quarrelsome (2) baffling (3) reliable (4) honest

Directions (Questions 6-10): Choose the word which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

6. The question he asked was so absurd.
(1) fictional (2) proportional (3) rational (4) useless
7. Such a deed can be done by a knave person.
(1) principled (2) careless (3) stupid (4) cheat
8. He does every job with great zeal and vigour.
(1) passion (2) difficulty (3) indifference (4) constraint
9. Old people are usually more conservative than young people.
(1) reproachful (2) liberal (3) dynamic (4) modern
10. The woman was frantic when she realised she left her purse at the store.
(1) composed (2) agitated (3) upset (4) angry

Directions (Questions 11-15): Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase in the sentence.

11. Our politicians are often in a Catch-22 situation.
(1) dangerous (2) absurd (3) hopeful (4) depressive
12. Old party workers have advised the President to take it lying down for a while.
(1) be careful (2) take rest
(3) be on the defensive (4) show no reaction

13. One could observe the opposition to the new policy by the rank and file of the Government.
- (1) majority (2) special members
(3) official machinery (4) ordinary members
14. Crossing the river was a herculean task for me.
- (1) easy work (2) work needing great effort
(3) a new task (4) impossible task
15. Please do not add fuel to the fire.
- (1) twist the situation (2) create a problem
(3) aggravate trouble (4) complicate a situation

Directions (Questions 16-19): A word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Choose the correctly spelt word.

16. (1) Accomodation (2) Acommodation (3) Accommodation (4) Accommodacian
17. (1) Embarrassment (2) Embarassment (3) Embarrasment (4) Emberressment
18. (1) Milennium (2) Millenium (3) Millennium (4) Milenium
19. (1) Assasination (2) Asasination (3) Asassination (4) Assassination

Directions (Questions 20-23): In each question, choose the one word which can be substituted for the given sentence/words.

20. The school or college in which one has been educated.
- (1) Alumni (2) Calvin (3) Matinee (4) Alma mater
21. An unexpected stroke of good luck.
- (1) Fortune (2) Windfall (3) Boon (4) Break through
22. The plants and vegetation of a region.
- (1) Flora (2) Fauna (3) Climate (4) Landscape
23. A place where gambling is practiced.
- (1) Bar (2) Theatre (3) Hotel (4) Casino

Directions (Questions 24-25): The first part of a sentence is provided to you and the remaining sentence has been broken into four parts. Choose the most logical order of parts from among the given four choices to construct a correct sentence.

24. Work is one thing

- P and without it
- Q that is necessary
- R to keep the world going
- S we all should die

(1) S R P Q (2) R P Q S (3) Q R P S (4) Q P S R

25. The claim is not

- P of any kind
- Q but
- R that is without morality
- S that science is actively anti-moral

(1) S Q R P (2) R P Q S (3) P S Q R (4) R Q S P

Directions (Questions 26-45): Study the passages below and answer the questions that follow each passage.

Passage I

Like most teenagers, I dreamed of one day having my name in lights. And perhaps an interview in National Geographic for my work with Rwanda's apes. Maybe an Oscar for my portrayal as a feisty heroine in an epic drama, preferably set in India. Or a Nobel Prize for poetry, which I'd collect in Stockholm wearing a black turtleneck. Suffice to say, none of these has come true. I prefer dogs to gorillas. My poetry is used to line the bottom of my drawer. And I've never been to India. Sure, as a writer, I get my name in the occasional glow of a nine-point byline, but the difference between Oscars and Nobels and Helvetica type face is that the former are all about me; the latter is by me. With the advent of the internet, all that has changed. Like most users, I am a gratuitous googler, squandering valuable work time looking up invaluable topics such as how to clean my dog's teeth, how to cook Risotto, and myriad medical ailments, including tough heels (definitely cancer), lumps on elbows (certainly cancer) and easy bruising (absolutely cancer). But among these endless searches will be a valuable constant: my own name, Helen Walne. In the great scheme of things I am not very important. I have never been medically paroled from jail, I haven't gone to rehab and I am not about to marry a famous celebrity. My husband has gently suggested that I seek psychological help for my addiction. I google myself everyday. And yes, there are times when, like a bulimic digging into a second bucket of Kentucky Fried Chicken, I feel out of control, gorging on blogs, images and news and glimpses of myself. In cyber space, there is no such thing as big fish in little ponds, or little fish in big ponds. Instead, it's one swirling, bubbling swamp of amoebae all gasping for their own gulp of air. And for ego surfers, it's important we float on the surface. Research has found that 47% of internet users have performed self googling more than double the number from 5 years ago. I have realized that like wine, watching soap operas and eating pizza, moderation is the key to virtual vanity — and keeping it to yourself paramount. When you start dabbling in the competitive realms of rival surfing you are sure to start sinking under the flotsam of self doubt. There is always someone out there with a higher ranking, a better picture, a bigger job.

26. According to the passage, the author

- I. received an Oscar for her portrayal as a feisty heroine in an epic drama.
- II. feels that moderation is the key to well being in cyber space.
- III. feels that she is the centre of all she checks in the net.

(1) I, II and III are correct.
(2) II and III are correct.
(3) I and II are correct.
(4) I and III are correct.

27. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (1) you have gone too far when you start googling your name multiple times daily.
 - (2) being addicted to self googling is the way forward in the 21st century.
 - (3) competitive rival surfing is the best way to increase your self esteem.
 - (4) the advent of the internet has helped in creating 'a somebody' out of 'a nobody'.
28. According to the passage,
- (1) Helen Walne is a patient of cancer.
 - (2) Helen Walne thinks that constant rival surfing is the best way to improve self worth.
 - (3) Helen Walne is a megabyte megalomaniac.
 - (4) Helen Walne is a conscientious worker.
29. According to the passage, all of the following are not true, *except*
- (1) Helen Walne received a prize wearing a turtle neck.
 - (2) in reality there is very little difference in the number of internet users today and five years ago.
 - (3) Helen Walne's husband feels she needs help to get out of her addiction.
 - (4) rival surfing gives a better job.

Passage II

Until a hundred years ago as humans we had a simple, uncomplicated biological connect. It was a straightforward equation: we drew roughly 3,000 calories each of energy out of the Earth for our food and life's sustenance. Today that number per capita has grown to 1,00,000 calories. We still need only 3,000 calories each to nourish life itself. All the rest of this energy is what we extract from the Earth for everything else besides keeping ourselves alive. In some countries, like the US, this per capita number runs at over 2,00,000 calories. Some of us are concerned about this. We fret over what we could — and should — really be doing to soften this abuse of resources. Little things fox us in the welter of things that we get to read. What is sustainable development? How can it be started at our homes? Beyond the ceremonial planting of green and getting people to run marathons of various lengths in support of the environment, is there more that we can add to the abstract value of 'sustainability'? What are the little things we can do in our day-to-day lives, to reduce demand for things that people make and market? Of course, we know that it helps to avoid a plastic bag when you can use a newspaper bag, or a brown bag, or even a jute bag which you can use for many more years unlike a plastic bag which you throw away in less than a week or after a few uses. However, there's actually quite a bit more that you and I can do, without compromise on comfort, with very little as cost incurred, with financial savings that you can gain on energy and water use, and with solutions that are very feasible and within your reach. It is possible to understand our ecological footprint and its disastrous consequences, not merely in terms of our own behaviour as consumers, but really in terms of the impact on the environment we make.

30. What is the primary concern of the passage?
- (1) There is a need to save energy, especially for our future.
 - (2) Use of plastic bags should be completely banned.
 - (3) All of us should not only plant trees but also run the marathon.
 - (4) We need to respect the Earth and consume less of its calories.
31. Why does the author ask his audience to use a jute bag?
- (1) Jute bags look more trendy and stylish.
 - (2) Using jute bags helps in consuming only 3,000 calories from the Earth.
 - (3) It is the need of the hour, to save energy, to save our ecosystem.
 - (4) They are more easily available.

32. Which one of the following statements *cannot* be inferred from the passage?
- (1) There are many little things we can do to save our Earth.
 - (2) We do not depend on the Earth for our food and life sustenance.
 - (3) Only running marathons of various lengths do not help.
 - (4) A lot many years before, our association with the nature was quite simple.
33. A suitable title to the passage could be
- (1) Lets Shift to Jute!
 - (2) Save Energy, Save the Earth!
 - (3) How to Consume Few Calories?
 - (4) The Earth Heading for a Disaster.

Passage III

More than a century later, the Earth seems to be literally falling to pieces — recent environmental setbacks include billions of tonnes of ice shelves breaking off in the Antarctic and unusually warm temperatures in different parts of the world. Panic reactions range from predictions of sinking islands to lamenting the ill-effects of global warming induced by release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. The trouble is that we are too obsessed with the climate change problem to even acknowledge the fact that the state of the planet hinges on much more. Climate change is at best a symptom of a far more complex malaise, just as a fever is most often only an indicator of something that's gone awry in our body. It's time for a complete and comprehensive planetary health check, that will examine the impacts of change in land use, loss of biodiversity, use of fertilizers and pesticides and consistent pollution of water bodies. This would overcome the limitations of evaluating how ecosystems work by reacting to just one major environmental concern as is happening in the case of global warming. These considerations have been responsible for the setting up of an international panel, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Financed by four major international bodies, including the UN and the World Bank, the eco-panel was set up without much fuss last June, and is expected to determine, over a period of four years and at a cost of \$21 million, the state of the Earth's ecosystems. The eco-panel will source inputs from more than 2,000 natural and social scientists the world over. Put simply, the Earth will go through the equivalent of a thorough physical, so that biological, economic and social information can be collated to help scientists arrive at a final diagnosis. The newly-constituted eco-panel will have to ensure that data collection is more representative of the regions of the world. Today, we have the advantage of sourcing data from remote sensing satellites as well. The information thus gathered would have to be sorted out and analyzed by specialists and also by generalists.

34. What is the comparison made between fever in our body and climate changes?
- (1) Like fever increases the body temperature, climate changes are making the Earth hot.
 - (2) Like fever is a symptom showing the body has some problems, climate changes show that the Earth has some problems.
 - (3) The comparison is made just to intensify the problems being discussed about our planet.
 - (4) The fever comparison shows how ecosystems work.
35. What will be the task of the newly constituted eco-panel?
- (1) To collect appropriate data for different regions of the world.
 - (2) To sort out the information gathered.
 - (3) To manage the finances of the whole collection activity.
 - (4) To stop making panic reactions regarding climatic change.

36. What is the primary concern of the passage?
- (1) The passage aims to convince the government to provide adequate funds to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.
 - (2) It mentions the environmental challenges being faced by our planet and the need to face them.
 - (3) It shows the harmful effects of fertilizers and pesticides.
 - (4) The passage shows concern towards the lack of proper social information to save the Earth.
37. The tone of the passage can best be described as
- (1) boorish
 - (2) sarcastic
 - (3) informative
 - (4) cursory

Passage IV

In the real world, U.S. global planning has always been sophisticated and careful, as you'd expect from a major superpower with a highly centralized and class conscious dominant social group. Their power, in turn, is rooted in their ownership and management of the economy, as is the norm in most societies. During World War II, American planners were well aware that the United States was going to emerge as a world-dominant power, in a position of hegemony that had few historical parallels, and they organized and met in order to deal with this situation. From 1939 to 1945, extensive studies were conducted by the Council on Foreign Relations and the State Department. One group was called the War-Peace Studies Group, which met for six years and produced extensive geopolitical analyses and plans. The Council on Foreign Relations is essentially the business input to foreign policy planning. These groups also involved every top planner in the State Department, with the exception of the Secretary of State. The conception that they developed is what they called "Grand Area" planning. The Grand Area was a region that was to be subordinated to the needs of the American economy. As one planner put it, it was to be the region that is "strategically necessary for world control." The geopolitical analysis held that the Grand Area had to include at least the Western Hemisphere, the Far East, and the former British Empire, which we were then in the process of dismantling and taking over ourselves. This is what is called "anti-imperialism" in American scholarship. Detailed plans were laid for particular regions of the Grand Area and also for international institutions that were to organize and police it, essentially in the interests of this subordination to U.S. domestic needs. The Grand Area was also to include western and southern Europe and the oil-producing regions of the Middle East; in fact, it was to include everything, if that were possible.

38. What does the author mean when he says, "position of hegemony that had few historical parallels"?
- (1) America had no good history to be remembered.
 - (2) America would become one of the predominant countries, something which had not happened earlier.
 - (3) America would win the IIInd World War to become the super power.
 - (4) America would emerge a class conscious social group, which no country had ever been before.
39. The passage supports the following statements *except*
- (1) a detailed planning was done for regions of the Grand Area.
 - (2) the Secretary of State was not part of the planning involved for the Grand Area.
 - (3) America had always been a super power, even before the Second World War.
 - (4) America's power lies in its ownership and management of economy.
40. What led the planners to think of the Grand Area concept?
- (1) The sheer talent of managing their economy well.
 - (2) The need for imperialism.
 - (3) To fulfill certain US needs.
 - (4) Their intuition about America's rise after the Second World War.

41. What could be the most suitable title for the passage?
- (1) The Grand Area.
 - (2) An Example of Anti-Imperialism.
 - (3) American Global Planning.
 - (4) The Making of the American Super Power.

Passage V

The ability to negotiate successfully, to reach agreements with other people or parties, is a key skill in any business. This negotiation could be with a buyer or a seller and it almost always involves an element of compromise. But, when entering negotiations, you should always keep in mind that it is almost impossible to negotiate and make agreements successfully if you think you can't afford to 'lose' or walk away from what is on offer. This will result in your avoiding asking for anything more than what you think the other side will give without dispute, you become a passive observer with the other side dictating the terms. In most negotiations one side has more to offer than the other and proper planning can help minimize the effects of this imbalance. Decide on set limits for what you can offer before negotiations begin, as there are always advantages you can offer the other side and you clearly have benefits they want or need or they would not be negotiating with you. In fact, the buyer or seller often wants you more than you think, so it is to your advantage to try and see things from their point of view. The better you know their real needs or wants — not just the ones they have told you — the more successful they will be, and the less likely you are to fall into the trap of giving them more than you really need to. But it is also true that a concession they really need or will value from you won't cost you as much as it benefits them, and yet may still leave you with everything you want. If you know the other side must reach agreements on a deal by a certain date for financial reasons, your willingness to comply with that date could be worth a great deal of money to them, without costing you much, if anything at all. It is up to you to find out what the other side really needs.

42. According to the passage,
- I. a feeling of 'you can't afford to lose' can prove to be an obstacle.
 - II. in business there is always a sense of give and take.
 - III. giving a concession the other party really needs could be beneficial.
- (1) I, II and III are correct.
 - (2) II and III are correct.
 - (3) I and II are correct.
 - (4) I and III are correct.
43. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (1) one can give in yet can get whatever one wants.
 - (2) it is unnecessary to see the other's point of view.
 - (3) it is good to be a passive observer.
 - (4) planning can pose as a barrier to negotiations.
44. According to the passage,
- (1) there is usually an imbalance in business negotiations.
 - (2) in a good negotiation one side always dictates the terms.
 - (3) there need not necessarily be a compromise in a business deal.
 - (4) a concession might cost you.
45. According to the passage, all of the following are not true, *except*
- (1) knowing the need of the other side can pose a problem.
 - (2) negotiations happen when you fall into their trap.
 - (3) the other side needs you more than you think.
 - (4) avoid asking for anything to arrest disputes.

46. If a, b, c are in A.P. as well as in G.P. then
 (1) $a = b \neq c$ (2) $a \neq b = c$ (3) $a \neq b \neq c$ (4) $a = b = c$
47. The locus of a point such that the ratio of its distance from two given points is constant is a
 (1) circle (2) straight line (3) ellipse (4) None of these
48. The limit of the function $1/x$ as x tends to ∞ is
 (1) ∞ (2) 0 (3) $-\infty$ (4) 3
49. If $\cos 5A = a \cos A + b \cos^3 A + c \cos^5 A + d$, then
 (1) $a = 20$ (2) $b = -20$ (3) $c = 18$ (4) $b = 15$
50. Amit started a business investing ₹ 45,000. After 3 months, Patel joined him with a capital of ₹ 60,000. After another 6 months, Rahim joined them with a capital of ₹ 90,000. At the end of the year, they made a profit of ₹ 16,500. The share of Rahim is
 (1) ₹ 3200 (2) ₹ 3300 (3) ₹ 3100 (4) ₹ 3500
51. The curve $y - e^{xy} + x = 0$ has a vertical tangent at the point
 (1) (1, 1) (2) at no point (3) (0, 1) (4) (1, 0)
52. Three pipes A, B and C can fill a tank in 6 hours. After working at it together for 2 hours, C is closed and A and B can fill the remaining part in 7 hours. The number of hours taken by C alone to fill the tank is
 (1) 10 hrs. (2) 12 hrs. (3) 14 hrs. (4) 16 hrs.
53. Sound is said to travel in air at about 1100 feet per second. A man hears the axe striking the tree, $\frac{11}{5}$ seconds after he sees it strike the tree. How far is the man from the wood chopper?
 (1) 2197 ft (2) 2420 ft (3) 2500 ft (4) 2629 ft
54. Two goods trains each 500 m long, are running in opposite directions on parallel tracks. Their speeds are 45 km/hr and 30 km/hr respectively. Find the time taken by the slower train to pass the driver of the faster one.
 (1) 12 sec (2) 24 sec (3) 48 sec (4) 60 sec
55. A boat takes 90 minutes less to travel 36 miles downstream than to travel the same distance upstream. If the speed of the boat in still water is 10 mph, the speed of the stream is
 (1) 2 mph (2) 2.5 mph (3) 3 mph (4) 4 mph
56. A dishonest milkman professes to sell his milk at cost price but he mixes it with water and thereby gains 25%. The percentage of water in the mixture is
 (1) 4% (2) 6.5% (3) 20% (4) 25%
57. The compound interest on a certain sum for 2 years at 10% per annum is ₹ 525. The simple interest on the same sum for double the time at half the rate percent per annum is
 (1) ₹ 400 (2) ₹ 500 (3) ₹ 600 (4) ₹ 800

58. On dividing a certain number by 342, we get 47 as the remainder. If the same number is divided by 18, what will be the remainder?
 (1) 9 (2) 13 (3) 11 (4) 15
59. Find the smallest number of five digits exactly divisible by 16, 24, 36 and 54.
 (1) 10364 (2) 10368 (3) 10366 (4) 10362
60. Find the value of $\frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \frac{1}{4 \times 5} + \frac{1}{5 \times 6} + \dots + \frac{1}{9 \times 10}$
 (1) $\frac{2}{5}$ (2) $\frac{1}{12}$ (3) $\frac{1}{6}$ (4) $\frac{2}{15}$
61. If $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$, find the value of $\sqrt{192} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{48} - \sqrt{75}$ correct to 3 places of decimal.
 (1) 1.673 (2) 1.652 (3) 1.732 (4) 1.372
62. Find the average of all prime numbers between 30 and 50.
 (1) 39.8 (2) 39.7 (3) 40.1 (4) 40.2
63. If the sum of two numbers is 42 and their product is 437, then find the absolute difference between the numbers.
 (1) 4 (2) 5 (3) 6 (4) 3
64. The ages of two persons differ by 16 years. If 6 years ago, the elder one was 3 times as old as the younger one, find their present ages.
 (1) 12 & 28 (2) 13 & 29 (3) 14 & 30 (4) 15 & 31
65. An inspector rejects 0.08% of the meters as defective. How many meters will he examine to reject 2 meters?
 (1) 2400 (2) 2500 (3) 2300 (4) 2200
66. If the numerator of a fraction be increased by 15% and its denominator be diminished by 8%, the value of the fraction is $\frac{15}{16}$. Find the original fraction.
 (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ (2) 4 (3) $\frac{4}{3}$ (4) 3
67. A person incurs 5% loss by selling a watch for ₹ 1140. At what price should the watch be sold to earn 5% profit?
 (1) ₹ 1250 (2) ₹ 1260 (3) ₹ 1270 (4) ₹ 1255
68. Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is:
 (1) 2 : 5 (2) 3 : 5 (3) 4 : 5 (4) 6 : 7

69. 36 men can complete a piece of work in 18 days. In how many days will 27 men complete the same work?
 (1) 12 (2) 18 (3) 22 (4) 24
70. If seven spiders make seven webs in seven days, then one spider will make one web in how many days?
 (1) 1 (2) $\frac{7}{2}$ (3) 7 (4) 49
71. There are 6 boxes numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Each box is to be filled up either with a red or a green ball in such a way that atleast 1 box contains a green ball and the boxes containing green balls are consecutively numbered. The total number of ways in which this can be done is
 (1) 60 (2) 33 (3) 21 (4) 5
72. From a well shuffled pack of 52 cards, 3 cards are drawn successively, the first being replaced before the second is drawn and the second being replaced before the third is drawn. The probability that the first is black, the second is diamond and the third is ace, is
 (1) $\frac{1}{104}$ (2) $\frac{1}{52}$ (3) $\frac{1}{26}$ (4) $\frac{1}{13}$
73. What is the sum of the total surface areas of all the cubes formed when a cuboid of size 5.2 m \times 13 m \times 39 m is cut completely into the least possible number of cubes, all of which are identical.
 (1) 6164 sq m (2) 30452 sq m (3) 6084 sq m (4) 6760 sq m
74. There are two right pyramids with a square base. The two pyramids are similar in shape. The height of the first pyramid is 30 m and that of the smaller is 22.5 m. 36 men take 32 days to build the first pyramid. How many days would 54 men of the same efficiency take to build the second pyramid?
 (1) 20 (2) 11 (3) 25 (4) 9
75. If a particle moves in a circle, describing equal angles in equal times, its velocity vector
 (1) changes in direction
 (2) remains always constant
 (3) changes both in magnitude and direction
 (4) neither changes in magnitude nor in direction

Directions (Questions 76-80): Read the given information carefully to answer these questions.

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H are sitting around a circle facing the centre. G is third to the right of B and is second to the left of C, B is second to the left of E and on the immediate right of D. F is between B and E. A is not on the left of C.

76. Which of the following pairs of persons has the first person sitting on the immediate right of the second person?
 (1) FE (2) HC (3) HE (4) GE
77. Who is second to the right of D?
 (1) F (2) C (3) E (4) A

78. Who is on the immediate left of D?
 (1) B (2) A (3) F (4) G
79. Which of the following is the correct position of H?
 (1) On the immediate left of G. (2) On the immediate right of G.
 (3) Between F and G. (4) On the immediate right of C.
80. Who is second to the right of E?
 (1) C (2) A (3) H (4) G

Directions (Questions 81-85): Complete the series by replacing '?'

81. 1, 6, 15, '?', 45, 66, 91
 (1) 25 (2) 26 (3) 27 (4) 28
82. 2, 5, 9, 19, 37, '?'
 (1) 73 (2) 75 (3) 76 (4) 78
83. 4, 8, 28, 80, 244, '?'
 (1) 278 (2) 428 (3) 628 (4) 728
84. KM5, IP8, GS11, EV14, '?'
 (1) BX17 (2) BY17 (3) CY17 (4) CY18
85. 2Z5, 7Y7, 14X9, 23W11, 34V13, '?'
 (1) 27U24 (2) 45U15 (3) 47U15 (4) 47V14

Directions (Questions 86-90): Each of these questions has an assertion (A) and a reason (R). Mark the answer as

- (1) if both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'.
 (2) if both 'A' and 'R' are true but 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'.
 (3) if 'A' is true but 'R' is false.
 (4) if 'A' is false but 'R' is true.

86. Assertion (A) : A little gap is left between iron rails.
 Reason (R) : Iron expands in summer.
87. Assertion (A) : India has a tropical monsoon type climate.
 Reason (R) : India is located exactly between the tropical latitudes.
88. Assertion (A) : Red colour of blood is due to haemoglobin.
 Reason (R) : Haemoglobin is a red pigment.

89. **Assertion (A)** : Silver is not used to make electric wires.
Reason (R) : Silver is a bad conductor.
90. **Assertion (A)** : Gandhiji withdrew the non-cooperation movement.
Reason (R) : There was violence at the Chauri Chaura outrage.

Directions (Questions 91-95): Each of these questions has a statement followed by two conclusions I and II. Consider the statement and the following conclusions. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statement. Mark the answer as

- (1) if conclusion I follows.
 (2) if conclusion II follows.
 (3) if either conclusion I or II follows.
 (4) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.

91. **Statement:** Fortune favours the brave.
Conclusions: I. Risks are necessary for success.
 II. Cowards die many times before their death.
92. **Statement:** A man must be wise to be a good wrangler. Good wranglers are talkative and boring.
Conclusions: I. All the wise persons are boring.
 II. All the wise persons are good wranglers.
93. **Statement:** It is almost impossible to survive and prosper in this world without sacrificing ethics and morality.
Conclusions: I. World appreciates some concepts but may not uphold it.
 II. Concept of ethics and morality are not practicable in life.
94. **Statement:** The best evidence of India's glorious past is the growing popularity of Ayurvedic medicines in the West.
Conclusions: I. Ayurvedic medicines are not popular in India.
 II. Allopathic medicines are more popular in India.
95. **Statement:** The best way to escape from a problem is to solve it.
Conclusions: I. Your life will be dull if you do not face a problem.
 II. To escape from problems, you should always have some solutions with you.

Directions (Questions 96-97): In each of these questions four words are given. Of these, which three are alike and the fourth one is different. Choose the odd one.

96. (1) Basketball (2) Hockey (3) Football (4) Cricket
97. (1) Yuri Gagarin (2) Rakesh Sharma (3) Neil Armstrong (4) Edmund Hillary

98. Pointing to Karim, Nagma said, "he is the son of my father's only son." How is Karim's mother related to Nagma?
 (1) Daughter (2) Aunt (3) Sister-in-law (4) Sister
99. A man is facing West. He turns 45° in the clockwise direction and then another 180° in the same direction and then 270° in the anti-clockwise direction. Which direction is he facing now?
 (1) West (2) North-West (3) South-West (4) South
100. What will be the difference between the sum of the odd digits and the sum of the even digits in the number 857423?
 (1) Zero (2) One (3) Two (4) None of these
101. Which of the following is/are well known commercial varieties of silk that are produced in India?
 (1) Muga (2) Mulberry (3) Oak Tussar (4) All these
102. Which place was the first successful cotton textile mill established in India in 1854?
 (1) Calcutta (2) Bombay (3) Surat (4) Ahmedabad
103. Which fashion designer has recently launched 'The Red Carpet', collection of clothes for Reliance Trends?
 (1) Raghavendra Rathore (2) Sabyasachi Mukherjee
 (3) Neeta Lulla (4) None of these
104. Which technique of painting was popularized by the European artists during the colonial period in India?
 (1) Oil painting. (2) Charcoal painting.
 (3) Watercolour painting. (4) Spray painting.
105. 'Xylys', the popular Swiss made watches, are promoted in India by which Indian company?
 (1) Titan (2) Maxima (3) Ajanta (4) Timex
106. Which of the following is not a component of the processes of change of population?
 (1) Birth Rate. (2) Death Rate. (3) Migration. (4) Sex Ratio.
107. Which Indian cloth brand uses the promotion line "Its all trousers are treated with 'DEO₂', the anti microbial innovation"?
 (1) S Kumar (2) Vimal (3) Park Avenue (4) Digjam
108. Which among the following brands introduced the 'COLOUR Lab', promotion as "The colour lab app is here. Use it to create your signature colour and we'll Dye your attire for you."
 (1) John Players (2) Allen Solly (3) Flying Machine (4) Arrow
109. 'Oxemberg, Opulento, Beach Pebble and MSD' brand of formal, casuals and denims range of clothes is from the house of
 (1) Siyaram Mills. (2) Arvind Mills. (3) Grasim Ind. (4) Digjam Ltd.
110. In Tibet, the Brahmaputra river is called by the name
 (1) Meghanpo. (2) Manaspo. (3) Tsangpo. (4) Brahmapo.

111. Where was the 20th Asian Athletics Championships held?
 (1) Delhi (2) Bengaluru (3) Hyderabad (4) Pune
112. Indian cricketer M S Dhoni has launched his own signature brand of _____ named '7 by M S DHONI'.
 (1) Sun Glasses (2) Perfumes (3) Clothes (4) Wrist Watches
113. Which one of the following banks in India introduced the 'Rubyx' debit card promoting it as inspired by the gemstone 'Ruby'?
 (1) YES Bank (2) ICICI (3) Axis (4) HDFC
114. Which movie won the best picture award in the 85th Oscar Awards in 2013?
 (1) Lincoln (2) Les Miserables (3) Amour (4) Argo
115. Who has become the first brand ambassador of Border Security Force (BSF)?
 (1) Virat Kohli (2) Aamir Khan (3) M S Dhoni (4) Sushil Kumar
116. Who, among the following Indian film actors, endorsed the 'Garnier' range of men's skin cream?
 (1) Shahrukh Khan (2) John Abraham (3) Shahid Kapoor (4) None of these
117. Who wrote the book 'Indika'?
 (1) Kautilya (2) Ashoka (3) Megasthenes (4) Seleucus
118. 'ASTSY', a collection of bed and bath lines, duvets and pillow covers, are from the house of
 (1) Bombay Dyeing. (2) Portico NY. (3) Swayam. (4) Weaves.
119. Name the microorganism which causes the plant disease 'Rust of Wheat'.
 (1) Bacteria (2) Virus (3) Algae (4) Fungi
120. In which country is the volcanic mountain 'Mt. Kilimanjaro' located?
 (1) Japan (2) USA (3) Indonesia (4) Tanzania
121. The 2020 Olympic Games are scheduled to be held in
 (1) Tokyo. (2) Istanbul. (3) Madrid. (4) London.
122. On which day of 2013 was the celestial event, a 'Super Moon', observed in India?
 (1) 8 October (2) 14 August (3) 27 September (4) 23 June
123. 'Android' a Linux based operating system used in mobiles is created by which company?
 (1) BlackBerry (2) Apple (3) Google (4) None of these
124. 'Tears you apart', a nationwide National _____ Control Campaign is launched by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.
 (1) AIDS (2) Malnutrition (3) Population (4) Tobacco
125. The commonly used gender symbols for female and male have been adopted from the symbols of which two planets of our solar system?
 (1) Jupiter and Mars (2) Venus and Mars
 (3) Venus and Mercury (4) Uranus and Mercury

Directions (Questions 126-130): In each of these questions, choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

126. When it comes to rain water harvesting, Tamil Nadu leads by example. In 2003, the state passed an ordinance to install rain water harvesting structures in all old and new buildings. Now people in the state are reaping rich benefits. The ground water table in the state has shown a phenomenal rise. Forty percent of rainwater which would earlier flow into the sea is now being stored underground. In Chennai alone, it's like a whopping 150 sq km underground reservoir. As a result of this, water scarcity is now a thing of the past.
- (1) Tamil Nadu has set an example to the rest of the country since 2003 by an ordinance on rainwater harvesting that saved the state 40% of its water that would otherwise flow into the sea.
 - (2) Rainwater harvesting is an effective way of eliminating water scarcity as shown by Tamil Nadu that has taken the lead in the country since 2003.
 - (3) Through an exemplary ordinance passed in 2003 Tamil Nadu has ensured effective rainwater harvesting in the state, resulting in phenomenal rise in groundwater levels and making water scarcity a thing of the past.
 - (4) People's participation in rainwater harvesting schemes since 2003 has effectively eliminated water scarcity in Tamil Nadu.
127. Big lenders have seen a surge in retail loan offtake over the seven months of the fiscal. Rising salaries coupled with pent-up demand for new homes and cars have given the desired shot in the arm to retail lending by banks across the country. For some like HDFC Bank and Axis Bank, October has been the best month in terms of retail assets growth. Others such as ICICI Bank and Bank of Baroda have also witnessed significant improvement in credit offtake on the back of rising home and auto loans, said bankers.
- (1) There has been an upsurge in the retail loans market this fiscal with October being the best month for most leading banks such as HDFC, ICICI etc.
 - (2) October witnessed peaking of the retail bank loans market this fiscal, the revival made possible by rising salaries leading to an increased demand for home and auto loans across the country.
 - (3) HDFC, ICICI, AXIS, BoB are the leading banks that collectively led the revival of the home and auto loans market across the country, with October as the best month.
 - (4) After a long period of lull, October saw the revival of retail loan markets as evidenced by the performance of HDFC, AXIS, ICICI and other leading banks across the country.
128. In what can be seen as a positive impact of global warming, large blooms of tiny marine plants called "phytoplankton", that can absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere are flourishing in the area opened up by massive ice melting in Antarctica. Without ice cover, the water gets exposed to light and circulation of nutrients that help the plants move in and take up extra amounts of carbon dioxide, becoming what scientists call a "carbon sink". This is really massive— it's like having a new forest the size of Wales,' said Professor Llyod Peck, a near-shore marine biologist from the British Antarctic Survey.
- (1) An exciting fallout of the melting of ice in Antarctica due to global warming is the creation of 'Carbon sinks' by blooming marine plants.
 - (2) The melting of ice in the Antarctic region due to global warming has resulted in the blooming of tiny marine plants called phytoplankton that absorb massive quantities of carbon-di-oxide.
 - (3) Global warming has resulted in some benefits as well, in the form of growth of vegetation in the hitherto barren Antarctic region.
 - (4) The discovery of phytoplankton blooms in the Antarctic waters has got the scientists excited because it is a positive fallout of global warming.

129. The Internet is about to get more accessible for millions worldwide with the imminent approval of a new multilingual address system that uses Asian and Arabic scripts, a global regulator said on Monday. The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) said it would declare an end to the exclusive use of Latin characters for website addresses on Friday the final day of its six-day conference in Seoul. "This is the biggest change technically to the Internet since it was invented 40 years ago," Peter Dengate Thrush, Chairman of the ICANN board in charge of reviewing the change, told a press conference.
- (1) The ICANN board has plans to abolish exclusive use of Latin characters in the addresses and introduce both Arabic and Asian scripts to make Internet more broad-based.
 - (2) Multilingual internet addresses with Chinese, Arabic, Korean and Japanese characters would soon be a reality as the ICANN board has approved this move.
 - (3) Exclusive use of Latin American characters in internet addresses over the last 40 years has hindered the growth of internet in Asian and Arabic countries.
 - (4) Internet is to get more accessible soon with the move by global regulator ICANN to introduce a multi-lingual address system that uses Asian and Arabic scripts, instead of just Latin characters.
130. The enrolment of first-time graduate students from India has registered a 16 per cent decline in comparison to last year while that of China has increased by the same level, says a latest report. "First-time enrolment of students increased by 16 per cent from China and by 22 per cent from the Middle East. However, there was a 16 per cent decline from India and 13 per cent decline from South Korea," the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS) has said in its report. India sends one of the largest numbers of international students to the US for higher studies along with China and South Korea and the sharp drop of 16 per cent, follows two years of modest decline, two percent in 2008 and eight per cent in 2007. The report also pointed that there was no growth in first-time enrolment of international students in the US graduate schools from 2008 to 2009.
- (1) The overall number of first-time enrolment of international students in US graduate schools has remained static with the Middle East showing growth and Asian countries reflecting a mixed trend.
 - (2) India and South Korea are gradually veering away from sending its students to the US for higher studies, whereas China, North Korea and the Middle East are sending higher numbers thereby even out the overall numbers.
 - (3) The CGS has published a report to assess the trends in first-time enrolment of international student populations in graduate schools in the US.
 - (4) India, China and South Korea together account for a sizeable contingent of international students enrolling in US graduate schools for the first-time, and help to keep the overall numbers stable even if there is a decline in numbers from other countries.

Directions (Questions 131-140): Read the following situations and answer the questions given at the end of each situation on the basis of information provided.

Situation-I

Waste disposal is the bane of many a new-age city, and bustling metros such as Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore are no exception. The problem does not entirely lie with garbage collection agencies, who are doing their best to lift all the refuse. Rather, the thousands of tonnes of solid and liquid waste generated every day by the gargantuan population of these thriving Indian cities pose the conundrum with respect to waste disposal: where will it all go? One proposed solution has been incineration of the waste to make it more compact and manageable. Burning of waste can reduce the volume by up to 90 per cent. Energy can also be generated as a useful by-product of the process. But plans to set up such waste-to-energy units in India have met with staunch resistance from environmentalists. Older plants that were set up in Delhi, Hyderabad, Vijayawada and

Lucknow were shut down for reasons ranging from low calorific value of waste to lack of financial viability. Experts from Singapore, however, assure that modern technology can mitigate the pollution caused by incineration of waste. Singapore has four waste-to-energy plants in operation around the clock, handling some 7,600 tonnes of garbage thrown away by its 5-million-strong population every day. India could make use of the waste-to-energy technology harnessed by this country in order to come to terms with its own garbage disposal problems.

131. As per the situation, India is facing a major problem of garbage disposal in
(1) small towns. (2) remote villages. (3) big cities. (4) None of these
132. A number of proposals to dispose garbage have been rejected due to
(1) resistance from environmentalists. (2) lack of funds to install such units.
(3) low amount of heat given by waste. (4) All these
133. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?
(1) Garbage disposal is a new problem faced by big cities of India.
(2) Singapore has tried but failed to find a solution to the problem of garbage disposal.
(3) In India garbage disposal plants were installed in a number of cities.
(4) All these

Situation-II

After ruling the mass glucose segment, Parle is tilting its portfolio towards premium biscuits, with a special focus on the cream segment. With growth rates at 25 per cent in the premium cream segment, Parle's nearest competitor, Britannia, dominates with a 30 per cent share, along with new competitors such as Kraft Food (Oreo) and ITC also rapidly gaining share in the segment. Getting volumes and market share at the premium end of the cream segment is now a priority for the Mumbai-based company. Unlike the glucose segment, it is yet to make a mark in growing segments such as cream biscuits. Competition has been increasing with new players such as ITC and Kraft Foods increasing their offerings in this segment. Today Parle has a 25 per cent share in the cream segment while new players such as ITC have already cornered 15 per cent share along with Kraft Foods' Oreo brand garnering 10 per cent share. Parle has recently re-launched a premium glucose variety with new packaging. The purpose is to get better margins in the glucose segment. Despite the slowdown biscuit as a category has been relatively unaffected even at the premium end. There continues to be good growth for biscuits and thankfully profitability has not been affected. Even prices have been kept on hold despite input cost inflation. Major ingredients such as wheat flour, edible oil and sugar used in biscuits have stabilised in the past year. Prices of ingredients used in biscuits have remained stable and we are not looking forward to raising prices.

134. Parle wants to increase business in the cream biscuit segment due to
(1) not much competition. (2) low cost of production.
(3) high growth in this segment. (4) None of these
135. In the past, which of the following has been the most popular brand for making glucose biscuits?
(1) Britannia (2) Kraft Foods (3) Parle (4) ITC
136. Currently which of the following has the second largest share in the cream biscuit segment?
(1) Parle (2) ITC (3) Kraft Food (4) None of these

137. Owing to the slowdown in the recent past, the demand for

- (1) biscuit industry has gone down considerably.
- (2) premier biscuits has reduced somewhat.
- (3) all kinds of biscuits has not changed much.
- (4) all kind of biscuits has gone up a great deal.

Situation-III

Ashok Leyland Ltd today announced the launch of its intermediate commercial range of vehicle 'Boss' in the Andhra Pradesh market and said that it will go pan-India with the new range in a phased manner after consolidating its presence in the Southern and Western regions. The intermediate range of commercial vehicles, which spans vehicles with carrying capacity of 8 to 16 tonnes, has grown from a volume of about 28,000 commercial vehicles per annum to 56,000 CVs per annum over the past five years. "We are looking at growing in this segment with the launch of Boss for haulage in 9.6, 11.9 and 12.9 tonnes. In a very short span of the Boss launch in Southern states, we have gained market share. We expect this will go up as we initially consolidate our presence in the four Southern cities and then Western region before going pan-India," Managing Director of Ashok Leyland, said. The market for commercial vehicle segment continues to be under severe pressure. The growth of heavy commercial vehicle segment, which has 16 tonnes and above, and the intermediate segment have contracted in the last two years from about 3,30,000 to about 2,50,000 units. The company manufactures the Boss range from its Pantnagar facility in Uttarakhand, which can currently make 2,000 vehicles a month.

138. During the past five years, intermediate CV segment has shown

- (1) not much change.
- (2) hardly any increase.
- (3) considerable increase.
- (4) remarkable decrease.

139. Presently, Ashok Leyland has how many manufacturing units in Southern India for Boss vehicle?

- (1) Two
- (2) Three
- (3) Only one
- (4) None

140. As per the passage, which of the following statements is not true?

- (1) During the past two years, market for heavy and intermediate CVs has gone down.
- (2) Ashok Leyland does not want to launch Boss Vehicle immediately on all-India basis.
- (3) Ashok Leyland is not eyeing a bigger share of intermediate CV segment.
- (4) All these

Directions (Questions 141-150): Each of these questions has a statement based on the preceding passage. Evaluate each statement and mark answer as

- (1) if the statement is a Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.
- (2) if the statement is a Major Factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, which fundamentally affects and/or determines the decision.
- (3) if the statement is a Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.
- (4) if the statement is a Major Assumption in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factor and alternative.

Passage-I

Japan which funds infrastructure projects in India through its development assistance arm, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), says it will now sign loan agreements only when most of the land acquisition and environment clearance is done. It will also increase funding if projects are implemented on time or in a smooth way. "We are trying to sign loan agreements once environment clearance is given to the project and most of the land acquisition is done — not 100% but the major part. This is a lesson learnt from past experience," said Shinya Ejima, chief representative for JICA in India. Multiple infrastructure projects in India have stalled because of a maze of approvals, delay in environment clearances and land acquisition taking years to come through. JICA lends money to the Government for projects funded through public money. While JICA, which has almost trebled its loan amount in the past decade, is committed to financing infrastructure projects, it will only increase the level of lending if projects are put on track faster. On the table are metro rail projects in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore and Chennai but commuters may have to wait as the agency will decide how much to lend after reviewing the on-going phases of the projects. "Environment clearance is definitely needed for infrastructure projects and land acquisition must be done within the democratic system. If the Government or the project executing agency skips the procedure, it creates repercussions after the implementation. We have guidelines on environment and social consideration which must be complied with," Ejima said. JICA lent about ₹19,200 crore (at the current exchange rate) in 2012 and in March. "We are trying to maintain this level for the next five to 10 years. An increase in financing will depend on our own capacity as well as the absorptive capacity of the executing agencies in India," said the agency representative adding that the project executing bodies and state Governments must implement projects on time or at least smoothly for the financial assistance to be increased further. JICA is focusing on the Delhi-Mumbai and Chennai-Bangalore industrial corridors apart from a few other infrastructure projects. It is in talks with the Government on which project to take up next and which ones should be funded with public money. About 640 km of the JICA funded first phase of the western freight corridor along the DMIC is in the process of financial bid evaluation and the remaining 280 km stretch is in the technical bidding stage. In the past 10 years, the agency has committed a total of JPY 2,065 billion, which at the current exchange rate, would amount to ₹1.14 lakh crore. The bulk of this has been for the infrastructure sector — about 49% of its total assistance since 2002 has gone into transportation projects and 20% to the power sector. This March, the Japanese agency agreed to give the Indian Government soft loans up to ₹11,400 crore, a big chunk of which will be used for building the Dedicated Freight Corridor.

141. Environment clearance is required for the project.
142. The project executing bodies and state Governments must implement project on time.
143. A big chunk will be used for building the Dedicated Freight Corridor.
144. The executing agency must have good absorptive capacity.
145. The bulk of JPY 2065 billion has been for infrastructure sector.

Passage-II

ING Groep NV, the biggest Dutch financial-services company, is said to be seeking a buyer for its 43% stake in ING Vysya Bank, as the prospects of limited purpose banking in India and tough competition in retail market make it rethink its local strategy, five people familiar with the thinking said. ING, which has been selling assets across the Asian region and some in Europe itself to repay the Dutch Government for bailing it out from the 2008 credit crisis, may exit the domestic banking business comprising retail, corporate and treasury, to focus on corporate banking, they said. The group, which also has to bolster capital to meet the Basel III regulations, may get at least \$600 million at current market prices, or even more for the stake depending on the transaction. There is no certainty that a deal will happen. Although ING Vysya may be an attractive asset for every private sector bank because of its clean books, 575 branches and loyal customers, Kotak Mahindra Bank seems to be best placed to benefit from the acquisition of ING Vysya, say analysts. "It is a very good business and it (ING Vysya) provides Kotak the opportunity to scale up," said chief mentor BMR & Associates, an advisory firm. Although Kotak's market value is about six times that of ING Vysya, Kotak's loan assets is about ₹50,539 crore, compared with ING's ₹33,575 crore, regulatory filings show. ING's ₹40,000 crore of deposits, of which a third is low cost, and its customer loyalty may be the most attractive part. But Kotak said it is not negotiating for a takeover. "We have not been approached for purchase of shares of ING Group in ING Vysya Bank," said a Kotak Mahindra Group spokesman in an e-mail response. "We have had no negotiations with officials of ING Vysya Bank on this matter." For Kotak, it might make sense to go for a stock-swap deal since it could achieve twin objectives of the management, said one of the persons familiar with the thinking. There will be no cash outflow, and at the same time help founder Uday Kotak to reduce his stake in the bank to meet regulations. The Reserve Bank of India last June directed Uday Kotak to lower his stake in the bank to 10% over the next eight years. It is at 44% now, filings show. International banks in India are redrawing their strategy as the industry goes through tough capital requirements after the credit crisis. Institutions such as JPMorgan Chase & Co have decided to remain a corporate and investment banking company in India, and others such as Barclays are moving toward that, shedding retail. The Reserve Bank of India's decision to possibly mandate local incorporation may lead to further changes.

146. ING Groep NV, the biggest Dutch financial services company perceives that there is tough competition in retail market.
147. ING will focus on corporate banking.
148. The group may get at least \$600 million at current market prices.
149. ING Vysya has 575 branches.
150. The Industry in India is going through tough capital requirements after the credit crisis.

Space for rough work