

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

T.B.C. : STS-K-TPT
Serial No.:

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

Subject : Test 25 – CSAT Full Test 2
Answer Key**Time Allowed : Two Hours****Maximum Marks : 200****INSTRUCTIONS**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GOT IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.

2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.

3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.

4. This Test Booklet contains 100/80 items (questions). Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises of four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.

5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.

6. All items carry equal marks

7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.

8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Answer Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

10. Penalty for wrong answers:

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS

(i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one third** if the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

(ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.

(iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

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Directions(Qs. 1,2) Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Passage

A poll of employees at Maris company concluded that employee satisfaction levels were among the five highest –ranked companies in India. Poll data was gathered by representatives from human resources quizzing employees in private meetings about their satisfaction levels with their jobs and the company as a whole and then computing the results based on a predetermined index . A recruiter with a national staffing firm has argued with the results , claiming that the percentages listed do not match with surveys of former and present employees placed with the company.

1.The recruiter can most properly criticise the reasoning by which the pool reached its result on what basis?

(a)The index used to measure satisfaction was not compiled to the same objectives and specifications as other companies.

(b)The poll was not conducted by an objective party, and may have skewed the results.

(c)Former employees were not included in the polling sample

(d)Polling was not conducted electronically, making tampering more likely.

2.Which of the following statements could Maris company, most likely use to dispute the recruiter’s own figures?

(a)The staffing firm has a vested interest in creating the appearance of dissatisfaction.

(b)Only a small percentage of companies took part in the national poll results

(c)The staffing firm’s polls included former employees, which were not counted in Maris company’s poll

(d) Different poll indexes were used by Maris company and the staffing firm.

Directions(Qs. 3-5) Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Passage

During a two –day meeting nine men may vote to end one of the oldest periods in the history of central banking and send one of the

clearest signals that Japan’s economy has finally emerged from 15 years of stagnation . Led by the Governor, the monetary policy committee at Bank of Japan (BOJ) will vote on whether to raise its overnight lending to 0.25% or leave it at zero, where it has been for more than five years. The shift would not just demonstrate that the BOJ believes the world’s third largest economy is now on sound footing – it would also have a profound effect on global markets and both corporate and private borrowers. But the rate hike is by no means guaranteed.

3.It appears that about one-and-a-half decades ago, Japan’s economy was in a state of

- (a) **jeopardy** (b) progress
(c) decline (d) stagnant

4) The change in the lending rate by Bank of Japan(BOJ) would affect which of the following?

I) Give a perception to the world that it is on concrete footing.

II) Markets all over the world

III) It will not have any impact on corporate and private borrowers.

- (a) **I and II** (b) II and III
(c) I and III (d) All the three

5. According to the passage,

(a)the initial move by BOJ was unexpected

(b)The rate increase could have been avoided

(C) the current move by BOJ was not unpredictable

(d) none of the above.

6. A person travels 3.5 km from place A to place B. Of this distance, he travels $1\frac{2}{3}$ km by bicycle, $1\frac{2}{3}$ km by scooter and the rest of the distance on foot. How much distance does he travel on foot?

- (a) $1/3$ km (b) **$1/6$ km**
(c) $1/9$ km (d) $1/2$ km

b) $1/6$ km

let the distance he travelled on foot be 'x km '

Given, total distance = 3.5 km

by bicycle:

distance travelled by bicycle = $5/3$ km

on scooter:

distance travelled on scooter = $5/3$ km

according to the given statement :

total distance travelled by him = 3.5km

$(5/3) + (5/3) + x = 3.5$

solve for 'x' :

$$(5/3 + 5/3) + x = 3.5$$

$$(10/3) + x = 35/10$$

$$x = (35/10) - (10/3)$$

$$x = (105 - 100) / 30$$

$$x = 5 / 30 = 1 / 6 \text{ km}$$

therefore, the distance travelled by him on foot = 1 / 6 km

7. Both A and B donate ₹100 each. A donates money to 5 more people than B and B donates ₹ one more to each person than A. How many people are the recipients?

(a) 45 (b) 55 (c) 65 (d) 75

a) 45

Let A donates Rs.x to each person and B donates Rs.x+1 to each person.

Number of recipients for A = 100/x

As B has 5 less recipients than A

Number of recipients for B = 100/x - 5

Now,

$$(x+1)(100/x-5)=100$$

Solving the above equation we have

$$x^2+x-20=0 \Rightarrow x^2+5x-4x-20=0 \Rightarrow x(x+5)-4(x+5)=0 \Rightarrow (x+5)(x-4)=0 \Rightarrow x=-5, x=4$$

Therefore, amount donated by A to each person = Rs. 4

Number of recipients for A = 100/4 = 25

Number of recipients for B = 25 - 5 = 20

Total recipients = 25 + 20

8. A contractor purchases a certain length of wire. 10% of which was stolen. After using 50% of the remaining wire, the wire left with him is 13 m and 50 cm long. How much wire did he purchase?

(a) 15m (b) 27 m (c) 30m (d) 10m

C) 30 m

Let us assume that the contractor purchased x meter of wire.

Out of x m, 10% is stolen,

$$\text{Remaining wire} = x - \frac{x}{10} = \frac{x(10-1)}{10} = \frac{9x}{10}$$

After using 50% of remaining wire, the wire left is 13 m and 50 cm.

So,

$$\text{The length of wire} = 50\% \text{ of } \frac{9x}{10} = \frac{9x}{20} \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9x}{20} \times \frac{50}{100} = 1350 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow x = 1350 \times \frac{20}{9} \Rightarrow x = 3000 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow x = 30 \text{ m.}$$

9. ₹730 were divided among A, B and C in such a way that if A gets ₹3, then B gets ₹4 and if

B gets ₹ 3.50, then C gets ₹3. The share of B exceeds that of C by

(a) ₹30 (b) ₹40 (c) ₹70 (d) ₹ 210

b) Rs.40

A : B = 3 : 4, B : C = 3.50 : 3, B : C = 7:6

$$A+B+C \rightarrow 21+28+24 = 73$$

$$73 \rightarrow 730$$

$$1 \rightarrow 10$$

$$\text{Then share of B Exceeds that of C by } (28-24) \rightarrow 4 = 4 \times 10 = 40$$

10. When the price of an article is reduced by 20%, its sale increases by 40%. Find the percentage change in the total amount of receipts.

(a) 12 % increase (b) 16% increase

(c) 20 % increase (d) 23% increase

a) 12 % increase

Net effect

$$= x+y+xy/100 = -20+40+(-20 \times 40)/100 =$$

$$20-8 = 12\% \text{ increase.}$$

Directions(Qs.11-15) Refer to the data below and answer the questions that follows:

There are six women, shailu, Diya, Rita, Ranjani, Nila and Riya in a family of twelve members. There are few married couples in the family and none of the grandchildren are married. Sunant is married into the family. Rohit, mani and Jai have a nephew Dinesh who is the only son of Ranjani.

Ranjit is the paternal grandfather of Nila.

Rita is the daughter-in-law of shailu.

Riya has only one sister Ranjani and a sister-in-law Diya.

Dinesh has only one unmarried maternal uncle

Jai is the brother-in-law of sunant. Rohit is the paternal uncle of Nila.

Rita has two daughters one of whom is Nila.

11. How many married couples are there in the second generation?

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

12. Dinesh is

(a) Mani's son (b) Ranjith's grandson

(c) Rohit's son (d) Sunant's nephew

13. Nila is

(a) Rohit's daughter (b) Jai's mother

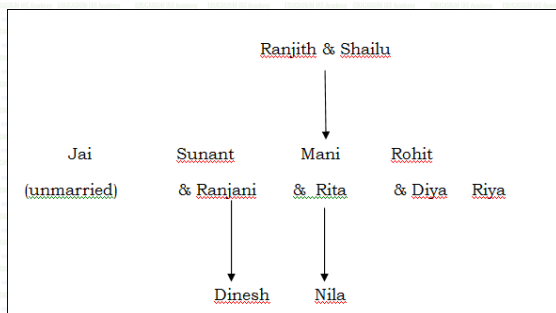
(c) Riya's cousin (d) none of these

14. Which one of the following is a married couple?

- (a) Rohit and Rita b) Shailu and Mani
(c) Riya and Sunant **(d) Mani and Rita**

15. Ranjani is

- (a) Mani's wife **(b) Sunant's wife**
(c) Nila's mother (d) None of these



16. A man invested ₹25,000 and earned a certain amount of interest. After paying 20% interest as tax, ₹2000 are left with him. Calculate the rate at which the interest was paid by the man.

- (a) 8% (b) 9.6% **(c) 10%** (d) 12%

Go by answer option

10% gives 2500 as interest in that 20% is 500 given as tax so remaining 2000

17. Three bells ring after 1h, 1h30min and 1 h 45 min respectively. All the bells rang at 1 a.m together. The bells will again ring together at

- (a) 1 p.m (b) 3 p.m (c) 6 p.m **(d) 10 p.m**

d) 10 p.m

2	60	90	105
3	30	45	105
5	10	15	35
	2	3	7

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7$$

$$\text{LCM} = 1260$$

$$\text{Now } 1260/60 = 21 \text{ hrs}$$

21 hrs after 1 a.m is 10.p.m

Directions(Qs. 18-20) Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Passage

The concept of 'creative society' refers to a phase of development of a society in which a large number of potential contradictions become articulate and active. This is most evident when oppressed social groups get

politically mobilised and demand their rights. The upsurge of the peasants and tribals, the movements for regional autonomy and self-determination, the environmental movements, and the women's movements in the developing countries are signs of emergence of creative society in contemporary times. The forms of social movements and their intensity may vary from country to country and place to place within a country. But the very presence of movements for social transformation in various spheres of a society indicates the emergence of a creative society in a country.

18. What does the author imply by 'creative society'?

1. A society where diverse are forms and literary writings seek incentive
2. A society where social inequalities are accepted as the norm.
3. A society where a large number of contradictions are recognised
4. A society where the exploited and the oppressed groups grow conscious of their human rights and upliftment.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

19. What according to the passage are the manifestations of social movements?

1. Aggressiveness and being incendiary.
2. Instigation by external forces
3. Quest for social equality and individual freedom.
4. Urge for granting privileges and self-respect to disparaged sections of the society.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

20. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. To be a creative society, it is essential to have a variety of social movements.
2. To be a creative society, it is imperative to have potential contradictions and conflicts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

21. A, B and C start at the same time in the same direction from the same point to run around a circular stadium. They complete a circular round in 36 sec, 54 sec and 60 sec,

resp. After what time will they meet again at the starting point?

- (a) 1 min (b) 5 min (c) **9 min** (d) 10 min.

c) 9 mins

2	36	54	60
2	18	27	30
3	9	27	15
3	3	9	5
	1	3	5

LCM = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$
 LCM = 540
 Now $540/60 = 9$
 After 9 mins

22. A batsman has a certain average score in 16 innings. In the 17th inning, he scores 85 runs. Thereby, his average score increases by 3 runs. What was the average score of the batsman after 16 innings?

- (a) 30 (b) **34** (c) 37 (d) 42

b) 34

Let the average of runs for 16 innings be A.
 Then, average of runs for 17 innings = $A + 3$
 Total runs for 16 innings = $16A$
 \Rightarrow Total runs for 17 innings = $16A + 85$
 Given, $(16A + 85) / 17 = A + 3$
 $\Rightarrow 16A + 85 = 17A + 51$
 $\Rightarrow A = 34$

23. Pointing to a lady, a man said, "The son of her only brother is the brother of my wife." How is the lady related to the man?

- (a) Mother's sister (b) Mother-in-law
 (c) **Sister of father-in-law**
 (d) Maternal aunt

C)

Brother of my wife = My Brother-in-law, Son of lady's brother is their brother in law of the man so, lady's brother is man's father in law, i.e., the lady is the sister of man's father in law.

24. A family has a man, his wife, their four sons and their wives. The family of every son also has 3 sons and one daughter. Find out the total number of male members in the whole family

- (a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 12 (d) **17**

D) 17

The male members in the whole family are
 (i) The man himself (ii) his (3×4) i.e. 12 grandsons
 (iii) his four sons
 Hence total number of male members = $1 + 12 + 4 = 17$

25. In a certain code language, BEAT is written as YVZG, then what will be the code of MILD?

- (a) ONRW (b) NOWR (c) ONWR (d) **NROW**

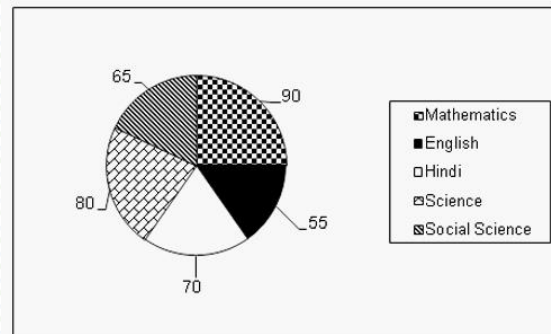
d) NROW

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

Directions for questions (26-30): Refer to the pie chart given below and answer the questions that follow:

The given pie chart shows the marks scored by a student in different subjects - English, Hindi, Mathematics, Science and Social Science in an examination. The values given are in degrees.

Assumption: Total marks obtained in the examination are 900.



26. If the total marks were 3000, then marks in Mathematics would be

- (a) 800 (b) **750** (c) 850 (d) 900

27. The Marks scored in English and Mathematics is less than the marks scored in Science and Hindi by

- (a) 5% (b) 4.33% (c) **3.33%** (d) 6%

28. If the marks scored by the student are 137.5, then the subject is

- (a) **English** (b) Hindi
 (c) Mathematics (d) Science

29. Total marks scored in Social Science and English is

- (a) 400 (b) 350 (c) 500 (d) **300**

30. The difference of marks scored in Social Science and Science is

- (a) **37.5** (b) 40 (c) 20 (d) 15

26) B) 750

Marks obtained in Mathematics would be = $90 / 360 \times 3000 = 750$

27) C) 3.33%

Marks scored in English and Mathematics = $(55 + 90) / 360 \times 900 = 362.5$

Marks scored in Hindi and Science = $(70 + 80) / 360 \times 900 = 375$

Percent decrease = $12.5 / 375 \times 100 = 3.33$

28) A) ENGLISH

Going by the options, marks scored in English = $55/360 \times 900 = 137.5$

29) D) 300

Angle of English sector is 550 and angle of Social Science sector is 650. So sum of angles is 1200.
Sum of marks = $(1200 \times 900) / 360 = 300$.

30) A) 37.5

Angle of Science sector is 800 and angle of Social Science sector is 650.

So difference of angle is 150.

Diff. of marks = $(150 \times 900) / 3600 = 37.5$

31. Two pipes A and B can fill a tank in 24 and 12 min, respectively. Both the pipes are opened together, but 6 min before the tank is full, pipe A is closed. How much time will it take to completely fill the tank?

(a) 6 min (b) 9 min (c) 10 min (d) 12 min

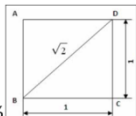
(c) 10 min

Let x be work done together ($1/24 + 1/12 = 1/8$),
 $x/8 + 6/12 = 1$ implies $x = 4$

Therefore total time = $4 + 6 = 10$ mins

32. A man walked diagonally across a square field. What percentage of the distance is saved by the man by not walking along the sides (given $\sqrt{2} = 1.41$)?

(a) 25% (b) 29.5% (c) 32% (d) 33.3%



B) 29.5%

Consider a square plot as shown above and let the length of each side = 1

Then length of the diagonal = $\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$

Distance travelled if walked along the edges = $BC + CD = 1 + 1 = 2$

Distance travelled if walked diagonally = $BD = \sqrt{2} = 1.41$

Distance Saved = $2 - 1.41 = 0.59$

Percent distance saved = $0.592 \times 100 = 0.59 \times 50 = 29.5\%$.

33. Six cubes each with 3cm edge, each are joined end to end. Find the surface area of the resulting cuboid.

(a) 27cm^2 (b) 162cm^2 (c) **234cm^2** (d) 324cm^2

(c) 234cm^2 Length = $6 \times 3 = 18$, $b = 3$, $h = 3$

Surface area of resulting cuboid

= $2(lb + bh + lh) = 2(18 \times 3 + 3 \times 3 + 18 \times 3)$

= $2(54 + 9 + 54) = 2(117) = 234\text{ sq.cm}$

34. Three dice are rolled. Find the number of possible outcomes in which at least one dice shows six?

(a) 1 (b) 64 (c) **91** (d) 125

(c) 91

Total numbers of dice = 3

\therefore The number of possible outcomes

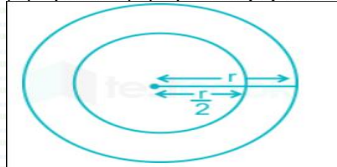
= $6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$

\therefore The number of possible outcomes in which 6 does not appear on any dice $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$

\therefore Required number of possible outcomes = $216 - 125 = 91$

35. A point is selected from the interior of a circle of radius 8cm. Find the probability that the point is closer to the centre than to the periphery of the circle.

(a) $1/2$ (b) $1/3$ (c) $1/4$ (d) $1/8$.



Radius of the inner circle = $\frac{r}{2}$

Radius of the outer circle = r

Points lying inside the inner circle will definitely be closer to the centre than the circumference of the outer circle.

Possible region where these points lie = area of the inner circle = $\frac{\pi r^2}{4}$

Required probability = $\frac{\text{area of the inner circle}}{\text{total area}}$

= $\frac{\pi r^2}{4 \times \pi r^2}$

= $\frac{1}{4}$

Directions for questions 36-40: The following data gives year-wise outlay in lakhs of rupees in a certain 5-year plan (1980 - 85) of a state. Study the below table carefully and answer the following questions:

Years	Transport & Communication	Education	Housing	Health	Social Welfare
1980-81	56219	75493	13537	9596	1985
1981-82	71416	80691	15902	10135	2073
1982-83	73520	61218	16736	11000	3918
1983-84	75104	73117	17523	12038	4102
1984-85	80216	90376	19420	15946	10523

36. Which year saw the maximum expenditure on Health, so far, out of the years given?

(a) **1984 - 85** (b) 1980 - 81
(c) 1981 - 82 (d) 1982 - 83

37. Number of times, the outlay on **Transport & communication** was increased over preceding year was

(a) 3 times (b) 7 times
(c) 5 times (d) **4 times**

38. What was the percentage increase during 1982-83 over 1981-82 in Social Welfare outlay?

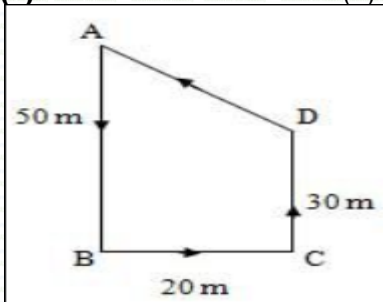
(a) 88.43% (b) 90.13%
(c) 92.43% (d) **89.00%**

39. What was the average total outlay on **Housing** during the plan period?
(a) Rs. 16623.6 lakhs (b) Rs. 22601 lakh
 (c) Rs. 20600 lakhs (d) None of these

40. What is the approx ratio between outlays on Education and Health during 1982-83?
(a) 556:100 (b) 213:100
 (c) 431:100 (d) 513:100

36) A) 1984-85
 Visual observation
37) D) 4 times
 It is for the years 1981-82; 1982-83; 1983-84 and 1984-85
38) D) 89.00%
 Social Welfare outlay for 1981-82 = 2073
 Social Welfare outlay for 1982-83 = 3918
 $\% \text{increase} = \frac{3918 - 2073}{2073} \times 100 = 89.001\%$
39) A) 16623.6 lakhs
 Total outlay = $13537 + 15902 + 16736 + 17523 + 19420 = 83118$ lakh.
 Average = 16623.6 lakh
40) A) 556:100
 Required Ratio = $\frac{61218}{11000} = \frac{30609}{5500} = 5.56$

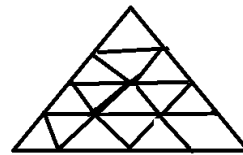
41. A runs 50m south from her house. Then, she turns left and runs 20 m more, then she turns towards the north and runs 30m further and finally starts walking towards her house on the shortest possible route. In which direction is she walking now?
 (a) West (b) South-east
(c) North-west (d) South-west



42. Two ladies and two gentlemen are playing cards and are sitting in the north, east, south and west directions. Persons sitting opposite to each other are not of the same sex. One gentleman is facing south. No lady is facing east. Which directions are the ladies facing?
 (a) North and East **(b) North and West**
 (c) South and East (d) South and West

b) North and west
 One Man sitting facing south it means he is sitting in North.
 Persons sitting opposite to each other not same sex people means Man sitting opposite to Woman.
 In south ladies is sitting,
 And no woman is facing East.
 So, In East Ladies is sitting,
 In West Man is sitting.
 Ladies are facing North and West direction.

43. The number of straight lines in the figure given below is :



(a) 11 (b) 14 (c) 16 (d) 15

The horizontal lines are DE, FH, IL and BC i.e. 4 in number.
 The slanting lines are AC, DO, FN, IM, AB, EM and HN i.e. 7 in number.
 Thus, there are $4 + 7 = 11$ straight lines in the figure.

44. If first January 2008 is a Tuesday, then what is the day on 27th July 2009?
 (a) Sunday **(b) Monday** (c) Tuesday
 (d) Wednesday

According to the question,
 Year 2008 is a leap year. So, it has 2 odd days. 1st Jan 2008 is a Tuesday.
 So, 31st December 2008 is a Wednesday.
 Total number of odd days = $3 + 0 + 3 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 27 = 40 = 5$ weeks and \square odd days
 Therefore, the day on 27th July 2009 = Wednesday + 5 odd days = Monday

45. A man fills a basket with eggs in such a way that the number of eggs added to the basket each day is the same as the number already present in the basket. This way, the basket gets completely filled in 24 days. After how many days the basket was $\frac{1}{4}$ th full.
 (a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 22 (d) 23

C) 22
 Let x be the no. of eggs already present in the basket. Then, no. of eggs on each successive days: x, 2x, 4x, 8x, upto 24 days.
 From here, we can see that number of eggs are getting doubled on each successive days.
 On 24th day basket was filled completely.

\therefore On 23rd day basket was filled = $1/2$
Hence, on 22nd day basket was filled =
 $1/2(1/2) = 1/4$

Directions(Qs.46-50) Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Passage

India's gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 7.3 per cent during 2014-15, according to the official data. The figure fell short of the 7.4 per cent predicted by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). This is certainly a creditable achievement when the growth rate in many developed countries is not even half of it. However, what is most distressing is that the growth rate in the agriculture sector was a negligible 0.2 per cent during the same period. Had it performed better, the overall growth rate would have been far more creditable. As a majority of the people still depends on agriculture for their livelihood, the niggardly growth rate is nothing but a national disaster the consequences of which are difficult to be visualised.

That the agricultural sector is in distress and some of the farmers are even forced to commit suicide is no news. The fact is that little has so far been done to strengthen agriculture. It is also well known that the agricultural output has close relations with the climatic conditions. The recent unseasonal rains in many parts of India, followed by searing heat wave conditions, have caused extensive damage to the crops. In the weeks to come, demands for waiving of agricultural loans and increasing the procurement prices of food grains are bound to be taken up by political leaders. Eventually, the government would be forced to concede some of their demands.

Needless to say, this will not help the agricultural sector to regain health. Instead, it will only perpetuate the dependency of the farmer on government subsidy, a problem that needs to be addressed in right earnest. What is needed is a shift in emphasis—from subsidy to investment. It is a fact that agriculture has not seen any investment worth the name during the last few decades. In fact, after the success of the Green Revolution, this sector has not seen much investment. Cold storages that can protect perishable commodities like potato and onion and warehouses where grains can be kept protected from rains and moisture are just two areas where heavy investment is required. The insurance industry can be

encouraged to come up with crop insurance policies which are imaginatively conceived to meet the needs of the farmer. If this kind of structural change is not attempted, Indian agriculture will remain moribund and the farmers will continue to wallow in distress.

46. According to the passage, the growth in the India's GDP is:

- a) More than the Estimated Rate.
- b) Exactly same as the Estimated Rate.
- c) Less than the Estimated Rate.**
- d) First Increased and then decreased as per the estimates.

47. The growth rate in agricultures sector compared to other sector:

- a) Contributes largely to the India's GDP.
- b) Contributes very less to the India's GDP.**
- c) Helps in controlling inflation of the country.
- d) Indicates a boom in the agriculture sector.

48. Agricultural output is related to:

- a) Financial Credit given to farmers
- b) Infrastructural Development
- c) Government's support given to farmers
- d) Climatic Conditions**

49. According to the passage, what are the main reasons for the damage of the crops in India?

- A .Unseasonal Rains
 - B. Lack of Financial Support
 - C. Lack of Irrigation Facility
 - D. Hot Climate
- a) Only A and B
 - b) Only B and C
 - c) Only A and D**
 - d) Only C and D

50. Due to distress in agriculture sector, the government can face which of the following demands from the farmers?

- a) Waiving of agricultural loans.
- b) Increasing the procurement prices of food grains
- c) Increasing the agricultural loans.
- d) Waiving of agricultural loans and increasing the procurement prices of food grains.**

Directions(Qs.51-55) Refer to the data below and answer the questions that follows:

Eight executives - H, I, J, K, L, M, N & P are sitting around a circular table. M is third to the right of J & second to the left of K. H is at

immediate left of I. P is at immediate right of K.
L is third to the left of N.

(51) Which of the following pair of persons shows the nearest neighbour of 'M'?

- (a) K, I (b) **L, I** (c) H, I (d) H, L

(52) In which of the following pairs, second person is second to the right of first person?

- (a) LI (b) NL (c) **PJ** (d) None of these

(53) Which of the following is definitely correct?

- (a) K is at immediate right to P
(b) P is second to the right of J
(c) H is at immediate left of J

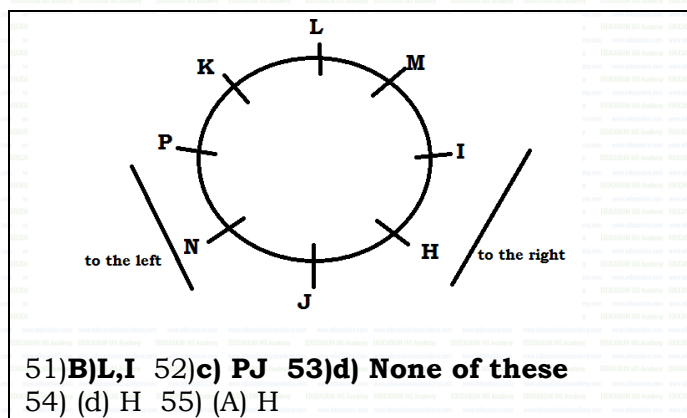
(d) **None of these**

(54) Who is at immediate right of J?

- (a) L (b) I (c) N (d) **H**

(55) Who is second to the left of M?

- (a) **H** (b) P (c) J (d) K



Directions(Qs.56-60) Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Passage

Rupee has been continuously depreciating for the last few weeks and has touched an all-time low of 56 to dollar. Even though the price of crude oil has not increased in the international market, the cost for the oil marketing companies (OMC) like Indian Oil Corporation (IOCL), Bharat petroleum (BPCL) has been increasing on the account of increased value of dollar. The oil marketing companies have lost around Rs 4300 crores for selling petrol below the cost in the last six months. Since 2010, the petrol has been deregulated and OMCs can increase the price of petrol if there is large variation in their costs. The main reason behind increase in the petrol prices is the rise

of dollar against rupee. We need to understand why rupee is depreciating against dollar like a free fall. One of the many reasons cited for the depreciation is the ongoing euro crisis. Many institutional investors have moved out their investments in euro to dollar as dollar is considered to be safe haven. In order to be safe, some investment has also moved out of India. But the euro crisis only cannot justify the free fall of rupee. If we see the other currencies like Pound, Yen, Brazilian Real, there has been no significant depreciation, in fact yen has gained against dollar considering one year time frame.

So what are the other significant reasons for depreciating rupee? One of prime reasons is our burgeoning fiscal deficit (difference between revenue and expenditure). The fiscal deficit for the year 2011-2012 stood at Rs. 521,980 and it is targeted at Rs. 513,590 crores for the 2012-2013. This huge deficit is primarily because of subsidy offered on food, fertilizer and petroleum. The oil subsidy for the year 2012-2013 is estimated to be Rs 43,580 crores. But we project the losses suffered by OMCs for the current year, this subsidy will come out to be Rs. 114,000 crores. According to twin deficit hypothesis, there is strong linkage between fiscal deficit and trade deficit (imports – exports). The government's fiscal deficit is increasing i.e. government is spending more than it is what it is earning. This is because increased expenditure is not matched by the increased tax rates. Hence, people are left with more money, out of which some of the money is diverted towards the imports which results in more imports than exports leading to trade deficit. The major portion of our imports is oil. Since oil imports have to be paid in dollars, the importers need to buy dollars and sell rupee leading more demand of dollar and excess of rupee in the market. Considering the demand supply, rupee is continuously losing value; the OMCs have to shell out more rupees for same amount of oil imports. Now if the prices of oil products are not increased, the deficit will keep on increasing further impacting our economy. An increase in price will result into fall in demand which means that fewer dollars will have to be paid for the oil imports, leading to lower trade deficit which will in turn lead to release of pressure on rupee-dollar rate. Another effect of not increasing the prices oil products is that, government will need to compensate the OMCs for the subsidy offered. Government will finance this deficit by borrowing from the market leading crowding out of the private investment which will slow down our economic

growth. It may lead to higher interest rates which will increase the common man's EMIs. The prices of petrol have been increased. This will have some effect on trade deficit and rupee-dollar value but in order to have more pronounced effect, the government needs to increase the price of diesel, LPG and kerosene. An increase in prices of these will help government reduce its fiscal deficit, meaning less borrowing from the market leading to more funds available for the private investment. Hence better economic growth. In the age of coalition politics, these are harsh decisions which the government may not be willing to take. But these decisions will have to be taken, to prevent our economy from stagnation.

56. According to the passage, why petrol price is rising in India?

- I The burgeoning fiscal deficit of India.
 II The Euro crisis which has led to depreciating rupee.
 Which of the reasons given alone is/are valid?
 a) I only b) II only
c) Both I and II d) Neither I nor II

57. Which of the following statements is incorrect according to the passage?

- a) The fiscal deficit for the year 2011-2012 stood at Rs. 521,980 crores.
 b) The fiscal deficit targeted for the year 2012-2013 at Rs. 513,590 crores.
 c) The oil subsidy for the year 2012-2013 is estimated to be Rs 43,580 crores.
d) Before 2010, the petrol was deregulated.

58. In reference to the passage, which of the following assumptions can be made?

- I Increased fiscal deficit of Indian government is due to increased expenditure which is not in accordance with the increased tax rates.
 II The fiscal deficit of India increased further as prices of oil products remained unchanged.
 a) I only b) II only
c) Both I and II d) Neither I nor II

59. According to twin deficit hypothesis:

- a) There is a link between fiscal deficit and trade surplus.
b) There is a link between fiscal deficit and trade deficit.
 c) There is a link between Debts and trade deficit.
 d) There is a link between fiscal deficit and economic slowdown.

60. In order to decrease fiscal deficit:

- I Limit the import of oil to the minimum possible extent.
 II Compensate the OMCs for the subsidy offered.
 III Prices of petrol have to be increased along with prices of diesel, LPG and kerosene.
 a) I and II b) II and III
 c) I only **d) III only**

Direction (61-65) : Refer to the data below and answer the questions that follows:

A , B , C, D & E are friend & they have different cars- Zen, Opal Astra, Centro, Indica & Maruti gypsy. Colours of these cars are – blue, white, black, red & green, but not necessarily in the same order.

- (i) A has a gypsy, but it is not green.
 (ii) B has red Indica.
 (iii) C has blue car, but not zen.
 (iv) E has black car, which is neither Opal Astra nor Centro?

61. Who has opal Astra?

- (a)E (b)C (c)F **(d)cannot be determined**

62. What is the colour of Gypsy?

- (a) Green (b) Red (c) Blue **(d) White**

63. Which car does E have?

- (a)Astra (b)Centro (c)Gypsy **(d) Zen**

64. What is the colour of Indica?

- (a)White **(b)Red** (c) Green (d) Black

65. Which car does A have?

- (a) Gypsy** (b)Zen (c) Indica (d) Centro

A	GYPSY	GREEN	WHITE
B	INDICA		RED
C	ZEN		BLUE
D			GREEN
E	OPAL,CENTRO	ZEN	BLACK
61)D 62)D 63)D 64)B 65) A			

Direction (66-70) : Refer to the data below and answer the questions that follows:

All the opposite faces of a big cube are coloured with red, black and green colours. After this it is cut into 64 small equal cubes.

66. How many such small cubes are there whose no faces are coloured?

- (a)0 (b)4 **(c) 8** (d)16

67. How many small cubes are there whose only one face is coloured?

- (a) 32 (b) 8 (c) 16 (d) 24

68. How many small cubes are there whose at the most two faces are coloured?

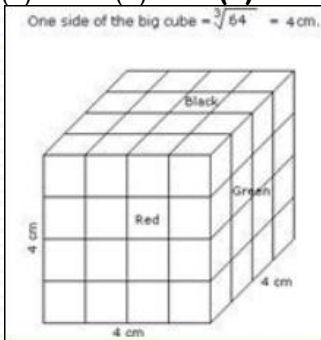
- (a) 56 (b) 8 (c) 48 (d) 24

69. How many small cubes are there whose 3 faces are coloured?

- (a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 16 (d) 24

70. How many small cubes are there where one face is green and other one is either black or red?

- (a) 28 (b) 8 (c) 16 (d) 24



66) C) 8 Number of small cubes having no face

coloured = $4 + 4 = 8$

67) D) 24 Number of small cubes having only one face

coloured = $4 \times 6 = 24$

68) A) 56

Number of small cubes having two faces coloured = 8

$+ 8 + 4 + 4 = 24$

and Number of small cubes having only one face

coloured = $4 \times 6 = 24$

and Number of small cubes having no face coloured =

$4 + 4 = 8$

Therefore, total number of small cubes whose at the

most two faces are coloured = $24 + 24 + 8 = 56$.

69) B) 8

70) C) 16 $8+8=16$

Directions(Qs.71-75) Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Passage

Trade has given birth to many institutions such as currency, wealth, desires, social classes and accounting. Accounting refers to a systematised recording of business transactions. Trade created a challenge for human memory. This challenge forced the humankind to invent accounting.

In the beginning, accounting involved recording of business transactions in one's

own way. The rudimentary methods of recording business transactions were replaced by more systematic methods. One such systematic method of recording is the double entry method. Double entry method of accounting was developed in 1494.

The method was developed more than five hundred years ago and continues to enjoy a monopoly in the field of accounting. It is used by all the business organisations in all the economic geographies. It is often wondered whether the double entry method is so efficient that it has satiated the zeal of humankind to make accounting better, or this method is the highest level of application of mind that the humankind could do or has been ignoring the research in accounting.

71. According to the passage, which of the following could be possible results of introduction of trade?

1. Creation of new social classes.
2. Generation of wealth
3. Development of medium of exchange
4. Systematic recording of business transactions

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

72. Which one of the following statement conveys the key idea of the message.?

(a) Accounting is as relevant today as it was before the advent of trade.

(b) Probably, the research in accounting is ignored.

(c) Accounting is the art of recording business transactions

(d) Accounting has played a role in economic growth.

73. According to the author, which of the following could be the probable reasons for widespread use of double entry method?

1. Humankind is satisfied with double entry method.
2. Humankind cannot think beyond the double entry method.
3. Research in accounting has been ignored.
4. Double entry method has earned huge profits for business enterprises.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

74. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

76)d) K IS BETWEEN E AND H 77)C)3 78) (c) E, H and G 79) (c)J 80) (d) Both are male

1. Lack of research may lead to stagnation in discipline
2. In the past, limitations on ability have motivated humankind to invent
3. Rudimentary methods have always been replaced by systematic methods.
4. Trade has influenced the society in many ways.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

75. Which of the following conveys the main theme of the passage?

- (a) Invention of accounting
(b) Stagnation in the field of accounting
 (c) Future of accounting
 (d) Impact of trade on society

Directions(Qs.76-80) Study the following information carefully and answer the questions that follows:

- (i) 8 persons E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L are seated around a square table- two on each side.
 (ii) There are 3 ladies who are not seated next to each other.
 (iii) J is between L and F (iv) G is between I and F (v) H, a lady member is second to the left of J (vi) F, a male member is seated opposite to E, a lady member.
 (vii) There is a lady member between F and I

76. Who among the following is seated between E and H?

- (a) F (b) I (c) J **(d) K**

77. How many persons are seated between K and F?

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

78. Who among the following are three lady members?

- (a) E, H and J (b) E, F and G
(c) E, H and G (d) C, H and J

79. Who among the following is to the immediate left of F?

- (a) G (b) I **(c) J** (d) H

80. What is true about J and K?

- (a) J is male, K is female
 (b) J is female, K is male
 (c) Both are female
(d) Both are male

