



All India Civil Services Coaching Centre

(Under the aegis of Government of Tamil Nadu)

TEST BOOKLET

Test 8 – CSAT Paper II

Time Allowed: 2 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, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET
2. You have to enter your Name on the Test Booklet
3. This Test Book contains 80 items (questions). Each it comprises 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.
4. You have to mark all your response ONLY on the separate sheet provided along with the Test Booklet.
5. All items Carry equal marks. There will be **penalty (negative marking)** for wrong answers marked by you in the Answer sheet.
6. There are four alternatives for the answers to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
7. 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 same penalty as above for that question.
8. 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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Direction for questions 1 to 10: Read the following two passages and answer the questions that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage – 1

Government of India in June 1991, in the name of structural adjustment announced formally that the old model of State-led economic and social development is dead and India will follow a new path of fiscal discipline, liberalization, globalization and deregulation linked with privatization of the State enterprises. A 'closed' economy will be opened to foreign competition, investment and trade. This package of policies will accelerate the rate of economic growth and only with this method, a direct attack on poverty eradication will be launched.

The rising pressures for the availability of consumer goods of the rural and urban middle and upper middle classes were answered by the Government by shifting the focus of attention from the State to market and from domestic to global. Thus, the politics of Mandal, of religion and economic liberalization addressed itself to different social constituencies for involving them in the task of resolving the crisis of the Indian State.

The World Bank and the IMF also became an important factor in the Indian political economy and their prescriptions for resolving the crisis of India were considered positively by the political, bureaucratic and dominant propertied classes and groups in India. Since the 1990s, a new social consensus has been evolved among the 300 million people of India who have economic purchasing power and these 300 million are the

new legitimisers of the new policies of the Indian State.

The 19th World Development Report (1996) of the World Bank titled 'From Plan to Market' is a guide to the functionaries of the Indian State in tackling their problems of 'transition' from state-led model of development to free market model for economic growth. When the Indian policy-makers and administrators were internalizing the message of the World Development Report (1996), the World Bank brought out its World Development Report, (1997) titled 'The State in A Changing World'.

James D. Wolfensohn, the World Bank President, observes as follows in the report: For many, the lesson of recent years has been that the State could not deliver on its promises: transition economies have had to make a wrenching shift towards the market economy and much of the developing world has had to face up to the failure of State-dominated development strategies.

1. According to the passage, why the role of 300 million Indians became so important after the new economic policy came into existence?
 - (a) 300 Million Indians were mostly from organized sector and they had the capacity to influence the market economy.
 - (b) Majority of 300 million Indians were from business sectors who had considerable clout in the government and they were in a capacity to influence the public policy.
 - (c) 300 million Indians wanted corruption to be routed out and hence they had a very important role.
 - (d) All the above.

2. According to the passage, what the author means by "old model of state led economic and social development"?

1. State will make affirmative action in the infrastructure projects.
2. Through economic planning, the State will try to provide all important goods and services to the people.
3. All essential commodities like food grains, sugar, cement, etc. will be sold only through government outlets (fair price shops).
4. Important social services like education and health will be State led.
5. Majority of goods and services will be reserved for public sector undertakings (PSUs).

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 3, 4 and 5
- (c) 1, 2, 4 and 5
- (d) All

3. There was acute shortage of consumer goods in the market. The new economic policy was categorical in solving the problem by:

1. Opening the economy so that people in the rural areas could be benefited by opening of more shops and hence more options.
2. The government was relieved from the burden of provider of consumer goods.
3. The market was soon flooded with consumer goods which were manufactured in India or abroad.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

4. Consider the following statements based upon the passage:

1. Some of the overseas donor institutions became very important for both government and corporate people.
2. Government was not in a position to ignore the suggestions put forward by

donor institutions for bringing back the economy on track.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both
- (d) None

5. According to the passage, what is the salient feature of 19th World Development Report (1996)?

- (a) It is an eye opener for bureaucrats and ministers on how they can transform economy.
- (b) It is a guideline on how a state controlled public enterprise can come out of transition and could be modernized.
- (c) It is a fact that inspite of its best efforts it is beyond the capacity of the state to fulfill what it has promised.
- (d) All of the above

Passage – 2

NGOs, and interest groups provide effective approaches and methods for mobilizing public policies. Free from bureaucratic trappings, they can communicate more effectively to citizens, thereby ensuring adequate response to public policies. They also serve as a bridge between individual citizens and policy implementers. They help the policy implementers by supplementing human resources in the policy implementation. For example, the NGOs played an effective role in carrying the message of family limitation and education of the girl child.

The role of pressure groups is equally significant. For instance, farmers' organizations in several states have been active in launching direct action against what they considered 'anti-farmer' policies of the respective state governments. The agitations were aimed at securing remunerative price for farm products, and for retaining the pre-existing subsidies on electricity, fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides.

The Government needs the cooperation of various civil society organizations for securing optimal results in the implementation of its policies. Hence, many government programmes have to be planned with the consent of those organizations. The cooperation within the implementation, process is seen as a way of handling and resolving conflicts of interest. However, to secure the involvement of various civil society groups/interest groups in policy implementation, it would be better to bargain with them during the policy-making stage itself.

This may be seen as the vesting of some discretionary power in the hands of such groups. They might be more inclined to protect their members' interest than those of the general public. In recent years, there is a growing tendency for public agencies to depend on civil society and interest groups to deliver services, which they find it either difficult to provide directly or lack the resources to provide them.

6. Consider the following statements based on the above passage:

1. It is better to consult the voluntary sector in the initial stage of policy formulation.
2. The Civil Society, if consulted at the initial period might be inclined for the welfare of the general public while offering their suggestions.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both
- (d) None

7. According to the author, there is a distinct advantage in awareness generation if nongovernmental organisations are involved properly. Some of the sectors are:

1. Abolition of child labour which was launched by government involving the NGOs.
2. For securing remunerative prices for farm products.

3. Family planning message was spread in every section of society.
4. Spreading literacy among the girl child was a successful step.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

8. According to the passage, why it is advantageous to involve NGOs and interest groups in public policies?

1. They can generate better response from common people.
2. They do not have control and command system as prevalent in working of governmental organisation.
3. They can be effective links between common people and governmental functionaries working at cutting edge level.
4. They can provide additional manpower for implementation of schemes.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 3 and 4
- (c) None
- (d) All

9. What is the suggestion given by author to the government?

- (a) If government wants to reduce the cost of governance, it should utilise NGOs.
- (b) Government should vest some discretionary powers to NGOs.
- (c) It is better to consult the NGOs at the initial stage than to wait for final stage.
- (d) None of the above.

10. According to the author, what is the significant contribution of farmers' organisations?

- (a) It has resulted into support prices for food grains.
- (b) It has resulted into lower tariff for power for irrigation purpose.
- (c) Only 'a'.

(d) Both 'a' and 'b'.

Directions for the next 5 questions (Q. nos. 11 to 15): Study the following information to answer the questions.

Twelve cars (SUVs are also termed as cars only) viz. Fortuner, Baleno, Breezza, Endeavour, Hector, Seltos, Creta, Etios, Camry, Verna, Harrier and Venue are parked in two parallel rows containing six cars each in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent cars. In the given parking arrangement, each car parked in a row faces another car of the opposite row (cars parked in row 1 face south and in row 2 face north).

- (i) Fortuner being a big car must be parked at one of the extreme ends. Fortuner is parked second to the left of Brezza. Brezza faces Etios.
- (ii) Creta and Hector are parked immediately next to each other. Neither is parked next to Etios or Brezza.
- (iii) Camry is parked in such a manner that it faces South. Camry is parked third to the left of Seltos.
- (iv) Verna is parked in such a manner that it faces Harrier. Harrier is parked second to the left of Venue. Venue faces North.
- (v) Baleno is parked third to the right of Harrier and faces Hector.

(Note: Left and right parking directions are with reference to the driver as if the driver is seated in the car)

- 11. How many cars are parked between Brezza and Camry?
 - (a) One
 - (b) Two
 - (c) Three
 - (d) Both cars are parked in different rows.
- 12. Seltos is related to Harrier in the same way as Hector is related to Endeavour. To which of the following is Verna related to following the same pattern?
 - (a) Fortuner
 - (b) Hector
 - (c) Brezza

(d) Creta

- 13. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - (a) A driver seated in the parked Etios would face North.
 - (b) Baleno is parked second to the right of the car facing Etios.
 - (c) Creta and Harrier are parked immediately next to each other.
 - (d) Fortuner and Endeavour are parked at the extreme end of the row in which Etios is parked
- 14. Which of the following cars are parked at the extreme end of the rows?
 - (a) Venue, Hector
 - (b) Venue, Creta
 - (c) Hector, Seltos
 - (d) Seltos, Endeavour
- 15. Which of the following car faces Seltos?
 - (a) Venue
 - (b) Fortuner
 - (c) Creta
 - (d) Camry
- 16. In the first 10 overs of a 50 over ODI, the run rate was only 4.4. What should be the run rate in the remaining overs to reach the target of 314?
 - (a) 6.5
 - (b) 7.0
 - (c) 6.75
 - (d) 6.25
- 17. What number must be added to each of 4, 10, 12, 24, so that the resulting numbers are in proportion?
 - (a) 6
 - (b) 8
 - (c) 10
 - (d) 4
- 18. Which of the following statements are required to answer the following questions? How many children are there in the class?
 - I. 20% children speak only Hindi.
 - II. 44 children can speak a language other than Hindi.
 - III. There are 30 boys in the class.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) Any two of the three
- (c) I and II only
- (d) Data inadequate

Directions for the next 3 questions (Q. nos. 19 to 21): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In AICSCC - Chennai, 16,200 students took the mock test on GS and CSAT. 35% students could not clear the cut-off in GS Paper, and 45% students could not qualify CSAT and 40% of those who qualified CSAT also cleared the cut-off in the GS Paper.

19. How many students cleared the cut-off in GS Paper?
- (a) 5670
 - (b) 10530
 - (c) 7290
 - (d) 8910
20. How many students cleared the cut-off in GS paper as well as qualified CSAT?
- (a) 324
 - (b) 4212
 - (c) 3564
 - (d) 2916
21. How many students neither cleared the cut-off in GS Paper nor could qualify the CSAT?
- (a) 2916
 - (b) 3564
 - (c) 36
 - (d) 324
22. Seventy-six ladies complete a job in 33 days. Due to some reason, some ladies did not join the work, and therefore it was completed in 44 days. The number of ladies who did not report for the work is
- (a) 17
 - (b) 18
 - (c) 19
 - (d) 20

23. The successive discounts offered on a shirt are 20% and x%. Because of these discounts, this shirt with a market price of Rs. 2100 is sold at Rs 1176. Find the value of x.
- (a) 15
 - (b) 20
 - (c) 25
 - (d) 30
24. Abhishek divides some mangoes among four boys. He gives $\frac{1}{4}$ th to the first boy, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the remaining to the second boy, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the remaining to the third boy and the remaining 20 to the fourth boy. How many mangoes he had in the beginning?
- (a) 120
 - (b) 40
 - (c) 160
 - (d) 80
25. Three years ago, the average age of P and Q was 24 years. With R joining them, the average age becomes 28 years. How old is R now?
- (a) 30 years
 - (b) 27 years
 - (c) 24 years
 - (d) 28 years

Directions for the next 3 questions (Q. nos. 26 to 28): Read the passage given below carefully and select the answers appropriate to the questions.

Passage 3

All this time Abe had kept on steadily with his reading whenever he had time, especially in the long winter evenings when he could read by the firelight. Lamps and candles were luxuries no settler could afford, but the wood was plentiful, and it was easy to heap the fire high and make a splendid blaze.

He was careful, too, not to forget his writing, and he practiced writing his own name in the snow or with a charred stick on slabs of wood. His father was not always pleased to find every smooth surface of the house scrawled over with black marks, but he had a great respect for "learning,"

and when he found that Abe was teaching himself to write, he was quite proud of the boy. When spring came round and they were working together in the fields, Abe took a stick and began writing his name with great care in the soft earth.

26. Why was Abe's father proud of him?

1. Abe had not forgotten how to write.
2. Abe was teaching himself to write.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

27. Examine the following statements :

1. Abe used to read only during the evenings.
2. Fire was a luxury for all the settlers.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

28. Abe used to

1. work with his father in the fields sometimes.
2. write his own name in the snow, on wood and in the earth.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

Directions for the next 2 questions (Q. nos. 29 to 31): Read the passage given below carefully and select the answers appropriate to the questions.

Passage 4

The tsetse fly, belonging to any of approximately twenty species composing the genus *Glossina*, is indigenous to Africa and is found primarily in forests and Savannas south of the Tropic of Cancer. Dependent on vertebrate blood for

nourishment, the tsetse fly is equipped with a long proboscis which is sharp enough to penetrate most animal skins and powerful enough to enable the tsetse to drink quantities of blood up to three times its own body weight.

At the same time that the tsetse drains blood, it can also transmit a variety of dangerous diseases. A bite from a tsetse fly can induce African sleeping sickness in human beings and nagana, a similar ailment, in domestic livestock. The agent of these diseases is the trypanosome, a unicellular, flagellated parasite which feeds primarily on the blood of vertebrates and is generally transmitted by an intermediary leech or insect host, such as the tsetse fly.

In humans the trypanosome causes damage to the brain and spinal cord leading to extreme lethargy and, ultimately, death; in livestock, trypanosomes destroy red blood cells, causing fatal anaemia. The immune system is ill-equipped to counter trypanosomes. As the immune system attempts to counter disease, antibodies are produced to attack microbes whose antigens, surface proteins, are foreign to the body. However, the trypanosome is capable of disguising itself by altering its genetic code, thereby changing its antigen coating in resistance to each new antibody that evolves. This "quick change" has confounded pathologists and made the development of effective vaccines elusive.

A controversy has been sparked between proponents of the elimination of the tsetse fly and African environmentalists. Those in favour of eradication feel that in addition to reducing disease, the removal of the tsetse fly will open immense tracts of land to cattle breeding. This, however, is precisely what the opposition fears.

Environmentalists and conservationists dread the day when cattle and livestock, permitted to roam and graze freely, will uncontrollably devour lush African grasslands, converting them into barren desert. They argue that the tsetse fly must remain for the sake of the land. With efforts to eradicate the tsetse fly largely unsuccessful, control may offer the only available option for the interests of both health and environment.

Since the protozoan cannot be conquered through antibodies or vaccines, scientists have begun efforts to prevent the transmission of the trypanosome parasite by eliminating the tsetse. Attempts to eradicate the tsetse fly, however, have met with little success. Rhodesia used to combat tsetse by extensive brush cleaning, game shooting, and chemical attack, yet the fly persisted. Aerial pesticide treatments have produced inconclusive results. The reproductive cycle of the tsetse fly is such that a larva pupates underground for several weeks before it emerges as an adult fly. This makes repetitive chemical sweeping at intermittent periods an inconvenient necessity. All of these methods, however, share the weakness of dependence on harmful chemicals, such as DDT, which threaten both the health of the humans who handle them and the environment in which their toxic residues amass.

29. All of the following statements correctly describe the relationship between the tsetse fly, the trypanosome, and vertebrates EXCEPT:
- (a) Vertebrate blood provides the nourishment for the transport of trypanosomes.
 - (b) The 'bite' of a tsetse fly can kill vertebrates since it often injects a deadly chemical.
 - (c) Both the tsetse fly and the trypanosome utilize vertebrate blood for nourishment.
 - (d) Vertebrates may die after trypanosome contamination via a tsetse proboscis.
30. In the passage, the author does NOT identify which of the following as a characteristic of the tsetse fly?
- (a) Dependence upon vertebrate blood.
 - (b) Ability to transmit a fatal parasite to livestock and humans.
 - (c) Ability to alter its genetic code.
 - (d) Ability to influence the African cattle population.
31. According to African environmentalists, which of the following statement accurately describes the effect the tsetse fly has on the African grasslands?

- (a) If the tsetse fly population continues to exist, the African grasslands will turn into barren wasteland.
- (b) If the tsetse fly population continues to exist, the African grasslands will not be able to provide sufficient food supply for African cattle and livestock.
- (c) Destruction of the tsetse fly population will lead to the conversion of grasslands into desert.
- (d) Destruction of the tsetse fly population will cause overgrowth of the African grasslands.

Directions for the next 4 questions (Q. nos. 32 to 35): Read the passage given below carefully and select the answers appropriate to the questions.

Passage 5

Between the eighth and eleventh centuries A.D., the Byzantine Empire staged an almost unparalleled economic and cultural revival, a recovery that is all the more striking because it followed a long period of severe internal decline. By the early eighth century, the empire had lost roughly two-thirds of the territory it had possessed in the year 600, and its remaining area was being raided by Arabs and Bulgarians, who at times threatened to take Constantinople and extinguish the empire altogether. The wealth of the state and its subjects was greatly diminished and artistic and literary production had virtually ceased. By the early eleventh century, however, the empire had regained almost half of its lost possessions, its new frontiers were secure, and its influence extended far beyond its borders.

The economy had recovered, the treasury was full, and art and scholarship had advanced. To consider the Byzantine military, cultural, and economic advances as differentiated aspects of a single phenomenon is reasonable. After all, these three forms of progress have gone together in a number of states and civilizations. Rome under Augustus and fifth-century Athens provide the most obvious examples in antiquity. Moreover, an examination of the apparent sequential connections among military, economic, and cultural forms of progress might help explain the dynamics of historical

change. The common explanation of these apparent connections in the case of Byzantium would run like this: when the empire had turned back enemy raids on its own territory and had begun to raid and conquer enemy territory, Byzantine resources naturally expanded and more money became available to patronize art and literature.

Therefore, Byzantine military achievements led to economic advances, which in turn led to cultural revival. No doubt this hypothetical pattern did apply at times during the course of the recovery. Yet it is not clear that military advances invariably came first, economic advances second, and intellectual advances third. In the 860's the Byzantine Empire began to recover from Arab incursions so that by 872 the military balance with the Abbasid Caliphate had been permanently altered in the empire's favour. The beginning of the empire's economic revival, however, can be placed between 810 and 830. Finally, the Byzantine revival of learning appears to have begun even earlier. A number of notable scholars and writers appeared by 788 and, by the last decade of the eighth century, a cultural revival was in full bloom, a revival that lasted until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Thus the commonly expected order of military revival followed by economic and then by cultural recovery was reversed in Byzantium. In fact, the revival of Byzantine learning.

32. Which of the following is correct according to the passage?

- (a) The economic, cultural, and military revival in the Byzantine Empire between the eighth and eleventh centuries was similar in its order to the sequence of revivals in Augustan Rome and fifth century Athens.
- (b) After 810 Byzantine economic recovery spurred a military and, later, cultural expansion that lasted until 1453.
- (c) The eighth-century revival of Byzantine learning is an inexplicable phenomenon, and its economic and military precursors have yet to be discovered.
- (d) The revival of the Byzantine Empire between the eighth and eleventh

centuries shows cultural rebirth preceding economic and military revival, the reverse of the commonly accepted order of progress.

33. It can be inferred from the passage that by the eleventh century the Byzantine military forces:

- (a) Had reached their peak and begun to decline.
- (b) Had eliminated the Bulgarian army.
- (c) Were comparable in size to the army of Rome under Augustus.
- (d) Were strong enough to withstand the Abbasid Caliphate's military forces.

34. It can be inferred from the passage that the Byzantine Empire sustained significant territorial losses:

- (a) In 600.
- (b) During the seventh century.
- (c) A century after the cultural achievements of the Byzantine Empire had been lost.
- (d) Soon after the revival of Byzantine learning.

35. Which of the following does the author mention as crucial evidence concerning the manner in which the Byzantine revival began?

- (a) The revival of Byzantine learning began toward the end of the eighth century.
- (b) The Byzantine cultural revival lasted until 1453.
- (c) The Byzantine economic recovery began in the 900's.
- (d) By the early eleventh century the Byzantine Empire had regained much of its lost territory.

36. The salary of an employee increases consistently by 50% every year. If his salary today is Rs. 10,000, what will be the salary after another 4 years?

- (a) Rs. 62500
- (b) Rs. 26500
- (c) Rs. 50625
- (d) None of the above

37. The ratio of the number of Rs. 2 coins and Rs. 5 coins that Ajay has is 6:11. If the number of Rs. 5 coins is halved then he will have an amount of Rs. 790. How many Rs. 2 coins does Ajay have?
- (a) 84
(b) 108
(c) 120
(d) 220
38. Pinku, Rinku and Tinku can do a piece of work in 10 days, 8 days and 16 days respectively. They started a work together, and after 2 days Pinku left the work. Find the time taken to complete the entire work.
- (a) $3\frac{1}{15}$ days
(b) $4\frac{4}{15}$ days
(c) $8\frac{1}{7}$ days
(d) None of these
39. What will come in the place of question mark (?) in the following number series?
- 7 8 16 43 107 ?
- (a) 171
(b) 323
(c) 232
(d) 194
40. The profit earned after selling an article for Rs. 625 is the same as the loss incurred after selling the articles for Rs. 435. What is the cost price of the article?
- (a) 570
(b) 550
(c) 530
(d) 190
41. A, B and C are three towns. The distance between A and B is 180 km. Whereas, the distance between A and C is 240 km. B is to the east of A and C is to the south of A. What is the distance between B and C?
- (a) 300 km
(b) 420 km
(c) 60 km
(d) 200 km
42. In a test, Q has scored 60 marks more than P. If P has scored 15% fewer marks than Q, how much has P scored?
- (a) 400
(b) 340
(c) 460
(d) 200
43. If the numerator and denominator of an improper fraction are decreased by the same positive quantity, which is greater than zero, the resulting fraction is:
- (a) Always less than the original fraction
(b) Always greater than the original fraction
(c) Always equal to the original fraction
(d) Such that nothing can be claimed definitely
44. A watch which loses time uniformly is 7 minutes fast at 8:30 AM Tuesday and becomes 5 minutes slow at 8:30 AM next Wednesday. When did the watch show the correct time?
- (a) It didn't show the correct time ever
(b) 8:30 AM Saturday
(c) 8:30 PM Saturday
(d) 12:30 AM Sunday
45. How many diagonals can be drawn by joining the vertices of a hexagon?
- (a) 6
(b) 12
(c) 9
(d) 15

Directions for the next 4 questions (Q. nos. 46 to 51): Read the passage given below carefully and select the answers appropriate to the questions.

Passage 6

While a specialised anti-corruption agency like the CBI would investigate a case that prima facie involves infringement of the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act or the Indian Penal Code (IPC), at the end of the investigation, evidence available may not be adequate for prosecution. In other words, the element of criminality is not clearly established according to the standard of proof beyond reasonable doubt that is required in a court of law.

This need not surprise and is certainly no reflection on the competence of a professional agency. On the other hand, this difficulty is inherent in the nature of the problem itself. Under the Law, corruption is a cognizable offence. Therefore, it is no different from other cognizable crimes, like murder, assault, etc. The difference lies in the character of a crime of corruption. It is not a physical or predatory crime and, therefore, does not affect any one particular individual. Thus, it lacks a sense of immediacy that would have moved a directly affected person to complain to the law enforcement agency which would be the case if a predatory crime were to be committed. An affected person or his family members would make a complaint furnishing certain specific information regarding time, place of occurrence, movement, etc.

Such information is the starting point of investigation. In cases of corruption, most often, there is no specific, reliable information. To a great extent, this is because there is no aggrieved party in many cases of corruption. It could be said that corruption is a bloodless crime targeted against society itself and, therefore, no one really feels the pain. As a corollary, we come to the second aspect of the problem. Having said that often there are no aggrieved parties, we should also accept the truism that at least in some situations, corruption takes place as crime by consent. Since both the giver and the taker of the bribe are on the same side, there is no complaint or specific information. Thus, evidence is difficult to come by during investigation. Hence, exclusive reliance on the provisions of anti-corruption law, police investigation and probable prosecution would not be an adequate response in the drive against corruption. This, in turn, should force the realisation that organisations have to strengthen their departmental vigilance units.

46. Why the author feels that 'Corruption is a bloodless crime targeted against society'?
- It is a win-win situation for both i.e. bribe giver and bribe taker.
 - It is different from murder and assault though it is also a cognizable offence.
 - It is not a physical crime and hence it does not affect a particular individual.

(d) All of the above.

47. According to the passage, why we should not have reliance exclusively on anti-corruption laws for fighting out corruption cases?
- Anti-Corruption laws are very weak and they should be made tough.
 - Investigations are poor because police takes the side of corrupt officials.
 - Affected person do not come to provide evidence which leads to poor investigation.
 - Corruption takes place by mutual consent of both bribe giver and bribe taker and hence there is no aggrieved party.

Codes:

- 1, 2 and 3
- 2 and 3
- 3 and 4
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

48. What the author means by "the element of criminality is not clearly established"?
- There are various elements of criminality which should be separately established in court of law where issue of corruption is to be decided upon.
 - Unlike other criminal cases, in corruption cases investigation lacks a full-proof evidence that could nail down the corruption in the court of law.
 - It should be clearly established beyond any reasonable doubt about the guilt of the person charged upon.

Codes:

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 1, 2 and 3
- None

49. According to the passage, corruption is similar as well as different while comparing with other serious offences. What are the similarities and dissimilarities?
- In corruption as well as in murder, the accused could be arrested without a warrant from the court.
 - In corruption related cases, investigating agency does not get specific or reliable information.

3. In other cognizable crimes, affected person very promptly makes available certain information which facilitates investigations.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None

50. Consider the following assumptions relating to the above passage:

- 1. Drive against corruption will never succeed if we depend exclusively on only legal course of action.
- 2. Anti-Corruption agency like CBI has at least partly succeeded in prosecuting the corrupt people because of its good investigative technique.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both
- (d) None

51. What is the correct conclusion drawn from the above passage?

- (a) Better investigative mechanism should be evolved against corruption.
- (b) Anti-Corruption law, investigation and prosecution are not sufficient to reduce corruption.
- (c) Time has come for a better legislation against corruption.
- (d) Corruption is not an ordinary crime and hence requires extraordinary solution.

Directions for the next 4 questions (Q. nos. 52 to 55): Read the passage given below carefully and select the answers appropriate to the questions.

Passage 7

In the eighteenth century, Japan's feudal overlords, from the Shogun to the humblest Samurai, found themselves under financial stress. In part, this stress can be attributed to the overlords' failure to adjust to a rapidly expanding economy, but the stress was also due to factors beyond the overlords control. Concentration of

the Samurai in castle-towns had acted as a stimulus to trade. Commercial efficiency, in turn, had put temptations in the way of buyers. Since most Samurai had been reduced to idleness by years of peace, encouraged to engage in scholarship and martial exercises or to perform administrative tasks that took little time, it is not surprising that their tastes and habits grew expensive. Overlords' income, despite the increase in rice production among their tenant farmers, failed to keep pace with their expenses.

Although shortfalls in overlords' income resulted almost as much from laxity among their tax collectors (the nearly inevitable outcome of hereditary office holding) as from their higher standards of living, a misfortune like a fire or flood, bringing an increase in expenses or a drop in revenue, could put a domain in debt to the city rice-brokers who handled its finances. Once in debt, neither the individual Samurai nor the Shogun himself found it easy to recover.

It was difficult for individual Samurai overlords to increase their income because the amount of rice that farmers could be made to pay in taxes was not unlimited, and since the income of Japan's central government consisted in part of taxes collected by the Shogun from his huge domain, the government too was constrained.

Therefore, the Tokugawa Shoguns began to look to other sources for revenue. Cash profits from government-owned mines were already on the decline because the most easily worked deposits of silver and gold had been exhausted, although debasement of the coinage had compensated for the loss. Opening up new farmland was a possibility, but most of what was suitable had already been exploited and further reclamation was technically unfeasible. Direct taxation of the Samurai themselves would be politically dangerous. This left the Shoguns only commerce as a potential source of government income.

Most of the country's wealth, or so it seemed, was finding its way into the hands of city merchants. It appeared reasonable that they should contribute part of that revenue to ease the Shogun's burden of financing the state. A means of obtaining such

revenue was soon found by levying forced loans, known as goyo-kin; although these were not taxes in the strict sense, since they were irregular in timing and arbitrary in amount, they were high in yield.

Unfortunately, they pushed up prices. Thus, regrettably, the Tokugawa Shoguns' search for solvency for the government made it increasingly difficult for individual Japanese who lived on fixed stipends to make ends meet.

52. The passage is most probably an excerpt from:
- (a) An economic history of Japan.
 - (b) The memoirs of a Samurai warrior.
 - (c) A modern novel about eighteenth century Japan.
 - (d) An essay contrasting Japanese feudalism with its Western counterpart.
53. According to the passage, the major reason for the financial problems experienced by Japan's feudal overlords in the eighteenth century was that:
- (a) Spending had outdistanced income.
 - (b) Trade had fallen off.
 - (c) Profits from mining had declined.
 - (d) The coinage had been sharply debased.
54. The passage implies that individual Samurai did not find it easy to recover from debt for which of the following reasons?
- (a) Agricultural production had increased.
 - (b) Taxes were irregular in timing and arbitrary in amount.
 - (c) The Japanese government had failed to adjust to the needs of a changing economy.
 - (d) There was a limit to the amount in taxes that farmers could be made to pay.
55. The passage suggests that, in eighteenth century Japan, the office of tax collector:
- (a) Was a source of personal profit to the office holder.
 - (b) Was regarded with derision by many Japanese.
 - (c) Remained within families.
 - (d) Existed only in castle-towns.

Directions for the next 4 questions (Q. nos. 56 to 59): Read the passage given below carefully and select the answers appropriate to the questions.

Passage 8

Rain water harvesting is a technology used for collecting and storing rainwater from rooftops, the land surface or rock catchments using simple techniques such as jars and pots as well as more complex techniques such as underground check dams. The techniques usually found in Asia and Africa arise from practices employed by ancient civilizations within these regions and still serve as a major source of drinking water supply in rural areas. Commonly used systems are constructed of three principal components; namely, the catchment area, the collection device, and the conveyance system. Reasonably pure rainwater can be collected from roofs constructed with galvanized corrugated iron, aluminium or asbestos cement sheets, tiles and slates, although thatched roofs tied with bamboo gutters and laid in proper slopes can produce almost the same amount of runoff less expensively.

However, the bamboo roofs are least suitable because of possible health hazards. Similarly, roofs with metallic paint or other coatings are not recommended as they may impart tastes or colour to the collected water. Roof catchments should also be cleaned regularly to remove dust, leaves and bird droppings so as to maintain the quality of the product water.

Rainwater harvesting using ground or land surface catchment areas is less complex way of collecting rain-water. It involves improving runoff capacity of the land surface through various techniques including collection of runoff with drain pipes and storage of collected water. Compared to rooftop catchment techniques, ground catchment techniques provide more opportunity for collecting water from a large surface area. By retaining the flows (including flood flows) of small creeks and streams in small storage reservoirs (on surface or underground) created by low cost (e.g., earthen) dams, this technology can meet water demands during dry periods.

There is a possibility of high rates of water loss due to infiltration into the ground, and because of the often marginal quality of the water collected, this technique is mainly suitable for storing water for agricultural purposes. Various techniques available for increasing the runoff within ground catchment areas involve clearing or altering vegetation cover, increasing the land slope with artificial ground cover, and reducing soil permeability by the soil compaction and application of chemicals.

56. Which statement in the light of the passage is valid?

1. Rain water harvesting is a technique used for harvesting the paddy during rains.
2. Rain water harvesting is a technology used for collecting and storing rain water from roof tops so that it can cover the scarcity of drinking water in the rural areas.
3. Rain water harvesting is a technology used for collecting and storing rain water since ages.

Codes:

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

57. The author has mentioned some basic systems used for rain water harvesting.

Choose the one from below which is NOT true:-

- (a) Areas from which rain flows into a particular lake or river.
- (b) The formation, shape and size of the clouds of a particular area.
- (c) The devices used to collect water.
- (d) The system by which the rain water is conveyed from one place to another.

58. Reasonably pure rain water not be collected from which of the following roofs?

- (a) Roofs with metallic paints and bamboo.
- (b) Roofs with galvanized corrugated iron.
- (c) Roofs with aluminium or asbestos cement sheets.
- (d) Roofs with tiles and slates.

59. Water collected by land surface has an edge over roof catchments as:

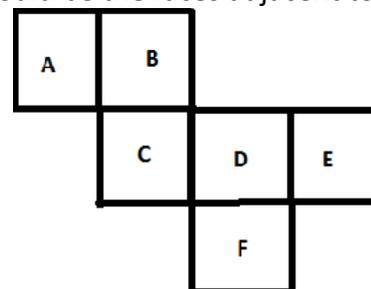
- (a) It increases the land slope with artificial ground cover.
- (b) The retention of flows of small creeks and streams in small reservoirs meets demand in dry periods.
- (c) The high rate of water loss due to infiltration into the ground helps in agriculture.
- (d) It provides more opportunity for collecting water from a larger surface area.

60. Find the missing character consisting of an alphabet and a number from the following figure given below:

| | | |
|----|------|----|
| P2 | E35 | U3 |
| J1 | G126 | Q5 |
| H3 | L370 | ?? |

- (a) R7
- (b) T8
- (c) T7
- (d) R8

61. Six squares are marked A, B, C, D, E and F and are hinged together as shown in the figure given below. If they are folded to form a cube, what would be the faces adjacent to face A?



- (a) B, C, D and E
- (b) B, C, D and F
- (c) C, D, E and F
- (d) C, E, F and B

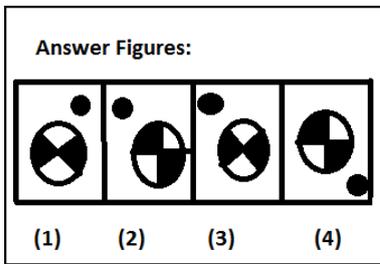
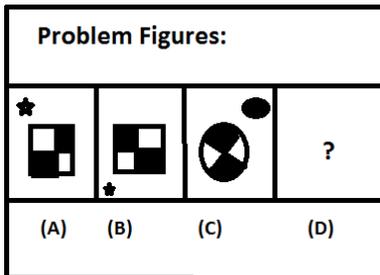
62. A number series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative that

will continue the same pattern and replace the question mark in the given series.

7, 15, 32, 67, ?, 281

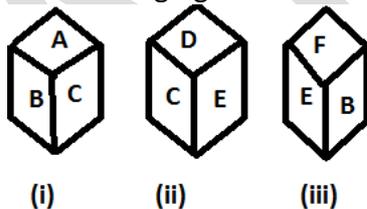
- (a) 136
- (b) 126
- (c) 146
- (d) 138

63. Select the suitable figure from the Answer figure that would replace the question mark (?).



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

64. Study the following figure:



The six faces of a dice have been marked with alphabets A, B, C, D, E and F respectively.

Consider the following statements:

- (1) Figures II and III are sufficient to know as to which face is opposite to the face A.
- (2) Figure II and III are sufficient to know as to which face is opposite to the face C.
- (3) Figure I and II are sufficient to know as to which face is opposite to the face D.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only

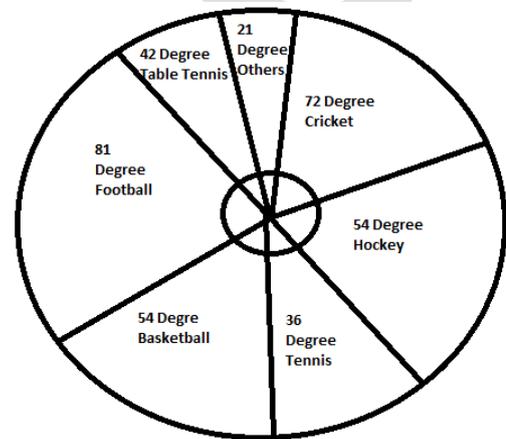
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1,2 and 3

65. If 5th January 2004 was a Tuesday then what will be the day on 26th Nov 2047?

- (a) Monday
- (b) Friday
- (c) Saturday
- (d) None of these

Directions for questions (66 - 67)

The circle-graph given here shows the budget allocation of Sports ministry on various sports during a particular year. Study the graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.



Cricket 72°; Hockey 54°; Tennis 36°; Basket Ball 54°; Football 81°; Table Tennis 42°; Others 21°.

66. If the total amount spent on Sports during the year is Rs. 48,00,00,000 then the amount spent on Football exceeds that on Basketball by:

- (a) Rs. 3,60,00,000
- (b) Rs. 2,40,00,000
- (c) Rs. 11,60,00,000
- (d) Cannot be determined

67. Spending on tennis is how much percent less than that on Football:

- (a) 10%
- (b) 12.5%
- (c) 47.5%

(d) 55.55%

Directions for the next 3 questions (Q. nos. 68 to 70): Read the passage given below carefully and select the answers appropriate to the questions.

Passage – 9

I and my chimney, two grey-headed old smokers, reside in the country. We are, I may say, old settlers here; particularly my old chimney, which settles more and more every day.

Though I always say, I AND MY CHIMNEY, as cardinal Wolsey used to say, "I AND MY KING," yet this egoistic way of speaking, wherein I take precedence of my chimney, is hereby borne out by the facts; in everything, except the above phrase, my chimney taking precedence of me.

Within thirty feet of the turf-sided road, my chimney—a huge, corpulent old Harry VIII of a chimney—rises full in front of me and all my possessions. Standing well up a hillside, my chimney, like Lord Rosse's monster telescope, swung vertical to hit the meridian moon, is the first object to greet the approaching traveler's eye, nor is it the last which the sun salutes. My chimney too, is before me in receiving the first-fruits of the seasons. The snow is on its head ere on my hat; and every spring, as in a hollow beech tree, the first swallows build their nests in it.

68. The author
- is better than his chimney.
 - Is an egotist.
 - Precedes Cardinal Wolsey.
 - Is a smoker.
69. Which of the following statement/s is the author most likely to agree with?
- The author gives more priority to his chimney than himself.
 - The chimney serves as a home for birds.
- Select the answer using the codes given below:
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

70. The author compares his chimney to Lord Rosse's monster telescope to
- Emphasize his chimney's enormity.
 - Create a sense of nostalgia
 - Tell about his friendship with Lord Rosse
 - None of the above.

Directions for the next 3 questions (Q. nos. 71 to 73): Read the passage given below carefully and select the answers appropriate to the questions.

Passage - 10

The National Watershed Development Project for Rained Area (NWDPR), was initiated in the 1980's. Extensive changes were introduced in this major programme for the development of the rained agriculture during 1990-91. It was also decided that Central assistance for the implementation of the programme should be liberalised with 75 per cent of the amount to be given as grants to the States and 25 per cent as loans.

The NWDPR envisages that a micro watershed will be taken up for development in every block having assured irrigation of less than 30 percent. In developing the micro watersheds, a holistic approach is to be adopted including, inter alia, the diverse producing systems, be that seasonal cropping, perennials like horticulture, forestry or animal husbandry activities. Use of vegetative barriers is the principal means to prevent soil erosion and to conserve moisture.

Arable, non-arable lands as well as the drainage lines will be treated in an integrated manner. To the largest extent possible, the programmes contemplate enrolment of beneficiaries both in planning for development and execution of various activities. Extension support through local progressive farmers is another critical element. Training of all concerned has been emphasised.

71. Consider the following statements :
- Improvements have been made to the NWDPR.
 - There was a proposal for a lowered Central assistance for NWDPR.

As per the above passage, which of the given statements is/are valid?

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

72. With reference to the above passage, consider the following assumptions :

- 1. Vegetative barriers are related to soil erosion and moisture conservation.
- 2. A holistic approach will help in developing micro watersheds.

Which of the given assumption is/are valid?

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

73. Consider the following statements :

- 1. Rainfed agriculture development is a component of NWDPR.
- 2. Support through local progressive farmers is important for NWDPR.

As per the above passage, which of the given statements is/are valid?

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

Directions for the next 3 questions (Q. nos. 74 to 76): Read the passage given below carefully and select the answers appropriate to the questions.

Passage 11

A substantial proportion of specialist's posts even in the functioning Community Health Centres (CHCs) is vacant. Hence, these CHCs are unable to function as First Referral Units. In view of the serious implications of this lacuna in the establishment of referral system, as well as effective provision of health, MCH/FP care, there is an urgent need to rectify this. Improving the service conditions and providing a conducive environment are essential to ensure that specialists in CHCs do stay and provide the needed services. At the moment, there is no post of Public Health Specialist or Anaesthetist, in the CHCs.

Services of Anaesthetist are vital because without an Anaesthetist, emergency/routine surgery in CHCs will not be possible. Efforts will be made to provide this critical manpower, if necessary on part time basis. As a long-term measure, sufficient number of in-service candidates may be trained in this speciality. It is vital to provide inter linkage between preventive, promotive and curative services in the CHCs so that health and family welfare programmes, disease surveillance and response mechanisms get strengthened.

Until the specialists in public health get posted in CHCs, the existing specialists in these Centres who presently are mainly responsible for curative services, will have to be given Public Health orientation, training in Epidemiology and Health Management so that each one of them assumes the responsibility of looking after the Disease Control Programme. In their respective specialities e.g. Immunisation by pediatrician and FP by the obstetrician. This would also improve the linkages between the CHC and the PHCs.

74. With reference to the above passage, consider the following statements :

- 1. First Referral Units are an impediment in the functioning of CHC's.
- 2. The establishment of the referral system is in need of improvements.

Which of the given statements is/are valid?

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

75. Consider the following statements :

- 1. Presence of Public Health Specialists is crucial to the improvement of the service conditions in CHCs.
- 2. Some CHCs are unable to function as First referral units because of vacant posts of specialists.

With reference to the above passage, which of the given statements is/are valid?

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

76. Consider the following statements :

1. Anaesthetist's services are important for the execution of surgeries in CHCs.
2. Specialists in CHCs are expected to handle multiple responsibilities.

As per the above passage, which of the given statements is/are valid?

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

Directions (Q. No. 77-78): Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow each passage. Your answers to these questions should be based on the passages only.

Passage-12

Reservation came with the caveat that its usefulness and validity would be examined every few years. However, since the inception of class based quotas, the term has morphed to 'caste based' quotas. At one time, class may have been synonymous with caste. This is not the case any longer. But it doesn't suit any politician, or any government, to acknowledge this, since vote bank politics suggest that it is wise to keep communities, rather than classes, happy. There are other ways of appealing to the economically backward, after all. The thought behind reservation was that those who come from families which have been educated for generations have an unfair advantage over those who are first generation learners. There is some credence to this idea. But in exploiting the political mileage that this allowed, our parties have ensured that the principle is all but lost. When you have economically well-off communities, which have been educated for generations, fighting in the Supreme Court for the removal of the 'creamy layer' rider, you know that there is something very wrong about the approach we have taken to reservation.

77. According to the passage which of the following option is correct about reservation?

1. The provision for the validity of reservation is examined every few year.

2. It is also termed as class based quotas.
3. It is perpetuating due to vote bank politics.
4. It is based on educational and economic backwardness

Codes:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) All of the above

Passage - 13

Many persons have been attracted towards smuggling due to huge profits involved in this anti-national activity. Some of them became millionaires overnights. India has a vast coastline both on the East and West Coast. It has been a heaven for smugglers who have been carrying on their activities with great impunity. There is no doubt that from time to time certain seizures were made by the enforcement authorities, during raids and ambush but even allowing these losses, the smugglers made huge profits.

78. The passage best supports the statement that
- (a) smuggling hampers the economic development of a nation
 - (b) smuggling needs to be curbed
 - (c) Authorities are taking strict measures to curb smuggling
 - (d) smuggling is fast increasing in our country owing to the quick profit it entails.

Directions (79-80): In each question below is given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement.

79. **Statements:**

All the executives are engineers.
Some engineers are scientists.

Conclusions:

1. All the executives are scientists.

2. Some executives are scientists.
3. Some scientists are engineers.
4. Some engineers are executives.

Codes:

- (a) 3 and 4 only
- (b) All of these
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None of these

80. Statements:

Some civil servants are politicians.
Some politicians are honest.

Conclusions :

1. Some civil servants are honest.
2. Some honest people are civil servants.
3. All honest people are civil servants.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) All of the above
- (d) None of the above