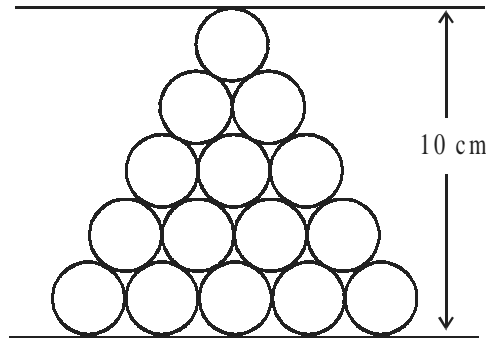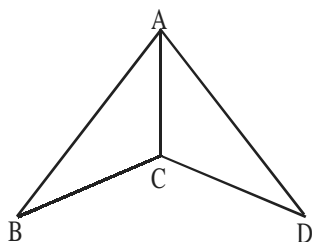1. N is a natural number which gives remainders 1 and 2 when divided by 6 and 5, respectively. All such N's are written in the ascending order, side by side from left to right. What is the 99th digit from the left?
   (a) 2   (b) 0   (c) 1   (d) 7

2. 15 identical circles are arranged in a triangle-like shape as shown in the figure given below. If the height of the given figure is 10 cm, then find the radius of each circle.
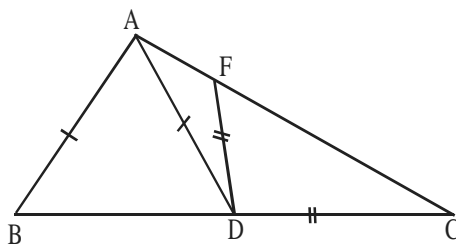

   (1) $\dfrac{5(3\sqrt{3}-1)}{22}$ cm   (b) $\dfrac{5(3\sqrt{3}-2)}{22}$ cm   (c) $\dfrac{5(4\sqrt{3}-3)}{11}$ cm   (d) $\dfrac{5(2\sqrt{3}-1)}{11}$ cm

3. Find the number of positive integral solutions of the equation $a(a^2 - b) = (b^3 + 61)$.
   (a) 0   (b) 1   (c) 2   (d) None of these

4. It is given that $80^x = 4$, $80^y = 5$. The value of $20^{\frac{(1-x-y)}{1-x}}$ is
   (a) 4   (b) 25   (c) 20   (d) 80

5. How many sets of (m, n, p) satisfy the following two conditions?
   I. m, n, p are all real numbers.
   II. mn = p, mp = n and np = m
   (a) 2   (b) 4   (c) 5   (d) 6

6. A four-letter code has to be formed using the alphabets from the set (a, b, c, d) such that the codes formed have odd number of a's. How many different codes can be formed satisfying the mentioned criteria?
   (a) 24   (b) 96   (c) 120   (d) 60

7. In the figure given below, ABCD is a concave quadrilateral. $\angle BAD = 90°$, BA = AD = 6 cm and BC = CD = 5 cm. What is the length(in cm) of the line segment AC?
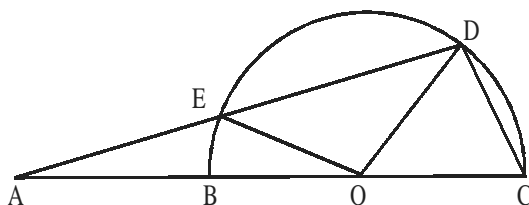

(a) $3\sqrt{2}$ (b) $3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5}$ (c) $3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{7}$ (d) $2\sqrt{2} - 3$

8. A dealer marks up the cost price of an article by 'p%' and then gives a discount of 'p%' on the marked price. Now the price of the article is Rs. 21 less than the cost price of the article. He again marks up the decreased price by 'p%' and then gives a discount of 'p%'. If the price of article now is Rs. 2058, then find the approximate value of p.
(a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 12

9. In a triangle ABC, D is a point on BC such that AB = AD. F is a point on AC such that DF = DC as shown in the figure below, if $\angle ABC - \angle DAC = 36^{\circ}$, then the measure of the $\angle FDC$ is

(a) 108° (b) 72° (c) 90° (d) 120°

10. A is a positive integer such that A is a multiple of 180 and A has 40 factors. If A is less than 3000, then the value of $\dfrac{A}{40}$ is
(a) 240 (b) 60 (c) 270 (d) 54

11. Find the area of the region bounded by $y \geq - |x| + 4$, $y \leq |x| + 4$ and $-4 \leq x \leq 4$.
(a) 36 sq. units (b) 32 sq. units (c) 69 sq. units (d) 16 sq. units

12. A shopkeeper bought 240 shirts from a wholesaler at Rs. 300 a piece. The marked price he set for each shirt was Rs. 900. Out of the 240 shirts, he sold a few shirts in the first month at 30% discount and the remaining shirts in the second month at 50% discount. If profit earned by selling the shirts in both the months was the same, then what is the difference between the number of shirts sold in the two months?
(a) 36 (b) 60 (c) 90 (d) 75

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13. The number of terms common in the two sequences 2, 6, 12, 20, ..., 930 and 4, 8, 12, 16 .... 960 is
(a) 8   (b) 14   (c) 16   (d) 18

14. If $P = 27^{\log_3 48} \times 3^{\log_{27} 48^2} \times 27^{\log_3 48^3} \times 3^{\log_{27} 48^4} \times ... \times 27^{\log_3 48^{99}} = 48^x$, then find the value of $\dfrac{3x}{50}$.
(a) 497   (b) 499   (c) 501   (d) 503

15. What is the sum of all the numbers less than 100, that can be written as the sum of 9 consecutive positive integers?
(a) 612   (b) 630   (c) 702   (d) 504

16. Ajay purchased four varieties of rice at the rate of 2 kgs/Re., 3 kgs/Re., 4kgs/Re.and 5 kgs/Re. If he mixes all the four varities of rice in the ratio 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 in the given order, then the price at which Ajay should sell the mixture to make a profit of 20% is

(a) 2.5 kgs/Re.   (b) 3.6 kgs/Re.   (c) 3 kgs/Re.   (d) $\dfrac{250}{111}$ kgs/Re.

17. Consider a set of first 12 natural numbers. Three numbers 'a', 'b' and 'c' are selected from this set such that a > 2b > 3c. How many such distinct triplets (a, b, c) can be selected ?
(a) 28   (b) 27   (c) 29   (d) 30

18. $f(x) = (x^2 + [x]^2 - 2x[x])^{1/4}$, where x is real and [x] denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to x. Find the value of $f(10.64) \times f(100.64)$.
(a) 0.8   (b) 0.64   (c) $10\sqrt{10}$ (d) None of these

19. Two people start swimming from the opposite ends of a swimming pool simultaneously. They meet at a distance of 410 m from one of the ends and continue swimming further till they reach the opposite ends. They take rest for 1 hr each and then start off the return journey. Now they meet at a distance of 230 m from the other end. Find the length of the pool.
(a) 750 m   (b) 1000 m   (c) 1100 m   (d) 840 m

20. In the figure given below there is a semi-circle with center O. Line AD intersects the semi-circle at E such that OE = CD. If AE = CD then the measure of $\angle ADC$ is

(a) 105°   (b) 135°   (c) 110°   (d) 100°

DIRECTIONS for Questions 21 to 23: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below. The following table provides partial details about the comparison of the increase in the number of applicants among four streams in education viz. Engineering, Medical Science, Commerce and Arts in the year 2008 as compared to the year 2007. The increase in the number of applicants in the Commerce stream in 2008 as compared to 2007 is 70000 and the average number of applicants in the four streams in 2008 is 400000. Assume that these are the only four streams in the education system. In the given table, the number 20000 under the title 'Commerce' means that the increase in the number of applicants in the Commerce stream in 2008 as compared to the year 2007 is 20000 less than the corresponding increase in the Engineering stream. All the other data in the table should be interpreted similarly.

	Engineering	Medical Sciences	Commerce
Engineering		69000	20000
Medical Sciences	A		B
Commerce	D	C	
Arts	E	59000	F

21. Which of the following is not true?
    (a) E + F = 0   (b) C = 49000   (c) E + 10000 = 0   (d) None of these

22. The total number of applicants in the four given streams in 2007 was
    (a) 1339000   (b) 1739000   (c) 1439000   (d) 1349000

23. The total increase in the number of applicants in the Arts stream in 2008 as compared to 2007 as a percentage (approximate) of the total number of applicants in the four given streams in 2007 is
    (a) 9%   (b) 6%   (c) 8%   (d) 5%

24. The question given below is followed by two statements, A and B. Mark the answer using the following instructions:
    Mark (a) if the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone, but cannot be answered by using the other statement alone.
    Mark (b) if the question cannot be answered even by using both the statements together.
    Mark (c) if the question can be answered by using either statement alone.
    Mark (d) if the question can be answered by using both the statements together, but cannot be answered by using either statement alone.

    Q. There are two holes in the bottom of a water tank. If hole A is opened and hole B is closed, a full tank will be empty in 69 minutes. How long it will take to empty a full tank, if hole A and hole B are both opened?
    A: If hole A is closed and hole B is opened it takes 92 minutes to empty a full tank.
    B: The quantity of water flowing through hole A in 3 minutes is same as the quantity of water flowing through hole B in 4 minutes.

25. The question given below is followed by two statements, A and B. Mark the answer using the following instructions:

Mark (a) if the question can be answered by using the statement A alone but not by using the statement B alone.

Mark (b) if the question can be answered by using the statement B alone but not by using the statement A alone.

Mark (c) if the question can be answered by using either of the statements alone.

Mark (d) if the question can be answered by using both the statements together but not by either of the statements alone.

Q. Are the roots of the equation $ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$ real? a, b and c are distinct.
A: a, b and c are positive integers and are in harmonic progression
B: a, b and c are positive real numbers with a > c and b > c

26. Five persons namely, Yasir, Arafat, Rasheed, Ali and Rehman are to be seated in five out of the six seats numbered from 1 to 6. The following table provides information about the serial number of the seats (given in the parentheses under their name) on which each of the mentioned friends can possibly sit.

Names	Yasir	Arafat	Rasheed	Ali	Rehman
Seat No.	1	2 or 3	2,3 or 4	4 or 5	5 or 6

If one of the seats numbered 2 or 4 is unoccupied, then the number of different ways five mentioned persons can be seated is
(a) 1   (b) 2   (c) 3   (d) 4

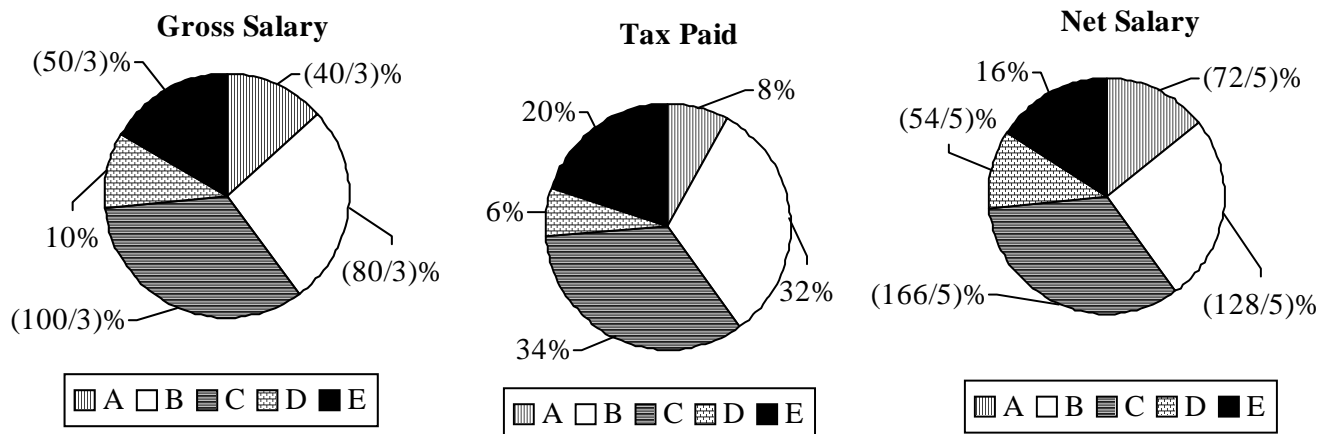**DIRECTIONS for Questions 27 to 29:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Each of the six persons namely A, B, C, D, E and F took one ball from a box containing 300 balls of six different colours Blue, Black, Red, White, Green and Yellow. Also, the number of balls of each colour is the same. Following is the detail of three statements made by each of the persons. Exactly one of the statements made by each person is true and only one of the statements made about B is correct. Also, balls of two particular colours were not taken by any of the persons.

	Statement I	Statement II	Statement III
A	B took a green ball	C did not take a red ball	E took a blue ball
B	A took a green ball	D did not take a yellow ball	C took a black ball
C	F took a white ball	F did not take a white ball	A did not take a blue ball
D	E took a yellow ball	F took a yellow ball	One green ball was taken by me
E	F took a red ball	B took the same coloured ball as A	B took a blue ball
F	A took a white ball	C took a black ball	D did not take a red ball

27. What is the colour of the ball taken by A?
(a) Green   (b) Yellow   (c) Blue   (d) Red

28. What is the colour of the ball taken by C?
(a) Green   (b) White   (c) Blue   (d) Red

29. For how many of the mentioned persons, the exact colour of the balls taken by them can be determined?
   (a) 6   (b) 4   (c) 3   (d) 5

DIRECTIONS for Questions 30 and 31: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below. There are 5 employees A, B, C, D and E at various positions in a department of Ranboxy Pharmaceuticals Inc. The HR department of Ranboxy prepared the following three pie-charts indicating the break up of their gross salaries, the taxes they pay and their net salaries. Net salary = (Gross Salary - Tax paid)

Gross Salary

(50/3)%   (40/3)%
10%
(100/3)%   (80/3)%

A ▦   B ☐   C ▤   D ▩   E ■

Tax Paid

20%   8%
6%
34%   32%

A ▦   B ☐   C ▤   D ▩   E ■

Net Salary

16%   (72/5)%
(54/5)%
(166/5)%   (128/5)%

A ▦   B ☐   C ▤   D ▩   E ■

30. What is the gross salary of E, if A pays Rs. 2000 as tax?
   (a) Rs. 25,000   (b) Rs. 50,000   (c) Rs. 41,500   (d) Rs. 34,500

31. What is the ratio of the tax paid by B to the net salary of D?
   (a) 1 : 2   (b) 16 : 27   (c) 8 : 11   (d) 3 : 14

DIRECTIONS for Questions 32 to 34: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

The table given below provides information about the number of "Blackberry Mobile" users as the percentage of three different parameters, viz. total Mobile phone users in the city, the population of the city and the total "Blackberry Mobile" users for eight different cities namely, D, M, R, J, C, B, S and V.
"Blackberry Mobile" is a model of Mobile phone.
The Density of Mobile users is defined as the ratio of number of Mobile phone users in a city to the total population of that particular city.

| | Cities | | | | | | | |
"Blackberry Mobile" users as a percentage of:	D	M	R	J	C	B	S	V
Total Mobile phone users of the city	13	12.5	17.5	8	9	18	12	15
The population of the city	3	4	5	3.5	5.5	2.5	7	10
Total Blackberry Mobile users in these 8 cities	20	25	8	10	5	15	9	8

32. Which of the following cities has the second highest density of Mobile users?
   (a) C   (b) S   (c) V   (d) J

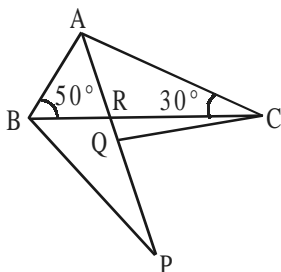**Additional Information for questions 33 and 34:**
M has 9,600 more 'Blackberry Mobile' users than that of S and there is a total of 75 thousand 'Blackberry Mobile' phones in the eight cities. A user may carry more than one phone.

33. If a 'Metro City' is defined as the city having a population greater than one lakh, then how many of the mentioned eight cities cannot be a metro city?
     (a) 5   (b) 4   (c) 2   (d) 6

34. An individual "Blackberry Mobile" user can hold a maximum of 3 "Blackberry Mobile" phones and each of the "Blackberry Mobile" holder in a particular city has equal no of "Blackberries Mobile" phones. Then users of how many cities cannot hold more than one 'Blackberry Mobile'?
     (a) 0   (b) 1   (c) 3   (d) 4

DIRECTIONS for Questions 35 and 36: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below. There are two unrelated families A and B such that number of sibling sisters in families A and B is 4 and 3 respectively. Family B has twin baby girls. Radha is 5 years older than the twins. Rita, who is one of the twins, is 8 years old and is not a sister of Kaya. Kaya is 4 years younger than Radha. Maya is 3 years younger than her sister Shreya but 2 years older than Farah. Reena is 7 years old. Assume that all the mentioned girls belong to either of the two mentioned families.

35. If Radha is the eldest among all the mentioned 7 girls, then the age (in years) of Farah could be
     (a) 6   (b) 5   (c) 4   (d) 7

36. If Reena belongs to family B, then the age (in years) of Shreya is
     (a) 8   (b) 10   (c) 5   (d) 13

37. The question given below is followed by two statements, A and B. Mark the answer using the following instructions:

     Mark (a) if the question can be answered by using the statement A alone but not by using the statement B alone.

     Mark (b) if the question can be answered by using the statement B alone but not by using the statement A alone.

     Mark (c) if the question cannot be answered even by using both the statements together.

     Mark (d) if the question can be answered by using both the statements together, but cannot be answered by using either statement alone.

     Q. P is a point outside the triangle ABC as shown in the figure given below. Q is the mid-point of AP and AP cuts BC at the point R. What is the measure of the $\angle CQP$?

     A: $\angle BPC = 80°$
     B: $\angle BAR = 2\angle ACB$

DIRECTIONS for Questions 38 and 39: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below. In a group of five persons Amir, Bhutal, Chetali, Dhani and Esha such that there are two married couples and one person who is not married. The average weight of the two couples is 79 kgs and 82 kgs. The average weight of all the women in the mentioned group is 78 kgs and the average weight of all the persons in the group is 80 kgs. Further, the weight of Chetali is 2 kgs more than the weight of Esha and weight of Bhutal is 8 kgs more than the weight of Amir. The weight of Dhani is 78 kgs and the weight of each person in the group is distinct.

38. Which of the following pairs is a married couple?
    (a) Amir and Esha   (b) Bhutal and Esha   (c) Amir and Bhutal   (d) Esha and Dhani

39. Which of the following persons is not married?
    (a) Bhutal   (b) Chetali   (c) Esha   (d) Dhani

40. The question given below is followed by two statements, A and B. Mark the answer using the following instructions:
    Mark (a) if the question can be answered by using the statement A alone but not by using the statement B alone.
    Mark (b) if the question can be answered by using the statement B alone but not by using the statement A alone.
    Mark (c) if the question can be answered by using either of the statements alone.
    Mark (d) if the question can be answered by using both the statements together but not by either of the statements alone.

    Q. There are 2 two – digit numbers 'A' and 'B' such that $2A = 5B$. What is the value of A?
    A: $A + B > 123$
    B: $A + B > 132$

DIRECTIONS for Questions 41 to 43: Each sentence below has two blanks, each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are four sets of words/ phrases. Choose the set of words/ phrases for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole. The first word should fit the first blank.

41. No one is _____about Rahul; he inspires either uncritical adulation or profound _____in those who work for him.
   (a) neutral…antipathy   (b) infuriated…aversion
   (c) enthusiastic…veneration   (d) apprehensive…consternation

42. Chinese giant Haier has experienced more than one situation in the past where the relationship with the appointed customer has broken down _____ due to _____ differences.
   (1) completely, essential   (b) irretrievably, irreconcilable
   (c) irreparably, contradictory   (d) irreversibly, opposite

43. After _____ successfully on Germany's comedy circuit over a five year period, the actor relocated to the U.S. and became an able _____ at one of the famous studios.
   (a) prevailing, fixture   (b) reigning, manager
   (c) lampooning, comedian   (d) lampooning, manager

DIRECTIONS for Questions 44 to 46: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

OVER the past half century the United States and other economically advanced countries have made the shift into what has been called an information society, the information age, or the post-industrial era. The futurist Alvin Toffler has labeled this transition the "Third Wave," suggesting that it will ultimately be as consequential as the two previous waves in human history: from hunter-gatherer to agricultural societies, and from agricultural to industrial ones.

A society built around information tends to produce more of the two things people value most in a modern democracy - freedom and equality. Freedom of choice has exploded, in everything from cable channels to low-cost shopping outlets to friends met on the Internet. Hierarchies of all sorts, political and corporate, have come under pressure and begun to crumble.

People associate the information age with the advent of the Internet, in the 1990s but the shift from the industrial era started more than a generation earlier, with the de-industrialization of the Rust Belt in the United States and comparable movements away from manufacturing in other industrialized countries. This period, roughly the mid-1960s to the early 1990s was also marked by seriously deteriorating social conditions in most of the industrialized world. Crime and social disorder began to rise, making inner-city areas of the wealthiest societies on earth almost uninhabitable. The decline of kinship as a social institution, which has been going on for more than 200 years, accelerated sharply in the second half of the twentieth century. Marriages and births declined and divorce soared; and one out of every three children in the United States and more than half of all children in Scandinavia were born out of wedlock. Finally, trust and confidence in institutions went into a forty-year decline. Although a majority of people in the United States and Europe expressed confidence in their governments and fellow citizens during the late 1950s only a small minority did so by the early 1990s. The nature of people's involvement with one another changed as well - although there is no evidence that people associated with one another less, their ties tended to be less permanent, looser, and with smaller groups of people.

These changes were dramatic; they occurred over a wide range of similar countries; and they all appeared at roughly the same period in history. As such, they constituted a Great Disruption in the social values that had prevailed in the industrial-age society of the mid twentieth century. It is very unusual for social indicators to move together so rapidly; even without knowing why they did so, we have cause to suspect that the reasons might be related. Although William J. Bennett and other conservatives are often attacked for harping on the theme of moral decline, they are essentially correct: the perceived breakdown of social order is not a matter of nostalgia, poor memory, or ignorance about the hypocrisies of earlier ages. The decline is readily measurable in statistics on crime, fatherless children, broken trust, reduced opportunities for and outcomes from education, and the like.

Was it simply an accident that these negative social trends, which together reflect a weakening of social bonds and common values in Western societies, occurred just as the economies of those societies were making the transition from the industrial to the information era? The two were in fact intimately connected, and although many blessings have flowed from a more complex, information-based economy, certain bad things also happened to our social and moral life. The connections were technological, economic, and cultural. The changing nature of work tended to substitute mental for physical labor, propelling millions of women into the workplace and undermining the traditional understandings on which the family had been based. Innovations in medical technology leading to the birth-control pill and increasing longevity diminished the role of reproduction and family in people's lives. And the culture of individualism, which in the laboratory and the marketplace leads to innovation and growth, spilled over into the realm of social norms, where it corroded virtually all forms of authority and weakened the bonds holding families, neighborhoods, and nations together. The complete story is, of course, much more complex than this, and differs from one country to another. But broadly speaking, the technological change that brought about what the economist Joseph Schumpeter called "creative destruction" in the marketplace caused similar disruption in the world of social relationships. Indeed, it would be surprising if this were not true.

44. Based on the passage, which of the following cannot be inferred as a possible consequence of the advent of the information age?
(a) Flat organizations with few levels between the junior employees and senior managers.
(b) Rising unemployment level for educated workers.
(c) Redefining of market boundaries and increased innovation by companies.
(d) A heightened nostalgia for earlier ages.

45. Which of the following could be a possible topic for the paragraph immediately following the last para in the passage?
(a) The construction of a new social order in the information age by the decentralized individual.
(b) The industrial age and social organization in that age.
(c) 'Creative destruction' in the marketplace in the information age.
(d) Cynicism about institutions in the post-industrial age.

46. The author is least likely to agree with which of the following statements about the 'Great Disruption'?
(a) The roots of the Great Disruption can be traced to events that occurred even before the advent of the Internet age.
(b) Even though the Great Disruption coincided with the process of economies transitioning from the industrial to the information age the two cannot be clearly linked.
(c) The Great Disruption was an indirect outcome of two things people valued in the information age- freedom and equality.
(d) The changes that characterized the Great Disruption were neither gradual nor restricted to certain parts of the world.

DIRECTIONS for Questions 47 and 48: Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

47. Sports psychologists have found that losing does indeed make fans unhappy, just as winning brings joy. While little work has been done to assess the durability of these emotions, they can be quite powerful - one survey, for example, found that West Germans professed themselves more pleased with the national economy and their own jobs after their national soccer team won a game at the 1982 World Cup.
But what is particularly striking is the almost comical extent to which fans appropriate the successes and failures of their team._____

    (a) Along with their mothers they see their accomplishments rise and fall with the fortunes of the team
    (b) Accomplishments of their team are seen as fulfillment of personal goals of the stage moms.
    (c) Like a stadium full of stage moms, they see the accomplishments of their team as reflections of themselves
    (d) Winning teams are always accompanied by their moms to help accomplish the desired goals.

48. The story follows 100 years in the life of Macondo, a village founded by José Arcadio Buendía and occupied by descendants all sporting variations on their progenitor's name: his sons, José Arcadio and Aureliano, and grandsons, Aureliano José, Aureliano Segundo, and José Arcadio Segundo. Then there are the women- the two Úrsulas, a handful of Remedios, Fernanda, and Pilar- who struggle to remain grounded even as their menfolk build castles in the air. If it is possible for a novel to be highly comic and deeply tragic at the same time, then *One Hundred Years of Solitude* does the trick. Civil war rages throughout, hearts break, dreams shatter, and lives are lost. _____
    (a) Yet the womenfolk continue to lament their sorrows in a manner which would put most to shame.
    (b) Yet the effect is literary pentimento, with sorrow's outlines bleeding through the vibrant colors of García Márquez's magical realism.
    (c) Yet the sufferings of the descendants are not quenched in this Saga of Magical Realism.
    (d) A ghastly theme for a magical realism story.

DIRECTIONS for Questions 49 to 50: Each question consists of three to five sentences on a topic. Some parts are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate part(s).

49. A. Russia makes some good equipments, such as air-defence systems.
    B. The infusion of money helps it exercise its atrophied military muscles.
    C. A growing proportion of soldiers are volunteers (known as *kontraktniki*), who is more disciplined than much-abused conscripts.
    D. The slow move to smaller, all-professional army in place of the million-strong,
    E. largely conscript force is made more urgent by Russia's demographic decline.
    (a) A and B   (b) A, C and D
    (c) B and E   (d) C and E

50. A. Opponents of Mr. Samak, including the protesters who have been occupying his office for the past
    B. fortnight, will see this, the latest in a string of rulings against
    C. him and his allies, as vindicating their demands for his resignation.
    D. However, his supporters will just as predictably see it as a further example of a conspiracy
    E. by Bangkok's royalist establishment to bring down the elected government with all means possible.
    (a) B, C and D   (b) A, B and C
    (c) A, B, C and D   (d) All of the above

DIRECTIONS for Questions 51 to 53: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

It is now forty years and something more since I surveyed the scene in the economically advanced countries, especially the United States, and wrote "The Affluent Society." The book had a satisfying reception, and I'm here asked as to its latter-day relevance. That should not be asked of any author, but the mistake having been made, I happily respond. The central argument in the book was that in the economically advanced countries, and especially in the United States, there has been a highly uneven rate of social development. Privately produced goods and services for use and consumption are abundantly available. So available are they, indeed, that a large and talented expenditure on advertising and salesmanship is needed to persuade people to want what is produced. Consumer sovereignty, once governed by the need for food and shelter, is now the highly contrived consumption of an infinite variety of goods and services.

That, however, is in what has come to be called the private sector. There is no such abundance in the services available from the state. Social services, health care, education — especially education — public housing for the needful, even food, along with action to protect life and the environment, are all in short supply. Damage to the environment is the most visible result of this abundant production of goods and services. In a passage that was much quoted,I told of the family that took its modern, highly styled, tail-finned automobile out for a holiday. They went through streets and countryside made hideous by commercial activity and commercial art. They spent their night in a public park replete with refuse and disorder and dined on delicately packaged food from an expensive portable refrigerator.

All this, were I writing now, I would still emphasize. I would especially stress the continuing unhappy position of the poor. This, if anything, is more evident than it was forty years ago. Then in the United States it was the problem of southern plantation agriculture and the hills and hollows of the rural Appalachian Plateau. Now it is the highly visible problem of the great metropolis.

There is another contrast. Were I writing now, I would give emphasis to the depressing difference in well-being as between the affluent world and the less fortunate countries —mainly the post-colonial world. The rich countries have their rich and poor. The world has its rich and poor nations. There has been a developing concern with these problems; alas, the progress has not kept pace with the rhetoric.

The problem is not economics; it goes back to a far deeper part of human nature. As people become fortunate in their personal well-being, and as countries become similarly fortunate, there is a common tendency to ignore the poor. Or to develop some rationalization for the good fortune of the fortunate.

This is not, of course, the full story. After World War II decolonization, a greatly civilized and admirable step, nonetheless left a number of countries without effective self-government. Nothing is so important for economic development and the human condition as stable, reliable, competent and honest government. Here I'm not suggesting an independent role for any one country and certainly not for the United States. I do believe we need a much stronger role for international action, including, needless to say, the United Nations. We need to have a much larger sense of common responsibility.

So I take leave of my work of forty years ago.. There remains always the possibility, even the probability, that books do more for the self-esteem of the author than for the fate of the world.

51. What is the author attempting to illustrate through this passage?
    (a) The fact that books like 'The Affluent Society', end up promoting the cause of the author more than finding real solutions to the issues they deal with.
    (b) The disparity in the development of utilities and services between the private sector and the state sector in the United States
    (c) The trend of bipolar disparities in economic endowments observed by him from the time of the first publication of 'The Affluent Society'.
    (d) That human nature and not economic factors are responsible for the gap between the rich and the poor

52. The author is likely to agree with which of the following?
    (a) Contrived consumption in today's world leads to unfair competitive practices among sellers of private goods.
    (b) The environmental impact of consumer sovereignty is best addressed by bodies like the United Nations rather than by individual countries in the developing world
    (c) The family (quoted in the passage) which went for a holiday liked commercial art because commercial art is one of the features of the affluent society
    (d) A disregard for the public good is one of the hallmarks of the 'affluent society'.

53. Which of the following terms corresponds best to the definition of 'consumer sovereignty'?
    (a) Buyer's market
    (b) Consumerist culture
    (c) Consumer Goods
    (d) Perfect competition among seller

DIRECTIONS for Questions 54 to 56: In each question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

54. A. The most important part of the Analytical Engine was undoubtedly the mechanical method of carrying the tens.
    B. The difficulty did not consist so much in the more or less complexity of the contrivance as in the reduction of the time required affecting the carriage.
    C. At last I came to the conclusion that I had exhausted the principle of successive carriage.
    D. On this I laboured incessantly, each succeeding improvement advancing me a step or two.
    E. Twenty or thirty different plans and modifications had been drawn.
    (a) CBDE   (b) BECD   (c) DBEC   (d) ECDB

55. A. The Vedic hymns are probably the earliest important religious documents of the human race.
    B. Often the favours sought are of the nature of material blessings, such as long life, vigorous offspring, cattle and horses, gold, etc.
    C. The hymns of the Rig Veda, on the other hand, are often praises of various deities, who are frequently mere personifications of the different powers of nature.
    D. The prayers in these hymns are praises of the greatness and power, the mysterious nature, and the exploits of these deities, as well as prayers for various favours.
    E. The Atharva Veda contains among other things descriptions of charms for securing harmony and influence in an assembly etc.
    (a) ECDB   (b) CEBD   (c) DBCE   (d) BDCE

56. A. By the turn of the century it did not seem extraordinary that managers should manage by walking about.
     B. The outside world filtered through via a secretary who, traditionally, sat like a guard dog in front of their (usually closed) office door.
     C. But in the 1950s many white-collar managers turned their offices into fortresses from which they rarely emerged.
     D. The technologies of mobile communications made it so much easier for them to both walk about and stay in touch at the same time.
     E. Edicts were sent out to the blue-collar workforce whom they rarely met face-to-face.
     (a) CBDE   (b) BCDE   (c) DCEB   (d) DBCE

57   Given below are five sentences labelled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.

     A. The word *failure*, it seems, is not good for building self-esteem in school children.
     B Liz Beattie, a 37-year old veteran primary-level instructor, proposed that the word failure should be banned from classrooms and replaced with the more appealing phrase *deferred success* so as not to discourage students from continuing efforts to achieve.
     C. Although the motion ultimately experienced its own "deferred success," it was not without support-ers among the 35,000-member teacher's association.
     D. One Wesley Paxton, a member of the PAT Council, expressed his enthusiastic agreement, saying: "It's time we made the word 'fail' redundant and replaced it with 'please do a bit more'."
     E. In the summer of 2005, a British school teacher proposed a rather controversial motion to her union, the Professional Association of Teachers (PAT).
     (a) ADBCE   (b) BACDE   (c) EBCDA   (d) CEDAB

DIRECTIONS for Questions 58 to 60: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Nothing about global warming is simple, alas. Meteorological models fry the circuits of the largest supercomputers. Feedback loops and anomalies turbocharge an ill-tempered debate about what will happen where and when.. Unfortunately, the technology of climate change is no simpler than anything else. A field that you may think is governed by level-headed, spreadsheet-wielding engineers is alarmingly prone to zeal-otry and taboos.

Climate change is too important and too complex to yield to either. It used to be an article of faith in the motor industry that hydrogen-powered fuel cells were the green future, and companies spent billions of dollars on the technology. But it turns out that fuel cells have three Achilles heels. The first is the chicken-and-egg problem that, as there are virtually no hydrogen filling-stations, there are no hydrogen cars—and hence there is no reason to build the filling-stations. Then comes the cost of hydrogen-based vehicles. Just the platinum for the catalyst inside a fuel cell costs as much as an internal-combustion engine of equivalent power, accord-ing to a recent study. And producing hydrogen from natural gas creates a lot of carbon dioxide—about double what a small, petrol-based car emits.
One day hydrogen may be produced from the electrolysis of water. But it would have to be transported and stored, which would require a new infrastructure. The plan mapped out by the car industry may not be as technologically elegant as the fuel cell, but it has the merit that it is based on technology that works, is not expensive and can use existing infrastructure. Elsewhere, however, the taboos still rule. Nowhere more so than in geo-engineering, the idea of combating global warming by altering the climate by, say, absorbing carbon dioxide in the oceans, or reflecting sunlight back into space. This involves fantastic sounding schemes,. Scientists and policymakers have been reluctant even to discuss the subject—much less research it, because

they worry that it could cause more problems than it solves and that it will give politicians an excuse to avoid curbing carbon emissions.

Both fears are reasonable.. Some forms of geo-engineering may in fact turn out to be easier and cheaper than widespread global curbs on climate emissions-though they may still be unacceptably risky. Only research can tell. As for the politics, geo-engineering cannot just be put back in its box. But yes, it is research which can offer a solution to problems which are complex and lack a single answer.

58. According to the passage the technology of climate change is not a simple field because
    (a) It is governed by spreadsheet-wielding engineers.
    (b) It is too complicated and too vital to succumb to governance.
    (c) It is susceptible to zealotry and taboos.
    (d) It requires a global agreement on emissions.

59. According to the passage, why are the hydrogen-powered fuel cells no longer the green future?
    (a) Because billions of dollars were spent on the technology.
    (b) Because there is the chicken-and-egg problem.
    (c) Because there are no hydrogen cars.
    (d) Because there are three problems with the technology.

60. Which of the following is not a reason for the debacle of the fuel cells in the passage?
    (a) The fuel cell technology combats climate change.
    (b) Producing hydrogen from natural gas creates a lot of carbon dioxide.
    (c) There are virtually no hydrogen filling-stations and cars.
    (d) The cost of hydrogen-based vehicles is high.

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