



IAS 100

A Civil Services Chronicle Initiative

CSAT INTRODUCTION



Add : D/108, Sec-2, Noida (U.P.), Pin - 20 1301
Email id : helpdesk@campus100.in
Call : 09582948810, 09953007628, 0120-2440265

CSAT INTRODUCTION

CSAT SYLLABUS

1. COMPREHENSION
2. INTERPERSONAL SKILLS INCLUDING COMMUNICATION SKILLS
3. LOGICAL REASONING AND ANALYTICAL ABILITY
4. DECISION-MAKING AND PROBLEM-SOLVING
5. GENERAL MENTAL ABILITY
6. BASIC NUMERACY (NUMBERS AND THEIR RELATIONS, ORDERS OF MAGNITUDE, ETC.) (CLASS X LEVEL), DATA
7. INTERPRETATION (CHARTS, GRAPHS, TABLES, DATA SUFFICIENCY ETC. - CLASS X LEVEL)
8. ENGLISH LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION SKILLS (CLASS X LEVEL)

WHY CSAT CAN'T BE IGNORED

The new Recruitment Process adopted by the UPSC for Civil Services Prelims Exam is called the CSAT or the Civil Services Aptitude Test which came into effect from the Civil Services Examination, 2011. The scheme of this examination has been revised for the preliminary examination with the objective of giving a level playing-field to all candidates. In addition to this, changes have been introduced in the Civil Services (Main) Examination w.e.f. year 2013 completing the overall reforms initiated in 2011.

Unlike Paper 1 where quantity of questions is a major determinant, Paper 2 has 80 questions and cannot be tamed without solving quality questions. Since the preliminary exam in particular is a test of endurance the candidate needs to prepare himself on the physical as well as mental level. The time is the main constraint in solving the questions in Paper 2. On an average one gets around 90 seconds for each question. The comprehension section, along with logical reasoning, is the most time consuming section of paper 2. So, one has to judiciously divide one's time in the examination.

The Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2011 was conducted on 12th June, 2011. A record number of 4,72,290 candidates applied for this examination, out of which 2,43,003 candidates actually appeared. Out of this, 11984 candidates were declared qualified for the Main written examination held in October-November. The Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 2012 was conducted on 20th May, 2012. As per the government records, 5,36,506 candidates applied for this examination, out of which 2,71,422 candidates actually appeared. 13,092 candidates were declared qualified for the Main written examination held in October, 2012. The statistics suggest that approximately 5% of the appeared candidates are declared successful in preliminary examination. This fact highlights the importance of Paper 2 in clearing the first stage itself.

On the basis of analysis of 2011 Prelims Paper-2, the break-up for different sections in terms of number of questions is as follow–

Sections	Number of questions asked		
	2013	2012	2011
Comprehension	23 (9 passages)	32 (8 passages)	27 (7 passages)
English Comprehension	8 (3 passages)	8 (3 passages)	9 (3 passages)
Decision Making and Interpersonal Skill	6	7	8
Quantitative Aptitude & Logical Reasoning	43	33	36

From the above analysis it can be concluded that there are some important areas like Comprehension, Decision Making, Quantitative Aptitude and Reasoning which constitute the most significant section of the question paper.

In terms of Comprehension, Candidates need to improve their comprehension power as Comprehension constitutes half of the paper. A comprehension exercise consists of a passage upon which questions are set to test the candidate's ability to understand the content of the given text and infer information and meaning from it. For doing well in comprehension one should keep few points in mind while attempting this. Logical reasoning and analytical

ability is another important area. It had as many as 13 questions in 2011 exam and candidates are required to solve problems related to syllogism, sitting arrangement, series completion, puzzle test, logical sequence etc.

In a way preparing well for Paper 2 is a must for clearing the preliminary examination. One should have a more focused approach while preparing Paper 2. It also covers limited sections or topics as compared to Paper-1, which covers a galaxy of topics ranging from history to space and science. Statistically also, the weightage of questions in Paper-2 is more than that of the questions in Paper-1. ❖❖❖

COMPREHENSION

Comprehension is the classic entry in CSAT syllabus as it is not to test your language skill, but to test your moral and ethical aptitude, understanding of government programmes and policies, social problems, ability to comprehend boring reports, etc.

As an IAS aspirant you are expected to read, assimilate reason, draw inferences and apply your learning to different situations. As administrator you will have to read reports, infer, make strategies and plan. As the time you spend on these documents impacts the efficiency and productivity of your division, you must find a way to work speedily and clear the tasks as per requirements and not be the bottleneck where work comes to a standstill.

You wonder how you can enhance your competence and reduce time spent, whether on deciphering reports, documents, etc. The way to improve your reading comprehension is evidently making a habit of reading at least a few pages of editorials in daily newspapers such as the Hindu, the Economist or any other daily.

Some Previous Years Questions are as follows:

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

Passage - 1

The law in many parts of the world increasingly restricts the discharge of agricultural slurry into watercourses. The simplest and often the most economically sound practice returns the material to the land as semisolid manure or as sprayed slurry. This dilutes its concentration in the environment to what might have occurred in a more primitive and sustainable type of agriculture and converts pollutant into fertilizer. Soil microorganisms decompose the organic components of sewage and slurry and most of the mineral nutrients become available to be absorbed again by the vegetation.

The excess input of nutrients, both nitrogen and phosphorus - based, from agricultural runoff (and

human sewage) has caused many 'healthy' oligotrophic lakes (low nutrient concentrations, low plant productivity with abundant water weeds, and clear water) to change to eutrophic condition where high nutrient inputs lead to high phytoplankton productivity (sometimes dominated by bloom-forming toxic species). This makes the water turbid, eliminates large plants and, in the worst situations, leads to anoxia and fish kills; so called cultural eutrophication. Thus, important ecosystem services are lost, including the provisioning service of wild-caught fish and the cultural services associated with recreation.

The process of cultural eutrophication of lakes has been understood for some time. But only recently did scientists notice huge 'dead zones' in the oceans near river outlets, particularly those draining large catchment areas such as the Mississippi in North America and the Yangtze in China. The nutrient-enriched water flows through streams, rivers and lakes, and eventually to the estuary and ocean where the ecological impact may be huge, killing virtually all invertebrates and fish in areas up to 70,000 km² in extent. More than 150 sea areas worldwide are now regularly starved of oxygen as a result of decomposition of algal blooms, fuelled particularly by nitrogen from agricultural runoff of fertilizers and sewage from large cities. Oceanic dead zones are typically associated with industrialized nations and usually lie off- 'countries that subsidize their agriculture, encouraging farmers to increase productivity and use more fertilizer.

1. According to the passage, why should the discharge of agricultural slurry into watercourses be restricted?
 1. Losing nutrients in this way is not a good practice economically.
 2. Watercourses do not contain the microorganisms that can decompose organic components of agricultural slurry.
 3. The discharge may lead to the eutrophication of water bodies.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
2. The passage refers to the conversion of "pollutant to fertilizer". What is pollutant and what is fertilizer in this context?
- (a) Decomposed organic component of slurry is pollutant and microorganisms in soil constitute fertilizer.
(b) Discharged agricultural slurry is pollutant and decomposed slurry in soil is fertilizer.
(c) Sprayed slurry is pollutant and watercourse is fertilizer.
(d) None of the above expressions is correct in this context.
3. According to the passage, what are the effects of indiscriminate use of fertilizers?
1. Addition of pollutants to the soil and water.
 2. Destruction decomposer of microorganisms in soil.
 3. Nutrient enrichment of water bodies.
 4. Creation of algal blooms.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
4. What is/are the characteristics of a water body with cultural eutrophication?
1. Loss of ecosystem services
 2. Loss of flora and fauna
 3. Loss of mineral nutrients

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
5. What is the central theme of this passage?
- (a) Appropriate legislation is essential to protect the environment.
(b) Modern agriculture is responsible for the destruction of environment.
(c) Improper waste disposal from agriculture can destroy the aquatic ecosystems.
(d) Use of chemical fertilizers is undesirable in agriculture.

Passage - 2

The miseries of the world cannot be cured by physical help only. Until man's nature changes, his physical needs will always arise, and miseries will always be felt, and no amount of physical help will

remove them completely. The only solution of the problem is to make mankind pure. Ignorance is the mother of evil and of all the misery we see. Let men have light, let them be pure and spiritually strong and educated; then alone will misery cease in the world. We may convert every house in the country into a charitable asylum, we may fill the land with hospitals, but human misery will continue until man's character changes.

6. According to the passage, which of the following statements is most likely to be true as the reason for man's miseries?
- (a) The poor economic and social conditions prevailing in society.
(b) The refusal on the part of man to change his character.
(c) The absence of physical and material help from his society.
(d) Ever increasing physical needs due to changing social structure.
7. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:
1. The author gives primary importance to physical and material help in eradicating human misery.
 2. Charitable homes, hospitals, etc. can remove human misery to a great extent.

Which of the assumptions is/are valid?

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

Passage 3

Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions. Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas. Mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny animals and from plants that live in the sea. Over millions of years, these dead creatures form large deposits under the sea-bed; and ocean currents cover them with a blanket of sand and silt. As this mineral hardens, it becomes sedimentary rock and effectively shuts out the oxygen, so preventing the complete decomposition of the marine deposits underneath. The layers of sedimentary rock become thicker and heavier. Their pressure produces heat, which transforms the tiny carcasses into crude oil in a process that is still going on today.

8. Mineral oil deposits under the sea do not get completely decomposed because they
- are constantly washed by the ocean currents.
 - become rock and prevent oxygen from entering them.
 - contain a mixture 'of hydrogen and carbon.
 - are carcasses of organisms lying in saline conditions.
9. Sedimentary rock leads to the formation of oil deposits because
- there are no saline conditions below it.
 - it allows some dissolved oxygen to enter the dead organic matter below it.
 - weight of overlying sediment layers causes the production of heat.
 - it contains the substances that catalyze the chemical reactions required to change dead organisms into oil.

Passage 4

Financial markets in India have acquired greater depth and liquidity over the years. Steady reforms since 1991 have led to growing linkages and integration of the Indian economy and its financial system with the global economy. Weak global economic prospects and continuing uncertainties in international financial markets therefore, have had their impact on the emerging market economies. Sovereign risk concerns, particularly in the Euro area, affected financial markets for the greater part of the year, with the contagion of Greece's sovereign debt problem spreading to India and other economies by way of higher-than-normal levels of volatility.

The funding constraints in international financial markets could impact both the availability and cost of foreign funding for banks and corporates. Since the Indian financial system is bank dominated, banks' ability to withstand stress is critical to overall financial stability. Indian banks, however, remain robust, notwithstanding a decline in capital to risk-weighted assets ratio and a rise in non-performing asset levels in the recent past. Capital adequacy levels remain above the regulatory requirements. The financial market infrastructure continues to function without any major disruption. With further globalization, consolidation, deregulation, and diversification of the financial system, the banking business may become more complex and riskier. Issues like risk and liquidity management and enhancing skill therefore assume greater significance.

10. According to the passage, the financial markets in the emerging market economies including India had the adverse impact in recent years due to

- weak global economic prospects.
- uncertainties in the international financial markets.
- sovereign risk concerns in the Euro area.
- bad monsoons and the resultant crop loss.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

11. The Indian financial markets are affected by global changes mainly due to the

- increased inflow of remittances from abroad.
- enormous increase in the foreign exchange reserves.
- growing global linkages and integration of the Indian financial markets.
- contagion of Greece's sovereign debt problem.

12. According to the passage, in the Indian financial system, banks' ability to withstand stress is critical to ensure overall financial stability because Indian financial system is

- controlled by the Government of India.
- less integrated with banks.
- controlled by Reserve Bank of India.
- dominated by banks.

13. Risk and liquidity management assumes more importance in the Indian banking system in future due to

- further globalization.
- more consolidation and deregulation of the financial system.
- further diversification of the financial system.
- more financial inclusion in the economy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Passage - 5

A number of empirical studies find that farmers are risk-averse, though only moderately in many cases. There is also evidence to show that farmers' risk aversion results in cropping patterns and input use

designed to reduce risk rather than to maximize income. Farmers adopt a number of strategies to manage and cope with agricultural risks. These include practices like crop and field diversification, non-farm employment, storage of stocks and strategic migration of family members. There are also institutions ranging from share tenancy to kinship, extended family and informal credit agencies. One major obstacle to risk sharing by farmers is that the same type of risks can affect a large number of farmers in the region. Empirical studies show that the traditional methods are not adequate. Hence there is a need for policy interventions, especially measures that cut across geographical regions.

Policies may aim at tackling agricultural risks directly or indirectly. Examples of risk-specific policies are crop insurance, price stabilization and the development of varieties resistant to pests and diseases. Policies which affect risk indirectly are irrigation, subsidized credit and access to information. No single risk-specific policy is sufficient to reduce risk and is without side-effects, whereas policies not specific to risk influence the general situation and affect risks only indirectly. Crop insurance, as a policy measure to tackle agricultural risk directly, deserves careful consideration in the Indian context and in many other developing countries because the majority of farmers depend on rain-fed agriculture and in many areas yield variability is the predominant cause of their income instability.

14. The need for policy intervention to mitigate risks in agriculture is because
- farmers are extremely risk-averse.
 - farmers do not know how to mitigate risks.
 - the methods adopted by farmers and existing risk sharing institutions are not adequate.
 - majority of farmers depend on rain-fed agriculture.
15. Which of the following observations emerges from the above passage?
- One can identify a single policy that can reduce risk without any side-effect.
 - No single risk-specific policy is sufficient to reduce agricultural risk.
 - Policies which affect risk indirectly can eliminate it.
 - Government's policy intervention can mitigate agricultural risk completely
16. Consider the following statements:
- A primary group is relatively smaller in size.
 - Intimacy is an essential characteristic of a primary group.

III. A family may be an example of a primary group.

In the light of the above statements, which one of the following is true?

- All families are primary groups.
- All primary groups are families.
- A group of smaller size is always a primary group.
- Members of a primary group know each other intimately.

Passage - 6

Malnutrition most commonly occurs between the ages of six months and two years. This happens despite the child's food requirements being less than that of an older child. Malnutrition is often attributed to poverty, but it has been found that even in households where adults eat adequate quantities of food, more than 50 per cent of children-under-five do not consume enough food. The child's dependence on someone else to feed him/her is primarily responsible for the malnutrition. Very often the mother is working and the responsibility of feeding the young child is left to an older sibling. It is therefore crucial to increase awareness regarding the child's food needs and how to satisfy them.

17. According to the passage, malnutrition in children can be reduced
- if the children have regular intake of food.
 - after they cross the age of five.
 - if the food needs of younger children are known.
 - if the responsibility of feeding younger children is given to adults.
18. According to the author, poverty is not the main cause of malnutrition, but the fact that
- taking care of younger ones is not a priority for working mothers.
 - awareness of nutritional needs is not propagated by the Public Health authorities.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Passage -7

The subject of democracy has become severely muddled because of the way the rhetoric surrounding it has been used in recent years. There is, increasingly, an oddly confused dichotomy between those who

want to 'impose' democracy on countries in the non-Western world (in these countries' 'own interest', of course) and those who are opposed to such 'imposition' (because of the respect for the countries' 'own ways'). But the entire language of 'imposition', used by both sides, is extraordinarily inappropriate since it makes the implicit assumption that democracy belongs exclusively to the West, taking it to be a quintessentially 'Western' idea which has originated and flourished only in the West.

But the thesis and the pessimism it generates about the possibility of democratic practice in the world would be extremely hard to justify. There were several experiments in local democracy in ancient India. Indeed, in understanding the roots of democracy in the world, we have to take an interest in the history of people participation and public reasoning in different parts of the world. We have to look beyond thinking of democracy only in terms of European and American evolution. We would fail to understand the pervasive demands for participatory living, on which Aristotle spoke with far-reaching insight, if we take democracy to be a kind of a specialized cultural product of the West.

It cannot, of course, be doubted that the institutional structure of the contemporary practice of democracy is largely the product of European and American experience over the last few centuries. This is extremely important to recognize since these developments in institutional formats were immensely innovative and ultimately effective. There can be little doubt that there is a major 'Western' achievement here.

19. Which of the following is closest to the view of democracy as mentioned in the above passage?
- (a) The subject of democracy is a muddle due to a desire to portray it as a Western concept, 'alien' to non-Western countries.
 - (b) The language or imposition of democracy is inappropriate. There is, however, a need to consider this concept in the backdrop of culture of 'own ways' of non-Western society.
 - (c) While democracy is not essentially a Western idea belonging exclusively to the West, the institutional structure of current democratic practices has been their contribution.
 - (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.
20. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

- 1. Many of the non-Western countries are unable to have democracy because they take democracy to be a specialized cultural product of the West.
- 2. Western countries are always trying to impose democracy on non-Western countries.

Which of the above is/are valid assumption/assumptions?

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

Passage - 8

Corporate governance is based on principles such as conducting the business with all integrity and fairness, being transparent with regard to all transactions, making all the necessary disclosures and decisions, complying with all the laws of the land, accountability and responsibility towards the stakeholders and commitment to conducting business in an ethical manner. Another point which is highlighted on corporate governance is the need for those in control to be able to distinguish between what are personal and corporate funds while managing a company.

Fundamentally, there is a level of confidence that is associated with a company that is known to have good corporate governance. The presence of an active group of independent directors on the board contributes a great deal towards ensuring confidence in the market. Corporate governance is known to be one of the criteria that foreign institutional investors are increasingly depending on when deciding on which companies to invest in. It is also known to have a positive influence on the share price of the company. Having a clean image on the corporate governance front could also make it easier for companies to source capital at more reasonable costs. Unfortunately, corporate governance often becomes the centre of discussion only after the exposure of a large scam.

21. According to the passage, which of the following should be the practice/practices in good corporate governance?
- 1. Companies should always comply with labour and tax laws of the land.
 - 2. Every company in the country should have a government 'representative as one of the independent directors on the board to ensure transparency.
 - 3. The manager of a company should never invest his personal funds in the company.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

22. According to the passage, which of the following is/are the major benefit/benefits of good corporate governance?

1. Good corporate governance leads to increase in share price of the company.
2. A company with good corporate governance always increases its business turnover rapidly.
3. Good corporate governance is the main criterion for foreign institutional investors when they decide to buy a company.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Passage 9

Ecological -research over the last quarter of the century has established the deleterious effects of habitat fragmentation due to mining, highways and such other intrusions on forests. When a large block of forests gets fragmented into smaller bits, the edges of all these bits come into contact with human activities resulting in the degradation of the entire forests. Continuity of forested landscapes and corridors gets disrupted 'affecting several extinction-prone species of wildlife. Habitat fragmentation, is therefore considered as the most serious threat to biodiversity conservation. Ad hoc grants of forest lands to mining companies coupled with rampant, illegal mining is aggravating this threat.

23. What is the central focus of this passage?

- (a) Illegal mining in forests
(b) Extinction of wildlife
(c) Conservation of nature
(d) Disruption of habitat

24. What is the purpose of maintaining the continuity of forested landscapes and corridors?

1. Preservation of biodiversity.
2. Management of mineral resources.
3. Grant of forest lands for human activities.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Passage - 10

The poor, especially in market economies, need the strength that collectivizes offer for creating more economic, social and political space for themselves, for enhancing their socioeconomic well-being and voice, and as a protection against free market individualism. It has been argued that a group approach to farming, especially in the form of bottom up agricultural production collectivities, offers substantial scope for poverty alleviation and empowering the poor as well as enhancing agricultural productivity. To realize this potential, however, the groups would need to be voluntary in nature, small in size, participative in decision making and equitable in work sharing and benefit distribution. There are many notable examples of such collectivities to be found in varied contexts, such as in the transition economies. All of them bear witness to the possibility of successful cooperation under given conditions. And although the gender impact of the family cooperatives in the transition economies are uncertain, the Indian examples of women-only groups farming offer considerable potential for benefiting women.

25. Agricultural collectivities such as group based farming can provide the rural poor

1. Empowerment.
2. Increased agricultural productivity.
3. Safeguard against exploitative markets.
4. Surplus production of agricultural commodities.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

26. What does the author imply by "gender impact"?

- (a) Women are doubtful participants in cooperatives.
(b) Family cooperatives may not include women.
(c) Women benefiting from group farming.
(d) Women's role in transition economies is highly restrictive.

27. Consider the following assumptions:

1. It is imperative for transition economies to have agricultural collectivities.
2. Agricultural productivity can be increased by group approach to farming.

With reference to the above passage, which of these assumptions is/are valid?

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

Passage – 11

In a typical Western liberal context, deepening of democracy invariably leads to consolidation of 'liberal values'. In the Indian context, democratization is translated into greater involvement of people not as 'individuals' which is a staple to liberal discourse, but as communities or groups. Individuals are getting involved in the public sphere not as 'atomized' individuals but as members of primordial communities drawn on religious or caste identity. Community-identity seems to be the governing force. It is not therefore surprising that the so-called peripheral groups continue to maintain their identities with reference to the social groups (caste, religion or sect) to which they belong while getting involved in the political processes despite the fact that their political goals remain more or less identical. By helping to articulate the political voice of the marginalized, democracy in India has led to 'a loosening of social strictures' and empowered the peripherals to be confident of their ability to improve the socio-economic conditions in which they are placed. This is a significant political process that had led to a silent revolution through a meaningful transfer of power from the upper caste elites to various subaltern groups within the democratic framework of public governance.

28. According to the passage, what does "deepening of democracy" mean in the Western context?
- (a) Consolidation of group and class identities.
(b) Democratization translated as greater involvement of people.
(c) Democratization as greater involvement of 'atomized' individuals in the public sphere.
(d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.
29. Greater democratization in India has not necessarily led to
- (a) The dilution of caste and communal identities in the public sphere.
(b) Irrelevance of community identity as a governing force in Indian politics.
(c) Marginalization of elite groups in society.
(d) Relative unimportance of hereditary identities over class identities.
30. What is the "silent revolution" that has occurred in the Indian democratic process?

- (a) Irrelevance of caste and class hierarchies in political processes.
(b) Loosening of social strictures in voting behavior and patterns.
(c) Social change through transfer of power from upper caste elites to subaltern groups.
(d) All the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.

Passage – 12

Education, without a doubt, has an important functional, instrumental and utilitarian dimension. This is revealed when one asks questions such as 'what is the purpose of education?' The answer, too often, are to acquire qualifications for employment/upward mobility', 'wider/higher (in terms of income) opportunities', and 'to meet the needs for trained human power in diverse fields for national human power in diverse fields for national development'. But in its deepest sense education is not instrumentalist. That is to say, it is not to be justified outside of itself because it leads to the acquisition of formal skills or of certain desired psychological – social attributes. It must be respected in itself. Education is thus not a commodity to be acquired or possessed and then used, but a process of inestimable importance to individuals and society, although it can and does have enormous use value. Education, then, is a process of expansion and conversion, not in the sense of converting or turning students into doctors or engineers, but the widening and turning out of the mind the creation, sustenance and development of self-critical awareness and independence of thought. It is an inner process of moral – intellectual development.

31. What do you understand by the 'instrumentalist' view of education?
- (a) Education is functional and utilitarian is its purposes.
(b) Education is meant to fulfill human needs
(c) The purpose of education is to train the human intellect.
(d) Education is meant to achieve moral development.
32. According to the passage, education must be respected in itself because
- (a) It helps to acquire qualification for employment
(b) it helps in upward mobility and acquiring social status.
(c) it is an inner process of moral and intellectual development
(d) All the (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.

33. Education is a process in which

- (a) students are converted into trained professionals.
- (b) opportunities for higher income are generated
- (c) individuals develop self-critical awareness and independence of thought.
- (d) qualifications for upward mobility are acquired.

Passage – 13

Chemical pesticides lose their role in sustainable agriculture if the pests evolve resistance. The evolution of pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed. One or a few individuals may be unusually resistant (perhaps because they possess an enzyme that can detoxify the pesticide). If the pesticide is applied repeatedly, each successive generation of the pest will contain a larger proportion of resistant individuals. Pests typically have a high intrinsic rate of reproduction and so a few individuals in one generation may give rise to hundreds or thousands in the next, and resistance spreads very rapidly in a population.

This problem was often ignored in the past, even though the first case of DDT (dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane) resistance was reported as early as 1946. There is exponential increase in the number of invertebrates that have evolved resistance and in the number of pesticides against which resistance has evolved. Resistance has been recorded in every family of arthropod (including dipterans such as mosquitoes and house flies, as well as beetles, moths, wasps, fleas, lice and mites) as well as in weeds and plant pathogens. Take the Alabama leafworm, a moth pest of cotton, as an example. It has developed resistance in one or more regions of the world to aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, lindane and toxaphene.

If chemical pesticides brought nothing but problems, - if their use was intrinsically and acutely unsustainable - then they would already have fallen out of widespread use. This has not happened. Instead, their rate of production has increased rapidly. The ratio of cost to benefit for individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use. In the USA, insecticides have been estimated to benefit the agriculture products to benefit the agricultural products to the tune of around \$5 for every \$ spent.

Moreover, in many poorer countries, the prospect of imminent mass starvation, or of an epidemic disease, are so frightening that the social and health costs of using pesticides have to be ignored. In general the use

of pesticides is justified by objective measures such as 'lives saved', 'economic efficiency of food production' and 'total food produced'. In these very fundamental senses, their use may be described as sustainable. In practice, sustainability depends on continually developing new pesticides that keep at least one step ahead of the pests - pesticides that are less persistent, biodegradable and more accurately targeted at the pests.

34. "The evolution of pesticide resistance is natural selection in action." What does it actually imply?

- (a) It is very natural for many organisms to have pesticide resistance.
- (b) Pesticide resistance among organisms is a universal phenomenon.
- (c) Some individuals in any given population show resistance after the application of pesticides.
- (d) None of the statements (a) (b) and (c) given is correct.

35. With reference to the passage, consider the following statement:

1. Use of chemical pesticides has become imperative in all the poor countries of the world.
2. Chemical pesticides should not have any role in sustainable agriculture.
3. One pest can develop resistance to many pesticides.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

36. Though the problem associated with the use of chemical pesticides is known for a long time, their widespread use has not waned. Why?

- (a) Alternatives to chemical pesticides do not exist at all
- (b) New pesticides are not invented at all
- (c) Pesticides are biodegradable
- (d) None of the statements (a) (b) and (c) given is correct.

37. How do pesticides act as agents for the selection of resistant individuals in any pest population?

1. It is possible that in a pest, population the individuals will behave differently due to their genetic makeup
2. Pests do possess the ability to detoxify the pesticides.

3. Evolution of pesticide resistance is equally distributed in pest population.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

38. Why is the use of chemical pesticides generally justified by giving the examples of poor and developing countries?

1. Developed countries can afford to do away with use of pesticides by adapting to organic farming, but it is imperative for poor and developing countries to use chemical pesticides.
2. In poor and developing countries, the pesticide addresses the problem of epidemic diseases of crops and eases the food problem.
3. The social and health costs of pesticide use are generally ignored in poor and developing countries

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

39. What does the passage imply?

- (a) Alternative options to chemical pesticides should be promoted.
(b) Too much use of chemicals is not good for the ecosystem.
(c) There is no scope for the improvement of pesticides and making their use sustainable.
(d) Both the statements (a) and (b) above are correct.

Passage – 14

Today's developing economies use much less energy per capita than developed countries such as the United States did at similar incomes, showing the potential for lower-carbon growth. Adaptation and mitigation need to be integrated into a climate-smart development strategy that increases resilience reduces the threat of further global warming and improves development outcomes. Adaptation and mitigation measures can advance development, and prosperity can raise income and foster better institutions. A healthier population living in better-built houses and with access to bank loans and social securing is better equipped to deal with a changing climate and its consequence. Advancing robust, resilient development policies that promote adaptation is needed today

because changes in the climate, already begun, will increase even in the short term.

The spread of economic prosperity has always been intertwined with adaptation to changing ecological conditions. But as growth has altered the environment and as environmental change has accelerated, sustaining growth and adaptability demands greater capacity to understand our environment, generate new adaptive technologies and practices, and diffuse them widely. As economic historians have explained, much of humankind's creative potential has been directed at adapting to the changing world. But adaption cannot cope with all the impacts related to climate change, especially as larger changes unfold in the long term.

Countries cannot grow out of harm's way fast enough to match the changing climate. And some growth strategies, whether driven by the government or the market, can also add to vulnerability – particularly if they overexploit natural resources. Under the soviet development plan, irrigated cotton cultivation expanded in water-stressed Central Asia and led to the near disappearance of the Aral Sea, threatening the livelihoods of fishermen, herders and farmers. And clearing mangroves the natural coastal buffers against storm surges – to make way for intensive farming or housing development, increases the physical vulnerability of coastal settlements, whether in Guinea or in Louisiana.

40. Which of the following conditions of growth can add to vulnerability?

1. When the growth occurs due to excessive exploitation of mineral resources and forests.
2. When the growth brings about a change in humankind's creative potential.
3. When the growth is envisaged only for providing houses and social security to the people.
4. When the growth occurs due to emphasis on farming only.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

41. What does low-carbon growth imply in the present context?

1. More emphasis on the use of renewable sources of energy.
2. Less emphasis on manufacturing sector and more emphasis on agriculture sector.

3. Switching over from monoculture practices to mixed farming.
4. Less demand for goods and services.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 4 only
- (d) None of the above implies low-carbon growth

42. Which of the following conditions is/are necessary for sustainable economic growth?

1. Spreading of economic prosperity more
2. Popularising/spreading of adaptive technologies widely.
3. Investing on research in adaptation and mitigation technology.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

43. Which of the following inferences can be made from the passage?

1. Rained crops should not be cultivated in irrigated areas.
2. Farming under water-deficient areas should not be a part of development strategy.

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

44. Consider the following assumption:

1. Sustainable economic growth demands the use of creative potential of men.
2. Intensive agriculture can lead to ecological backlash.
3. Spread of economic prosperity can adversely affect the ecology and environment.

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

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

45. Which one of the following statements constitutes the central theme of this passage?

- (a) Countries with greater economic prosperity are better equipped to deal with the consequences of climate change.

- (b) Adaptation and mitigation should be integrated with development strategies.
- (c) Rapid economic growth should not be pursued by both developed and developing countries.
- (d) Some countries resort to overexploitation of natural resources for the sake of rapid development

Passage - 15

Invasions of exotic species into new geographic areas sometimes occur naturally and without human agency. However, human action have increased this trickle to a flood. Human-caused introduction may occur either accidentally as a consequence of human transport, or internationally but illegally to serve some private purpose or legitimately to procure some hoped-for public benefit by bringing a pest under control, producing new agricultural products or providing novel recreational opportunities. Many introduced species are assimilated into communities without much obvious effect. However, some have been responsible for dramatic changes to native species and natural communities. For example, the accidental introduction of the brown tree snake *Boiga irregularis* into Guam, an island in the Pacific, has through nest predation reduced 10 endemic forest bird species to the point of extinction.

One of the major reasons for the world's great biodiversity is the occurrence of centers of endemism so that similar habitats in different parts of the world are occupied by different groups of species that happen to have evolved there. If every species naturally had access to everywhere on the globe, we might expect a relatively small number of successful species to become dominant in each biome. The extent to which this homogenization can happen naturally is restricted by the limited powers of dispersal of most species in the face of the physical barriers that exist to dispersal. By virtue of the transport opportunities offered by humans, these barriers have been breached by an ever-increasing number of exotic species. The effects of introduction have been to convert a hugely diverse range of local community compositions into something much more homogeneous.

It would be wrong, however, to conclude that introducing species to a region will inevitably cause a decline in species richness there. For example, there are numerous species of plants, invertebrates and vertebrates found in continental Europe but absent from the British Isles (many because they have so far failed to decolonize after the last glaciations). Their introduction would be likely to augment British biodiversity. The significant detrimental effect noted

above arise where aggressive species provide a novel challenge to endemic biotas ill-equipped to deal with them.

46. With reference to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Introduction of exotic species into new geographical areas always leads to reduced biodiversity.
- (b) Exotic species introduced by man into new areas have always greatly altered the native ecosystems.
- (c) Man is the only reason to convert a hugely diverse range of local community compositions into more homogeneous ones..
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) is correct in this context.

47. Why does man introduce exotic species into new geographical areas?

- 1. To breed exotic species with local varieties.
- 2. To increase agricultural productivity.
- 3. For beautification and landscaping.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

48. How is homogenization prevented under natural conditions?

- (a) Evolution of groups of species specific to local habitats.

- (b) Presence of oceans and mountain ranges.
- (c) Strong adaptation of groups of species to local physical and climatic conditions.
- (d) All the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.

49. How have the human beings influenced the biodiversity?

- 1. By smuggling live organisms.
- 2. By building highways.
- 3. By making ecosystems sensitive so that new species are not allowed.
- 4. By ensuring that new species do not have major impact on local species.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

50. What can be the impact of invasion of exotic species on an ecosystem?

- 1. Erosion of endemic species.
- 2. Change in the species composition of the community of the ecosystem.

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



SOURCES OF PASSAGES

We have also identified the various sources employed by the UPSC to frame paragraphs for the questions of comprehension. These have been mentioned as follows:

A. SOCIAL

1. The Concept of a "Creative Society"

[CSAT-2011]

[Book: "Readings in Indian Government and Politics: Class, Caste, Gender (Volume of Essays)" edited by Manoranjan Mohanty; Publisher: SAGE; 'Chapter-15: Conclusion—Social Movements in a Creative Society' by Manoranjan Mohanty (The Creative Society: Page-390)]

B. POLITICAL

2. Deepening of Democracy in India:

[CSAT-2012]

Transfer of Power from Upper Caste Elites to the Marginalised Subaltern Groups [CSAT-2012]

[Book: "Indian Politics and Society Since Independence: Events, Processes and Ideology" by Bidyut Chakrabarty; Publisher: Routledge; Conclusion: "Growing Democratization" (Pages-171-172)]

3. Democracy and Development—Do they Go Together?

[CSAT-2012]

[Book: "The Idea of Justice" by Amartya Sen;

Publisher: Penguin; Chapter: 'Democracy and Development']

4. Democracy Not Exclusive Western Concept, But Development of Institutional Structure

**[CSAT-2013] of Democracy
—A Western Achievement**

[Book: "The Idea of Justice" by Amartya Sen; Publisher: Penguin; Part Four: "Public Reasoning and Democracy"; Chapter-15: 'Democracy as Public Reason']

C. ECONOMIC

5. Indian Economy—A Great Paradox

[CSAT-SAMPLE]

[Book: "Contemporary India: Economy, Society, Politics"; Publisher: PEARSON; Part-I, Chapter-2: The Evolution of Development Strategy Since Independence by Ambuja Kumar Tripathy]

6. An Enabling State for Inclusive Growth—The Need of the Hour

[CSAT-2011]

[The Economic Survey of India 2009-10, Chapter-2: Micro-foundations of Inclusive Growth, Paragraph 2.5]

7. The Potential of Farm Collectivities in Transition Economies

[CSAT-2012]

[Working Paper No. 305 (2010) by Bina Agarwal: "Rethinking Agricultural Production Collectivities", Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University; Chapter-7: In Conclusion (Page-31)]

8. Competition Law to Facilitate a Level-Playing Field Among Foreign and Domestic Firms

[CSAT-2012]

[Article in The Economic Times dated 04 Nov 2009: "Competition Law and Inclusive Growth" by Madhav Mehra]

9. Climate-Smart Development Strategies of Adaptation and Mitigation—The Need of the Hour

[CSAT-2012]

[The World Bank Report: "World Development Report—Development and Climate Change" (2010); Chapter-1 (Pages-44-45)—'Growth: Changing Carbon Footprints and Vulnerabilities']

10. Indian Financial Markets Integrated With International Financial Markets

[CSAT-2013]

[The Economic Survey of India 2011-12, Chapter-5: Financial Intermediation and Markets (Introduction)]

11. Corporate Governance

[CSAT-2013]

[Article in The Economic Times dated 18 January 2009: "Corporate Governance" by Lisa Mary Thomson]

**D. SCIENTIFIC/ECOLOGY/
ENVIRONMENT**

**12. Effects of Modifications to Earth's Ecosystem,
[CSAT-2011]**

Necessitated by a Rapidly Expanding Human Population

[Textbook: "Life-The Science of Biology" (8th Edition) co-published by Sinauer Associates Inc. and WH Freeman; Chapter-56: "Ecosystems and the Global Ecology"—56.4 'What Services do Ecosystems Provide' (Page-1221)]

13. The Influence of Keystone Species on Species Richness in an Ecosystem

[CSAT-2011]

[Textbook: "Life-The Science of Biology" (8th Edition) co-published by Sinauer Associates Inc. and WH Freeman; Chapter-55: "Communities and Ecosystems"—(Pages-1062-63) 'Individual Species May Influence Community Processes']

14. Introduction of Exotic Species in New Geographic Areas and Its Impact on Biodiversity

[CSAT-2012]

[Textbook: "Essentials of Ecology" by Colin R Townsend, Michael Begon, John L Harper; Publisher: John Wiley & Sons; Article 14.2.2 Habitat Disruption (Page-462)]

15. Use of Chemical Pesticides in Agriculture—Is it Sustainable?

[CSAT-2012]

[Website: www.trinitygreenconsultancy.com; Category: "Species Richness"; Article: 'Evolution of Resistance to Pesticides' (posted 01 Nov 2012)]

16. Habitat Fragmentation—The Most Serious Threat to Biodiversity Conservation

[CSAT-2013]

[Article in Deccan Herald dated 17 August 2008: "Mining has spelt ecological disaster" by Praveen Bhargav]

17. Excessive & Indiscriminate Use of Chemical Fertilizers in Agriculture—

[CSAT-2013]

A Serious Threat to Aquatic Ecosystems

[Textbook: "Essentials of Ecology" by Colin R Townsend, Michael Begon, John L Harper; Publisher: John Wiley & Sons; Chapter 13: Habitat Degradation; Article 13.2.2 Intensive Cropping (Pages-429 & 430)]

E. EDUCATION

18. Will the Right to Education Remain on Paper or Become a Reality,

[CSAT-2011]

Particularly so for Girls?

[Article in The Hindu dated 02 April 2010: "India's

Children Have a Precarious Right" by Krishna Kumar.]

F. ETHICS & PHILOSOPHY

19. A Moral Act is an Act of Will [CSAT-2011]

[Book: "Ethical Religion" by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi; Chapter-3: "What is Moral Action"]

20. India's Spiritual Greatness—Myth or Reality? [CSAT-2011]

[Book: "Essays on Ancient India" by Raj Kumar; Publisher: Discovery Publishing House]

21. Ever Increasing Man's Materialistic Needs Leads to Endless Miseries; [CSAT-2013]

Only Solution to Change Man's Character—Make Him Pure, Educated and Spiritually Strong

[Book: "The Indispensable Vivekananda: An Anthology for Our Times" by Swami Vivekananda; Editor: Amiya P Sen; Publisher: Permanent Black; Chapter III. b. "Karma Yoga: Service Before Self" (Page-203)]

ENGLISH LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION

Here the candidates knowledge of English language related to Grammar & Vocabulary will be tested. The passages under this category don't have Hindi Version as these are to test the comprehension of English Language.

Comprehension & English Language Comprehension are two different things. Comprehension will check candidates assimilation power of contents whereas English Language Comprehension will check the basic knowledge of English of candidate in terms of vocabulary & grammar.

Some Previous Years Questions are as follows:

English Passage - 1

Seven-year-old Jim came home from the park without his new bicycle. "An old man and a little boy

borrowed it," he explained. "They are going to bring it back at four o'clock." His parents were upset that he had given his expensive new bicycle, but were secretly proud of his kindness and faith. Came four o'clock, no bicycle. The parents were anxious. But at 4:30, the door bell rang, and there stood a happy man and a boy, with the bicycle and a box of chocolates. Jim suddenly disappeared into his bedroom, and then came running out. "All right," he said, after examining the bicycle. "You can have your watch back!"

1. When Jim came home without his bicycle, his parents
 - (a) were angry with him.
 - (b) were worried.
 - (c) did not feel concerned.
 - (d) were eager to meet the old man and the little boy.

2. Jim returned the watch to the old man and the little boy because
- (a) they gave him chocolates.
 - (b) his father was proud of him.
 - (c) he was satisfied with the condition of his bicycle.
 - (d) they were late only by 30 minutes.

English Passage - 2

It was already late when we set out for the next town, which according to the map was about fifteen kilometres away on the other side of the hills. There we felt that we would find a bed for the night. Darkness fell soon after we left the village, but luckily we met no one as we drove swiftly along the narrow winding road that led to the hills. As we climbed higher, it became colder and rain began to fall, making it difficult at times to see the road. I asked John, my companion, to drive more slowly. After we had travelled for about twenty kilometres, there was still no sign of the town which was marked on the map. We were beginning to get worried. Then without warning, the car stopped and we found we had run out of petrol.

3. The author asked John to drive more slowly because
- (a) the road led to the hills.
 - (b) John was an inexperienced driver.
 - (c) the road was not clearly visible.
 - (d) they were in wilderness.
4. The travellers set out for the town although it was getting dark because
- (a) they were in a hurry.
 - (b) the next town was a short distance away and was a hill-resort.
 - (c) they were in wilderness.
 - (d) the next town was a short distance away and promised a good rest for the night.
5. The travellers were worried after twenty kilometres because
- (a) it was a lonely countryside.
 - (b) they probably feared of having lost their way.
 - (c) the rain began to fall
 - (d) it was getting colder as they drove.

English Passage - 3

A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd to the great confusion

of the traffic and no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for foot-passengers, but she replied, "I m going to walk where I like. We've got liberty now." It did not occur to the dear lady that if liberty entitled the foot-passenger to walk down the middle of the road it also entitled the taxi-driver to drive on the pavement, and that the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everything would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.

6. It was pointed out to the lady that she should walk on the pavement because she was
- (a) a pedestrian.
 - (b) carrying a basket.
 - (c) stout.
 - (d) an old lady.
7. The lady refused to move from the middle of the street because
- (a) she was not afraid of being killed.
 - (b) she felt that she is entitled to do whatever she liked.
 - (c) she did not like walking on the pavement.
 - (d) she was confused.
8. The old lady failed to realise that
- (a) she was not really free.
 - (b) her liberty was not unlimited.
 - (c) she was an old person.
 - (d) roads are made for motor vehicles only.

English Passage - 4

For fourteen and a half months I lived in my little cell or room in the Dehradun jail, and I began to feel as if I was almost a part of it. I was familiar with every bit of it, I knew every mark and dent on the whitewashed walls and on the uneven floor and the ceiling with its moth-eaten rafters. In the little yard outside I greeted little tufts of grass and odd bits of stone as old friends. I was not alone in my cell, for several colonies of wasp and hornets lived there, and many lizards found a home behind the rafters, emerging in the evenings in search of prey.

9. Which of the following explains best the sentence in the passage "I was almost a part of it"?
- (a) I was not alone in the cell.
 - (b) I was familiar with every bit of the cell.
 - (c) I greeted little tufts of grass like old friends.
 - (d) I felt quite at home in the cell.

10. The passage attempts to describe:
- (a) the general conditions of the country's jails.
 - (b) the prisoner's capacity to notice the minute details of his surroundings.
 - (c) the prisoner's conscious efforts to overcome the loneliness.
 - (d) the prisoner's ability to live happily with other creatures.
11. The author of the passage seems to suggest that:
- (a) it is possible to adjust oneself to uncongenial surroundings.
 - (b) the conditions in Indian prisons are not bad.
 - (c) it is not difficult to spend one's time in a prison.
 - (d) there is a need to improve the conditions in our jails.

English Passage - 5

We started pitching the highest camp that has ever been made. Everything took five times as long as it would have taken in a place where there was enough air to breathe; but at last we got the tent up, and when we crawled in, it was not too bad. There was only a light wind, and inside it was not too cold for us to take off our gloves. At night most climbers take off their boots; but I prefer to keep them on. Hillary, on the other hand, took his off and laid them next to his sleeping bag.

12. What does the expression "pitching the highest camp" imply?
- (a) They reached the summit of the highest mountain in the world.
 - (b) Those who climbed that far earlier did not pitch any camp.
 - (c) So far nobody has ever climbed that high.
 - (d) They were too many climbers and needed to pitch a big camp.
13. They took a long time to finish the work because:
- (a) they were very tired.
 - (b) there was not enough air to breathe.
 - (c) it was very cold.
 - (d) it was very dark.
14. When they crawled into the tent?
- (a) they took off their gloves because it was not very cold.
 - (b) they could not take off their gloves because it was very cold.

- (c) they took off their gloves though it was very cold.
- (d) they did not take off their gloves though it was not cold.

English Passage - 6

A local man, staying on the top floor of an old wooden house, was awakened at midnight by a fire. Losing his way in a smoke-filled passage, he missed the stairway and went into another room. He picked up a bundle to protect his face from the fire and immediately fell through the floor below where he managed to escape through a clear doorway. The "bundle" proved to be the baby of the Mayor's wife. The "hero" was congratulated by all.

15. The man went into another room because:
- (a) he did not know where exactly the stairway was.
 - (b) the passage was full of smoke.
 - (c) he was extremely nervous.
 - (d) he stumbled on a bundle.
16. The man was called a hero because he
- (a) expressed his willingness to risk his life to save others.
 - (b) managed to escape from the fire.
 - (c) showed great courage in fighting the fire.
 - (d) saved a life.

English Passage-7

He walked several miles that day but could not get anything to eat or drink except some dry bread and some water, which he got from cottagers and farmers. As night fell, he slept under a haystack lying in a meadow. He felt frightened at first, for the wind blew awfully over the empty fields. He felt cold and hungry, and was feeling more lonely than he had ever felt before. He however, soon fell asleep, being much tired with his long walk. When he got up next day, he was feeling terribly hungry so he purchased a loaf of bread with a few coins that he had.

17. When the night fell, he slept
- (a) in the open field
 - (b) under a pile of dry grass
 - (c) in a farmer's cottage
 - (d) under a tree

18. He soon fell asleep because
- (a) he was exhausted
 - (b) he was all alone
 - (c) he had not slept for days
 - (d) he was very frightened

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

1. He was walking through the countryside,
2. The cottagers and farmers gave him enough food so that he could sleep at night without feeling hungry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

English Passage - 8

I opened the bag and packed the boots in; and then, just as I was going to close it, a horrible idea occurred to me: Had I packed my toothbrush? I don't know how it is, but I never do know whether I've packed my toothbrush. My toothbrush is a thing that haunts me when I'm travelling, and makes my life a misery, I dream that I haven't packed it, and wake up in a cold perspiration, and get out of bed and hunt for it. And, in the morning, I pack it before I have used it, and it is always the last thing I turn out of the bag; and then repack and forget it, and have to rummage upstairs for it at the last moment and carry it to the railway station, wrapped up in my pocket-handkerchief.

20. When he was going to close the bag, the idea that occurred to him was
- (a) unpleasant
 - (b) sad
 - (c) fantastic
 - (d) amusing
21. What makes his life miserable whenever he undertakes travelling?
- (a) Going to railway station
 - (b) Forgetting the toothbrush

- (c) Packing his bag
- (d) Bad dreams

22. His toothbrush is finally

- (a) in his bag
- (b) in his bed
- (c) in his handkerchief
- (d) lost

English Passage-9

In spring, polar bear mothers emerge from dens with three month old cubs. The mother bear has fasted for as long as eight months but that does not stop the young from demanding full access to her remaining reserves. If there are triplets, the most persistent stands to gain an extra meal and it may have the meal at the expense of others. The smallest of the litter forfeits many meals to stronger siblings. Females are protective of their cubs but tend to ignore family rivalry over food. In 21 years of photographing polar bears, I've only once seen the smallest of triplets survive till autumn.

23. Female polar bears give birth during

- (a) spring
- (b) summer
- (c) autumn
- (d) winter

24. Mother bear

- (a) takes sides over cubs
- (b) lets the cubs fend for themselves
- (c) feeds only their favourites
- (d) sees that all cubs get an equal share

25. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Polar bears fast as long as eight months due to non-availability of prey.
2. Polar bears always give birth to triplets.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

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



GENERAL MENTAL ABILITY AND DATA INTERPRETATION

In the current scenario, one needs to master the art of General Mental Ability for cracking any good competition. We get good number of questions on Mental Ability in exams of Public Sector, Bank PO, big B-School entrance and now in IAS as well.

For mastering General Mental Ability, firstly we should know that what are the types of questions and what are the basics of the same. In mental ability, the prime thing which is being tested is your familiarity with the numbers. The commonly asked questions are the basics of Number Theory, basic Arithmetic, Time & Distance, Ratio & Proportion, Permutation and Combination and Probability. Now, if we look at these topics, all of us have read and practiced these topics in good length at high school level. But because of our habit and obligations of using calculator after that has forced us to forget all those basic concepts of arithmetic and has deviated us from the basics of mathematics.

Regarding how to improve this, there is a very basic thing that we were taught by our parents was "practice makes a man perfect". This is very true about the Mental Ability at this stage. We just need to practice these basic concepts religiously to master these concepts. And believe me, there is no other way to success.

To sum up all, if we want to ensure a good score in mental ability and a better second paper of IAS this year then probably, we need to start practicing today and we need to clear all our basics and concepts. NCERT class sixth to tenth is the best books suited for these preparations.

Last, but not the least practice as many sample papers as you can along with a proper feedback and doubt clearing of each and every paper.

Some Previous Year Questions are as follows:

1. In a rare coin collection, there is one gold coin for every three non-gold coins. 10 more gold coins are added to the collection and the ratio of gold coins to non-gold coins would be 1: 2. Based on the information; the total number of coins in the collection now becomes
(a) 90 (b) 80
(c) 60 (d) 50
2. A gardener has 1000 plants: He wants to plant them in such a way that the number of rows

and the number of columns remains the same. What is the minimum number of plants that he needs more for this purpose?

- (a) 14 (b) 24
(c) 32 (d) 34
3. A sum of RS. 700 has to be used to give seven cash prizes to the students of a school for their overall academic performance. If each prize is RS. 20 less than its preceding prize, what is the least value of the prize?
(a) RS. 30 (b) RS. 40
(c) RS. 60 (d) RS. 80
 4. Out of 120 applications for a post, 70 are male and 80 have a driver's license. What is the ratio between the minimum to maximum number of males having driver's license?
(a) 1 to 2 (b) 2 to 3
(c) 3 to 7 (d) 5 to 7
 5. In a garrison, there was food for 1000 soldiers for one month. After 10 days, 1000 more soldiers joined the garrison. How long would the soldiers be able to carry on with the remaining food?
(a) 25 days (b) 20 days
(c) 15 days (d) 10 days
 6. The tank-full petrol in Arun's motor-cycle lasts for 10 days. If he starts using 25% more everyday, how many days will the tank-full petrol last?
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8
 7. A person can walk a certain distance and drive back in six hours. He can also walk both ways in 10 hours. How much time will he take to drive both ways?
(a) Two hours
(b) Two and a half hours
(c) Five and a half hours
(d) Four hours
 8. In a class of 45 students, a boy is ranked 20th. When two boys joined, his rank was dropped by one. What is his new rank from the end?
(a) 25th (b) 26th
(c) 27th (d) 28th

9. A thief running at 8 km/hr is chased by a policeman whose speed is 10 km/hr. If the thief is 100 m ahead of the policeman, then the time required for the policeman to catch the thief will be
- (a) 2 min (b) 3 min
(c) 4 min (d) 6 min
10. A train travels at a certain average speed for a distance of 63 km and then travels a distance of 72 km at an average speed of 6 km/hr more than its original speed. If it takes 3 hours to complete the total journey, what is the original speed of the train in km/hr?
- (a) 24 (b) 33
(c) 42 (d) 66
11. A contract on construction job specifies a penalty for delay in completion of the work beyond a certain date IS as follows : Rs. 200 for the first day, Rs. 250 for the second day, Rs. 300 for the third day etc., the penalty for each succeeding day being 50 more than that of the preceding day. How much penalty should the contractor pay if he delays the work by 10 days?
- (a) Rs. 4950 (b) Rs. 4250
(c) Rs. 3600 (d) Rs. 650
12. A student on her first 3 tests receive 4 an average score of N points. If she exceeds her previous average score b. 20 points on her fourth test, then what is the average score for the first 4 tests?
- (a) $N + 20$ (b) $N + 10$
(c) $N + 4$ (d) $N + 5$ "
13. In a group of persons, 70% of the persons are male and 30% of the persons are married. If two sevenths of males are married, what fraction of the females is single?
- (a) $\frac{2}{7}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{3}{7}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$
14. Consider the following figure and answer the item that follows:
- | | |
|----|----|
| 15 | |
| | 48 |
- A square is divided into four rectangles as shown above. The lengths of the sides of rectangles are natural numbers. The areas of two rectangles are indicated in the figure. What is the length of each side of the square?
- (a) 10
(b) 11
(c) 15
(d) Cannot be determined as the given data are Insufficient
15. A person has only Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 coins with her. If the total number of coins that she has is 50 and the amount of money with her is Rs. 75, then the number of Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 coins are, respectively
- (a) 15 and 35 (b) 35 and 15
(e) 30 and 20 (d) 25 and 25
16. Three persons start walking together and their steps measure 40 cm, 42 cm and 45 cm respectively. What is the minimum distance each should walk so that each can cover the same distance in complete steps?
- (a) 25 m 20 cm (b) 50 m 40 cm
(c) 75 m 60 cm (d) 100 m 80 cm
17. If a bus travels 160 km in 4 hours and a train travels 320 km in 5 hours at uniform speeds, then what is the ratio of the distances travelled by them in one hour?
- (a) 8 : 5 (b) 5 : 8
(c) 4 : 5 (d) 1 : 2
18. There are 100 students in a particular class. 60% students play cricket, 30% student play football and 10% student play both the games. What is the number of students who play neither cricket nor football?
- (a) 25 (b) 20
(c) 18 (d) 15
19. A village having a population of 4000 requires 150 liters of water per head per day. It has a tank measuring 20 m x 15 m x 6 m. The water of this tank will last for
- (a) 2 days (b) 3 days
(c) 4 days (d) 5 days
20. Two glasses of equal volume are respectively half and three-fourths filled with milk. They are then filled to the brim by adding water. They are then filled to the brim by adding water. Their contents are then poured into another vessel. What will be the ratio of milk to water in this vessel?
- (a) 1 : 3 (b) 2 : 3
(c) 3 : 2 (d) 5 : 3
21. Consider the following information regarding the performance of a class of 1000 students in four different tests:

Test	I	II	III	IV
Average marks	60	60	70	80
Range of marks	30 to 90	45 to 75	20 to 100	0 to 100

If a student scores 74 marks in each of the four tests, in which one of the following tests is her performance the best comparatively?

- (a) Test I
- (b) Test II
- (c) Test III
- (d) Test IV

Data Interpretation:

In these questions data is presented either in the form of a table or a bar chart or a pie chart or a line graph or as a combination of one of these formats. Following each of these data presentations, there will be 4 to 6 questions. You are expected to answer the questions by interpreting the data given in the table or graph.

The Data Interpretation section of C-SAT is probably closest in resemblance to the kind of problems one will be dealing in real life situations. It tests one's decision-making ability and speed using limited input. Start off with topical tests in the initial stage of preparation.

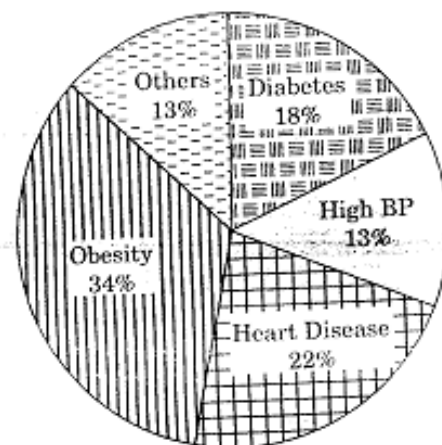
This is the calculation intensive portion of the section. It consists of a myriad of graphs, charts and tables from which you will have to glean and analyse data. The key to cracking this area is to quickly identify the key pieces of data that you will require to work on the questions asked. Sometimes questions are formed to try and bewilder students with a large amount of data, most of it unnecessary.

Another interesting feature of DI that you as a student can use to your advantage is that, usually, not all questions in a set are of equal difficulty. Specifically, most sets have a 'counting' type of question (How many companies have profits more than x%, how many people have incomes less than Rs. Y etc.). Most of these questions can be solved without calculation but by close inspection of the data presented.

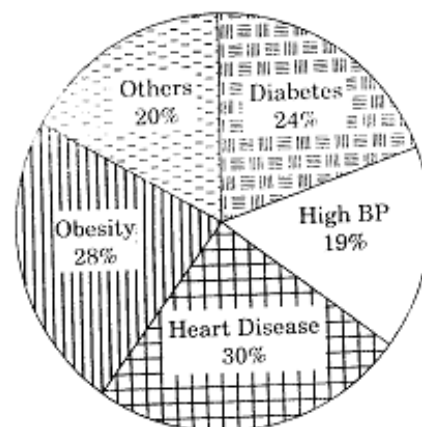
Previous Years Questions are as follows:

Directions for the following 2 (two) items: The following pie charts show the break-up of disease categories recorded in the patients from two towns, Town A and Town B. Pie charts plot the disease Categories as percentage of the total number of patients. Based on these, answer the two items that follow the charts.

Distribution of diseases in Town - A



Distribution of diseases in Town - B



22. Which of the two towns has a higher number of persons with Diabetes?
 - (a) Town A
 - (b) Town B
 - (c) Same in Town A and Town B
 - (d) No inference can be drawn
23. What can we say about persons with more than one disease from these graphs?
 - (a) There are likely to be persons with more than one disease in Town A.
 - (b) There are likely to be persons with more than one disease in Town B.
 - (c) There are likely to be persons with more than one disease in both Towns A and B.
 - (d) No inference can be drawn.

Direction for the following 5 (five) items: Study the two figures given below and answer the five items that follow:

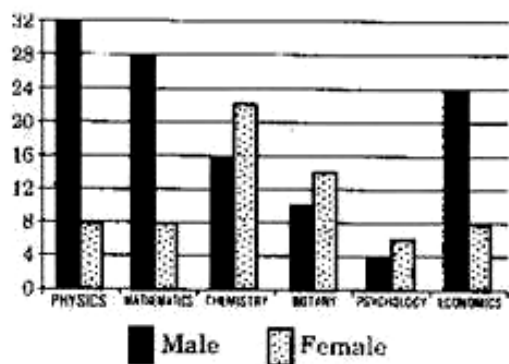


Figure 1 : Number of Professors in selected disciplines in a University by sex

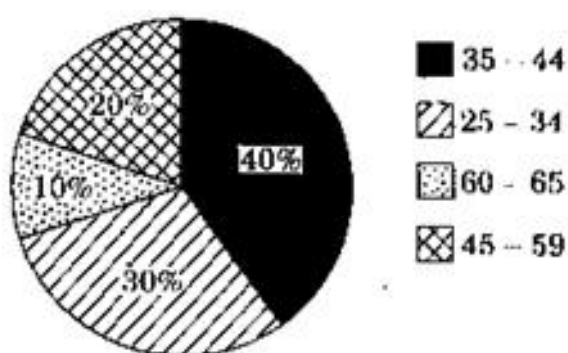


Figure 2 : Age of Physics Professors

24. How many Physics professors belong to the age group 35 - 44?
 - (a) 18
 - (b) 16
 - (c) 14
 - (d) 12
25. Which one of the following disciplines has the highest ratio of males to females?
 - (a) Physics
 - (b) Mathematics
 - (c) Chemistry
 - (d) Economics
26. What percentage of all Psychology professors are females?
 - (a) 40%
 - (b) 50%
 - (c) 60%
 - (d) 70%
27. If the number of female Physics professors in the age group 25 - 34 equals 25% of all the Physics professors in that age group, then what is the number of male Physics professors in the age group 25 - 34?
 - (a) 9
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 2
28. If the Psychology professors in the University constitute 2% of all the professors in the University, then what is the number of professors in the University?
 - (a) 400
 - (b) 500
 - (c) 600
 - (d) 700

LOGICAL REASONING & ANALYTICAL ABILITY

Logical Reasoning checks candidates' ability to analyze the logical foundation of a given argument. Whereas, Analytical ability is the ability to visualize, articulate & solve problems & make decisions that are based on some available information.

Regular practice of questions can help the student in analyzing & depicting the data in the figure. Mostly Students think that these questions has to be solved on the spot based on situations but practice is must to score a good marks in these types of questions. Once the information has been depicted questions related to it can be solved easily.

Some Previous Years Questions are as follows:

1. Consider the following statements:
 1. All artists are whimsical.

2. Some artists are drug addicts.
3. Frustrated people are prone to become drug addicts.

From the above three statements it may be concluded that

- (a) Artists are frustrated.
 - (b) Some drug addicts are whimsical.
 - (c) All frustrated people are drug addicts.
 - (d) Whimsical people are generally frustrated.
2. Examine the following statements:
 1. Either A and B are of the same age or A is older than B.
 2. Either C and D are of the same age or D is older than C.
 3. B is older than C.

Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements?

- (a) A is older than B
- (b) B and D are of the same age
- (c) D is older than C
- (d) A is older than C

3. Examine the following statements:

1. Only those who have a pair of binoculars can become the members of the birdwatcher's club.
2. Some members of the birdwatcher's club have cameras.
3. Those members who have cameras can take part in photo-contests.

Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements?

- (a) All those who have a pair of binoculars are members of the birdwatcher's club.
- (b) All members of the birdwatcher's club have a pair of binoculars.
- (c) All those who take part in photo-contests are members of the birdwatcher's club.
- (d) No conclusion can be drawn.

4. During the last summer vacation, Ankit went to a summer camp where he took part in hiking, swimming and boating. This summer, he is looking forward to a music camp where he hopes to sing, dance and learn to play the guitar.

Based on the above information, four conclusions, as given below, have been made. Which one of these logically follows from the information given above?

- (a) Ankit's parents want him to play the guitar.
- (b) Ankit prefers music to outdoor activities.
- (c) Ankit goes to some type of camp every summer.
- (d) Ankit likes to sing and dance.

5. Three persons A, B and C wore shirts of black, blue and orange colours (not necessarily in that order) and pants of green, yellow and orange colours (not necessarily in that order). No person wore shirt and pants of the same colour. Further, it is given that

1. A did not wear shirt of black colour.
2. B did not wear shirt of blue colour.
3. C did not wear shirt of orange colour.
4. A did not wear pants of green colour.
5. B wore pants of orange colour.

What were the colours of the pants and shirt worn by C, respectively?

- (a) Orange and black
- (b) Green and blue
- (c) Yellow and blue
- (d) Yellow and black

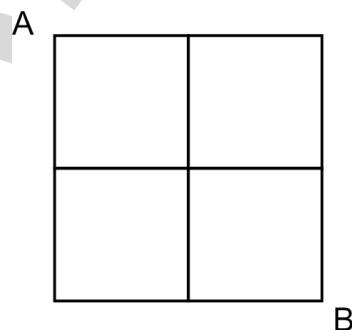
6. Ten new TV shows started in January—5 sitcoms, 3 drama and 2 news magazines. By April, only seven of the new shows were still on, five of them being sitcoms.

Based on the above information, four conclusions, as given below, have been made. Which one of these logically follows from the information given above?

- (a) Only one news magazine show is still on.
- (b) Only one of the drama shows is still on.
- (c) At least one discontinued shows was a drama.

Study the following figure:

7. A person goes from A to B always moving to the right or downwards along the lines. How many different routes can he adopt?



Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 4
- (b) 5
- (c) 6
- (d) 7

8. Read the passage given below and the two statements that follows (given on the basis of the passage) :

Four men are waiting at Delhi airport for a Mumbai flight. Two are doctors and the other two are businessmen. Two speak Gujarati and two speak Tamil. No two of the same profession speak the same language. Two are Muslims and two are Christians. No two of the same religion are of the same profession, nor do they speak the same language. The Tamil-speaking doctor is a Christian.

1. The Christian-businessman speaks Gujarati.
2. The Gujarati-speaking doctor is a Muslim.

What of the above statements is/are correct conclusion/conclusions?

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

9. Consider the following statement:

“Though quite expensive, television is not a luxury item, as one can learn many things through television.”

Which one of the following is a valid inference from the above statement?

- (a) All expensive things is a valid inference from the above statement.
(b) All essential things for learning are not luxury.
(c) Television is essential for learning.
(d) Television is not a luxury item.

10. Gita is prettier than Sita but not as pretty as Rita. Then,

- (a) Sita is not as pretty as Gita.
(b) Sita is prettier than Rita.
(c) Rita is not as pretty as Gita.
(d) Gita is prettier than Rita.

Given that,

1. A is the brother of B.
2. C is the father of A.
3. D is the brother of E.
4. E is the daughter of B.

Then, the uncle of D is

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) E

11. Examine the following statements:

1. Rama scored less than Ratna.
2. Rani scored less than Ratna.
3. Ratna scored more than Rama.
4. Padma scored more than Rama but less than Ratna.

Who scored the highest?

- (a) Rama (b) Padma
(c) Rani (d) Ratana

Directions for the following 5 (five) items: Examine the information given in the following paragraph and answer the items that follow:

Guest lectures on five subjects viz., Economics, History, Statistics, English and Mathematics have to be arranged in a week from Monday to Friday. Only one lecture can be arranged on each day. Economics cannot be scheduled on Tuesday. Guest faculty for

History is available only on Tuesday. Mathematics lecture has to be scheduled immediately after the day of Economics lecture. English lecture has to be scheduled immediately before the day of Economics lecture.

12. Which lecture is scheduled on Monday?

- (a) History (b) Economics
(c) Mathematics (d) Statistics

13. Which lecture is scheduled between Statistics and English?

- (a) Economics (b) History
(c) Mathematics (d) No lecture

14. Which lecture is the last one in the week?

- (a) History (b) English
(c) Mathematics (d) Economics

15. Which lecture is scheduled on Wednesday?

- (a) Statistics (b) Economics
(c) English (d) History

16. Which lecture is scheduled before the Mathematics lecture?

- (a) Economics (b) History
(c) Statistics (d) English

17. Consider the following statements:

1. All machines consume energy.
2. Electricity provides energy.
3. Electrically operated machines are cheap to maintain.
4. Electrically operated machines do not cause pollution.

Which one of the following inferences can be drawn from the above statements?

- (a) All machines are run by electric energy.
(b) There is no form of energy other than electricity.
(c) Most machines are operated on electric energy.
(d) Electrically operated machines are preferable to use.

18. Examine the following statements:

1. None but the rich can afford air-travel.
2. Some of those who travel by air become sick.
3. Some of those who become sick require treatment.

Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements?

- (a) All the rich persons travel by air.

- (b) Those who travel by air become sick.
- (c) All the rick persons become sick.
- (d) All those who travel by air are rich.

19. In five flats, one above the other, live five professionals. The professor has to go up to meet his IAS officer friend. The doctor is equal friendly to all, and has to go up as frequently as go down. The engineer has to go up to meet his MLA friend above whose flat lives the professor's friend.

From the ground floor to the top floor, in what order do the five professionals live?

- (a) Engineer, Professor, Doctor, IAS officer, MLA
- (b) Professor, Engineer, Doctor, IAS officer, MLA
- (c) IAS officer, Engineer, Doctor, Professor, MLA
- (d) Professor, Engineer, Doctor, MLA, IAS officer

20. Only six roads A, B, C, P, Q, and R connect a military camp to the rest of the country. Only one out of A, P and R is open at any one time. If B is open during storms. P is closed during floods. In this context, which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Under normal conditions only three roads are open.
 - (b) During storms at least one road is open.
 - (c) During floods only three roads are open.
 - (d) During calamities all roads are closed.

21. Four political parties W, X Y and Z decided to set up a joint candidate for the coming parliamentary elections. The formula agreed by them was the acceptance of to candidate by moist of the parties. Four aspiring candidates, A, B, C and D approached the parties for their tickets.

A was acceptable to W but not to Z.
 B was acceptable to Y but not to X.
 C was acceptable to W and Y.
 D was acceptable to W and X.

When candidate B was preferred by W and Z, candidate C was preferred by X and Z , and candidate A was acceptable to X but not to Y, who got the ticket?

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

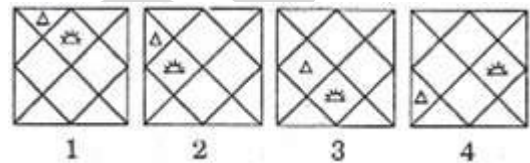
22. Six squares are coloured, front and back, red (R), blue (B), yellow (Y), green (G), white (W) and orange (O) and are hinged together as shown in the figure given below. If they are folded to form a cube, what would be the face opposite the white face?

- (a) R
- (b) G
- (c) B
- (d) O

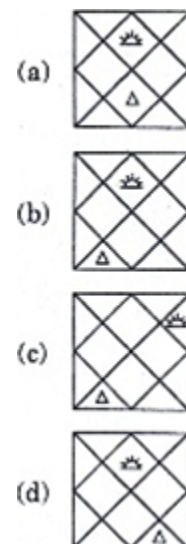
23. In the above figure, circle P represents hardworking people, circle Q represents intelligent people, circle R represents truthful people, and circle S represents honest people. Which region represents the people who are intelligent, honest and truthful but not hardworking?

- (a) 6
- (b) 7
- (c) 8
- (d) 11

24. Consider the following figures 1, 2, 3 and 4:



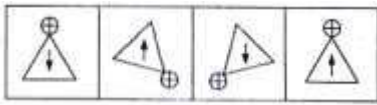
In the figure from 1 to 4 above, two symbols are shown to change their position in a regular direction. Following the same sequence, which one of the following will appear at the fifth stage?



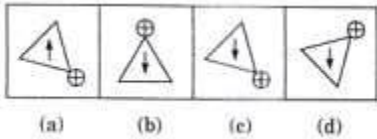
Directions for the following 2 (two) items: In each item, there are two sets of figures; first four figures named Problem figures and next four figures named Answer figures indicated as (a), (b), (c) and (d). The problem figures follow a particular sequence. In

accordance with the same, which one of the four answer figures should appear as the fifth figure?

25. Problem figures:



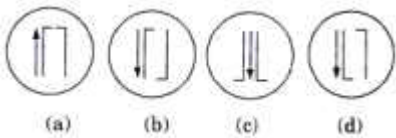
Answer figures:



26. Problem figures:

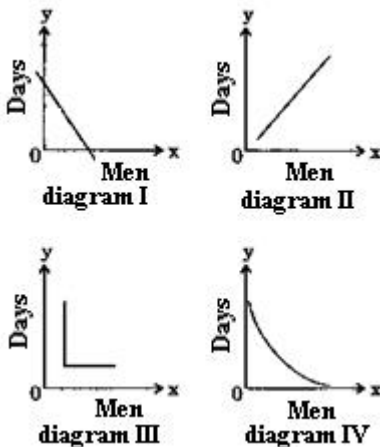


Answer figures:



27. Consider the following diagrams:

x men, working at constant speed, do a certain job in y days. Which one of these diagrams shows the relation between x and y ?



- (a) diagram I (b) diagram II
(c) diagram III (d) diagram IV

28. Consider the following matrix:

3	370	7
2	224	6
1	730	X

What is the number at 'X' in the above matrix?

- (a) 5 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 11

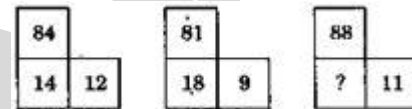
29. Four cars are hired at the rate of Rs. 6 per km plus the cost of diesel at Rs. 40 a litre. In this context, consider the details given in the following table:

Car	Mileage (km/l)	Hours	Total Payment (Rs.)
A	8	20	2120
B	10	25	1950
C	9	24	2064
D	11	22	1812

Which car maintained the maximum average speed?

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

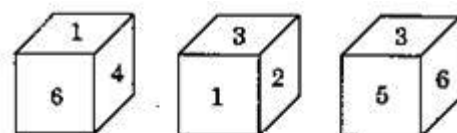
30. Examine the following three figures in which the numbers follow a specific pattern:



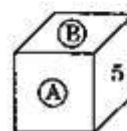
The missing number (?) in the third figure above is

- (a) 7 (b) 16
(c) 21 (d) 28

31. A cube has six numbers marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on its faces. Three views of the cube are shown below:

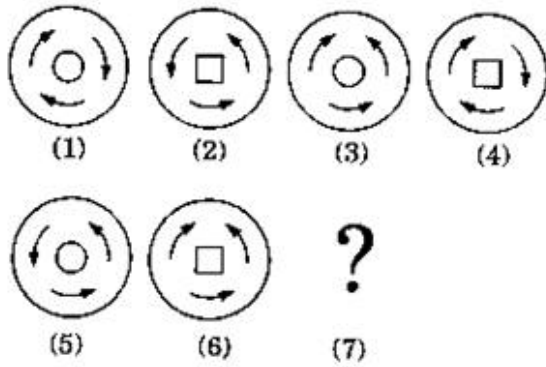


What possible numbers can exist on the two faces marked (A) and (B), respectively on the cube?

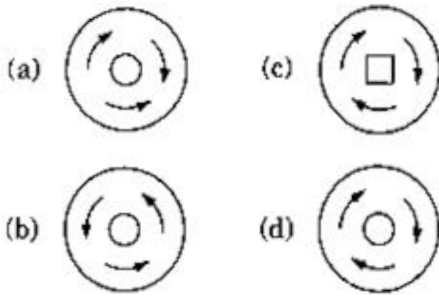


- (a) 2 and 3 (b) 6 and 1
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 3 and 1

32. Consider the following figures:



Which one of the following figures would logically come in the 7th position indicated above by a question mark?



33. Four friends, A, B, C and D distribute some money among themselves in such a manner that A gets one less than B, C gets 5 more than D, D gets 3 more than B. Who gets the smallest amount?

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

Directions for the following 4 (four) items: Read the following statements and answer the four items that follow:

Five cities P, Q, R, S and T are connected by different modes of transport as follows:

- P and Q are connected by boat as well as rail.
- S and R are connected by bus and boat.
- Q and T are connected by air only.
- P and R are connected by boat only.
- T and R are connected by rail and bus.

34. Which mode of transport would help one to reach R starting from Q, but without changing the mode of transport?

- (a) Boat (b) Rail
(c) Bus (d) Air

35. If a person visits each of the places starting from P and gets back to P, which of the following places must he visit twice?

- (a) Q (b) R
(c) S (d) T

36. Which one of the following pairs of cities is connected by any of the routes directly without going to any other city?

- (a) P and T (b) T and S
(c) Q and R (d) None of these

37. Between which two cities among the pairs of cities given below are there maximum travel options available?

- (a) Q and S (b) P and R
(c) P and T (d) Q and R

Directions for the following 3 (three) items: Read the following passage and answer the three items that follow:

A tennis coach is trying to put together a team of four players for the forthcoming tournament. For this 7 players are available: males A, B and C; and females W, X, Y and Z. All players have equal capability and at least 2 males will be there in the team. For a team of four, all players must be able to play with each other. But, B cannot play with W, C cannot play with Z and W cannot play with Y.

38. If Y is selected and B is rejected, the team will consist of which one of the following groups?

- (a) A, C, W and Y
(b) A, C, X and Y
(c) A, C, Y and Z
(d) A, W, Y and Z

39. If B is selected and Y is rejected, the team will consist of which one of the following groups?

- (a) A, B, C and W (b) A, B, C and Z
(c) A, B, C and X (d) A, W, Y and Z

40. If all the three males' are selected, then how many combinations of four member teams are possible?

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

41. The music director of a film wants to select four persons to work on "different aspects of the composition of a piece of music. Seven persons are available for this work; they are Rohit, Tanya, Shobha, Kaushal, Kunal, Mukesh and Jaswant. Rohit and Tanya will not work together. Kunal and Shobha will not work together. Mukesh and Kunal want to work

together. "Which of the following is the most acceptable group .of people that can be selected by the music director?

- (a) Rohit, Shobha, Kunal and Kaushal
- (b) Tanya, Kaushal, Shobha and Rohit
- (c) Tanya, Mukesh, Kunal and Jaswant
- (d) Shobha, Tanya, Rohit and Mukesh

42. Five people A, B, C, D and E are, seated about a round table, Every chair is spaced equidistant from adjacent chairs,

- I. C is seated next to A.
- II. A is seated two seats from D.
- III. B is not seated next to A.

Which of the following must be true?

- I. D is seated next to B.
- II. E is seated next to A.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

Directions for the following 3 (three) items: Examine carefully the following statements and answer the three items that follow:

Out of four friends A, B, C and D, "A and B play football and cricket, "Band C play cricket and hockey, "A and D play basketball and football, "C and D play hockey and basketball.

43. Who does not play hockey?

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

44. Who plays football, basketball and hockey?

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

45. Which game do B, C and D play?

- (a) Basketball
- (b) Hockey
- (c) Cricket
- (d) Football

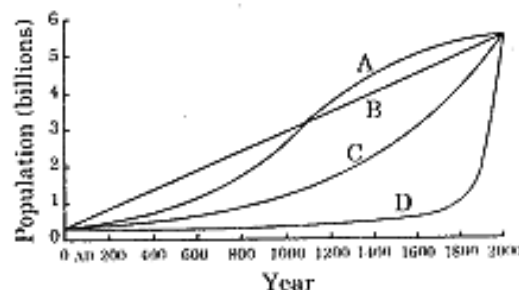
46. Geeta is older than her cousin Meena, Meena's brother Bipin is older than Geeta. When Meena and Bipin visit Geeta, they like to play chess. Meena wins the game more often than Geeta. Based on the above information, four conclusions, as given below, have been made. Which one of these logically follows from the information given above?

- (a) While playing chess with Geeta and Meena, Bipin often loses.
- (b) Geeta is the oldest among the three.

(c) Geeta hates to 10 the game.

(d) Meena is the youngest of the three.

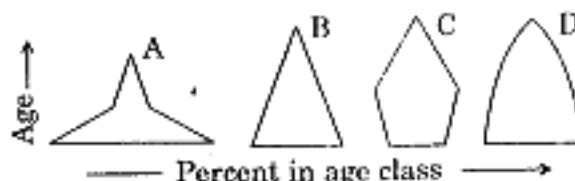
47. The followings figures has four curves namely A, B, C and D, Study the figure and answer the item that follows.



Which curve indicates the exponential growth?

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

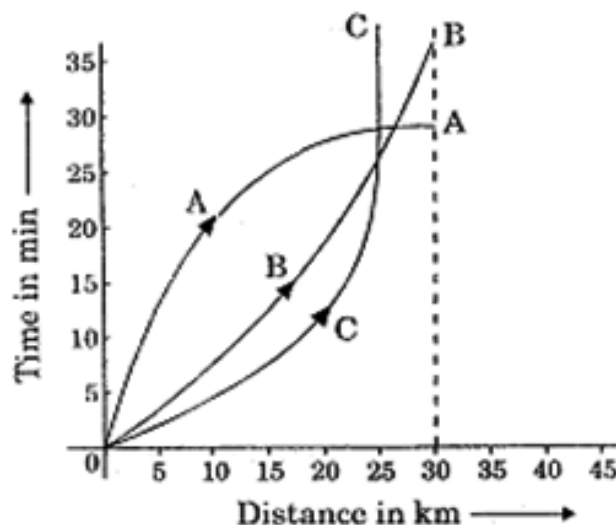
48. Consider the four age pyramids given below namely A, B, C and D representing four different countries.



Which one of them indicates the declining population?

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

49. Consider the following distance - time graph. The graph shows three athletes A, Band C running side by side for a 30 km race.



With reference to the above graph consider the following statements :

1. the race was won by A.
2. B was ahead of A up to 25 km 26 mark.

3. C ran very slowly from the beginning.
Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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



DECISION MAKING AND INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

Decision Making can be regarded as the mental processes resulting in the relation of a course of action among several alternative scenarios. Whereas Interpersonal skills are the skills that a person uses to interact with other people. It is also sometimes called communication skills. Positive interpersonal skills increase the productivity of the organization since the numbers of conflicts are reduced. It also allows communication to be easy and comfortable.

UPSC has not applied negative marking to the questions of decision making because decision making is based on individual logical & verbal ability and can vary from person to person. Thus attempting them is the safest part in paper but proper understanding of the question is must.

Decision Making Process

- (a) Objectives must be established first and placed in order of preference.
- (b) Alternative actions must be developed.
- (c) The alternative that is able to achieve all the objectives is the tentative decision.
- (d) The tentative decision is evaluated for more possible consequences.

Decision making steps:

1st Step : Outline your goal and outcome.

2nd Step : Gather data. This will help the decision makers having actual evidence to help them come up with a solution.

3rd Step : Brainstorm to develop alternatives. Coming up with more than one solution, enables you to see which one can actually work.

4th Step : List pros and cons of each alternative, with the help of which, you can eliminate the solutions that have more cons than pros, making your decision easier.

5th Step : Make the decision by picking the one that has many pros, and the one that everyone can agree with.

6th Step : Immediately take action. Once the decision is picked, you should implement it right away.

7th Step : Learn from and reflect on the decision making. This step allows you to gauge where you were right or wrong while implementing the decision.

Some Previous Year Questions are as follows:

Directions for the following questions:

Each item describes a situation and is followed by four possible responses. Indicate the response you find most appropriate. Choose only one response for each item. The responses will be evaluated based on the level of appropriateness for the given situation.

Please attempt all the items. There is no penalty for, wrong answers for these items.

1. You are the head of your office. There are certain houses reserved for the allotment to the office staff and you have been given the discretion to do so. A set of rules for the allotment of the houses has been laid down by you and has been made public. Your personal secretary, who is very close to you, comes to you and pleads that as his father is seriously ill, he should be given priority in allotment of a house. The office secretariat that examined the request as per the rules turns down the request and recommends the procedure to be followed according to the rules. You do not want to annoy your personal secretary. In such circumstances, what would you do?

- (a) Call him over to your room and personally explain why the allotment cannot be done.
- (b) Allot the house to him to win his loyalty.

- (c) Agree with the office note to show that you are not biased and that you do not indulge in favouritism.
- (d) Keep the file with you and not pass any orders.
2. While travelling in a Delhi-registered commercial taxi from Delhi to an adjacent city (another State), your taxi driver informs you that as he has no permit for running the taxi in that city, he will stop at its Transport Office and pay the prescribed fee of Rs. forty for a day. While paying the fee at the counter you find that the transport clerk is taking an extra fifty rupees for which no receipt is being given. You are in a hurry for your meeting. In such circumstances, what would you do?
- (a) Go up to the counter and ask the clerk to give back the money which he has illegally taken.
- (b) Do not interfere at all as this is a matter between the taxi driver and the tax authorities.
- (c) Take note of the incident and subsequently report the matter to the concerned authorities.
- (d) Treat it as a normal affair and simply forget about it.
3. A person lives in a far off village which is almost two hours by bus. The villager's neighbour is a very powerful landlord who is trying to occupy the poor villager's land by force. You are the District Magistrate and busy in a meeting called by a local Minister. The villager has come all the way, by bus and on foot, to see you and give an application seeking protection from the powerful landlord. The villager keeps on waiting outside the meeting hall for an hour. You come out of the meeting and are rushing to another meeting. The villager follows you to submit his application. What would you do?
- (a) Tell him to wait for another two hours till you come back from your next meeting.
- (b) Tell him that the matter is actually to be dealt by a junior officer and that he should give the application to him.
- (c) Call one of your senior subordinate officers and ask him to solve the villager's problem.
- (d) Quickly take the application from him, ask him a few relevant questions regarding his problem and then proceed to the meeting.
4. There IS a shortage of sugar in your District where you are the District Magistrate. The Government has ordered that only a maximum amount of 30 kg sugar is to be released for wedding celebrations. A son of your close friend is getting married and your friend requests you to release at least 50 kg sugar for his son's wedding. He expresses annoyance when you tell him about the Government's restrictions on this matter. He feels that since you are the District Magistrate you can release any amount. You do not want to spoil your friendship with him. In such circumstances, how would you deal with the situation?
- (a) Release the extra amount of sugar which your friend has requested for
- (b) Refuse your friend the extra amount and strictly follow the rules.
- (c) Show your friend the copy of the Government instructions and then persuade him to accept the lower amount as prescribed in the rules.
- (d) Advise him to directly apply to the allotting authority and inform him that you do not interfere in this matter.
5. You are in-charge of implementing the Family Planning programme in an area where there is a strong opposition to the present policy. You want to convince the residents of the need for keeping small families. What would be the best way of communicating this message?
- (a) By logically explaining to the residents the need for family planning to improve the health and living standards.
- (b) By encouraging late marriages and proper spacing of children.
- (c) By offering incentives for adopting family planning devices.
- (d) By asking people who have been sterilized or are using contraceptives to directly talk to the residents.
6. You are a teacher in a University and are setting a question paper on a particular subject. One of your colleagues, whose son is preparing for the examination on that subject, comes to you and informs you that it is his son's last chance to pass that examination and whether you could help him by indicating what questions are going to be in the examination. In the past, your colleague had helped you in another matter. Your colleague informs you that his son will suffer from depression if he fails in this examination. In such circumstances, what would you do?
- (a) In view of the help he had given you, extend your help to him.

- (b) Regret that you cannot be of any help to him.
- (c) Explain to your colleague that this would be violating the trust of the University authorities and you are not in a position to help him.
- (d) Report the conduct of your colleague to the higher authorities.
7. You have differences of opinion regarding the final report prepared by your subordinate that is to be submitted urgently. The subordinate is justifying the information given in the report. You would....
- (a) Convince the subordinate that he is wrong.
- (b) Tell him to reconsider the results.
- (c) Revise the report on your own.
- (d) Tell him not to justify the mistake.
8. You are competing with your batch-mate for a prestigious award to be decided based on an oral presentation. Ten minutes are allowed for each presentation. You have been asked by the committee to finish on time. Your friend, however, is allowed more than the stipulated time period. You would....
- (a) Lodge a complaint to the chairperson against the discrimination.
- (b) Not listen to any justification from the committee.
- (c) Ask for withdrawal of your name.
- (d) Protest and leave the place.
9. You are handling a time-bound project. During the project review meeting, you find that the project is likely to get delayed due to lack of cooperation of the team members. You would...
- (a) Warn the team members for their non-cooperation.
- (b) Look into reasons for non-cooperation.
- (c) Ask for the replacement of team members.
- (d) Ask for extension of time citing reasons.
10. You are the chairperson of a state sports committee. You have received a complaint and later it was found that an athlete in the junior age category who has won a medal has crossed the age criteria by 5 days. You would....
- (a) Ask the screening committee for a clarification.
- (b) Ask the athlete to return the medal.
- (c) Ask the athlete to get an affidavit from the court declaring his/her age.
- (d) Ask the members of the sports committee for their views.
11. You are handling a priority project and have been meeting all the deadlines and are therefore planning your leave during the project. Your immediate boss does not grant your leave citing the urgency of the project. You would....
- (a) Proceed on leave without waiting for the sanction.
- (b) Pretend to be sick and take leave.
- (c) Approach higher authority to reconsider the leave application.
- (d) Tell the boss that it is not justified.
12. You are involved in setting up a water supply project in a remote area. Full recovery of cost is impossible in any case. The income levels in the area are low and 25% of the population is below poverty line (BPL). When a decision has to be taken on pricing you would....
- (a) Recommend that the supply of water be free of charge in all respects.
- (b) Recommend that the users pay a one time fixed sum for the installation of taps and the usage of water be free.
- (c) Recommend that a fixed monthly charge be levied only on the non-BPL families and for BPL families water should be free.
- (d) Recommend that the users pay a charge based on the consumption of water with differentiated charges for non-BPL and BPL families.
13. As a citizen you have some work with a government department. The official calls you again and again; and without directly asking you, sends out feelers for a bribe. You want to get your work done. You would....
- (a) Give a bribe.
- (b) Behave as if you have not understood the feelers and persist with your application.
- (c) Go to the higher officer for help verbally complaining about feelers.
- (d) Send in a formal complaint.
14. You have been asked to give an explanation for not attending an important official meeting. Your immediate boss who has not informed you about the meeting is now putting pressure on you not to place an allegation against him / her. You would
- (a) send a written reply explaining the fact.
- (b) seek an appointment with the top boss to explain the situation.
- (c) admit your fault to save the situation.
- (d) put the responsibility on the coordinator of the meeting for not informing.

15. A local thug (bad element) has started illegal construction on your vacant plot. He has refused your request to vacate and threatened you of dire consequences in case you do not sell the property at a cheap price to him. You would
- sell the property at a cheap price to him.
 - go to the police for necessary action.
 - ask for help from your neighbours.
 - negotiate with the goon to get a higher price.
16. You have to accomplish a very important task for your headquarters within the next two days. Suddenly you meet with an accident. Your office insists that you complete the task. You would
- ask for an extension of deadline.
 - inform Headquarters of your inability to finish on time.
 - Suggest alternate person to headquarters who may do the needful.
 - stay away till you recover.
17. You are an officer-in-charge for providing basic medical facilities to the survivors of an earthquake affected area. Despite your best possible effort, people put allegations against you for making money out of the funds given for relief. You would
- let an enquiry be set up to look into the matter.
 - ask your senior to appoint some other person in your place.
 - not pay attention to allegations.
 - stop undertaking any initiative till the matter is resolved.
18. You have been made responsible to hire boats at a short notice to be used for an area under flood. On seeing the price mentioned by the boat owners you found that the lowest price was approximately three times more than the approved rate of the Government. You would
- reject the proposal and call for a fresh price.
 - accept the lowest price.
 - refer the matter to the Government and wait.
 - threaten the boat owners about a possible cancellation of the licence.
19. You are the officer-in-charge of a village administering distribution of vaccine in an isolated epidemic hit village, and you are left with only one vaccine. There is a requirement of that vaccine from the Gram Pradhan and also a poor villager. You are being pressurised by the Gram Pradhan to issue the vaccine to him. You would
- initiate the procedure to expedite the next supply without issuing the vaccine to either.
 - arrange vaccine for the poor villager from the distributor of another area.
 - ask both to approach a doctor and get an input about the urgency.
 - arrange vaccine for the Gram Pradhan from the distributor of another area.
20. You have taken up a project to create night-shelters for homeless people during the winter season. Within a week of establishing the shelters, you have received complaints from the residents of the area about the increase in theft cases with a demand to remove the shelters. You would
- ask them to lodge a written complaint in the police station.
 - assure residents of an enquiry into the matter.
 - ask residents to consider the humanitarian effort made.
 - continue with the project and ignore their complaint.
21. You, as an administrative authority, have been approached, by the daughter-in-law of an influential person regarding harassment by her in-laws on account of insufficient dowry. Her parents are not able to approach you because of social pressures. You would
- call the in-laws for an explanation.
 - counsel the lady to adjust, given such a circumstance.
 - take action after her parents approach you.
 - ask her to lodge complaint with the police.

