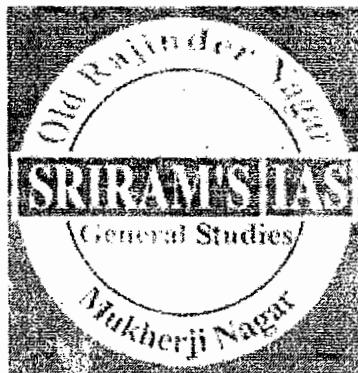
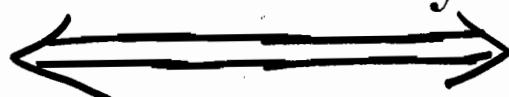


SRIRAM'S IAS



Civil Services Preliminary Exam- 2014



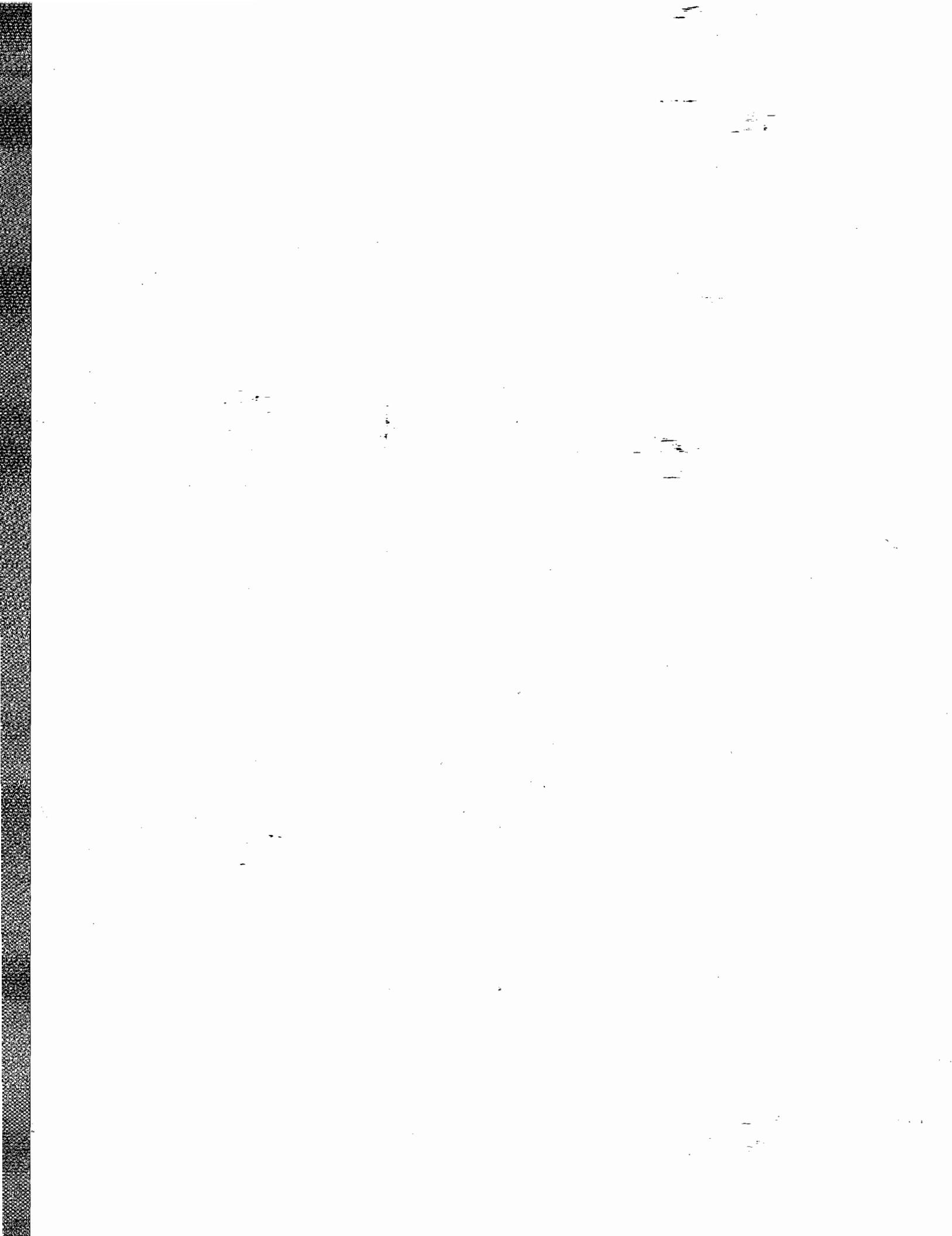
GENERAL STUDIES

PAPER-II

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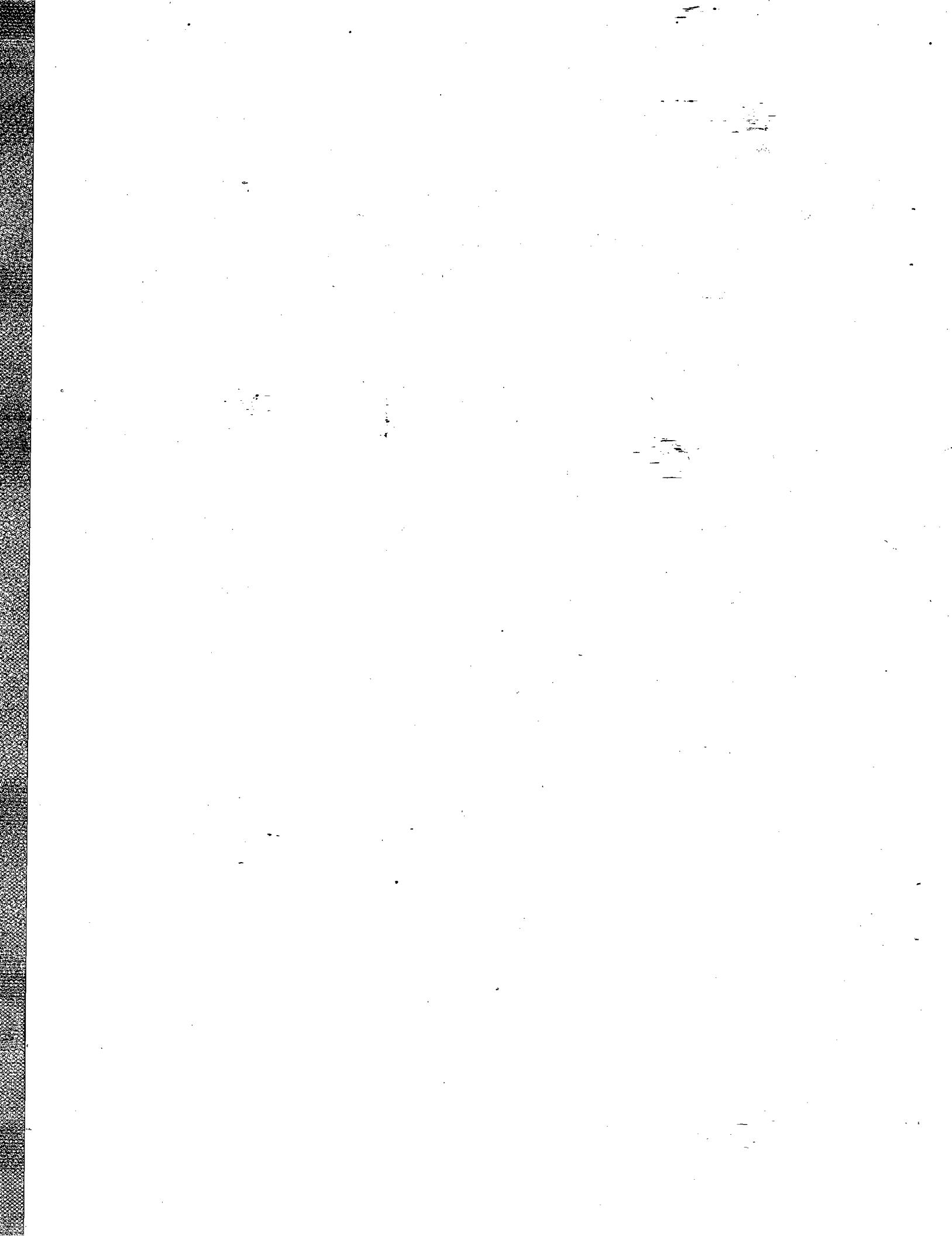


Classify the following statements into universal affirmative, Particular affirmative, Universal non affirmative and Particular non affirmative and draw all possible conclusions from each of them.

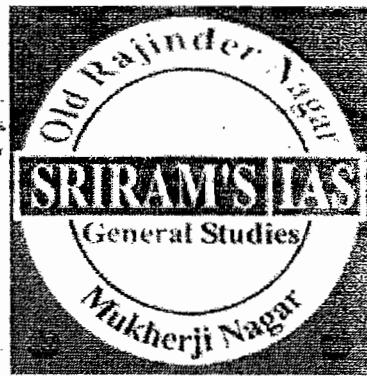
1. All books are copies. All P are Q
2. All Men are not women. \rightarrow Some ~~men~~ are not ~~women~~ women (Some P are not Q)
3. Children are human. \rightarrow All children are human All P are Q
4. Each Boy is present. All P are Q
5. Most of the people are in favour of the reforms. Some P are Q
6. Few dishonest people succeed. \rightarrow UNA No P are Q
7. A few books are useless. PA Some P are Q
8. None of the board members is present. No P is Q
9. A lot of lawyers support the bill. Some P are Q
10. No wrong is right. No P is Q
11. Only just people are honest. All honest are just people \rightarrow All Q are P
12. All kind is not gentle. All P is not Q = Some P are not Q
13. Unless you work hard you will not succeed. \rightarrow (only if you work hard, you succeed) All P are Q
14. Kites are only paper. All kites are paper (All P are Q)
15. Nothing in the constitution or laws of any state can destroy a right distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution of the United States. No P are Q
16. All primates have hearts. All P are Q
17. Desert mountaintops make good sites for astronomy. All (VA) If the is present then 'P'
18. African people have had the longest evolutionary history. All P are Q
19. Modern humans probably originated where people have had the longest evolutionary history. All P are Q
20. No women who are married are candidates for the Miss Universe contest. No P & Q
21. All truck drivers who under the influence of alcohol are irresponsible persons who threaten the lives of their fellows. No responsible person will ever threaten All P are Q
22. Some historians are extremely gifted writers whose works read like first rate novels. Some P are Q
23. No sportspersons who have ever accepted pay for participating in sports are amateurs. No P are Q
24. All satellites that are currently in orbits less than ten thousand miles high are very delicate devices that cost many thousands of dollars to manufacture. All P are Q
25. Some members of families that are rich and famous are not persons of either wealth or distinction. Some P are Q

26. Some artifacts dug up by archeologists on historical sites are not authentic and should not be preserved in archeological museums. *Some P are ^{not} Q*
27. Some politicians who could not be elected as Members of Parliament are appointed officials in our government today. *Some P are Q*
28. Some drugs that are very effective when properly administered are not safe remedies that all medicine cabinets should contain. *Some P are Q & not Q*
29. No people who have not themselves played cricket are responsible critics of the Indian Cricket team on whose judgment we can rely. *No P are Q*
30. Some women who are medical doctors are brain surgeons. *Some P are Q*
31. No farmers who have taken loans from government are members of golf club. *No P are Q*
32. All medical doctors who are certified are doctors who are bound by the Hypocritical oath. *All P are Q*
33. Some persons who work fifty hours a week are not persons who are able to support their families. *Some P are not Q*
34. Some mathematical propositions that cannot be proven are true propositions. *Some P are Q*
35. Some people who like to experiment with their looks are good actors. *Some P are Q*
36. All those who take advantage of others are wicked people. *All P are Q*
37. Some people who are untrained in classical music are not versatile singers who can modulate their voice easily. *Some P are Q & not Q*
38. No computer illiterates are internet users. *No P are Q*
39. Some emotional and sensitive professionals are great failures. *Some P are Q*
40. Some candidates running for parliamentary elections will be sadly disappointed people. *Some P are Q*
41. All those who died in Nazi concentration camps were victims of a cruel and irrational tyranny. *All P are Q*
42. Some recently identified unstable elements were not entirely accidental discoveries. *Some P are not Q*
43. Some generals of armies of powerful nations are mild mannered people to whom violence is abhorrent. *Some P are Q*
44. No radical feminist is a justice of the Supreme Court. *No P are Q*
45. All hard-line advocates of law and order at any cost are people who will be remembered, if at all, only for having failed to understand the major social pressures of the twenty-first century. *All P are Q*
46. Some appointments in government-funded academic bodies in the past ten years were politically motivated decisions that failed to take into consideration the needs of the concerned academic institutions. *Some P are Q*
47. No harmful pesticides or chemical defoliants were genuine contributions to the long-range agricultural goals of the nation. *No P are Q*

48. Some proponents of economic liberalization are not responsible people who are concerned with the welfare of farmers. *Some P are not Q*
49. All new labor-saving devices are major threats to the financial security of a large section of the population that is already unemployed. *All P are Q*
50. No pathological liars are reliable witnesses. *No P are Q*
51. Some international airlines are corporates that operate at a loss. *Some P are Q*
52. All orthodox Indian Philosophical schools are systems that accept the authority of the Vedas. *All P are Q*
53. No fashion designers who are environment friendly are designers of leather or fur garments. *No P are Q*
54. Some precious stones are not crystalline and hard substances. *Some P are not Q*
55. Some craftspersons who are proficient in their fields are remarkable human beings. *Some P are Q*
56. All human relationships that are meaningful are relationships that are based on trust and sincerity. *All P are Q*
57. Some actors who are children of celebrities are not good dancers. *Some P are not Q*
58. No persons who pursue what they really want to do are unhappy people. *No P are Q* *↳ Only if you are happy then you pursue what you want,*
59. Some instances of love sickness are cases of mental trauma. *Some P are Q*
60. No emotionally mature adults are persons who give in to every temptation. *No P are Q*



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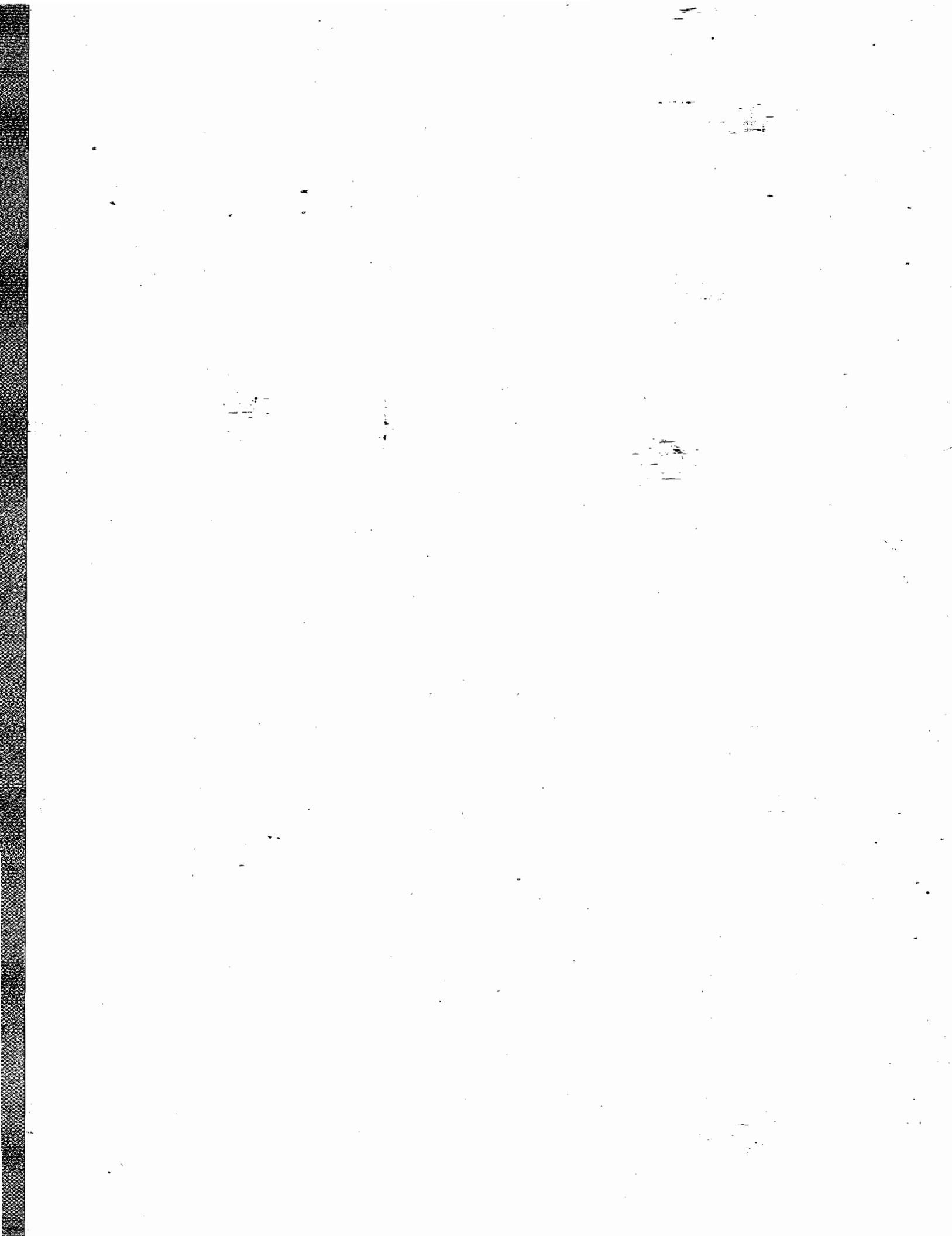
Civil Services Preliminary Exam- 2014

GENERAL STUDIES

PAPER-II

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Syllogism

Questions 1 to 58: Each of these questions contains six statements followed by four sets of combinations of three.

Choose the set in which the statements are most logically related.

1.

- A. Some of my closest friends disapprove of me.
- B. Some of my closest friends are aardvarks.
- C. All of my closest friends disapprove of me.
- D. All who disapprove of me are aardvarks.
- E. Some who disapprove of me are aardvarks.
- F. Some of my closest friends are no aardvarks.

(a) BCD (b) ABD
 (c) BCE (d) ABE

2.

- A. All those who achieve great ends are happy.
- B. All young people are happy.
- C. All young people achieve great ends.
- D. No young people achieve great ends.
- E. No young people are happy.
- F. Some young people are happy.

(a) ADE (b) ABF
 (c) ACB (d) ADF

3.

- A. All candid men are persons who acknowledge merit in a rival.
- B. Some learned men are very candid.
- C. Some learned men are not persons who acknowledge merit in a rival.
- D. Some learned men are persons who are very candid.
- E. Some learned men are not candid.
- F. Some persons who recognize merit in a rival are learned.

(a) ABE (b) ACF
 (c) ADE (d) BAF

4.

- A. All roses are fragrant.
- B. All roses are majestic.
- C. All roses are plants.
- D. All roses need air.
- E. All plants need air.
- F. All plants need water.

(a) CED (b) ACB
 (c) BDC (d) CFE

5.

- A. All men are men of scientific ability.
- B. Some women are women of scientific ability.
- C. Some men are men of artistic genius.
- D. Some men and women are of scientific ability.
- E. All men of artistic genius are men of scientific ability.

Hidden All in it

- F. Some women of artistic genius are women of scientific ability.

(a) ACD (b) ACE ~~No conclusion~~
 (c) DEF (d) ABC

6.

- A. No fishes breathe through lungs.
- B. All fishes have scales.
- C. Some fishes breed up stream.
- D. All whales breathe through lungs.
- E. No whales are fishes.
- F. All whales are mammals.

(a) ABC (b) BCD
 (c) ADE (d) DEF

7.

- A. Some mammals are carnivores.
- B. All whales are mammals.
- C. All whales are aquatic animals.
- D. All whales are carnivores.
- E. Some aquatic animals are mammals.
- F. Some mammals are whales.

(a) ADF (b) ABC
 (c) AEF (d) BCE

8.

- A. First-year students of this college like to enter for the prize.
- B. All students of this college rank as University students.
- C. First-year students of this college are entitled to enter for the prize.
- D. Some who rank as University students are First-year students.
- E. All University students are eligible to enter for the prize.
- F. All those who like to are entitled to enter for the prize.

(a) AEF (b) ABC
 (c) BEC (d) CDF

9.

- A. Some beliefs are uncertain.
- B. Nothing uncertain is worth dying for.
- C. Some belief is worth dying for.
- D. All beliefs are uncertain.
- E. Some beliefs are certain.
- F. No belief is worth dying for.

(a) ABF (b) BCD
 (c) BEF (d) BDF

10.

- A. No lunatics are fit to serve on a jury.
 - B. Everyone who is sane can do logic.
 - C. None of your sons can do logic.
 - D. Some who can do logic are fit to serve on a jury.
 - E. All who can do logic are fit to serve on a jury.
 - F. Everyone who is sane is fit to serve on a jury.
- (a) BDE (b) BEF
 (c) BDF (d) ADE

11.

- A. No attendants are qualified.
 - B. Some nurses are qualified.
 - C. Some nurses are not qualified.
 - D. All nurses are attendants.
 - E. All attendants are qualified.
 - F. Some attendants are qualified.
- (a) ABF (b) CDF
 (c) BDF (d) BDE

12.

- A. Mary is John's wife.
 - B. Mary and John danced together.
 - C. Mary wears John's ring.
 - D. Husband and wives danced the last waltz.
 - E. John loves Mary.
 - F. John danced last with Mary.
- (a) ADF (b) ABD
 (c) ACE (d) AEF

13.

- A. All roses are fragrant.
 - B. All roses are majestic.
 - C. All roses are plants.
 - D. All plants need air.
 - E. All roses need air.
 - F. All plants need water.
- (a) ABC (b) BCD
 (c) CDE (d) CEF

14.

- A. Laxman is a man.
 - B. Meera is Laxman's wife.
 - C. Some women are islands.
 - D. No man is an island.
 - E. Meera is not an island.
 - F. Laxman is not a island.
- (a) ADE (b) ABE
 (c) ADF (d) CDE

15.

- A. College students are intelligent.
- B. Intelligence is a collegian's attribute.
- C. Ram's sister is a college student.
- D. Ram goes to college. *All P are Q*
- E. All intelligent persons go to college.

F. Ram is an intelligent person.

- (a) ADF (b) BCD
 (c) ABF (d) ABD

16.

- A. Smoking causes cancer. *All S are D*
 - B. All cigarettes are hazardous to health. *All C are H*
 - C. Smoking doesn't cause cancer sometimes. *Some S*
 - D. One brand of cigarettes is cham. *cham. Some C are*
 - E. Brand X causes cancer. *Some C are D*
 - F. Cham. cham is bad for health. *Some R are H*
- (a) ABE (b) BDF
 (c) ABD (d) ABC

17.

- A. All good bridge players play good chess.
 - B. Many good chess players are not bridge players.
 - C. Goren is a good bridge player.
 - D. Goren plays chess well.
 - E. Spassky plays chess well.
 - F. Spassky plays bridge badly.
- (a) ABD (b) BEF
 (c) ACE (d) ACD

18.

- A. All snakes are reptiles.
 - B. All reptiles are not snakes.
 - C. All reptiles are cold blooded.
 - D. All snakes lay eggs.
 - E. All reptiles lay eggs.
 - F. Snakes are cold blooded.
- (a) ADE (b) BDE
 (c) ABE (d) ACF

19.

- A. All leaves are green.
 - B. All leaves have chlorophyll.
 - C. Chlorophyll is green.
 - D. All plants have leaves.
 - E. All plants have chlorophyll.
 - F. Only leaves have chlorophyll.
- (a) BDE (b) BEF
 (c) BDF (d) AEF

20.

- A. Some men are bald.
 - B. Bald people are intelligent.
 - C. Raman is a man.
 - D. Raman is bald.
 - E. Raman is intelligent.
 - F. All men are intelligent.
- (a) ABF (b) BDE
 (c) BCD (d) BEF

21.

- A. No barbarian is gentleman.
- B. Some gentlemen are barbarians.
- C. Some gentlemen are rude.
- D. No gentlemen are rude.
- E. Some barbarians are not rude.
- F. All barbarians are rude.

all (a) ABE (b) BCE
not B (c) ADF (d) SDE
eR

22.

- A. Metal is good material for desks.
- B. Desks are made of metal.
- C. This object is not a desk.
- D. This object is a desk. *All Paul*
- E. This object is not made of metal.
- F. This is made of metal. *All*

(a) ADF (b) BCE
(c) ABD (d) BDF

23.

- A. Mathew and Paul are brothers.
- B. Siblings are known to quarrel often.
- C. Mathew and Paul don't quarrel.
- D. All those who quarrel are siblings.
- E. Paul and Mathew quarrel often.
- F. Mathew and Paul cannot be siblings.

(a) BDE (b) ADF
(c) CDE (d) ABE

24.

- A. Painting and music is art.
- B. Art is symptom of culture. *All A are C*
- C. Culture and art are complementary.
- D. Music is a form of art. *All C are A*
- E. Painting is a form of art.
- F. Music shows culture.

(a) BDF (b) AEF
(c) ACE (d) CEF

25.

- All Paul Q*
- A. Different hues are obtained from primary colours.
 - B. A rainbow consists of several hues.
 - C. Blue and red can give different hues.
 - D. Red is a primary color. *All R are Q*
 - E. Blue can give different hues.
 - F. Red can give different hues.

(a) ACE (b) AEF
(c) ADF (d) CDF

26.

- A. All boys are good.
- B. Some girls are bad.
- C. Good people are educated.
- D. Boys are educated.
- E. Ram is an educated boy.

F. Lata is an educated girl.

- (a) BCF (b) ACD
- (c) DEF (d) ADF

27. * Incorrect

- A. All who are sincere are graduates.
- B. Some graduates are not sincere.
- C. All who are sincere are dull.
- D. All graduates are dull.
- E. Some who are dull are graduates.
- F. No one who is dull is sincere.

- (a) BEF (b) ADF
- (c) ABF (d) ACD

No conclusion

28.

- A. Sham won a lottery.*
- B. Sham lost in a chess game.
 - C. Sham is not intelligent. *some P may not be Q*
 - D. One need not be intelligent to win a lottery.
 - E. One need not be intelligent to win a chess game.
 - F. Sham plays chess.

- (a) BEF (b) ACD
- (c) BDE (d) BDF

29.

- A. Good managers are intuitive.
- B. Some managers are women.
- C. Supriya is a good manager.
- D. Supriya is a woman.
- E. Some women are intuitive.
- F. Supriya is intuitive.

- (a) BCE (b) ABD
- (c) ACF (d) ADF

30.

- A. Some college athletes are professionals.
- B. No college athlete is a professional.
- C. Some professionals are well paid.
- D. All professionals are well paid.
- E. All well-paid persons are professionals.
- F. No well-paid person is a college athlete.

- (a) BEF (b) ABF
- (c) BDF (d) ACF

31.

- A. Some intolerant are poor-thinkers.
- B. Some poor-thinker is intolerant.
- C. All people with high ideals are intolerant.
- D. No poor thinker is intolerant.
- E. No poor thinker has high ideals.
- F. Some people with high ideals are not poor thinkers.

- (a) CDE (b) CDF
- (c) ABD (d) BCF

32.

- A. All engineers can sing.
 B. No music lover can sing.
 C. All who can sing are music lovers.
 D. All music lovers can sing.
 E. Some who can sing are engineers.
 F. All engineers are music lovers.
 (a) ACE (b) ACF
 (c) ABF (d) ACD

33.

- A. Some well-dressed people are sociable.
 B. All sociable people are well-dressed.
 C. Some well dressed people are dull.
 D. No dull person is well-dressed.
 E. Some sociable people are dull.
 F. Some dull ones are well-dressed.
 (a) ACE (b) BCE
 (c) ADE (d) BEF

34.

- ~~All~~
 A. Iran and Iraq are members of the UN.
 B. Iran and Iraq are not friends.
 C. Iran and Iraq are neighbours.
 D. Some UN members are friends.
 E. Not all members of the UN are friends.
 F. All neighbours are not friends.
 (a) ABE (b) ABD
 (c) CDF (d) AEF

35.

- A. All vegetarians eat meat.
 B. All those who eat meat are not vegetarians.
 C. All those who eat meat are herbivorous.
 D. All vegetarians are carnivorous.
 E. All those who eat meat are carnivorous.
 F. Vegetarians are herbivorous.
 (a) BCE (b) ABE
 (c) ACD (d) ACF

36.

- A. All roses have thorns.
 B. All roses have nectar.
 C. All plants with nectar have thorns.
 D. All shrubs have roses.
 E. All shrubs have nectar.
 F. Some roses have thorns.
 (a) BEF (b) BCF
 (c) BDE (d) ACF

37.

- A. No spring is a season.
 B. Some seasons are springs.
 C. Some seasons are autumns.
 D. No seasons are autumns.
 E. Some springs are not autumns.

F. All springs are autumns.

- (a) DFA (b) BEF
 (c) CEB (d) DEB

38.

- A. All falcons fly high.
 B. All falcons are blind.
 C. All falcons are birds.
 D. All birds are yellow.
 E. All birds are thirsty.
 F. All falcons are yellow.
 (a) ABC (b) CDF
 (c) DEF (d) BCA

39.

- A. No wires are hooks.
 B. Some springs are hooks.
 C. All springs are wires.
 D. Some hooks are not wires.
 E. No hook is a spring.
 F. All wires are springs.
 (a) AED (b) BCF
 (c) BEF (d) ACE

40.

- A. Some abra are dabra.
 B. All abra are cabra.
 C. All dabra are abra.
 D. All dabra are not abra.
 E. Some cabra are abra.
 F. Some cabra are dabra
 (a) AEF (b) BCF
 (c) ABD (d) BCE

All cabra are
Dabra
can be written
as some cabra
are dabla

41.

- A. No plane is a chain.
 B. All manes are chains.
 C. No mane is a plane.
 D. Some manes are not planes.
 E. Some planes are manes.
 F. Some chains are not planes.
 (a) ACD (b) ADF
 (c) ABC (d) CDF

42.

- A. All dolls are nice.
 B. All toys are nice.
 C. All toys are dolls.
 D. Some toys are nice.
 E. Some nice things are dolls.
 F. No doll is nice.
 (a) CDE (b) CEF
 (c) ACD (d) BEF

(2 are in both
statements)

43.

- A. Some buildings are not sky-scrapers.
 - B. Some sky-scrapers are not buildings.
 - C. No structure is a sky-scrapper.
 - D. All sky-scrapers are structures.
 - E. Some sky-scrapers are buildings.
 - F. Some structures are not buildings.
- (a) ACE ✓BDF
 (c) CDE (d) ACF

45.

- 1. Some bubbles are not dubbles
 - 3. Noone who is rubbles is dubbles
 - 5. Some dubbles are bubbles
- a. 136 b. 456

c. 123

44.

- A. All bins are buckets.
 - B. No bucket is a basket.
 - C. No bin is a basket.
 - D. Some baskets are buckets.
 - E. Some bins are baskets.
 - F. No basket is a bin.
- (a) BDE (b) ACB
 (c) CDF ✓(d) ABF

46.

- 1. Some men are bad
 - 3. All bad things are men
 - 5. Some sad things are men
- a. 165 ✓b. 236

2. Some dubbles are not bubbles

- 4. All dubbles are rubbles
 - 6. Some who are rubbles are not bubbles
- ✓d. 246

47.

- 1. All Toms are bright
 - 3. Some Toms are Dicks
 - 5. No Tom is a Dick
- a. 123 b. 256

c. 126

2. All men are sad

- 4. All bad things are sad
 - 6. Some sad things are bad
- c. 241 d. 235

- 2. No bright Toms are Dicks
 - 4. Some Dicks are bright
 - 6. No Dick is a Tom
- d. 341

48.

- 1. All witches are nasty
 - 3. All witches are devils
 - 5. Some nasty are devils
- a. 234 ✓b. 341

c. 453

2. Some devils are nasty

- 4. All devils are nasty
 - 6. No witch is nasty
- d. 653

49.

- 1. No tingo is a bingo
 - 3. No jingo is a tingo
 - 5. Some tingoes are jingoes
- ✓a. 123 b. 132

c. 461

2. All jingoes are bingo

- 4. Some jingoes are not tingoes
 - 6. Some bingo are not tingoes
- d. 241

50.

- 1. Some pins are made of tin
 - 3. All copper is used for pins
 - 5. Some pins are used for tin
- a. 123 b. 356

✓341

2. All tin is made of copper

- 4. Some tin is copper
 - 6. Some copper is used for tin
- d. 125

51.

- 1. An ostrich lays eggs
 - 3. Some birds can fly
 - 5. An ostrich is a bird
- ✓a. 251 b. 125

c. 453

2. All birds lay eggs

- 4. An ostrich cannot fly
 - 6. An ostrich cannot swim
- d. 532

52.

- 1. Some paper is wood
 - 3. All that is good is wood
 - 5. All paper is good
- a. 254 ✓b. 246

- 2. All wood is good
 - 4. All wood is paper
 - 6. Some paper is good
- c. 612 d. 621

(53)

1. All bricks are tricks
3. Some that are shrieks are bricks
5. All tricks are shrieks

a. 513 b. 234

2. Some tricks are shrieks
4. Some tricks are not bricks
6. No tricks are shrieks

c. 123 d. 543

X (54)

1. Some sand is band
3. All band is sandal
5. No band is sand

a. 231 b. 165

2. All sandal is band
4. No sand is sandal
6. Some band is sandal

c. 453 d. 354

55.

1. No wife is a life
3. Some wife is strife
5. All wife is strife

a. 256 b. 632

c. 126 ✓d. 245

2. All life is strife
4. All that is wife is life
6. No wife is strife

56.

1. Some crows are flies
3. All mosquitoes are flies
5. All owls are mosquitoes

a. 123 b. 356

c. 145 ✓d. 542

2. Some flies are mosquitoes
4. Some owls are flies
6. Some mosquitoes are not owls

57.

1. Six is five
3. Some five is ten
5. Some twelve is five

✓a. 145 b. 123

c. 156 d. 543

2. Five is not four
4. Some six is twelve
6. Some ten is four

58.

1. Poor girls want to marry rich boys
3. Poor girls want to marry rich girls
5. Poor girls want to marry rich girls

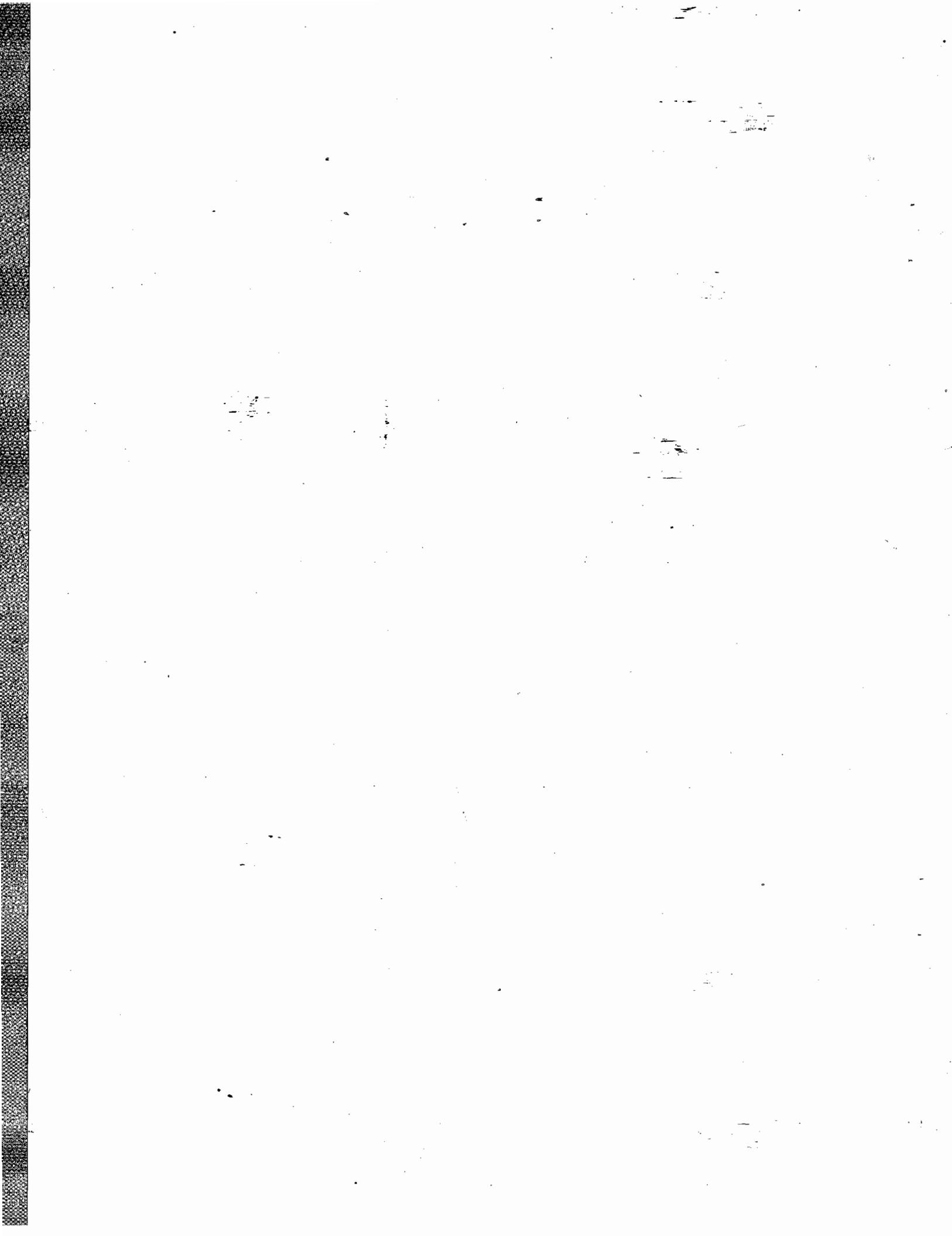
a. 145 b. 123

c. 234 d. 456

2. Rich girls want to marry rich boys
4. Rich boys want to marry rich girls
6. Rich boys want to marry poor girls

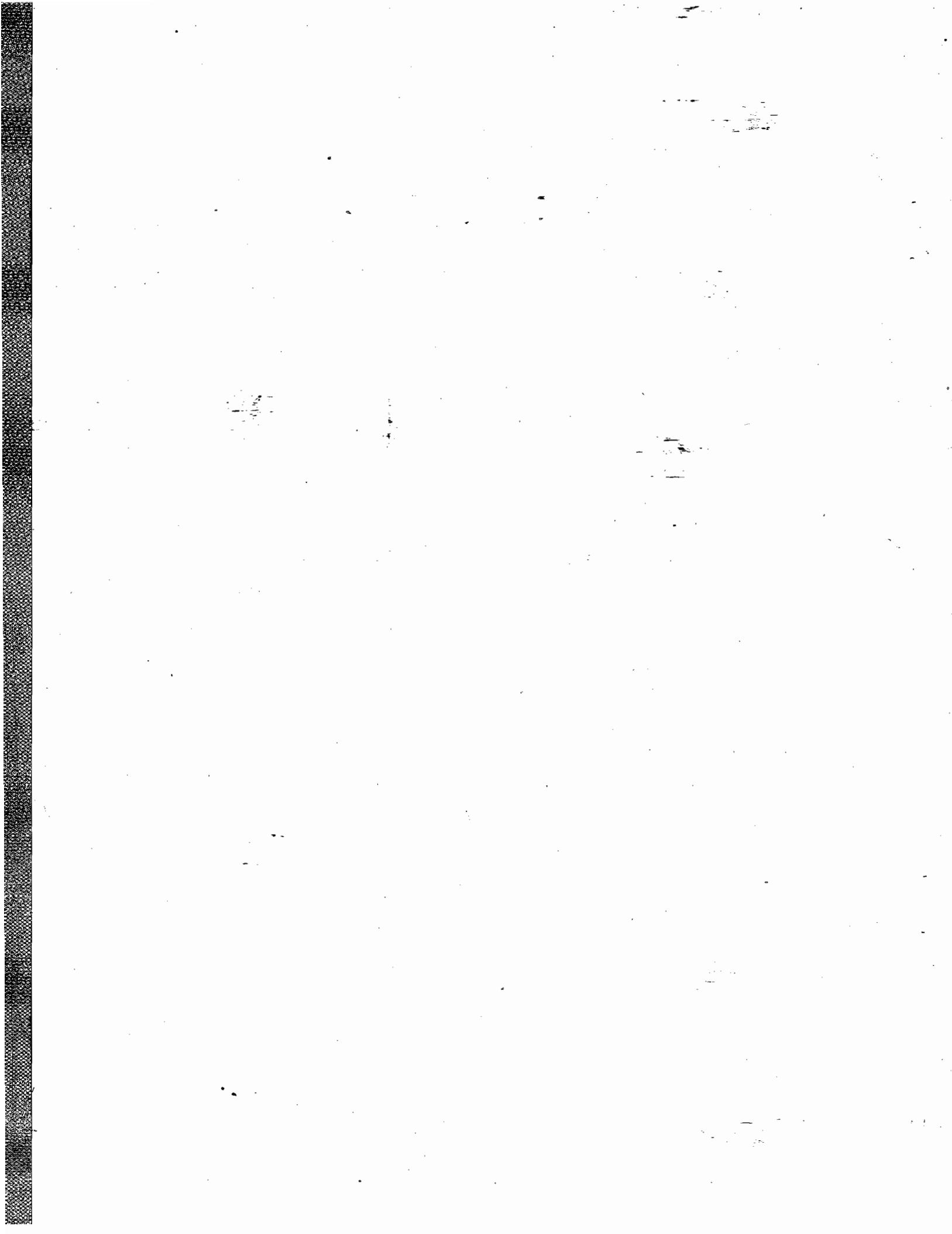
Answers:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 56. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 57. (a) |
| 3. (d) | 58. (a) |
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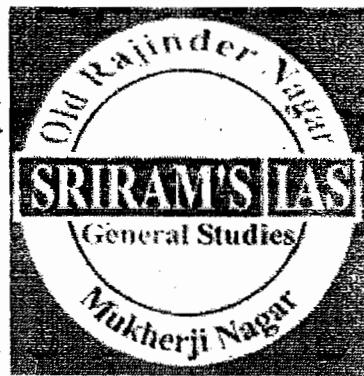


Answers:

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| 1. (c) | 56. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 57. (a) |
| 3. (d) | 58. (a) |
| 4. (a) | |
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| 6. (c) | |
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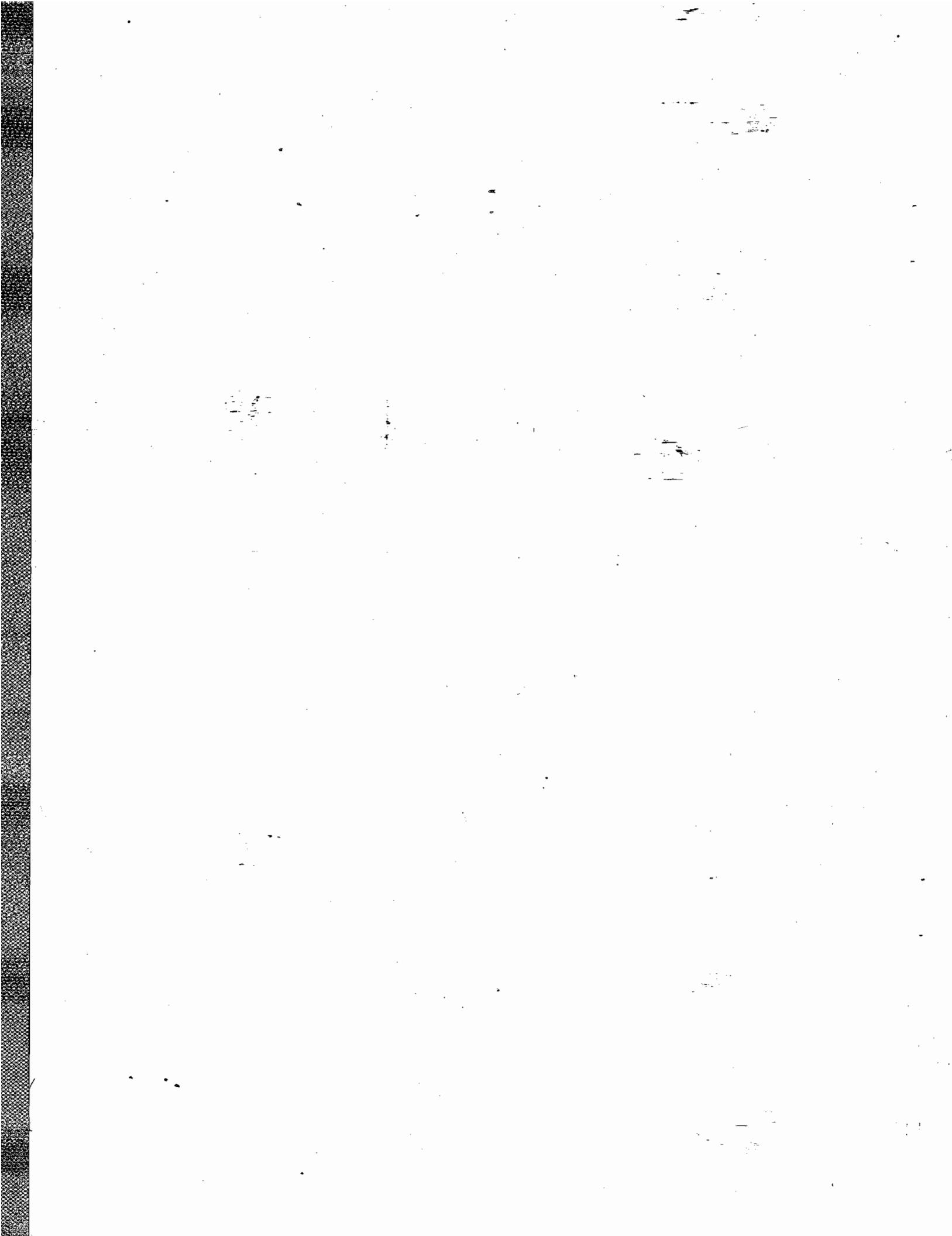
Civil Services Preliminary Exam- 2014

GENERAL STUDIES

PAPER-II

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Syllogistic argument

1. Consider the following statements:

1. Some governments are democracy.
2. No democracy is theocracy.
3. Some theocracy is government.
4. All theocracy is absolute.

From the above four statements it may be concluded that:

- a. No absolute is democracy.
- b. Some government is absolute.
- c. No theocracy is government.
- d. Some absolute is democracy.

2. Consider the following statements:

1. No insolent is meticulous.
2. Some meticulous are successful.
3. All insolent are lethargic.
4. Some successful are insolents.

From the above four statements it can be concluded that:

- a. Some lethargic are successful.
- b. All meticulous are lethargic.
- c. Some insolents are not lethargic.
- d. None of the above.

3. Consider the following statements:

1. All trains are transport.
2. Some transports are metro.
3. No metro is airplane.
4. Some trains are airplane.

From the above four statements it may be concluded that:

- a. Some airplanes are transport.
- b. Some trains are metro.
- c. Some airplanes are metro.
- d. No train is metro.

4. Consider the following statements:

1. All teachers are human.
2. Some humans are students.
3. All students are devoted.
4. All teachers are students.

From the above four statements it can be concluded that:

- a. No teacher is devoted.

- b. No devoted is a human.
- c. All students are human.
- d. Some teachers are devoted.

5. Consider the following statements:

1. Some problem is logic.
2. No logic is nonsense.
3. All logic is sensible.
4. Some sensible is nonsense.

From the four statements it may be concluded that:

- a. Some problem is nonsense.
- b. All sensible is nonsense.
- c. Some logic is not sensible.
- d. Some problem is sensible.

6. Consider the following statements:

1. Some sinks are tubs.
2. Some tubs are cups.
3. All cups are kettles.
4. No kettle is a sink.

From the four statements it can be concluded that:

- a. Some kettles are tubs.
- b. No tubs are cups.
- c. Some kettles are cups.
- d. Some cups are tubs.

7. Consider the following statements:

1. All locks are keys.
2. No key is pen.
3. Some pens are cups.
4. Some cups are locks.

From the above four statements it may be concluded that:

- a. Some cups are keys.
- b. Some locks are pens.
- c. No key is a cup.
- d. All keys are cups.

8. Consider the following statements:

1. All bread is loaf.
2. Some bread is tea.
3. Some tea is milk.
4. All bread is milk.

From the above four statements it can be concluded that:

- No bread is loaf.
- Some tea is not loaf.
- Some tea is loaf.
- None of the above.

9. Consider the following statements:

- No swing is seesaw.
- Some seesaw is ride.
- All slides are swings.
- Some slide is swing.

From the above four statements it may be concluded that:

- Some swing is seesaw.
- All parks are swings.
- No swing is ride.
- Some swing is slide.

10. Consider the following statements.

- Some jokers are poker.
- All jokers are circus.
- No circus is fair.
- Some firs are poker.

From the above four statements it can be concluded that:

- Some circus is poker.
- All jokers are fairs.
- All poker are circus.
- None of the above.

11. Consider the following statements.

- Only kings can live in the palace. *All K are P*
- Some kings in the palace are princes. *Some P are K*
- All princes in the palace are called for dinner.

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

- All kings are called for dinner.
- All kings stay in the palace.
- All that stay in the palace are kings.
- None of the above.

12. Consider the following statements:

- All kind are generous.
- Some cruel are not demons.
- Some demons are generous.
- Some generous are pirates.

From the above four statements it can be concluded that:

- Some cruel are demons.
- Some cruel are pirates.
- All demons are generous.
- None of the above.

13. Consider the following statements:

- Some mendacious is liar.
- All mendacious is veracious.
- Some humans are liars.
- No human is an animal.

From the above four statements it can be concluded that:

- Some humans are mendacious.
- Some liars are veracious.
- Some humans are liars.
- Some humans are animals.

What conclusions can be definitely drawn from each of the following sets of statements?

14. If I am innocent, then I have an alibi.

- I have an alibi so I am innocent.
- I am not innocent so I do not have an alibi.
- I do not have an alibi so I am innocent.
- I am not innocent so I have an alibi.
- I do not have an alibi so I am not innocent.

15. If the earth is round, then Mars is flat.

- Mars is flat therefore the earth is round.
- Mars is not flat therefore the earth is round.
- Mars is flat therefore the earth is not round.
- The earth is not round, Mars may still be flat.
- Mars is not flat the earth may still be round.

16. I think; therefore I am.

- I am so I think.
- I do not think so I am not.
- I do not think still I am.
- I do not think so I am.
- I am not so I do not think.

17. If it's Tuesday, this must be Belgium.

- a. This is Belgium so it must be Tuesday.
- b. It is not Tuesday therefore this must not be Belgium.
- c. ✓ This is Belgium it may be Tuesday.
- d. This is not Belgium still it may be Tuesday.
- e. Both (b) and (c).

18. If you drink Retrograde, you are cool.

- a. You cannot be cool unless you drink Retrograde.
- b. You are cool only if you drink Retrograde.
- c. ✓ Only if you are cool then you drink Retrograde.
- d. Only if you drink Retrograde then you are cool.
- e. Only if you drink Retrograde only then you are cool.

19. If the moon is made of green cheese, then I am the King of England.

- a. If the moon is not made of green cheese then I am not the king of England.
- b. If I am the king of England then the moon is made of green cheese.
- c. Even if the moon is not made of green cheese still I may be the king of England.
- d. Only if I am the king of England then the moon is made of green cheese.
- e. ✓ Both (c) and (d).

20. If you earn an A in logic, then I'll buy you a Yellow Mustang.

- a. I have bought you a Yellow Mustang so you must have earned an A in logic.
- b. ✓ Only if I will buy you a Yellow Mustang then you earn an A in logic.
- c. Unless you do not earn an A in logic I will not buy you a Yellow Mustang.
- d. If I do not buy you a yellow Mustang you may still earn an A in logic.
- e. If you do not earn an A in logic I will not buy you a Yellow Mustang.

21. If you miss your first serve in tennis, you get a second try.

- a. ✓ If you do not get a second try then you do not miss your first serve in tennis.
- b. You get a second try only if you miss your first serve in tennis.
- c. If you do not miss your first serve in tennis then you cannot get a second try.
- d. If you got a second try then you must have missed your first serve in tennis.
- e. All of the above.

If I go to party then you should go

22. I will go to the party only if you go.

- a. If you go to the party then I will also go.
- b. If you did not go to the party then I also did not go.
- c. If I went to the party then you also went.
- d. If I did not go to the party then you also did not go.
- e. ✓ Both (b) and (c).

If the bullet is fired, then trigger must be pulled out

23. Only if the trigger is pulled then the bullet is fired.

- a. If the bullet is fired then the bullet must have been pulled.
- b. If the trigger is not pulled then the bullet cannot be fired.
- c. If the trigger has been pulled then the bullet must have been fired.
- d. If the bullet has not been fired then the trigger must not have been pulled.
- e. ✓ Both (a) and (b).

If Sarah stays up watching movie then she sleeps through her alarm

24. Sarah sleeps through her alarm whenever she stays up past midnight watching movies.

- a. If Sarah slept through her alarm then she must have stayed up past midnight watching movies.
- b. ✓ Sarah did not sleep through her alarm so she must not have stayed up past midnight watching movies.
- c. Sarah has not stayed up past midnight watching movies so she will not sleep through her alarm.
- d. Sarah stayed up past midnight watching movies still she might not sleep through her alarm.
- e. None of these.

25. If one chooses vice over virtue, one will suffer in life.

- a. If one does not choose vice over virtue, one will not suffer.
- b. If one suffers in life, one must have chosen vice over virtue
- c. If one does not choose vice over virtue, one may still suffer.
- d. If one does not suffer one may have not chosen vice over virtue.
- e. Both (c) and (d).

26. If life exists on Mars, then Mars has an atmosphere.

- a. Mars does not have an atmosphere, so life does not exist on Mars.
- b. Life exists on Mars so, Mars may have an atmosphere.
- c. Life does not exist on Mars, so Mars does not have an atmosphere.
- d. Both (b) and (c).
- e. None of these.

27. If life involves quantity, it is physical.

- a. Life does not involve quantity therefore it may not be physical.
- b. Life is physical so it may involve quantity.
- c. Life is not physical so it does not involve quantity.
- d. All of these.
- e. None of these.

28. If atoms are ultimate particles, they are indivisible.

- a. Atoms are not ultimate particles, so they are divisible.
- b. Atoms are divisible so they are not ultimate particles.
- c. Atoms are not ultimate particles, so they are not indivisible.
- d. Atoms are indivisible, so they are ultimate particles.
- e. None of these.

29. If you can type fast, you will be grateful later on.

- a. You were grateful later on so you might have typed fast.
- b. You cannot type fast; hence you cannot be grateful later on.
- c. You were not grateful later on so you might have typed fast.
- d. You can type fast so you may be grateful later on.
- e. You cannot type fast; still you will be grateful later on.

30. If you breathe in mold or mildew, you will get a cold.

- a. As you have got a cold so you must have breathed in mold or mildew.
- b. You did not breathe in mold or mildew; therefore you would never get a cold.
- c. Since you have breathed in mold, so you will definitely get a cold.
- d. You have breathed in mildew so you will get a cold.
- e. Both (c) and (d).

31. If you pray, God will draw close to you.

- a. God has drawn close to you; this implies that you must have prayed.
- b. God has not drawn close to you, still you may have prayed.
- c. You do not pray, God may still draw close to you.
- d. Though you pray regularly god may still not draw close to you.
- e. None of these.

32. If you eat right, you will be healthy.

- a. Since you are healthy you must be credited for your right eating.
- b. Since you are not healthy you must be blamed for not eating right.
- c. Since you do not eat right it is sure you will not be healthy.
- d. Even if you eat right you still may not be healthy.
- e. All of these.

33. If you learn to think, life will be much easier for you.

- a. Since life is much easier for you, you must have learnt to think.
- b. Even if you do not learn to think, life may still be much easier for you.
- c. If you do not learn to think, life will not be much easier for you.
- d. If you do not learn to think, life will be much easier for you.
- e. Either (c) or (d).

either c can be correct
and d can also be correct.
one can be correct. (Think)
not both (may
not)

34. Eat lots of vegetables and fruits and you reduce your risk of cancer.

- a. If you do not eat lots of vegetables and fruits you will increase your risk of cancer.
- b. Since you have increased your risk of cancer you must not have eaten lots of vegetables and fruits.
- c. Since you did not reduce your risk of cancer you must not have eaten lots of vegetables and fruits.
- d. Since you have reduced your risk of cancer you must have eaten lots of vegetables and fruits.
- e. Both (b) and (c).

35. If Henry has moral scruples against drinking, then Henry never drinks.

- a. Since Henry never drinks, it is sure he has moral scruples against drinking.
- b. Since Henry drinks, it is sure he does not have moral scruples against drinking.
- c. Since Henry does not have moral scruples against drinking, he drinks.
- d. Both (a) and (b).
- e. All of these.

36. If the defendant is willing to testify, then he is innocent.

- a. Since the defendant is not innocent, he is not willing to testify.
- b. Since the defendant is innocent, he must be willing to testify.
- c. Since the defendant is not willing to testify, he must not be innocent.
- d. None of these.

- e. Both (b) and (c).

37. Only If George Washington was assassinated, then George Washington is dead.

- a. George Washington was assassinated so he is dead.
- b. George Washington is dead so he must have been assassinated.
- c. George Washington was assassinated, still he might have not died.
- d. George Washington is dead still he might not have been assassinated.
- e. Both (b) and (c).

38. Consider the following statements.

1. Only when it rains do rivers flow.
 2. If rivers flow, irrigation improves.
 3. Irrigation improves only when canals overflow.
- Which of the following can be definitely concluded on the basis of the above statements?**
- a. Canals overflow when it rains.
 - b. If rivers flow canals overflow.
 - c. It rains only if rivers flow.
 - d. Rivers flow only if canals overflow.

39. Consider the following statements.

1. If laws are implemented law and order prevails.
 2. Only if law and order prevails do citizens live peacefully.
 3. Whenever citizens live peacefully, there is all round development.
- Which of the following can be definitely concluded on the basis of the above statements?**
- a. Law and order prevails only if there is all round development.
 - b. Each time law and order prevails, laws are implemented.

- When citizens live peacefully law and order prevails!**
- ✓ None of the above.

40. Consider the following statements.

- Students become bureaucrats only when they crack UPSC exam.
- Students crack UPSC exam if they face the interview board.
- If the students face the interview board, they become bureaucrats.

Which of the following can be definitely concluded on the basis of the above statements?

- If the students face the interview board, they crack the UPSC exam.
- Students face the interview board only if they become bureaucrats.
- Students become bureaucrats if they face the interview board.
- Students become bureaucrats, if they crack the UPSC exam.

41. Consider the following statements.

- Clowns jump only when audience laughs.
- The circus flops only if audience laughs.
- Only if the circus flops do the clowns jump.

Which of the following can be definitely concluded on the basis of the above statements?

- Audience laughs only if the circus flops.
- Clowns do not jump if the circus does not flop.
- If the audience laughs, the circus flops.
- If the circus flops, clowns jump.

42. Consider the following statements.

- If there is a bridge, there is no river.
- There is a sea only if there is no river.
- There are roads only if there is a sea.

Which of the following can be definitely concluded on the basis of the above statements?

- Anywhere there is a river, there is a bridge.
- There is a bridge only where there is no sea.
- Roads are only there where no river is.
- If there is river, there is a bridge.

43. Consider the following statements.

- Wind blows whenever he breathes.
- It rains only if he breathes.
- He breathes only when he yawns.

Which of the following can be definitely concluded on the basis of the above statements?

- He writes whenever he yawns.
- He yawns if wind blows.
- Wind blows only when it rains.
- Whenever it rains wind blows.

44. Consider the following statements.

- There is no smoke if there is fire.
- Only red trumpet blows wind.
- Trumpets are red only when there is smoke.

Which of the following can be definitely concluded on the basis of the above statements?

- If there is no smoke all trumpets are red.
- All trumpets are red if there is no fire.
- There is fire if there is no smoke.
- If there is fire, trumpets are not red.

only D

45. Consider the following statements.

- There is light if clouds thunder.
- There are clouds only if it rains.
- Clouds thunder only if there is light.

Which of the following can be definitely concluded on the basis of the above statements?

- Clouds do not thunder if there is light.
- Only if clouds thunder, there is light.
- There is no light only if clouds do not thunder.
- Clouds thunder whenever it rains.

46. Consider the following statements.

- It rains if there are clouds.
- Peacocks dance only when the sky is clear.
- If there are clouds the sky is clear.

Which of the following can be definitely concluded on the basis of the above statements?

- If the sky is clear it rains.
- Peacocks dance when the sky is clear.
- If it rains the sky is clear.
- Peacocks do not dance if the sky is not clear.

47. Consider the following statements.

1. Team loses whenever there is lack of coordination.
2. When there is lack of coordination disunity erupts.
3. Disunity leads to disaster.

Which of the following can be definitely concluded on the basis of the above statements?

- a. Team loses only when there is lack of coordination.
- b. If there is disunity there is lack of coordination. *Lack of planning ≠ Lack of coordination*
- c. ~~Lack of planning can lead to disaster.~~
- d. Team loss and disunity never co-exist.

No conclusion

48. Consider the following statements.

1. When he eats he does not drink. *If he eats then he drinks*
2. He drinks only if she is dancing.
3. He eats only if dogs are barking.

Which of the following can be definitely concluded on the basis of the above statements?

- a. If she is dancing he does not eat.
- b. If he does not eat he drinks.
- c. ~~If he drinks then he does not eat.~~
- d. Only if dogs are barking then he drinks.

49. Consider the following statements.

1. Only if Sagar tries hard will he succeed.
2. Sagar does not try hard if there is demand.
3. Only if there is supply can there be demand.

Which of the following can be definitely concluded on the basis of the above statements?

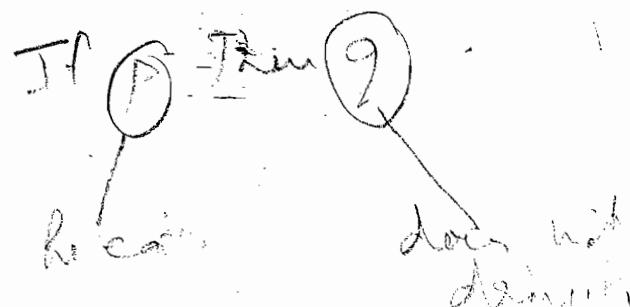
- a. Sagar will succeed if there is supply.
- b. Sagar will succeed if there is demand.
- c. Only if there is supply can Sagar succeed.
- d. ~~Only if there is no demand can Sagar succeed.~~

50. Consider the following statements.

1. There are as many lions in this jungle as there are tigers.
2. Only if a tiger decides to hunt will a lion decide to hunt. *If one tigress + g*
3. A lion decides to hunt only if the majority of the lions including him decide to hunt.

Which of the following can be definitely concluded on the basis of the above statements?

- a. Only if a lion decides to hunt will a tiger decide to do it.
- b. A lion will decide to hunt if all tigers decide with him.
- c. A lion might decide to hunt if the total number of lions is more than half of the total number of tigers.
- d. If all tigers decide to hunt, all lions will decide as well.

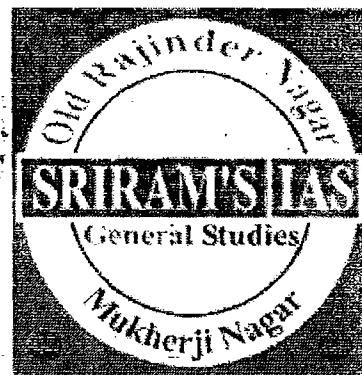


ANSWERS

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| 1. (b) | 42. (c) |
| 2. (a) | 43. (d) |
| 3. (a) | 44. (b) |
| 4. (d) | 45. (c) |
| 5. (d) | 46. (d) |
| 6. (e) | 47. (a) |
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(3)

SRIRAM'S IAS



Civil Services Preliminary Exam- 2014

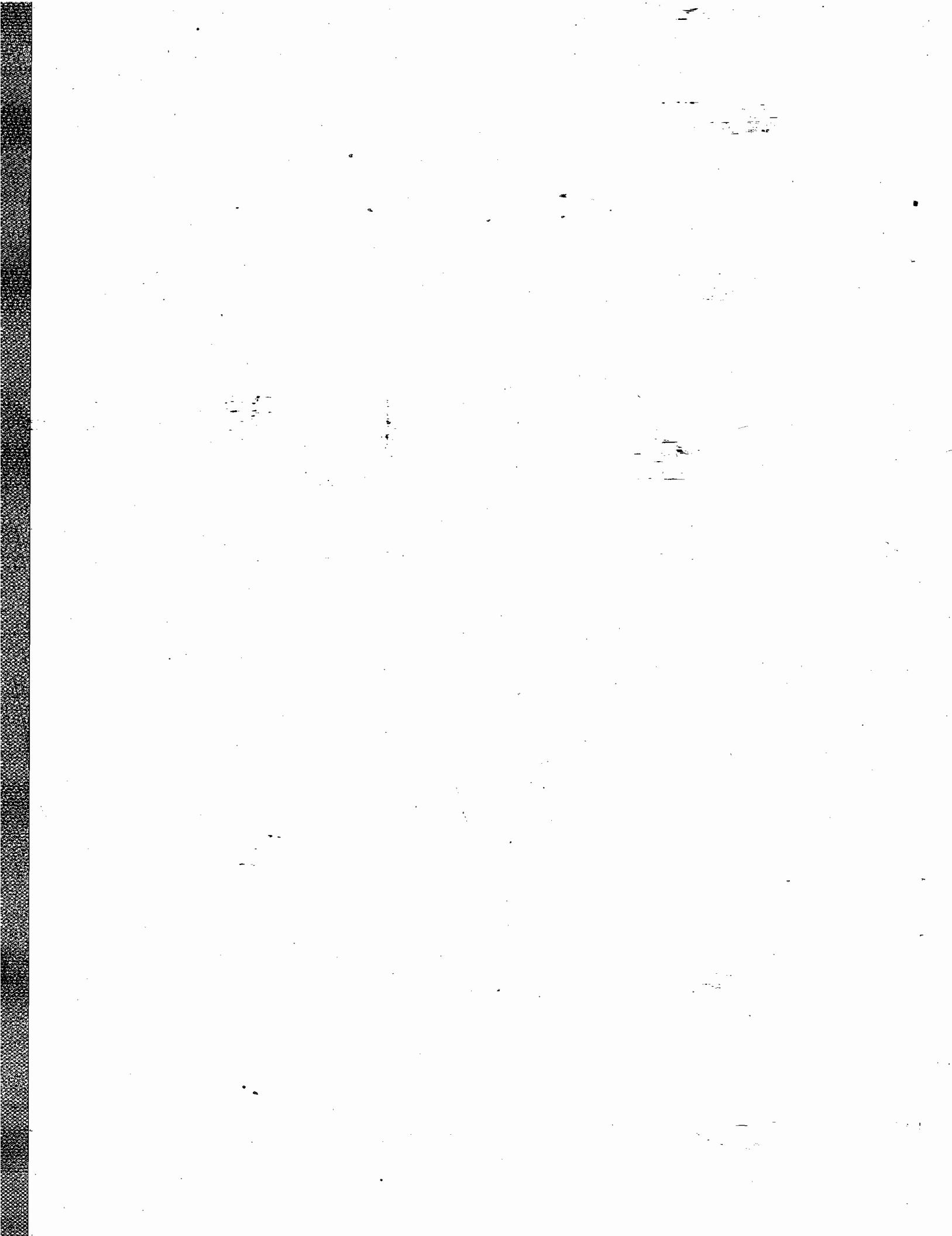
GENERAL STUDIES

PAPER-II

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CRITICAL REASONING

1. Recently the schools in a major city have banned the use of mobile phones by students while they are at school. The schools contend that usage of mobile phones is the only reason behind the reduced attention level of their students. Which of the following most weakens the plan action of the schools to combat the low attention levels of their students?
- a) Students in schools of neighbouring cities have not been reported to have low attention levels despite having similar mobile phone usage patterns while at school.
 - b) Students in schools of neighbouring cities have reported to have low levels of attention despite the fact that they have significantly lower levels of mobile phone usage.
 - c) Adults have also reported a decline in attention levels due to the increased usage of mobile phones at the work place.
 - d) Most of the students of the schools in the major city spend a lot of their post-school time watching television or playing video games.
2. Studies have shown that people who do not socialize and interact with others much are more likely to be suffering from depression than people who have an active social life. So cultivating social life is a good way of keeping depression at bay. Which of the following most seriously weakens the claims made above?
- a) Some people who are extroverts are also known to suffer from depression, though they might not show it.
 - b) Traditional societies where people lived as part of a community and not individuals have not reported to have instances of depression.
3. Sonal: Research shows that when horses are castrated in early foal hood, their leg bones usually do not develop which, in turn, leads to the horses developing arthritis as they grow older. Thus, if a horse is to be protected from arthritis it should never be castrated until it is fully grown. Which of the following is a criticism to which Sonal's argument is most vulnerable?
- a) It fails to address the effects of castration in middle or late foal hood.
 - b) It does not state clearly what percentage of horses castrated in early foal hood suffer improper bone development.
 - c) It does not consider the possibility that arthritis can affect horses with properly developed bones.
 - d) The recent research indicates that horses can be genetically suffering from arthritis.
 - e) None of the above.
4. Ritu: Divya would not make an effective professor. She is too lenient to fail students and too critical to reward any student with good marks. An assumption central to the above argument is that:
- a) Effective professors fail a certain percentage of their students and reward the rest with high marks.
 - b) A professor must be capable of either rewarding students with high marks or failing students in order to be an effective professor.

- c) A professor must be compassionate and must understand that teaching must be directly proportional to learning, and not be just concerned with failing or rewarding students in terms of marks.
- d) Students must be failed or rewarded with good marks depending on their performance and not on a professor's bias.
- e) None of the above.
5. It is unfortunate that many people doubt the credibility of Vijay in giving a fair hearing to workers. His records show that in ninety percent of the registered complaints, he has judged in favour of the workers.
The above argument is flawed because it ignores the possibility that
- a) A large number of the registered complaints were in fact against Vijay.
 - b) Vijay got the highest ratings as the most unbiased manager in a secret voting, which is the normal procedure of the company to find the interpersonal skills of the employees.
 - c) The manager is biased against the workers when it comes to increasing the wages.
 - d) Vijay is more inclined towards improving his own reputation in the company.
 - e) All of the above.
6. The Times Newspaper must have misquoted the remarks of the High Commissioner from Pakistan about our country. Since the High Commissioner has sued it for libel, the Newspaper must have had either planted a deliberate falsehood to embarrass Pakistan or misquoted the High Commissioner's remarks. and the good relations that The Times Newspaper enjoys with the Government of Pakistan are well known.
Which of the following arguments exhibits a pattern of reasoning most similar to that in the argument above?

- a) According to the company policy of The Times Newspaper, Employees who are either frequently absent or who are habitually late receive an official warning. Since Aradhana has never received such a warning, rumours that she is officially late must be false.
- b) Any Diplomat of China, who discusses a confidential state matter with a member of the press will be either fired or removed from his or her assignment. But since no Diplomat of China discusses any confidential state matter with the press, no diplomat will ever be fired.
- c) Anyone appointed a Judge at Supreme Court must have practiced at a High Court for a Minimum of ten years or must be a distinguished jurist. Ravi must be distinguished jurist because he was appointed a judge at Supreme Court just after five years of practice at Allahabad High Court.
- d) To get a promotion a sales executive of IBM must bring in new clients or increase the volumes of sales to the present clients. No new clients were brought in this year so the sales executives of IBM must have increased the volumes of sales to the present clients.
7. According to neurobiologists Rand and Smith who have co written "Enhance Your Memory", the best way to prevent memory loss and increase mental fitness is to use Neurobics. These exercises challenge the brain in off-beat ways by making more than one association and using more than one sense for routine activities. PET scans demonstrate the importance of Neurobic exercises. For example if you meet a stranger. The PET scan will light up certain areas of your brain. The next time you meet the very same person, your mental response will be dimmer, because the brain cells have

already been activated to recognize the person. The goal of Neurobics is to activate the brain's own chemical pathways online that can help to strengthen or preserve brain circuits. Neurobics also involves teaching your brain to recognize other things, rather than improving one specific skill such as memorizing names.

Which of the following exhibits a reasoning which is most similar to the one stated in the above argument?

- Chefs insist a dish must be a feast for the eyes as well.
 - Blind people can listen better.
 - In order to be successful a movie must stir all the senses of a person.
 - Multi-tasking is the need of the hour.
 - Both a and c.
8. Time seems to change its nature in prison. The present hardly exists, for there is an absence of feeling and sensation which might separate it from the dead past. Even the news of the active, living and dying world outside has a certain dream-like unreality, an immobility and unchangeableness as of the past. The outer objective time ceases to be, the inner and subjective sense remains, but at a lower level, except when thought pulls it out of the present and experiences a kind of reality in the past or the future. We live dead men's lives, encased in our pasts, but this is especially so in the prison where we try to find some sustenance for our starved and locked-up emotions in memories of the past or fancies of the future.

According to the passage:

- There is no difference between life and death in confinement.
- Time is fickle and man is bound.
- Confinement intensifies the usual state of living in the past.
- All the above.

9. Think about how much time it used to take to buy, say, a new TV. Chances are, the process went a lot like this: You found out how much it costs, you visited the bank to get the right amount, and then you went back to the store to buy it. Now you see that 48-inch plasma screen at Best Buy, briefly yearn for it, even more briefly wonder whether you can really afford it, and then throw caution to the wind and buy it on the spot with your credit card. Indeed, stores count on your making impulse buys. And a massive, intricate, transglobal, technological and finance infrastructure is waiting all day, every day, to make that impulse buy as easy as, well an impulse buy.

Which of the inferences can be drawn from the above paragraph?

- The changing buyer trends depend on newer products with better feature features.
- More and more people are giving in to their yearnings and buying things that they cannot afford.
- Technology has minimized deliberation in purchase decisions.
- Transglobal technological and financial infrastructure depends solely on impulse buys.

10. Many religious people as well have committed atrocities and similarly are found to be lacking in the realm of morality and ethics. Religion can only do so much to establish morality, there comes a point when inner strength, conscience or whatever else there is special about humans must provide for the rest of a person's moral development.

Which of the following can be inferred from the above paragraph?

- Religious people commit atrocities.
- Morality, Ethics and Conscience exist in humans and not in religion.

- c) Moral development of a person does not at all depend on religion.
d) Religion does not guarantee holistic moral development of an individual.
11. Because they were anxious to balance the population of 8,000 men 2,000 women in the state, the state's lawmakers extended voting rights to women in the year 1920. Which of the following strengthens the law maker's decision?
- Women would vote in ways that would make the state a better place to live.
 - Women were superior to men in the ability to make political decisions.
 - The migration of women would stop because women would want to live in a place where they can vote.
 - Women Rights Organizations were demanding the extension of voting rights to women.
12. One theory of the Moon's origin is that The Earth, early in its development, was rapidly rotating body of molten rock in which most of the iron had settled to the core; some of this fluid was cast off from the surface of the spinning mass and later solidified to form the Moon. Which of the following, if true, strengthens the above stated argument?
- If the mass of the Moon were a little large it would have provided it with ample gravity to hold the Atmosphere and thus sustain life very much like it does on the Earth.
 - The Substances that constitute the Moon are the same as those that constitute the Earth and they exist in same proportion as they exist in the Earth.
 - The Moon has proportionally less iron at its core than the earth does.
 - The Moon is much closer and similar to the Earth than all the other known heavenly bodies.

13. Mr. Janeck: I don't believe Stevenson will win the election for governor. Few voters are willing to elect a businessman with no political experience to such a responsible public office.

Ms. Siuzdak: You're wrong. The experience of running a major corporation is a valuable preparation for the task of running a state government.

M. Siuzdak's response shows that she has interpreted Mr. Janeck's remark to imply which of the following?

- Mr. Janeck considers Stevenson unqualified for the office of governor.
- No candidate without political experience has ever been elected governor of a state.
- Mr. Janeck believes that political leadership and business leadership are closely analogous.
- A career spent in the pursuit of profit can be an impediment to one's ability to run a state government fairly.
- Voters generally overestimate the value of political experience when selecting a candidate.

14. Which of the following best completes the passage below?

One tax-reform proposal that has gained increasing support in recent years is the flat tax, which would impose a uniform tax rate on incomes at every level. Opponents of the flat tax say that a progressive tax system, which levies a higher rate of taxes on higher-income taxpayers, is fairer, placing the greater burden on those better able to bear it. However, the present crazy quilt of tax deductions, exemptions, credits, and loopholes benefits primarily the high-income taxpayer, who is consequently able to reduce his or her effective tax rate, often to a level below that paid by the lower-income taxpayer. Therefore,

- a) higher-income taxpayers are likely to lend their support to the flat-tax proposal now being considered by Congress
- b) a flat-tax system that allowed no deductions or exemptions would substantially increase actual government revenues
- c) the lower-income taxpayer might well be penalized by the institution of a flat-tax system in this country
- d) the progressive nature of our present tax system is more illusory than real
- e) the flat tax would actually be fairer to the lower-income taxpayer than any progressive tax system could be
15. As part of our program to halt the influx of illegal immigrants, the administration is proposing the creation of a national identity card. The card would be available only to U.S. citizens and to registered aliens, and all persons would be required to produce the card before they could be given a job. Of course, such a system holds the potential, however slight, for the abuse of civil liberties. Therefore, all personal information gathered through this system would be held strictly confidential, to be released only by authorized personnel under appropriate circumstances. Those who are in compliance with U.S. laws would have nothing to fear from the identity card system.

In evaluating the above proposal, a person concerned about the misuse of confidential information would be most interested in having the author clarify the meaning of which of the following phrases?

- a) "all persons" (line 5)
- b) "however slight" (line 7)
- c) "civil liberties" (line 8)
- d) "appropriate circumstances" (line 11)
- e) "U.S. laws" (line 2)

16. At one time, European and Japanese companies tried to imitate their American rivals. Today, American appliance manufacturers import European scientists to lead their research staffs; American automakers design cars that mimic the styling of German, Italian, and French imports; and American electronics firms boast in their advertising of "Japanese-style" devotion to quality and reliability. In the world of high technology, America has lost the battle for international prestige. Each of the following statements, if true, would help to support the claim above EXCEPT:
- a) An American camera company claims in its promotional literature to produce cameras "as fine as the best Swiss imports."
- b) An American maker of stereo components designs its products to resemble those of a popular Japanese firm.
- c) An American manufacturer of video games uses a brand name chosen because it sounds like a Japanese word.
- d) An American maker of televisions studies German-made televisions in order to adopt German manufacturing techniques.
- e) An American maker of frozen foods advertises its dinners as "Real European-style entrees prepared by fine French and Italian chefs."
17. Johnson is on firm ground when he asserts that the early editors of Dickinson's poetry often distorted her intentions. Yet Johnson's own, more faithful, text is still guilty of its own forms of distortion. To standardize Dickinson's often indecipherable handwritten punctuation by the use of the dash is to render permanent a casual mode of poetic phrasing that Dickinson surely never expected to see in print. It implies that Dickinson chose the

- dash as her typical mark of punctuation when, in fact, she apparently never made any definitive choice at all.
- Which of the following best summarizes the author's main point?
- Although Johnson is right in criticizing Dickinson's early editors for their distortion of her work, his own text is guilty of equally serious distortions.
 - Johnson's use of the dash in his text of Dickinson's poetry misleads readers about the poet's intentions.
 - Because Dickinson never expected her poetry to be published, virtually any attempt at editing it must run counter to her intentions.
 - Although Johnson's attempt to produce a more faithful text of Dickinson's poetry is well-meaning, his study of the material lacks sufficient thoroughness.
 - Dickinson's editors, including Johnson, have failed to deal adequately with the problem of deciphering Dickinson's handwritten manuscripts.
- 18.** A law requiring companies to offer employees unpaid time off to care for their children will harm the economic competitiveness of our nation's businesses. Companies must be free to set their own employment policies without mandated parental-leave regulations.
- Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the conclusion of the argument above?
- A parental-leave law will serve to strengthen the family as a social institution in this country.
 - Many businesses in this country already offer employees some form of parental leave.
 - Some of the countries with the most economically competitive businesses have strong parental-leave regulations.
 - Only companies with one hundred or more employees would be subject to the proposed parental-leave law.

- In most polls, a majority of citizens say they favor passage of a parental-leave law.
- 19.**
- If A, then B.
 - If B, then C.
 - If C, then D.
- If all of the statements above are true, which of the following must also be true?
- If D, then A.
 - If not B, then not C.
 - If not D, then not A.
 - If D, then E.
 - If not A, then not D.
- 20.** Dear Applicant:
- Thank you for your application. Unfortunately, we are unable to offer you a position in our local government office for the summer. As you know, funding for summer jobs is limited, and it is impossible for us to offer jobs to all those who want them. Consequently, we are forced to reject many highly qualified applicants.
- Which of the following can be inferred from the letter?
- The number of applicants for summer jobs in the government office exceeded the number of summer jobs available.
 - The applicant who received the letter was considered highly qualified.
 - Very little funding was available for summer jobs in the government office.
 - The application of the person who received the letter was considered carefully before being rejected.
 - Most of those who applied for summer jobs were considered qualified for the available positions.

21. Studies of fatal automobile accidents reveal that, in the majority of cases in which one occupant of an automobile is killed while another survives, it is the passenger, not the driver, who is killed. It is ironic that the innocent passenger should suffer for the driver's carelessness, while the driver often suffers only minor injuries or none at all.

Which of the following is an assumption underlying the reasoning in the passage above?

- a) In most fatal automobile accidents, the driver of a car in which an occupant is killed is at fault.
- b) Drivers of automobiles are rarely killed in auto accidents.
- c) Most deaths in fatal automobile accidents are suffered by occupants of cars rather than by pedestrians.
- d) Auto safety experts should increase their efforts to provide protection for those in the passenger seats of automobiles.
- e) Automobile passengers sometimes play a contributing role in causing auto accidents.

Questions 22-23 are based on the following

As one who has always believed that truth is our nation's surest weapon in the propaganda war against our foes, I am distressed by reports of "disinformation" campaigns by American intelligence agents in Western Europe. In a disinformation campaign, untruths are disseminated through gullible local journalists in order to damage the interests of our enemies and protect our own. Those who defend this practice say that lying is necessary to counter Soviet disinformation campaigns aimed at damaging America's political interests. These apologists contend that one must fight fire with fire. I would point out to the apologists that the fire department finds water more effective.

22. The author of the passage above bases his conclusion on which of the following?

- a) A circular definition of "disinformation"
- b) An example of the ineffectiveness of lying as a weapon in the propaganda war
- c) An analogy between truth and water
- d) An appeal to the authority of the fire department
- e) An attack on the character of American intelligence agents in Western Europe

23. The author's main point is that

- a) although - disinformation campaigns may be effective, they are unacceptable on ethical grounds
- b) America's moral standing in the world depends on its adherence to the truth
- c) the temporary political gains produced by disinformation campaigns generally give way to long-term losses
- d) Soviet disinformation campaigns have done little to damage America's standing in Europe
- e) disinformation campaigns do not effectively serve the political interests of the United States

24. Are you still reading the other newspaper in town? Did you know that the *Daily Bugle* is owned by an out-of-town business syndicate that couldn't care less about the people of Gotham City? Read the *Daily Clarion*, the only *real* voice of the people of Gotham City!

Which of the following most directly refutes the argument raised in the advertisement above?

- a) Over half of the advertising revenues of the *Daily Clarion* come from firms whose headquarters are located outside of Gotham City.
- b) The *Daily Clarion* usually devotes more of its pages to out-of-town news than does the *Daily Bugle*.

- c) Nearly 40 percent of the readers of the *Daily Clarion* reside outside the limits of Gotham City.
- d) The editor-in-chief and all the other members of the editorial staff of the *Daily Bugle* have lived and worked in Gotham City for ten years or more.
- e) The *Daily Bugle* has been published in Gotham City for a longer time than has the *Daily Clarion*.

Questions 25-26 are based on the following.

The earth's resources are being depleted much too fast. To correct this, the United States must keep its resource consumption at present levels for many years to come.

25. The argument above depends on which of the following assumptions?
- a) Per capita resource consumption in the United States is at an all-time high.
 - b) The United States wastes resources.
 - c) The United States uses more resources than any other country.
 - d) The United States imports most of the resources it uses.
 - e) Curbing U.S. resource consumption will significantly retard world resource depletion.

26. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument above?
- a) New resource deposits are constantly being discovered.
 - b) The United States consumes one-third of all resources used in the world.
 - c) Other countries need economic development more than the United States does.
 - d) Other countries have agreed to hold their resource consumption at present levels.
 - e) The United States has been conserving resources for several years.

27. Alba: I don't intend to vote for Senator Frank in the next election. She is not a strong supporter of the war against crime.
 Tam: But Senator Frank sponsored the latest anticrime law passed by the Senate.
 Alba: If Senator Frank sponsored it, it can't be a very strong anticrime law.
 Which of the following identifies the most serious logical flaw in Alba's reasoning?
- a) The facts she presents do not support her conclusion that Senator Frank is soft on crime.
 - b) She assumes without proof that crime is the most important issue in the upcoming election.
 - c) She argues in a circle, using an unsupported assertion to dismiss conflicting evidence.
 - d) She attacks Senator Frank on personal grounds rather than on his merit as a political leader.
 - e) In deciding not to vote for Senator Frank, she fails to consider issues other than crime.

28. Which of the following best completes the passage below?
 The most serious flaw in television's coverage of election campaigns is its tendency to focus on the horse-race side of politics—that is, to concentrate on the question "Who's winning?" at the expense of substantive coverage of the issues and the candidates' positions on them. The endless interviews with campaign managers, discussions of campaign strategies, and, especially, the obsession with opinion polls have surrounded elections with the atmosphere of a football game or a prizefight. To reform this situation, a first step might well be
 a) a shortening of the length of election campaigns to a period of six weeks
 b) a stringent limit on campaign spending

- c) a reduction in the television coverage of opinion polls during election campaigns
 - d) the publication and distribution of voter-education literature to inform the public about each candidate's position on the major issues
 - e) a limit on the length and number of political advertisements broadcast on television
29. With Proposition 13, if you bought your house 11 years ago for \$75,000, your property tax would be approximately \$914 a year (1 percent of \$75,000 increased by 2 percent each year for 11 years); and if your neighbor bought an identical house next door to you for \$200,000 this year, his tax would be \$2,000 (1 percent of \$200,000). Without Proposition 13, both you and your neighbor would pay \$6,000 a year in property taxes (3 percent of \$200,000). Which of the following is the conclusion for which the author most likely is arguing in the passage above?
- a) Proposition 13 is unconstitutional because it imposes an unequal tax on properties of equal value.
 - b) If Proposition 13 is repealed, every homeowner is likely to experience a substantial increase in property taxes.
 - c) By preventing inflation from driving up property values, Proposition 13 has saved homeowners thousands of dollars in property taxes.
 - d) If Proposition 13 is not repealed, identical properties will continue to be taxed at different rates.
 - e) Proposition 13 has benefited some homeowners more than others.

Questions 30-31 are based on the following.

At an enormous research cost, a leading chemical company has developed a manufacturing process for converting wood fibers into a plastic. According to the

company, this new plastic can be used for, among other things, the hulls of small sailboats. But what does the company think sailboat hulls used to be made of? Surely the mania for high technology can scarcely go further than this.

30. The author's opinion of the manufacturing process described in the passage is based primarily on the fact that
- a) plastic is unlikely to be durable enough for high-quality sailboat hulls
 - b) the research costs of developing the process outweigh any savings possible from the use of the plastic
 - c) a small sailboat is not normally regarded as a high-tech product
 - d) hulls for small sailboats can be made from wood without converting it into plastic
 - e) many other spheres of human activity are in far greater need of technological research
31. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the author's conclusion?
- a) The plastic produced by the process is considerably lighter, stronger, and more watertight than wood.
 - b) The wood used in producing the plastic is itself in increasingly short supply.
 - c) The cost of the manufacturing process of the plastic increases the cost of producing a sailboat hull by 10 to 15 percent.
 - d) Much of the cost of the research that developed the new process will be written off for tax purposes by the chemical company.
 - e) The development of the new plastic is expected to help make the chemical company an important supplier of boat-building materials.

32. A young man eager to become a master swordsman journeyed to the home of the greatest teacher of swordsmanship in the kingdom. He asked the teacher, "How quickly can you teach me to be a master swordsman?" The old teacher replied, "It will take ten years." Unsatisfied, the young man asked, "What if I am willing to work night and day, every day of the year?" the teacher replied, "In that case, it will take twenty years."

The teacher's main point is that an important quality of a master swordsman is

- a) humility
- b) willingness to work hard
- c) respect for one's elders
- d) patience
- e) determination

33. Below is an excerpt from a letter that was sent by the chairman of a corporation to the stockholders.

A number of charges have been raised against me, some serious, some trivial. Individuals seeking to control the corporation for their own purposes have demanded my resignation. Remember that no court of law in any state has found me guilty of any criminal offense whatsoever.

In the American tradition, as you know, an individual is considered innocent until proven guilty. Furthermore, as the corporation's unbroken six-year record of growth will show, my conduct of my official duties as chairman has only helped enhance the success of the corporation, and so benefited every stockholder.

Which of the following can be properly inferred from the excerpt?

- a) The chairman believes that all those who have demanded his resignation are motivated by desire to control the corporation for their own purposes.
- b) Any misdeeds that the chairman may have committed were motivated by his

desire to enhance the success of the corporation.

- c) The chairman is innocent of any criminal offense.
- d) The corporation has expanded steadily over the past six years.
- e) Any legal proceedings against the chairman have resulted in his acquittal.

34. In the years since the city of London imposed strict air-pollution regulations on local industry, the number of bird species seen in and around London has increased dramatically. Similar air-pollution rules should be imposed in other major cities.

Each of the following is an assumption made in the argument above EXCEPT:

- a) In most major cities, air-pollution problems are caused almost entirely by local industry.
- b) Air-pollution regulations on industry have a significant impact on the quality of the air.
- c) The air-pollution problems of other major cities are basically similar to those once suffered by London.
- d) An increase in the number of bird species in and around a city is desirable.
- e) The increased sightings of bird species in and around London reflect an actual increase in the number of species in the area.

35. Which of the following best completes the passage below?

In opposing government regulation of business, conservatives often appeal to the Jeffersonian ideal of limited government, expressing the wish that government would "get off the backs of the American people." Yet, paradoxically, many of these same conservatives address questions of private morality, such as those dealing with sexual behavior, by calling for _____

- a) a return to the restrictive sexual morality of the Victorian era
- b) a strengthening of the role of the family in setting moral norms for society
- c) a limitation on the amount of sexually provocative material appearing in books, motives, and television shows
- d) greater freedom for individuals to choose their own way of handling sexual issues
- e) an increased governmental role in the regulation and control of private sexual behavior

Questions 36-37 are based on the following:

In an experiment, two different types of recorded music were played for neonates in adjacent nurseries in a hospital. In nursery A, classical music was played; in nursery B, rock music was played. After two weeks, it was found that the babies in nursery A cried less, suffered fewer minor ailments, and gained more weight than did the babies in nursery B.

36. In evaluating the validity of the conclusion suggested by the experiment above, it would be most important to know which of the following?
- a) The musical preferences of the parents of the two groups of newborns
 - b) Whether the newborns in both nurseries were equally healthy and happy at the start of the experiment
 - c) Whether loud rock music can damage the hearing of newborns
 - d) What the average weight of the neonates was before and after the experiment
 - e) Whether the music was played in the nurseries at all times or only at certain times

37. Which of the following additional experimental data would support the hypothesis that classical music is beneficial to the development of newborn?
- a) The neonates in a nursery where no music was played fared better than those in nursery B.
 - b) Nursery A contained 15 percent more premature babies than nursery B.
 - c) The newborns in nursery A cried less, suffered fewer minor ailments, and gained more weight than did newborns in a nursery with no music.
 - d) The music played in nursery A was louder than that played in nursery B.
 - e) The ratio of nurses to newborns in nursery B was 1 to 4; in nursery A, it was 1 to 6.

38. The ancient city of Cephese was not buried by an eruption of Mt. Amnos in A.D. 310, as some believe. The eruption in the year 310 damaged the city, but it did not destroy it. Cephese survived for another century before it finally met its destruction in another eruption around A.D. 415. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's claim that the city of Cephese was not buried by the eruption of Mt. Amnos in A.D. 310?
- a) The city of Cephese is mentioned in a historical work known to have been written in A.D. 400.
 - b) Coins bearing the image of an emperor who lived around A.D. 410 have been discovered in the ruins of Cephese, which were preserved by the cinders and ashes that buried the city.
 - c) Geological evidence shows that the eruption of Mt. Amnos in A.D. 415 deposited a 10-foot-thick layer of lava on the city of Cephese.
 - d) Artworks from the city of Cephese have been found in the ruins of another city known to have been destroyed in A.D. 420.

- e) A historical work written in A.D. 430 refers to the eruption of Mt. Amnos in A.D. 415.
- 39.** June is taller than Kristin.
 Letty is taller than Maria.
 Maria is shorter than Nancy.
 Kristin and Nancy are exactly the same height.
 If the information above is true, which of the following must also be true?
 a) Letty is taller than Nancy.
 b) Letty is taller than June.
 c) Kristin is shorter than Letty.
 d) June is taller than Maria.
 e) Kristin is shorter than Maria.
- 40.** Current farm policy is institutionalized penalization of consumers. It increases food prices for middle- and low-income families and costs the taxpayer billions of dollars a year.
 Which of the following statements, if true, would provide support for the author's claims above?
 i. Farm subsidies amount to roughly \$20 billion a year in federal payouts and \$12 billion more in higher food prices.
 ii. According to a study by the Department of Agriculture, each \$1 of benefits provided to farmers for ethanol production costs consumers and taxpayers \$4.
 iii. The average full-time farmers have an average net worth of over \$300,000.
 a) i only
 b) ii only
 c) iii only
 d) i and ii only
 e) i, ii, and iii
- 41.** Reva: Using extraneous incentives to get teenagers to change their attitude toward school and schoolwork won't work. Take the program in West Virginia, for instance, where they tried to reduce their dropout

rate by revoking the driving licenses of kids who left school. The program failed miserably.

Anne: It's true that the West Virginia program failed, but many schools have devised incentive programs that have been very successful in improving attendance and reducing discipline problems.

According to Anne, the weak point in Reva's claim is that it

- a) fails to consider the possibility that the majority of potential dropouts in West Virginia do not have driving licenses
- b) doesn't provide any exact figures for the dropout rate in West Virginia before and during the program
- c) ignores a substantial body of evidence showing that parents and employers have been using extrinsic incentives with positive results for years
- d) assumes that a positive incentive—a prize or a reward—will be no more effective than a negative incentive, like the revoking of a driving license
- e) is based on a single example, the incentive program in West Virginia, which may not be typical

- 42.** In many surveys, American consumers have expressed a willingness to spend up to 10 percent more for products that are ecologically sound. Encouraged by such surveys, Bleach-O Corporation promoted a new laundry detergent, Bleach-O Green, as safer for the environment. Bleach-O Green cost 5 percent more than typical detergents. After one year, Bleach-O Green had failed to capture a significant share of the detergent market and was withdrawn from sale.

Which of the following questions is LEAST likely to be relevant in determining the reasons for the failure of Bleach-O Green?

- a) How effective as a detergent was Bleach-O Green?

- b) How many other detergents on the market were promoted as safe for the environment?
- c) How much more did Bleach-O Green cost to manufacture than ordinary detergents?
- d) To what extent did consumers accept the validity of Bleach-O Green advertised and promoted to consumers?
- e) How effectively was Bleach-O Green advertised and promoted to consumers?
43. The burden of maintaining the U.S. highway system falls disproportionately on the trucking industry. Trucks represent only about 10 percent of the vehicles on U.S. roads. Yet road use taxes assessed on trucks amount to almost half the taxes paid for highway upkeep and repair.
Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument above?
- a) The trucking industry has enjoyed record after-tax profits in three of the past four years.
- b) Because of their weight, trucks cause over 50 percent of the damage sustained by highway surfaces each year.
- c) Without an economically viable trucking industry, the cost of goods in the United States would rise significantly.
- d) Road use taxes paid by trucking companies have decreased by 3 percent over the past five years.
- e) Due to years of neglect, U.S. highways today are badly in need of major repairs and rebuilding.
44. The upcoming presidential election in the West African republic of Ganelon is of grave concern to the U.S. State Department. Ganelon presently has strong political and military ties to the United States. However, the Socialist party is widely expected to win the election,

leading to fears that Ganelon will soon break away from the pro-American bloc and adopt a nonaligned or openly anti-American stance.

Which of the following is an assumption made in the passage above?

- a) A Socialist party government in Ganelon is more likely to oppose the United States than is a non-Socialist party government.
- b) The people of the United States recognize their nation's interest in the political stability of West Africa.
- c) A weakening of U.S. political ties with Ganelon ~~could~~ have serious consequences for U.S. relations with other African nations.
- d) The Socialist party leaders in Ganelon believe that their nation's interests would best be served by an alliance with anti-American forces.
- e) The Socialist party will win the upcoming election in Ganelon.
45. No nation can long survive unless its people are united by a common tongue. For proof, we need only consider Canada, which is being torn asunder by conflicts between French-speaking Quebec and the other provinces, which are dominated by English speakers.
Which of the following, if true, most effectively challenges the author's conclusion?
- a) Conflicts over language have led to violent clashes between the Basque-speaking minority in Spain and the Spanish-speaking majority.
- b) Proposals to declare English the official language of the United States have met with resistance from members of Hispanic and other minority groups.
- c) Economic and political differences, along with linguistic ones, have

contributed to the provincial conflicts in Canada.

- d) The public of India, in existence sine 1948, has a population that speaks hundreds of different, though related, languages.
 - e) Switzerland has survived for nearly a thousand years as a home for speakers of three different languages.
46. As an experienced labor organizer and the former head of one of the nation's most powerful labor unions, Grayson is an excellent choice to chair the new council on business-labor relations.
- Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusion above?
- a) The new council must have the support of the nation's labor leaders if it is to succeed.
 - b) During his years as a labor leader, Grayson established a record of good relations with business leaders.
 - c) The chair of the new council must be a person who can communicate directly with the leaders of the nation's largest labor unions.
 - d) Most of the other members of the new council will be representatives of business management interests.
 - e) An understanding of the needs and problems of labor is the only qualification necessary for the job of chairing the new council.
47. In the effort to fire a Civil Service employee, his or her manager may have to spend up to \$100,000 of tax money. Since Civil Service employees know how hard it is to fire them, they tend to loaf. This explains in large part why the government is so inefficient.

It can be properly inferred on the basis of the statements above that the author believes which of the following?

- i. Too much job security can have a negative influence on workers.
 - ii. More government workers should be fired.
 - iii. Most government workers are Civil Service employees.
- a) i only
 - b) i and iii only
 - c) ii only
 - d) i, ii, and iii
 - e) iii only
48. Some commentators complain that a "litigation explosion" in the past decade has led to unreasonably high costs for U.S. businesses by encouraging more product liability suits against manufacturers. However, these complaints are based mainly on myth. Statistics show that the number of successful product liability suits has remained almost the same, and the average sum awarded in damages has grown no faster than the inflation rate.
- Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument above?
- a) The number of unsuccessful suits has skyrocketed, imposing huge new legal expenses on businesses.
 - b) Several of the largest awards ever made in product liability cases occurred within the last two years.
 - c) The rise of the consumer movement has encouraged citizens to seek legal redress for product flaws.
 - d) Lawyers often undertake product liability cases on a contingency basis, so their payment is based on the size of the damages awarded.
 - e) Juries often award damages in product liability suits out of emotional sympathy for an injured consumer.

49. Ronald: According to my analysis of the national economy, housing prices should not increase during the next six months unless interest rates drop significantly.

Mark: I disagree. One year ago, when interest rates last fell significantly, housing prices did not increase at all.

It can be inferred from the conversation above that Mark has interpreted Ronald's statement to mean that

- a) housing prices will rise only if interest rates fall
- b) if interest rates fall, housing prices must rise
- c) interest rates and housing prices tend to rise and fall together
- d) interest rates are the only significant economic factor affecting housing prices
- e) interest rates are likely to fall significantly in the next six months

50. It's time we stopped searching for new statistics to suggest that we are not spending enough on education. In fact, education spending increased 30 percent overall during the last decade.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument above?

- a) Despite increased spending on education, enrollment in our

elementary and secondary schools declined about 4 percent during the last ten years.

- b) Our spending on gasoline increased more than 100 percent during the last decade.
- c) When adjusted for inflation, our per-pupil expenditure on education this year is less than it was ten years ago.
- d) Eleven other economically developed nations spend more on education than we do.
- e) The achievement levels of our students have been declining steadily since 1960, and the last decade produced no reversal in this trend.

51. The U.S. census is not perfect: thousands of Americans probably go uncounted. However, the basic statistical portrait of the nation painted by the census is accurate. Certainly some of the poor go uncounted, particularly the homeless; but some of the rich go uncounted as well, because they are often abroad or traveling between one residence and another.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument above depends?

- a) Both the rich and the poor have personal and economic reasons to avoid being counted by the census.

- b) All Americans may reasonably be classified as either poor or rich.
- c) The percentage of poor Americans uncounted by the census is close to the percentage of rich Americans uncounted.
- d) The number of homeless Americans is approximately equal to the number of rich Americans.
- e) The primary purpose of the census is to analyze the economic status of the American population.

52. Which of the following best completes the passage below?

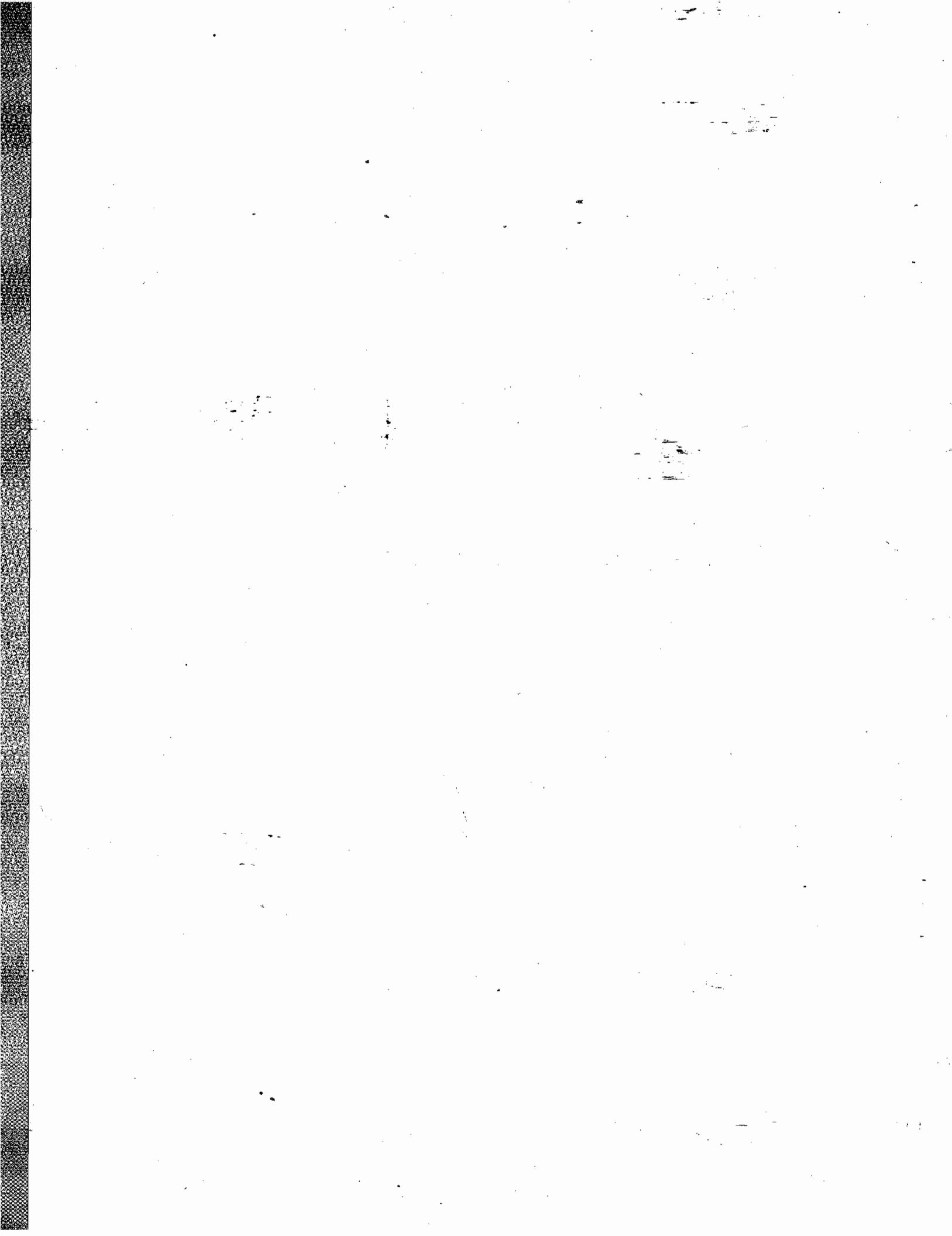
In today's pluralistic society, textbook publishers find themselves in an increasingly uncomfortable position. Since the schools are regarded as a repository of society's moral and cultural values, each group within society wishes to prevent any material that offends its own values from appearing in textbooks. As a result, stance on an issue is certain to run afoul of one group or another. And since textbook publishers must rely on community

goodwill to sell their books, it is inevitable that _____

- a) fewer and fewer publishers will be willing to enter the financially uncertain textbook industry
- b) the ethical and moral content of textbooks will become increasingly neutral and bland
- c) more and more pressure groups will arise that seek to influence the content of textbooks _____
- d) the government will be forced to intervene in the increasingly rancorous debate over the content of textbooks
- e) school boards, teachers, and principals will find it nearly impossible to choose among the variety of textbooks being offered

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 14. d | 27. c | 40. d |
| 2. d | 15. d | 28. c | 41. e |
| 3. a | 16. e | 29. b | 42. c |
| 4. b | 17. b | 30. d | 43. b |
| 5. d | 18. c | 31. a | 44. a |
| 6. c | 19. c | 32. d | 45. e |
| 7. a | 20. a | 33. d | 46. e |
| 8. c | 21. a | 34. a | 47. a |
| 9. c | 22. c | 35. e | 48. a |
| 10. d | 23. e | 36. b | 49. b |
| 11. c | 24. d | 37. c | 50. c |
| 12. c | 25. e | 38. b | 51. c |
| 13. a | 26. b | 39. d | 52. b |



SRIRAM'S IAS



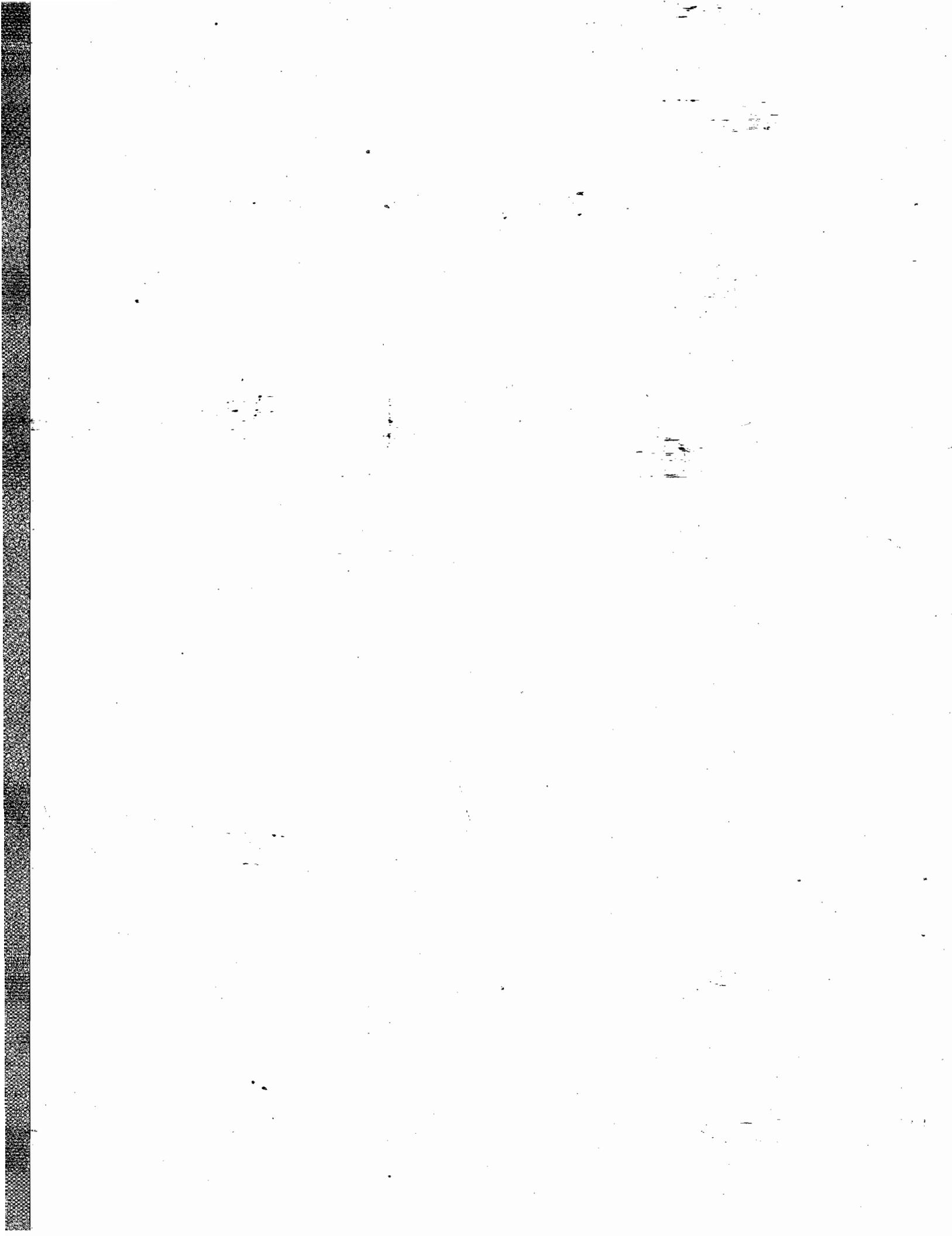
Civil Services Preliminary Exam- 2014

GENERAL STUDIES

PAPER-II

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Critical Reasoning 2

Questions 1-2 are based on the following.

We have heard a good deal in recent years about the declining importance of the two major political parties. It is the mass media, we are told, that decide the outcome of elections, not the power of the parties. But it is worth noting that no independent or third-party candidate has won any important election in recent years, and in the last nationwide campaign, the two major parties raised and spent more money than ever before in support of their candidates and platforms. It seems clear that reports of the imminent demise of the two-party system are premature at best.

1. Which of the following is an assumption made in the argument above?
 - (A) The amount of money raised and spent by a political party is one valid criterion for judging the influence of the party.
 - (B) A significant increase in the number of third-party candidates would be evidence of a decline in the importance of the two major parties.
 - (C) The two-party system has contributed significantly to the stability of the American political structure.
 - (D) The mass media tend to favor an independent or third-party candidate over a candidate from one of the two major parties.
 - (E) The mass media are relatively unimportant in deciding the outcome of most elections.

2. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument above?
 - (A) The percentage of voters registered as independents is higher today than ever before.
 - (B) In a recent presidential campaign, for the first time ever, an independent candidate was invited to appear in a televised debate with the major-party candidates.
 - (C) Every current member of the U.S. Senate was elected as the candidate of one of the two major parties.
 - (D) In a recent opinion poll, most voters stated that a candidate's party affiliation was an insignificant factor in judging his or her fitness for office.
 - (E) In the last four years, the outcome of several statewide elections has been determined by the strength of the third-party vote.

3. Psychologists conducted a series of experiments to test the effect upon schoolchildren of violence in films. In the first experiment, grammar school children were shown a film that included scenes of a male teenager engaging in violent acts against others, such as punching, pushing, and kicking. During a free-play session following the film viewing, 42 percent of the children were observed to engage in one or more violent acts similar to those in the film. In a second experiment, a different group of children was shown a similar film featuring a female teenager. Only 14 percent of the children were observed behaving violently afterward. The psychologists concluded that children are more likely to imitate violent behavior on

film when a male model is shown than when a female model is shown.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the psychologists' conclusion?

- (A) In both experiments, the victims of the filmed violence included both males and females.
 - (B) In the second experiment, 28 percent of the children appeared upset during the viewing the violent film scenes.
 - (C) The first group included 19 male students and 20 female students; the second group included 20 male students and 21 female students.
 - (D) In the first group, 58 percent of the children appeared bored during the showing of the film, and 12 percent fell asleep.
 - (E) The percentage of children known to have discipline problems prior to the experiment was greater in the first group than in the second group.
4. Mainline Airways was bought by its employees six years ago. Three years ago, Mainline hired QualiCo Advertising Agency to handle its promotions and advertising division. Today Mainline's profits are over 20 percent higher than they were five years ago and 10 percent higher than they were three years ago. Employee ownership and a good advertising agency have combined to make Mainline more profitable.
- Which of the following best describes the weak point in the argument above?
- (A) It fails to establish a causal connection between the change in ownership at Mainline Airways and the hiring of QualiCo, on the one hand, and the rise in Mainline's profits, on the other.
 - (B) It presents no evidence showing that employee-owned airlines are any more profitable than other airlines.
 - (C) It assumes that the profits of Mainline Airways will continue to rise.
 - (D) It gives no exact figures for the current profits of Mainline Airways.
 - (E) It fails to explain how the profits of Mainline Airways are calculated.
5. At many colleges today, regulations have been imposed that forbid the use in speech or print of language that "offends" or "insults" the members of any group, especially women and racial, ethnic, and religious minorities. Although these regulations are defended in the name of "democracy," they restrict freedom of speech and the press in a way that opposes the true spirit of democracy.
- The argument above attempts to prove its case primarily by
- (A) impugning the credentials of an opponent
 - (B) providing examples that support a theoretical principle
 - (C) taking advantage of inconsistencies in the definition of "democracy"
 - (D) revealing a contradiction in an opposing point of view
 - (E) appealing to the patriotic feelings of its audience
6. In 1980, a Danish ten-øre coin minted in 1747 was sold at auction for \$8,000. Eleanor Bixby owns another Danish ten-øre coin minted in 1747. When she puts it on the market next week, it will fetch a price over \$18,000.
- Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the conclusion drawn above?

- (A) Since 1980, the average price for rare coins has increased by over 150 percent.
(B) There are only four coins like the one in question in the entire world.
(C) Since 1980, the consumer price index has risen by over 150 percent.
(D) In 1986, a previously unknown cache of one hundred coins just like the one in question was found.
(E) Thirty prominent, wealthy coin collectors are expected to bid for Bixby's coin.
7. Merco has been in business longer than Nolen, Inc., Olean Industries was founded years before the Potter Company, and the Potter Company was started years after the Quarles Corporation. Nolen, Inc., and the Quarles Corporation were founded in the same year.
- If the information above is true, which of the following must also be true?
- (A) Olean Industries has been in business for more years than Merco.
(B) Olean Industries has been in business for more years than the Quarles Corporation.
(C) Nolen, Inc., has not been in business for as many years as Olean Industries.
(D) Merco has been in business for more years than the Potter Company.
(E) Nolen, Inc., has not been in business for as many years as the Potter Company.
8. Which of the following best completes the passage below?
- A primary factor in perpetuating the low salaries of women workers has been their segregation in the so-called pink-collar occupations, such as nursing, teaching, library science, and secretarial work. Partly because these jobs have traditionally been held by women, their salary levels have been depressed, and, despite increased attempts to unionize these workers in recent years, their pay continues to lag. Moreover, although a large percentage of women than ever before are now entering and remaining in the job market, most continue to gravitate toward the pink-collar fields, despite the lower salaries. It seems clear, therefore, that if the average salaries of women workers are to approach those of men, _____
- (A) labor unions must redouble their efforts to improve the lot of working women
(B) society's perception of pink-collar jobs as less important and less demanding than other jobs must be changed
(C) more men must be encouraged to enter fields traditionally occupied by women
(D) the number of jobs in the pink-collar fields relative to the size of the work force as a whole must be markedly increased
(E) more women must enter occupations other than those traditionally reserved for them
9. Determining the authenticity of purported pre-Columbian artifacts is never easy. Carbon-14 dating of these artifacts is often impossible due to contamination by radioactive palladium (which occurs naturally in the soils of Central and South America). However, historians and anthropologists have evolved two reliable criteria, which, utilized in combination, have proven effective for dating these artifacts. First, because authentic pre-Columbian artifacts characteristically occur in a coarse, granular matrix that is shifted by major earthquakes, they often exhibit the

unique scratch patterns known as *gridding*. In addition, true pre-Columbian artifacts show a darkening in surface color that is caused by centuries of exposure to the minute amounts of magnesium in the soil of the Americas.

The criteria above would be LEAST useful in judging the authenticity of which of the following?

- (A) An ax head of black obsidian, unearthed from a kitchen midden
- (B) A pottery bowl with a red ocher design, found in the ruins of a temple
- (C) A set of gold ear weights, ornamented with jasper pendants
- (D) A black feather cape from a king's burial vault
- (E) A multicolored woven sash found near the gravesite of a slave

Questions 10-11 are based on the following.

From time to time, the press indulges in outbursts of indignation over the use of false or misleading information by the U.S. government in support of its policies and programs. No one endorses needless deception. But consider this historical analogy. It is known that Christopher Columbus, on his first voyage to the New World, deliberately falsified the log to show a shorter sailing distance for each day out than the ships had actually traveled. In this way, Columbus was able to convince his skeptical sailors that they had not sailed past the point at which they expected to find the shores of India. Without this deception, Columbus's sailors might well have mutinied, and the New World might never have been discovered.

10. The author of the passage above assumes each of the following EXCEPT:
 - (A) Government deception of the press is often motivated by worthy objectives.
 - (B) Without government deception, popular support for worthwhile government policies and programs might well fade.
 - (C) Attacks on the government by the press are often politically motivated.
 - (D) Deception for deception's sake should not be condoned.
 - (E) A greater good may sometimes require acceptance of a lesser evil.
11. Which of the following is the main weakness of the historical analogy drawn in the passage above?
 - (A) The sailors in Columbus's crew never knew that they had been deceived, while government deception is generally uncovered by the press.
 - (B) A ship's log is a record intended mainly for use by the captain, while press reports are generally disseminated for use by the public at large.
 - (C) The members of a ship's crew are selected by the captain of the ship, while those who work in the press are self-selected.
 - (D) The crew of a ship is responsible for the success of a voyage, while the press is not responsible for the use others make of the factual information it publishes.
 - (E) In a democracy, the people are expected to participate in the nation's political decision making, while the members of a ship's crew are expected simply to obey the orders of the captain.

12. Which of the following best completes the passage below?

Monarch butterflies, whose average life span is nine months, migrate from the midwestern United States to selected forests outside Mexico City. It takes at least three generations of monarchs to make the journey, so the great-great-grandchildren who finally arrive in the Mexican forests have never been there before. Yet they return to the same trees their forebears left. Scientists theorize that monarchs, like homing pigeons, map their routes according to the earth's electromagnetic fields. As a first step in testing this theory, lepidopterists plan to install a low-voltage transmitter inside one grove of "butterfly trees" in the Mexican forests. If the butterflies are either especially attracted to the grove with the transmitter or especially repelled by it, lepidopterists will have evidence that _____.

- (A) monarch butterflies have brains, however minuscule
(B) monarch butterflies are sensitive to electricity
(C) low-voltage electricity can affect butterflies, whether positively or adversely
(D) monarchs map their routes according to the earth's electromagnetic fields
(E) monarchs communicate intergenerationally via electromagnetic fields
13. In general, a professional athlete is offered a million-dollar contract only if he or she has just completed an unusually successful season. However, a study shows that an athlete signing such a contract usually suffers a decline in performance the following season. This study supports the theory that a million-dollar contract tends to weaken an athlete's desire to excel by diminishing his or her economic incentive.
- Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusion drawn above?
- (A) On the average, athletes whose contracts call for relatively small salaries with possible bonuses for outstanding achievement perform better than other athletes.
(B) Athletes are generally offered million-dollar contracts mainly because of the increased ticket sales and other revenues they generate.
(C) Many professional athletes have careers marked by year-to-year fluctuations in their overall levels of performance.
(D) On the average, higher-salaried athletes tend to have longer and more successful professional careers than do lower-salaried athletes.
(E) Six of the ten leading batters in the National League this season signed million-dollar contracts during the off-season.
14. Dr. A: The new influenza vaccine is useless at best and possibly dangerous. I would never use it on a patient.

Dr. B: But three studies published in the *Journal of Medical Associates* have rated that vaccine as unusually effective.

Dr. A: The studies must have been faulty because the vaccine is worthless.

In which of the following is the reasoning most similar to that of Dr. A?

- (A) Three of my patients have been harmed by that vaccine during the past three weeks, so the vaccine is unsafe.
(B) Jerrold Jersey recommends this milk, and I don't trust Jerrold Jersey, so I won't buy this milk.

- (C) Wingzz tennis balls perform best because they are far more effective than any other tennis balls.
- (D) I'm buying Vim Vitamins. Doctors recommend them more often than they recommend any other vitamins, so Vim Vitamins must be good.
- (E) Since University of Muldoon graduates score about 20 percent higher than average on the GMAT, Sheila Lee, a University of Muldoon graduate, will score about 20 percent higher than average when she takes the GMAT.
15. Bill: Smoke-detecting fire alarms can save lives. I believe that every apartment in this city should be required by law to be equipped with a smoke detector.
Joe: I disagree with your proposal. Smoke detectors are just as important for safety in private houses as they are in apartments.
From this exchange, it can be inferred that Joe has interpreted Bill's statement to mean that
- (A) the city should be responsible for providing smoke detectors for apartments
(B) residences outside the city should not be equipped with smoke detectors
(C) only apartments should be equipped with smoke detectors
(D) the risk of fire is not as great in private houses as it is in apartments
(E) the rate of death by fire is unusually high in the city in question
16. In 1986, the city of Los Diablos had 20 days on which air pollution reached unhealthy amounts and a smog alert was put into effect. In early 1987, new air pollution control measures were enacted, but the city had smog alerts on 31 days that year and on 39 days the following year. In 1989, however, the number of smog alerts in Los Diablos dropped to sixteen. The main air pollutants in Los Diablos are ozone and carbon monoxide, and since 1986 the levels of both have been monitored by gas spectrography.
Which of the following statements, assuming that each is true, would be LEAST helpful in explaining the air pollution levels in Los Diablos between 1986 and 1989?
- (A) The 1987 air pollution control measures enacted in Los Diablos were put into effect in November of 1988.
(B) In December of 1988 a new and far more accurate gas spectrometer was invented.
(C) In February of 1989, the Pollution Control Board of Los Diablos revised the scale used to determine the amount of air pollution considered unhealthy.
(D) In 1988 the mayor of Los Diablos was found to have accepted large campaign donations from local industries and to have exempted those same industries from air pollution control measures.
(E) Excess ozone and carbon monoxide require a minimum of two years to break down naturally in the atmosphere above a given area.
17. In a marketing study, consumers were given two unlabeled cartons of laundry detergent. One carton was bright green and yellow; the other was drab brown and gray. After using the detergent in the two cartons for one month, 83 percent of the consumers in the study reported that the detergent in the bright green and yellow carton cleaned better. This study shows that packaging has a significant impact on

consumers' judgment of the effectiveness of a laundry detergent.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusion drawn in the marketing study?

- (A) The detergent in the bright carton contained bleach crystals; the detergent in the drab carton did not.
 - (B) The detergents in the two cartons were the same.
 - (C) The detergents in the two cartons were different, but they had both been laboratory tested.
 - (D) The detergent in the drab carton was a popular name brand; the detergent in the bright carton was generic.
 - (E) The detergent in the drab carton was generic; the detergent in the bright carton was a popular name brand.
18. Don's, a chain of supermarkets, has entered into an agreement in which Rose Computers will sell Don's an unlimited number of its least expensive PC's at one-fourth the regular wholesale price. In return, Don's has agreed to purchase all of its scanners and other electronic information-processing equipment from Rose or from Omicron, Rose Computers' parent company, for the next ten years. Don's will offer a Rose PC free to any school that turns in Don's register receipts totaling \$100,000 within the next six months. The vice-president in charge of advertising for Don's expects that the computer giveaway will obviate the need for a massive new advertising campaign for the next six months and that Don's can make up the expenditures for the PC's by writing them off its income taxes as charitable donations.
- The plans formulated by Don's assume each of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) The prices that Rose or Omicron charges Don's for information-processing equipment over the next ten years will be lower than those charged by other companies.
 - (B) The tax laws will not be changed to exclude or lessen the value of charitable donations as tax write-offs.
 - (C) Schools will be sufficiently attracted by Don's computer giveaway offer that teachers will urge students to shop at Don's.
 - (D) Rose will be able to supply Don's with a sufficient number of PC's to meet the demand generated by schools that collect Don's receipts totaling \$100,000.
 - (E) The effect of the computer giveaway offer on Don's business will be comparable to that of a major advertising campaign.
19. Manufacturers of household appliances are still urging the public to purchase food processors. The various manufacturers' advertisements all point out that the prices of these appliances are now lower than ever and that each food processor comes with a lifetime service warranty. In addition, many manufacturers offer sizable rebates to customers who purchase food processors within a given time period. With these incentives, the advertisements contend, people can hardly afford not to purchase food processors.

Which answer choice is a logically prior issue that the manufacturers' advertisements fail to address?

- (A) Whether the cost of repairs to the food processors over the years will cancel out the savings currently being offered
 - (B) Whether potential customers have enough uses for food processors to justify purchasing them
 - (C) Whether the heads of the companies manufacturing food processors own food processors themselves
 - (D) Whether the food processors currently being advertised will be outdated within the next five years
 - (E) Whether accessories and replacement parts will be readily available at retail outlets
20. Since the invention of digital readout, machine designers have rushed to replace conventional dials and gauges with digital units. Yet the digital gauge has drawbacks in some situations. Since it presents an exact numeric value, it must be decoded and analyzed by a human operator; its meaning cannot be read in an instantaneous scanning. An analog dial or gauge can be marked with red to alert the operator when a value is entering a danger zone; a digital gauge cannot. And it is difficult to tell whether a digital readout is increasing or decreasing over time, while the up or down movement of a pointer on an analog gauge can be quickly and easily observed.
- The author of the passage above would probably recommend the use of digital gauge in cases when
- I. warning of a sudden rise or fall in value is needed
 - II. an operator must read and interpret several gauges within a few seconds
 - III. a precise numeric value is essential
- (A) I only
 - (B) III only
 - (C) I and III only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
21. Contrary to the statements of labor leaders, the central economic problem facing America today is not the distribution of wealth. It is productivity. With the productivity of U.S. industry stagnant, or even declining slightly, the economic pie is no longer growing. Labor leaders, of course, point to what they consider an unfair distribution of the slices of pie to justify their demands for further increases in wages and benefits. And in the past, when the pie was still growing, management could afford to acquiesce. No longer. Until productivity resumes its growth, there can be no justification for further increases in the compensation of workers.

Which of the following statements by a labor leader focuses on the logical weakness in the argument above?

- (A) Although the economic pie is no longer growing, the portion of the pie allocated to American workers remains unjustly small.

- (B) If management fails to accommodate the demands of workers, labor leaders will be forced to call strikes that will cripple the operation of industry.
- (C) Although productivity is stagnant, the U.S. population is growing, so that the absolute size of the economic pie continues to grow as well.
- (D) As a labor leader, I can be concerned only with the needs of working people, not with the problems faced by management.
- (E) The stagnation of U.S. industry has been caused largely by factors—such as foreign competition—beyond the control of American workers.
22. Freud's theories of the workings of the mind, while brilliant for their day, were formulated before most of this century's great advances in neurophysiology and biochemistry. Today, we have a far deeper understanding of the biological components of thought, emotion, and behavior than was dreamed of eighty years ago. It would be foolish to continue parroting Freud's psychological theories as if these advances had never occurred.
- It can be inferred from the passage above that the author would be most likely to favor
- (A) the abandonment of most of Freud's theories
- (B) a greater reliance on biological rather than psychological explanations of behavior
- (C) a critical reexamination of Freud's place in the history of psychology
- (D) a reexamination of Freud's theories in the light of contemporary biology
- (E) increased financial support for studies in neurophysiology and biochemistry
23. To avoid a hostile takeover attempt, the board of directors of Wellco, Inc., a provider of life and health insurance, planned to take out large loans and use them to purchase a publishing company, a chocolate factory, and a nationwide chain of movie theaters. The directors anticipated that these purchases initially would plunge the corporation deep into debt, rendering it unattractive to those who wanted to take it over, but that steadily rising insurance rates would allow the company to pay off the debt within five years. Meanwhile, revenues from the three new businesses would enable the corporation as a whole to continue to meet its increased operating expenses. Ultimately, according to the directors' plan, the diversification would strengthen the corporation by varying the sources and schedules of its annual revenues.
- Which of the following, assuming that all are equally possible, would most enhance the chances of the plan's success?
- (A) A widespread drought decreases the availability of cacao beans, from which chocolate is manufactured, driving up chocolate prices worldwide.
- (B) New government regulations require a 30 percent across-the-board rate rollback of all insurance companies, to begin immediately and to be completed within a five-year period.
- (C) Congress enacts a statute, effective after six months, making it illegal for any parent not to carry health insurance coverage for his or her child.
- (D) Large-screen televisions drop dramatically in price due to surprise alterations in trade barriers with Japan; movie theater attendance dwindles as a consequence.

- (E) A new, inexpensive process is discovered for making paper pulp, and paper prices fall to 60 percent of their former level.
24. In 1981, for the first time in over two decades, the average scores of high school students on standardized math and English tests did not decline. During the same year, millions of American students enjoyed their first exposure to the new world of the microcomputer, whether in schools, video arcades, or other settings. The conclusion is clear: far from stultifying the intellectual capacities of students, exposure to computers can actually enhance them.
- The most serious weakness of the argument above is its failure to
- (A) discuss the underlying causes of the twenty-year decline in students' test scores
 - (B) cite specific figures documenting the increases in test scores
 - (C) distinguish among the various types of computer being used by high school students
 - (D) define the intellectual capacities tested by the standardized math and English tests referred to
 - (E) explain exactly how high school students' abilities on math and English tests could have been enhanced by exposure to computers

Questions 25-26 are based on the following.

Although its purpose is laudable, the exclusionary rule, which forbids a court to consider evidence seized in violation of the defendant's constitutional rights, has unduly hampered law-enforcement efforts. Even when the rights violation was a minor or purely technical one, turning on a detail of procedure rather than on the abrogation of some fundamental liberty, and even when it has been clear that the police officers were acting in good faith, the evidence obtained has been considered tainted under this rule and may not even be introduced. In consequence, defendants who were undoubtedly guilty have been set free, perhaps to steal, rape, or murder again.

25. The author of the passage above assumes all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) The constitutional rights of criminal defendants should be protected.
 - (B) Most cases in which the exclusionary rule has been invoked have involved purely technical violations of constitutional principles.
 - (C) The number of cases whose outcome has been affected by the exclusionary rule is significant.
 - (D) Some of the defendants set free under the exclusionary rule have been guilty of serious criminal offenses.
 - (E) Merely technical violations of the rules concerning evidence should be treated differently from deliberate assaults upon human rights.
26. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most likely endorse which of the following proposals?
- (A) Change of the exclusionary rule to admit evidence obtained by police officers acting in good faith
 - (B) A constitutional amendment curtailing some of the protections traditionally afforded those accused of a crime

- (C) A statute limiting the application of the exclusionary rule to cases involving minor criminal offenses
(D) Change of the exclusionary rule to allow any evidence, no matter how obtained, to be introduced in court
(E) A constitutional amendment allowing police officers to obtain vital evidence by any means necessary when in pursuit of a known criminal
27. The postal service is badly mismanaged. Forty years ago, first-class letter delivery cost only three cents. Since then, the price has increased nearly tenfold, with an actual decrease in the speed and reliability of service.
Each of the following statements, if true, would tend to weaken the argument above EXCEPT:
(A) The volume of mail handled by the postal service has increased dramatically over the last forty years.
(B) Unprecedented increases in the cost of fuel for trucks and planes have put severe upward pressures on postal delivery costs.
(C) Private delivery services usually charge more than does the postal service for comparable delivery charges.
(D) The average delivery time for a first-class letter four decades ago was actually slightly longer than it is today.
(E) The average level of consumer prices overall has increased more than 300 percent over the last forty years.
28. When the government of a nation announced recently that a leader of the nation's political opposition had died of a mysterious illness in prison, few seasoned observers of the regime were surprised. As the police captain in an old movie remarked when asked about the condition of a prisoner, "We're trying to decide whether he committed suicide or died trying to escape."
The statements above invite which of the following conclusions?
(A) The opposition leader was probably killed trying to escape from prison.
(B) The opposition leader may not be dead at all.
(C) It is unlikely that the head of the regime knows the true cause of the opposition leader's death.
(D) The opposition leader probably killed himself.
(E) The regime very likely was responsible for the death of the opposition leader.

Questions 29-30 are based on the following.

In the industrialized nations, the last century has witnessed a shortening of the average workday from twelve hours or longer to less than eight hours. Mindful of this enormous increase in leisure time over the past century, many people assume that the same trend has obtained throughout history, and that, therefore, prehistoric humans must have labored incessantly for their very survival.

We cannot, of course, directly test this assumption. However, a study of primitive peoples of today suggests a different conclusion. The Mbuti of central Africa, for instance, spend only a few hours each day in hunting, gathering, and tending to other economic

necessities. The rest of their time is spent as they choose. The implication is that the short workday is not peculiar to industrialized societies. Rather, both the extended workday of 1880 and the shorter workday of today are products of different stages of the continuing process of industrialization.

29. Which of the following inferences about industrialization is best supported by the passage above?
- (A) People in advanced industrialized societies have more leisure time than those in nonindustrialized societies.
 - (B) An average workday of twelve hours or more is peculiar to economies in the early stages of industrialization.
 - (C) Industrialization involves a trade-off between tedious, monotonous jobs and the benefits of increased leisure.
 - (D) It is likely that the extended workday of an industrializing country will eventually be shortened.
 - (E) As industrialization progresses, people tend to look for self-fulfillment in leisure rather than work.
30. Which of the following, if true, would most greatly strengthen the argument made in the passage above?
- (A) In recent decades, the economy of the Mbuti has been markedly affected by the encroachment of modern civilization.
 - (B) The life-style of the Mbuti is similar to that of prehistoric humans.
 - (C) The Mbuti have no words in their language to express the distinction between work activities and leisure activities.
 - (D) The workday of a European peasant in medieval times averaged between eleven and fifteen hours.
 - (E) The members of the Shaklik tribe in central Asia have an average workday of ten to twelve hours.
31. Gloria: Those who advocate tuition tax credits for parents whose children attend private schools maintain that people making no use of a government service should not be forced to pay for it. Yet those who choose to buy bottled water rather than drink water from the local supply are not therefore exempt from paying taxes to maintain the local water supply.
- Roger: Your argument is illogical. Children are required by law to attend school. Since school attendance is a matter not of choice, but of legal requirement, it is unfair for the government to force some parents to pay for it twice.
- Which of the following responses by Gloria would best refute Roger's charge that her argument is illogical?
- (A) Although drinking water is not required by law, it is necessary for all people, and therefore my analogy is appropriate.
 - (B) Those who can afford the tuition at a high-priced private school can well bear the same tax burden as those whose children attend public schools.
 - (C) If tuition tax credits are granted, the tax burden on parents who choose public schools will rise to an intolerable level.

- (D) The law does not say that parents must send their children to private schools, only that the children must attend some kind of school, whether public or private.
- (E) Both bottled water and private schools are luxury items, and it is unfair that some citizens should be able to afford them while others cannot.

Questions 32-33 are based on the following.

Since the passage of the state's Clean Air Act ten years ago, the level of industrial pollutants in the air has fallen by an average of 18 percent. This suggests that the restrictions on industry embodied in the act have worked effectively. However, during the same period the state has also suffered through a period of economic decline. The number of businesses in the state has fallen by 10 percent, and the number of workers employed has fallen by 12 percent. It is probable that the business decline, rather than the regulations in the act, is responsible for at least half of the decline in the pollution.

32. Which of following is an assumption made in the passage above?
 - (A) Most businesses in the state have obeyed the regulations embodied in the Clean Air Act.
 - (B) The economic decline of the state can be attributed, in part, to the effects of the Clean Air Act.
 - (C) The amount of air pollution in a given area is likely to be proportional to the number of businesses and workers active in that area.
 - (D) The restrictions on business activity in other states are less stringent than are those embodied in the Clean Air Act.
 - (E) The Clean Air Act has been only very slightly successful in achieving the goal of reduced air pollution.
33. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the conclusion drawn in the passage above?
 - (A) During the last ten years, economic conditions in the nation as a whole have been worse than those within the state.
 - (B) Amendments to the Clean Air Act that were enacted six years ago have substantially strengthened its restrictions on industrial air pollution.
 - (C) Of the businesses that ceased operating in the state during the last ten years, only 5 percent were engaged in air-polluting industries.
 - (D) Several large corporations left the state during the last ten years partly in order to avoid compliance with the Clean Air Act.
 - (E) Due to its small budget, the state office charged with enforcement of the Clean Air Act has prosecuted only two violators of the law since its passage.
34. A nutritionist studying the effects of massive doses of vitamin C found that of a group of 600 people who regularly took 1,500 mg of vitamin C daily for a year, fewer than 9 percent suffered serious cases of flu; of a group of 600 people who took 250 mg of vitamin C (the standard recommended daily allowance) daily for a year, 34 percent suffered at least one serious case of flu; and of a group of 600 people who took no vitamin C for a year (other than that found in the foods in a balanced diet),

32 percent suffered at least one serious case of flu.

Which of the following hypotheses is best supported by the evidence above?

- (A) The effectiveness of vitamin C in preventing serious cases of flu increases in direct proportion to the amount of vitamin C taken.
- (B) Vitamin C is helpful in preventing disease.
- (C) Doses of vitamin C that exceed the standard recommended daily allowance by 500 percent will reduce the incidence of serious cases of flu by 25 percent.
- (D) Massive doses of vitamin C can help to prevent serious case of flu.
- (E) A balanced diet contains less than 250 mg of vitamin C.

35. Susan: Those who oppose experimentation on animals do not properly value the preservation of human life. Although animal suffering is unfortunate, it is justifiable if it can lead to cures for human ailments.

Melvin: But much animal experimentation involves testing of ordinary consumer products such as soaps, dyes, and cosmetics.

Susan: These experiments are justifiable on the same grounds, since cleanliness, convenience, and beauty are worthwhile human values deserving of support.

Which of the following is the best statement of the logical flaw in Susan's argument?

- (A) Her claim that animal experimentation is justifiable if it supports human values contradicts her claim that such experimentation is justifiable only if it leads to cures for human ailments.
- (B) She places a higher value on human cleanliness, convenience, and beauty than she does on the preservation of animal life.
- (C) She uses the word "value" in two different senses.
- (D) She assumes that all ordinary consumer products aid in the preservation of human life.
- (E) She fails to show how mere support for human values actually preserves human lives.

36. Which of the following best completes the passage below?

As long as savings deposits are insured by the government, depositors will have no incentive to evaluate the financial strength of a savings bank. Yield alone will influence their choice of bank. To attract deposits, banks will be forced to offer the highest possible interest rates. And since paying higher rates inevitably strains the financial strength of a bank,

- (A) the government will be forced to impose limitations on interest rates
- (B) deposit insurance will ultimately lead to the financial weakening of many banks
- (C) savers will be forced to choose between deposit insurance and higher interest rates
- (D) deposits will tend to go to the banks with the greatest financial strength
- (E) bank profits will tend to rise to ever-higher levels

37. Every painting hanging in the Hoular Gallery is by a French painter. No painting in the Hoular Gallery is by a Vorticist. Only Vorticists use acrylic monochromes in their works.

If the information above is true, which of the following must also be true?

- (A) No French painters are Vorticists.
 - (B) All Vorticists use acrylic monochromes in their works.
 - (C) Some French painters do not use acrylic monochromes in their works.
 - (D) No French painters use acrylic monochromes in their works.
 - (E) All French painters who use acrylics use acrylic monochromes in their works.
38. We commonly speak of aesthetic judgments as subjective, and in the short term they are, since critics often disagree about the value of a particular contemporary work of art. But over time, the subjective element disappears. When works of art have continued to delight audiences for centuries, as have the paintings of Michelangelo, the music of Bach, and the plays of Shakespeare, we can objectively call them great. The statements above best support which of the following conclusions?
- (A) When Michelangelo, Bach, and Shakespeare were alive, critics disagreed about the value of their work.
 - (B) The value of a contemporary work of art cannot be objectively measured.
 - (C) The reputation of a work of art often fluctuates greatly from one generation to the next.
 - (D) The mere fact that a work of art has endured for centuries does not establish its greatness.
 - (E) If critics agree about the value of a particular cotemporary work of art, then the work can objectively be called great.

39. Since the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit was mandated on our highways, both money and human lives have been saved.

All of the following, if true, would strengthen the claim above EXCEPT:

- (A) Most highway users find that travel times are not appreciably lengthened by the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit.
 - (B) Highway driving at 55 miles per hour or less is more fuel-efficient than high-speed driving.
 - (C) Nearly all highway safety experts agree that more accidents occur at speeds over 55 miles per hour than at lower speeds.
 - (D) The percentage of fatalities occurring in highway accidents at speeds greater than 55 miles per hour is higher than that for low-speed accidents.
 - (E) Automobiles last longer and require fewer repairs when driven at consistently lower speeds.
40. The city council will certainly vote to approve the new downtown redevelopment plan, despite the objections of environmentalists. After all, most of the campaign contributions received by members of the city council come from real estate development firms, which stand to benefit from the plan.

Which of the following statements, if true, would most weaken the argument above?

- (A) Several members of the city council receive sizable campaign contributions from environmental lobbying groups.
(B) Members of the city council are required to report the size and source of each campaign contribution they receive.
(C) Not every real estate development firm in the city will be able to participate in, and profit from, the new downtown redevelopment plan.
(D) The members of the city council have often voted in ways that are opposed to the interests of their campaign contributors.
(E) Some environmentalists have stated that the new downtown redevelopment plan might be environmentally sound if certain minor modifications are made
41. A mail order company recently had a big jump in clothing sales after hiring a copywriter and a graphic artist to give its clothing catalog a magazinelike format designed to appeal to a more upscale clientele. The company is now planning to launch a housewares catalog using the same concept.
The company's plan assumes that
(A) other housewares catalogs with magazinelike formats do not already exist
(B) an upscale clientele would be interested in a housewares catalog
(C) the same copywriter and graphic artist could be employed for both the clothing and housewares catalogs
(D) a magazinelike format requires a copywriter and a graphic artist
(E) customers to whom the old clothing catalog appealed would continue to make purchases from catalogs with the new format
42. Civic Leader: The high cancer rate among our citizens is the result of hazardous material produced at your plant.
Board of Directors: Our statistics show that rates of cancer are high throughout the valley in which the plant is situated because local wells that supply drinking water are polluted, not because of the plant.
Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the board's claims?
(A) The statistics do not differentiate between types of cancer.
(B) Nearby communities have not changed the sources of their drinking water.
(C) Cancer-causing chemicals used at the plant are discharged into a nearby river and find their way into local wells.
(D) The plant both uses and produces chemicals that have been shown to cause cancer.
(E) Some of the pollutants cited by the board as contaminating the local wells have been present in the wells for decades.
43. Economies in which a high percentage of resources are invested in research and development show greater growth in the long run than do those in which resources are channeled into consumption. Japanese workers spend a higher percentage of their income investing in research and development than do American workers.
To grow as fast as Japan has in the past three decades, the United States must change the tax code in order to encourage savings and investment and discourage debt.

Which of the following, if true, tends to weaken the argument?

- (A) Japanese research is more focused on consumers than is research by American firms.
- (B) Class mobility, highly valued in American culture, is encouraged by a growing rather than a stagnant economy.
- (C) Studies have shown that countries with high consumption rates prosper in the short run.
- (D) Proposed changes to the tax code could involve strict limits on the deductability of interest, and increased allowance for research.
- (E) Because a decreasing percentage of the United States is under 40, an age when savings are traditionally low, the savings rate will increase without changes to the tax code.
44. Television programming experts maintain that with each 1% increase in the prime-time ratings of a television station there is a 3.5% increase in the number of people who watch its evening news program. However, in the last ten years at Channel NTR, there was only one year of extremely high prime-time ratings and during that year, fewer people than ever watched Channel NTR's evening news program.
Which of the following conclusions can properly be drawn from the statements above?
- (A) When a news program has good ratings, the channel as a whole will have good ratings.
- (B) The programming experts neglected to consider daytime news programs.
- (C) The year of high ratings at NTR was a result of two hit shows which were subsequently canceled because of contractual problems.
- (D) The ten-year period in question is not representative of normal viewing patterns.
- (E) Prime-time ratings are not the only factor affecting how many people watch an evening news program.
45. The people who are least likely to be audited by the Internal Revenue Service this year are those who have been audited since 1985 and who were found to have made no mistakes in filing their returns during that audit.
Of the following people, who is MOST likely to be audited by the IRS?
- (A) A person who was audited in 1986 but was not found to have made any mistakes in filing his return.
- (B) A person who was audited in 1986 and whose lawyer corrected several mistakes in the tax return prior to the filing deadline.
- (C) A person whose spouse was convicted of tax fraud in 1987, who was then audited and found to have made no mistakes.
- (D) A person who was last audited in 1984, and had no mistakes uncovered by the IRS during that audit.
- (E) A person who was audited in each of the past five years, but was found to have made no mistakes in any of the filings.

46. James's grade point average puts him in the top third of the graduating class of college A. Nestor is in the top tenth of the same class. Elizabeth had the same grade point average as Nestor. Nancy has a lower grade point average than Elizabeth. If the information above is true, which of the following must also be true?
- (A) James has a higher grade point average than Elizabeth.
 - (B) James has a higher grade point average than Nancy.
 - (C) Nestor has a higher grade point average than Nancy.
 - (D) Elizabeth and Nancy both have a higher grade point average than James.
 - (E) Nestor and James both have a higher grade point average than Nancy.
47. Whenever a major airplane accident occurs, there is a dramatic increase in the number of airplane mishaps reported, a phenomenon that may last for as long as a few months after the accident. Airline officials assert that the publicity given the gruesomeness of major airplane accidents focuses media attention on the airline industry and the increase in the number of reported accidents is caused by an increase in the number of news sources covering airline accident, not by an increase in the number of accidents.
- Which of the following, if true, would seriously weaken the assertions of the airline officials?
- (A) The publicity surrounding airline accidents is largely limited to the country in which the crash occurred.
 - (B) Airline accidents tend to occur far more often during certain peak travel months.
 - (C) News organizations do not have any guidelines to help them decide how severe or how close an accident must be for it to receive coverage.
 - (D) Airplane accidents receive coverage by news sources only when the news sources find it advantageous to do so.
 - (E) Studies by government regulations show that the number of airplane flight miles remains relatively constant from month to month.

Questions 48-49 are based on the following.

Investing in real estate would be a profitable venture at this time. A survey in House magazine revealed that 85% of the magazine's readers are planning to buy a second home over the next few years. A study of the real estate industry, however, revealed that the current supply of homes could only provide for 65% of that demand each year.

48. Which of the following, if true, reveals a weakness in the evidence cited above?
- (A) Real estate is a highly labor-intensive business.
 - (B) Home builders are not evenly distributed across the country.
 - (C) The number of people who want second homes has been increasing each year for the past ten years.
 - (D) Readers of House magazine are more likely than most people to want second homes.
 - (E) House magazine includes articles about owning a second home as well as articles about building a second home.

49. Which of the following, if true, would undermine the validity of the investment advice in the paragraph above?
- (A) Some home owners are satisfied with only one home.
 - (B) About half of the people who buy homes are investing in their first home.
 - (C) About half of the people who buy homes have to take out a mortgage to do so.
 - (D) Only a quarter of the homes that are built are sold within the first two weeks.
 - (E) Only a quarter of those who claim that they want a second home actually end up purchasing one.
50. Traffic safety experts predict that the installation of newly designed air bags in all cars in the United States would reduce the average number of fatalities per traffic accident by 30 percent. In order to save lives, the Department of Transportation (DOT) is considering requiring automobile manufacturers to install air bags of this design in all cars produced after 1998.
- Which of the following, if true, represents the strongest challenge to the DOT's proposal?
- (A) Air bags of the new design are more given to being inadvertently triggered, an occurrence that can sometimes result in fatal traffic accidents.
 - (B) The DOT is planning to require automobile manufacturers to produce these air bags according to very strict specifications.
 - (C) After installing air bags in new cars, automobile manufacturers will experience an increase in sales.
 - (D) The proposed air bag installation program will adversely affect the resale of cars manufactured prior to 1998.
 - (E) As production costs increase, the profits of many domestic automobile dealers show a marked decrease.
51. A private bus company gained greater profits and provided bus service to the area at lower fares by running buses more frequently and stimulating greater ridership. Hoping to continue these financial trends, the company plans to replace all older buses with new, larger buses, including some double-decker buses.
- The plan of the bus company as described above assumes all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the demand for bus service in the company's area of service will increase in the future
 - (B) increased efficiency and revenues will compensate for any new expenses the company incurs
 - (C) the new buses will be sufficiently reliable to ensure the company a net financial gain once they are in place
 - (D) driving the new buses will be no more difficult than driving the buses they are to replace
 - (E) the larger, double-decker buses will not face obstacles such as height and weight restrictions in the bus company's area of service

52. A newly discovered disease is thought to be caused by a certain bacterium. However, recently released data notes that the bacterium thrives in the presence of a certain virus, implying that it is actually the virus that causes the new disease.
- Which of the following pieces of evidence would most support the data's implication?
- (A) In the absence of the virus, the disease has been observed to follow infection by the bacterium.
 - (B) The virus has been shown to aid the growth of bacterium, a process which often leads to the onset of the disease.
 - (C) The virus alone has been observed in many cases of the disease.
 - (D) In cases where the disease does not develop, infection by the bacterium is usually preceded by infection by the virus.
 - (E) Onset of the disease usually follows infection by both the virus and the bacterium.
53. A sociologist recently studied two sets of teenagers. The members of one set spent 10 or more hours per week watching violent television programs, and the members of the other set spent 2 hours or less per week watching violent television programs. A significantly greater proportion of the teenagers in the former group exhibited aggressive behavior during the period of the study. The sociologists reasoned that the prolonged exposure to television violence caused the aggressive behavior.
- Which of the following, if true, of the teenagers in the study, provides the strongest challenge to the sociologist's conclusion?
- (A) Some teenagers who watched more than 10 hours of violent television programming per week behaved less aggressively than others in the same group of teenagers.
 - (B) Some teenagers who watched 2 hours of violent television programming per week did not behave aggressively.
 - (C) Some teenagers voluntarily stopped watching violent television programs after being victims of violence.
 - (D) Some teenagers watched violent television programs alone, while others did so in groups.
 - (E) Many of the teenagers in the first group exhibited aggressive behavior before the study began.
54. Because of a recent drought in Florida during the orange-growing season, the price of oranges this season will be three times the usual price. This will drive up the cost of producing orange juice and thus push up the price of orange juice for the consumer.
- Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument above?
- (A) The recent drought was not as severe as scientists predicted.
 - (B) States other than Florida also supply oranges to orange juice manufacturers.

- (C) Other ingredients are used in the production of orange juice.
- (D) Last year the price of oranges was actually lower than the average price over the past ten years.
- (E) The price of oranges will eventually be \$0.48 per crate.

Questions 55-56 are based on the following.

Local phone companies have monopolies on phone service within their areas. Cable television can be transmitted via the wires that are already in place and owned by the phone companies. Cable television companies argue that if the telephone companies were to offer cable service, these telephone companies would have an unfair advantage, because their cable transmissions could be subsidized by the profits of their monopolies on phone service.

55. Which of the following, if true, would ease the cable companies' fear of unfair competition?
- (A) In order to use existing telephone wire, telephone companies would need to modernize their operations, a process so expensive it would virtually wipe out all profit from their monopoly for the foreseeable future.
 - (B) If a phone company were to offer cable service within a particular area, it would have a monopoly within that area.
 - (C) The cost of television service, whether provided by cable or telephone companies, scales; that is, the total cost of transmission rises only marginally as more homes are added to the network.
 - (D) Cable programming that offers more channels is already available through satellite dish, but the initial cost of the dish is extremely high.
 - (E) Cable television will never be able to compete with the burgeoning video rental industry, especially as more homes now have video cassette recorders than ever did before.
56. On the basis of the information provided in the passage above, which of the following questions can be answered?
- (A) Are phone companies as efficient as cable companies in providing reliable and inexpensive service?
 - (B) If phone companies were allowed to provide cable service, would they want to do so?
 - (C) Do the cable companies believe that the local phone companies make a profit on phone service?
 - (D) Are local phone companies forbidden to offer cable service?
 - (E) Is it expected that phone companies will have a monopoly on cable service?
57. In the past year, there has been a large drop in the number of new cars sold, due to harsh economic conditions in the marketplace and high taxes. At the same time, the average price paid for a new car has risen dramatically.
Which of the following, if true, best explains the increase in the average price of a new car?

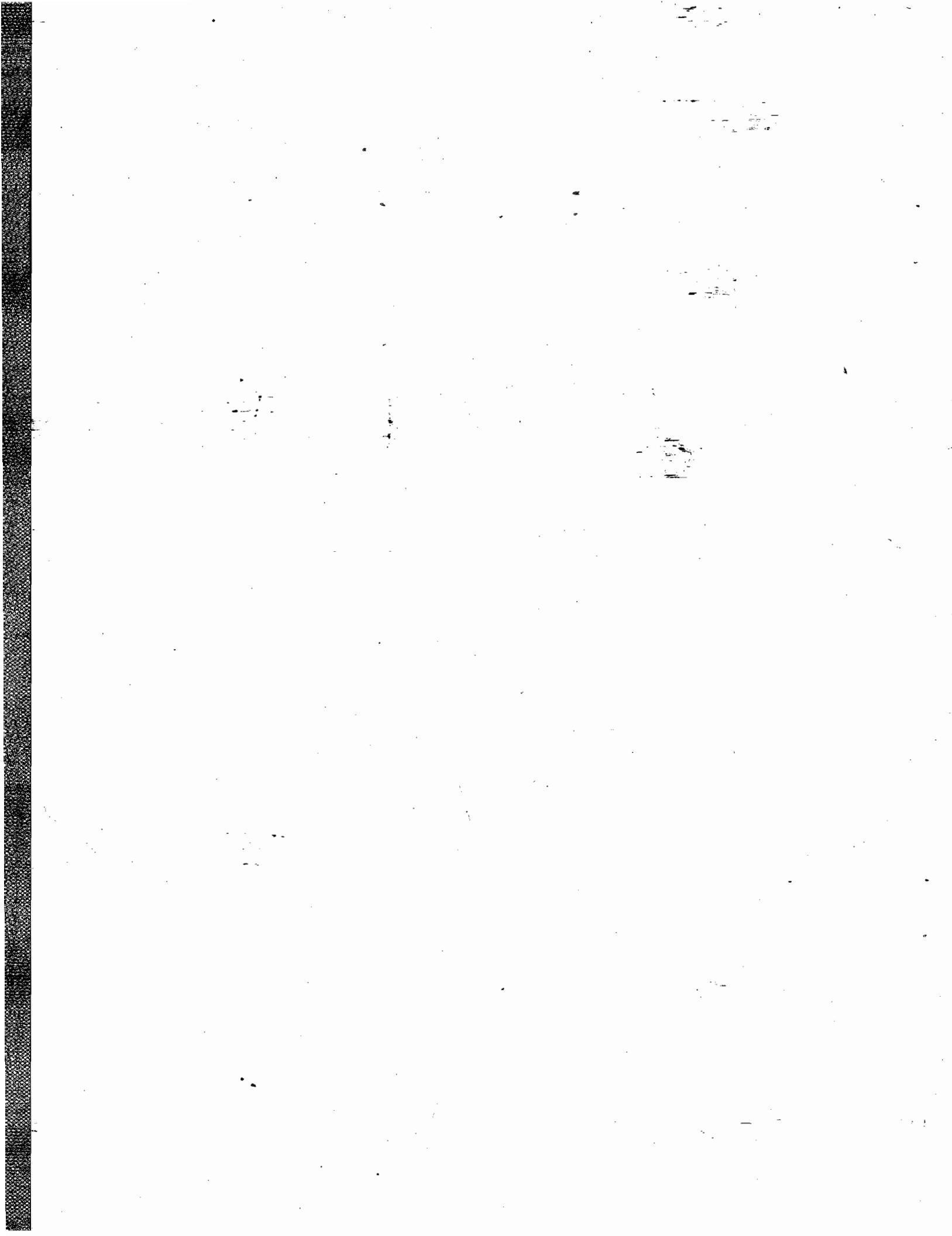
- (A) The price of used cars has climbed steadily over the past ten years.
(B) There will be a tax reduction later in the year which is expected to aid moderate and low income families.
(C) The market for expensive car has been unaffected by the current economic conditions.
(D) Economic conditions are expected to get significantly worse before the end of the year.
(E) Low demand for trucks and vans has led to lower production in the factories.
58. Critics of sales seminars run by outside consultants point out that since 1987, revenues of vacuum cleaner companies whose employees attended consultant-led seminars were lower than revenues of vacuum cleaner companies whose employees did not attend such seminars. The critics charge that for vacuum cleaner companies, the sales seminars are ill conceived and a waste of money.
Which of the following, if true, is the most effective challenge to the critics of sales seminars?
(A) Those vacuum cleaner companies whose sales were highest prior to 1987 are the only companies that did not send employees to the seminars.
(B) Vacuum cleaner companies that have sent employees to sales seminars since 1987 experienced a greater drop in sales than they had prior to 1987.
(C) The cost of vacuum cleaner sales seminars run by outside consultants has risen dramatically since 1987.
(D) The poor design of vacuum cleaner sales seminars is not the only reason for their ineffectiveness.
(E) Since 1987, sales of vacuum cleaners have risen twenty percent.
59. Informed people generally assimilate information from several divergent sources before coming to an opinion. However, most popular news organizations view foreign affairs solely through the eyes of our State Department. In reporting the political crisis in foreign country B, news organizations must endeavor to find alternative sources of information.
Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the argument above?
(A) To the degree that a news source gives an account of another country that mirrors that of our State Department, that reporting is suspect.
(B) To protect their integrity, news media should avoid the influence of State Department releases in their coverage of foreign affairs.
(C) Reporting that is not influenced by the State Department is usually more accurate than are other accounts.
(D) The alternative sources of information mentioned in the passage would probably not share the same views as the State Department.
(E) A report cannot be seen as influenced by the State Department if it accurately depicts the events in a foreign country.

60. A light bulb company produces 2,000 light bulbs per week. The manager wants to ensure that standards of quality remain constant from week to week. The manager, therefore, claims that out of 2,000 light bulbs produced per week, 500 light bulbs are rejected.

Of the following, the best criticism of the manager's plan is that the plan assumes that

- (A) light bulb manufacturers cannot accept all light bulbs that produced
- (B) the overall quality of the light bulbs would not be improved if the total number of light bulbs produced were reduced
- (C) each light bulb that is reviewed is worthy of being reviewed
- (D) it is difficult to judge the quality of a light bulb
- (E) the 1,500 light bulbs that are accepted will be of the same quality from week to week

Answers 1 (A) 2 (C) 3 (E) 4 (A) 5 (D) 6 (D) 7 (D) 8 (E) 9 (D) 10 (C) 11 (E) 12 (B) 13 (A) 14 (C) 15 (C) 16 (B) 17 (B) 18 (A) 19 (B) 20 (B) 21 (A) 22 (D) 23 (C) 24 (E) 25 (B) 26 (A) 27 (E) 28 (E) 29 (D) 30 (B) 31 (A) 32 (C) 33 (C) 34 (D) 35 (E) 36 (B) 37 (C) 38 (B) 39 (A) 40 (D) 41 (B) 42 (C) 43 (E) 44 (E) 45 (D) 46 (C) 47 (B) 48 (D) 49 (E) 50 (A) 51 (D) 52 (C) 53 (E) 54 (B) 55 (A) 56 (C) 57 (C) 58 (A) 59 (D) 60 (E)



SRIRAM'S IAS

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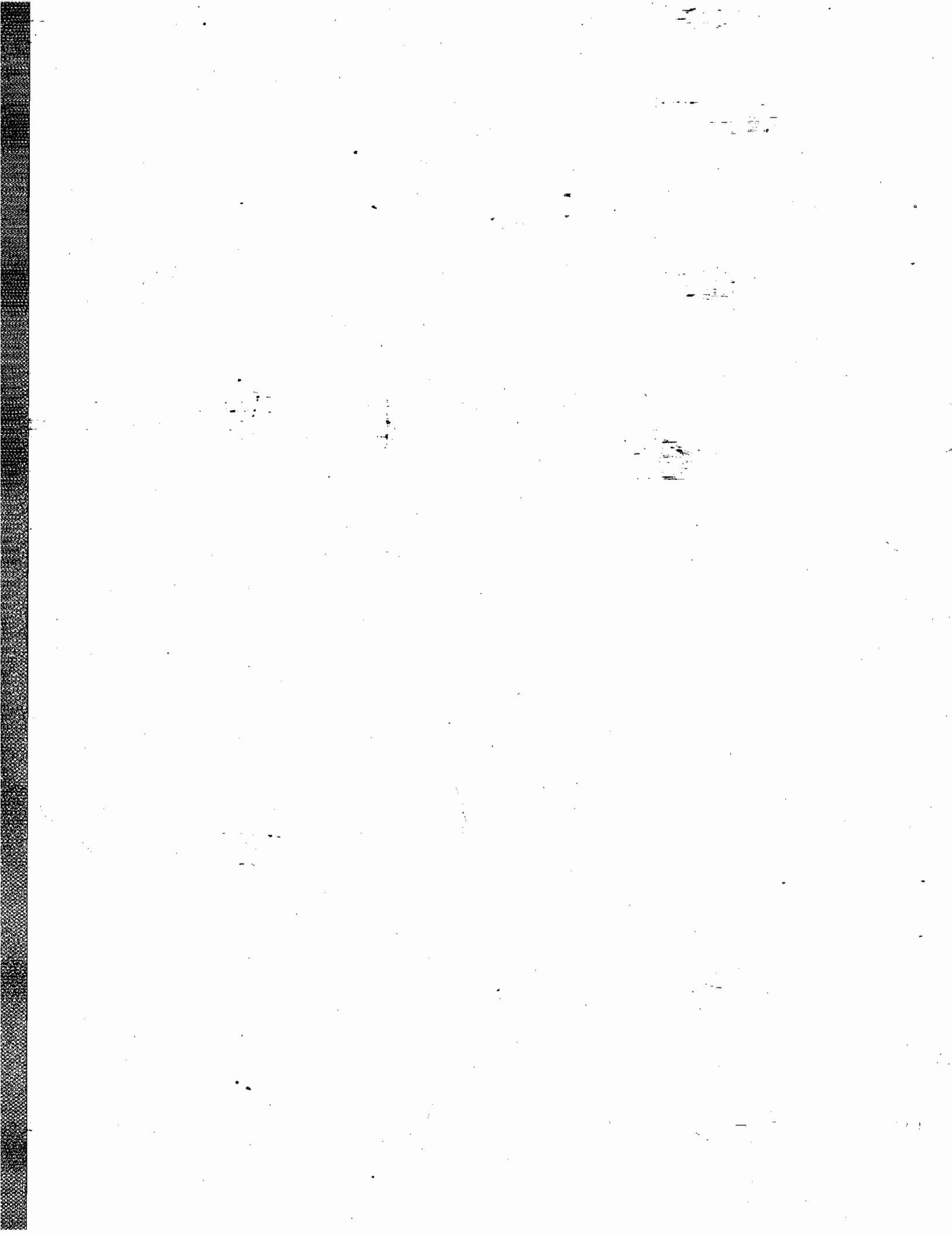
Civil Services Preliminary Exam- 2014

GENERAL STUDIES

PAPER-II

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Reading comprehension

1. While complex in the extreme, Derrida's work has proven to be a particularly influential approach to the analysis of the ways in which language structures our understanding of ourselves and the world we inhabit, an approach he termed deconstruction. In its simplest formulation, deconstruction can be taken to refer to a methodological strategy which seeks to uncover layers of hidden meaning in a text that have been denied or suppressed. The term 'text', in this respect, does not refer simply to a written form of communication, however. Rather, texts are something we all produce and reproduce constantly in our everyday social relations; be they spoken, written or embedded in the construction of material artifacts. At the heart of Derrida's deconstructive approach is his critique of what he perceives to be the totalitarian impulse of the Enlightenment pursuit to bring all that exists in the world under the domain of a representative language, a pursuit he refers to as logocentrism. Logocentrism is the search for a rational language that is able to know and represent the world and all its aspects perfectly and accurately. Its totalitarian dimension, for Derrida at least, lies primarily in its tendency to marginalize or dismiss all that does not neatly comply with its particular linguistic representations, a tendency that, throughout history, has all too frequently been manifested in the form of authoritarian institutions. Thus logocentrism has, in its search for the truth of absolute representation, subsumed difference and oppressed that which it designates as its alien 'other'. For Derrida, western civilization has been built upon such a systematic assault on alien cultures and ways of life, typically in the name of reason and progress. In response to logocentrism, deconstruction posits the idea that the mechanism by which this process of marginalization and the ordering of truth occurs is through establishing systems of binary opposition. Oppositional linguistic dualisms, such as rational/irrational, culture/nature and good/bad are not, however, construed as equal partners as they are in, say, the semiological structuralism of Saussure. Rather, they exist, for Derrida, in a series of hierarchical relationships with the first term normally occupying a superior position. Derrida defines the relationship between such oppositional terms using the neologism difference. This refers to the realization that in any statement, oppositional terms differ from each other (for instance, the difference between rationality and irrationality is constructed through oppositional usage), and at the same time, a hierarchical relationship is maintained by the deference of one term to the other (in the positing of rationality over irrationality, for instance). It is this latter point which is perhaps the key to understanding Derrida's approach to deconstruction, For the fact that at any given time one term must defer to its oppositional 'other', means that the two terms are constantly in a state of interdependence. The presence of one is dependent upon the absence or 'absent-presence' of the 'other', such as in the case of good and evil, whereby to understand the nature of one, we must constantly relate it to the absent term in order to grasp its meaning. That is, to do good, we must understand that our act is not evil for without that comparison the term becomes meaningless. Put simply, deconstruction represents an attempt to demonstrate the absent-presence of this oppositional 'other', to show

that what we say or write is in itself not expressive simply of what is present, but also of what is absent. Thus, deconstruction seeks to reveal the interdependence of apparently dichotomous terms and their meanings relative to their textual context; that is, within the linguistic power relations which structure dichotomous terms hierarchically.

In Derrida's own words, a deconstructive reading "must always aim at a certain relationship, unperceived by the writer, between what he commands and what he does not command of the patterns of a language that he uses. . . [It] attempts to make the not-seen accessible to sight." Meaning, then, is never fixed or stable, whatever the intention of the author of a text. For Derrida, language is a system of relations that are dynamic, in that all meanings we ascribe to the world are dependent not only on what we believe to be present but also on what is absent. Thus, any act of interpretation must refer not only to what the author of a text intends, but also to what is absent from his or her intention. This insight leads, once again, to Derrida's further rejection of the idea of the definitive authority of the intentional agent or subject. The subject is decentred; it is conceived as the outcome of relations of difference. As author of its own biography, the subject thus becomes the ideological fiction of modernity and its logocentric philosophy, one that depends upon the formation of hierarchical dualisms, which repress and deny the presence of the absent 'other'. No meaning can, therefore, ever be definitive, but is merely an outcome of a particular interpretation.

1. According to the passage, Derrida believes that:

- (1) Reality can be construed only through the use of rational analysis.
- (2) Language limits our construction of reality.
- (3) A universal language will facilitate a common understanding of reality.
- (4) We need to uncover the hidden meaning in a system of relations expressed by language.

2. To Derrida, 'logocentrism' does not imply:

- (1) A totalitarian impulse.
- (2) A domain of representative language.
- (3) Interdependence of the meanings of dichotomous terms.
- (4) A strategy that seeks to suppress hidden meanings in a text.

3. According to the passage, Derrida believes that the system of binary opposition

- (1) represents a prioritization or hierarchy.
- (2) reconciles contradictions and dualities.
- (3) weakens the process of marginalization and ordering of truth.
- (4) deconstructs reality.

4. Derrida rejects the idea of 'definitive authority of the subject' because

- (1) interpretation of the text may not make the unseen visible.
- (2) the meaning of the text is based on binary opposites.
- (3) the implicit power relationship is often ignored.
- (4) any act of interpretation must refer to what the author intends.

2. Fifteen years after communism was officially pronounced dead, its spectre seems once again to be haunting

Europe. Last month, the Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly voted to condemn the "crimes of totalitarian communist regimes," linking them with Nazism and complaining that communist parties are still "legal and active in some countries." Now Goran Lindblad, the conservative Swedish MP behind the resolution, wants to go further. Demands that European Ministers launch a continent-wide anti-communist campaign — including school textbook revisions, official memorial days, and museums — only narrowly missed the necessary two-thirds majority. Mr. Lindblad pledged to bring the wider plans back to the Council of Europe in the coming months.

He has chosen a good year for his ideological offensive: this is the 50th anniversary of Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation of Josef Stalin and the subsequent Hungarian uprising, which will doubtless be the cue for further excoriation of the communist record. Paradoxically, given that there is no communist government left in Europe outside Moldova, the attacks have if anything, become more extreme as time has gone on.

A clue as to why that might be can be found in the rambling report by Mr. Lindblad that led to the Council of Europe declaration. Blaming class struggle and public ownership, he explained "different elements of communist ideology such as equality or social justice still seduce many" and "a sort of nostalgia for communism is still alive." Perhaps the real problem for Mr. Lindblad and his right-wing allies in Eastern

Europe is that communism is not dead enough — and they will only be content when they have driven a stake through its heart.

The fashionable attempt to equate communism and Nazism is in reality a moral and historical nonsense.

Despite the cruelties of the Stalin terror, there was no Soviet Treblinka or Sobibor, no extermination camps built to murder millions. Nor did the Soviet Union launch the most devastating war in history at a cost of more than 50 million lives — in fact it played the decisive role in the defeat of the German war machine. Mr. Lindblad and the Council of Europe adopt as fact the wildest estimates of those "killed by communist regimes" (mostly in famines) from the fiercely contested Black Book of Communism, which also underplays the number of deaths attributable to Hitler. But, in any case, none of this explains why anyone might be nostalgic in former communist states, now enjoying the delights of capitalist restoration. The dominant account gives no sense of how communist regimes renewed themselves after 1956 or why Western leaders feared they might overtake the capitalist world well-into the 1960s. For all its brutalities and failures, communism in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere delivered rapid industrialization, mass education, job security, and huge advances in social and gender equality. Its existence helped to drive up welfare standards in the West, and provided a powerful counterweight to Western global domination. It would be easier to take the Council of Europe's condemnation of communist state crimes seriously if it had also seen fit to denounce the far bloodier record of European colonialism — which only finally came to an end in the 1970s. This was a system of racist despotism, which dominated the globe in Stalin's time.

And while there is precious little connection between the ideas of fascism and communism, there is an intimate link between colonialism and Nazism. The terms lebensraum and konzentrationslager were both first used by the German colonial regime in south-west Africa (now Namibia), which committed genocide against the Herero and Nama peoples and bequeathed its ideas and personnel directly to the Nazi party.

Around 10 million Congolese died as a result of Belgian forced labour and mass murder in the early twentieth century; tens of millions perished in avoidable or enforced famines in British-ruled India; up to a million Algerians died in their war for independence, while controversy now rages in France about a new law requiring teachers to put a positive spin on colonial history. Comparable atrocities were carried out by all European colonialists, but not a word of condemnation from the Council of Europe. Presumably, European lives count for more. No major twentieth century political tradition is without blood on its hands, but battles over history are more about the future than the past. Part of the current enthusiasm in official Western circles for dancing on the grave of communism is no doubt about relations with today's Russia and China. But it also reflects a determination to prove there is no alternative to the new global capitalist order — and that any attempt to find one is bound to lead to suffering. With the new imperialism now being resisted in the Muslim world and Latin America, growing international demands for social justice and ever greater doubts about whether the environmental crisis can be solved within the existing economic system, the pressure for alternatives will increase.

5. Among all the apprehensions that Mr. Goran Lindblad expresses against communism, which one gets admitted, although indirectly, by the author?

- (1) There is nostalgia for communist ideology even if communism has been abandoned by most European nations.
- (2) Notions of social justice inherent in communist ideology appeal to critics of existing systems.
- (3) Communist regimes were totalitarian and marked by brutalities and large scale violence.
- (4) The existing economic order is wrongly viewed as imperialistic by proponents of communism.
- (5) Communist ideology is faulted because communist regimes resulted in economic failures.

6. What, according to the author, is the real reason for a renewed attack against communism?

- (1) Disguising the unintended consequences of the current economic order such as social injustice and environmental crisis.
- (2) Idealising the existing ideology of global capitalism.
- (3) Making communism a generic representative of all historical atrocities, especially those perpetrated by the European imperialists.
- (4) Communism still survives, in bits and pieces, in the minds and hearts of people.
- (5) Renewal of some communist regimes has led to the apprehension that communist nations might overtake the capitalists.

7. The author cites examples of atrocities perpetrated by European colonial regimes in order to

- (1) compare the atrocities committed by colonial regimes with those of communist regimes.
- (2) prove that the atrocities committed by colonial regimes were more than those of communist regimes.
- (3) prove that, ideologically, communism was much better than colonialism and Nazism.
- (4) neutralise the arguments of Mr. Lindblad and to point out that the atrocities committed by colonial regimes were more than those of communist regimes.
- (5) neutralise the arguments of Mr. Lindblad and to argue that one needs to go beyond and look at the motives of these regimes.

8. Why, according to the author, is Nazism closer to colonialism than it is to communism?

- (1) Both colonialism and Nazism were examples of tyranny of one race over another.
- (2) The genocides committed by the colonial and the Nazi regimes were of similar magnitude.
- (3) Several ideas of the Nazi regime were directly imported from colonial regimes.
- (4) Both colonialism and Nazism are based on the principles of imperialism.
- (5) While communism was never limited to Europe, both the Nazis and the colonialists originated in Europe.

9. Which of the following cannot be inferred as a compelling reason for the silence of the Council of Europe on colonial atrocities?

- (1) The Council of Europe being dominated by erstwhile colonialists.
- (2) Generating support for condemning communist ideology.
- (3) Unwillingness to antagonize allies by raking up an embarrassing past.
- (4) Greater value seemingly placed on European lives.
- (5) Portraying both communism and Nazism as ideologies to be condemned.

3. Language is not a cultural artifact that we learn the *way* we learn to tell time or how the federal government works. Instead, it is a distinct piece of the biological makeup of our brains. Language is a complex, specialized skill, which develops in the child spontaneously, without conscious effort or formal instruction, is deployed without awareness of its underlying logic, is qualitatively the same in every individual, and is distinct from more general abilities to process information or behave intelligently. For these reasons some cognitive scientists have described language as a psychological faculty, a mental organ, a neural system, and a computational module. But I prefer the admittedly quaint term "instinct". It conveys the idea that people know how to talk in more or less the sense that spiders know how to spin webs. Web-spinning was not invented by some unsung spider genius and does not depend on having had the right education or on having an aptitude for architecture or the construction trades.

Rather, spiders spin spider webs because they have spider brains, which give them the urge to spin and the competence to succeed. Although there are differences between webs and words, I will encourage you to see language in this way, for it helps to make sense of the phenomena we will explore.

Thinking of language as an instinct inverts the popular wisdom, especially as it has been passed down in the canon of the humanities and social sciences. Language is no more a cultural invention than is upright posture. It is not a manifestation of a general capacity to use symbols: a three-year-old, we shall see, is a grammatical genius, but is quite incompetent at the visual arts, religious iconography, traffic signs, and the other staples of the semiotics curriculum. Though language is a magnificent ability unique to *Homo sapiens* among living species, it does not call for sequestering the study of humans from the domain of biology; for a magnificent ability unique to a particular living species is far from unique in the animal kingdom. Some kinds of bats home in on flying insects using Doppler sonar. Some kinds of migratory birds navigate thousands of miles by calibrating the positions of the constellations against the time of day and year. In nature's talent show, we are simply a species of primate with our own act, a knack for communicating information about who did what to whom by modulating the sounds we make when we exhale.

Once you begin to look at language not as the ineffable essence of human uniqueness but as a biological adaptation to communicate information, it is no longer as tempting to see language as an insidious shaper of thought, and, we shall see, it is not. Moreover, seeing language as one of nature's engineering marvels — an organ with "that perfection of structure and co-adaptation which justly excites our admiration," in

Darwin's words — gives us a new respect for your ordinary Joe and the much-maligned English language (or any language). The complexity of language, from the scientist's point of view, is part of our biological birthright; it is not something that parents teach their children or something that must be elaborated in school — as Oscar Wilde said, "Education is an admirable thing, but it is well to remember from time to time that nothing that is worth knowing can be taught." A preschooler's tacit knowledge of grammar is more sophisticated than the thickest style manual or the most state-of-the-art computer language system, and the same applies to all healthy human beings, even the notorious syntax fracturing professional athlete and the, you know, like, inarticulate teenage skateboarder. Finally, since language is the product of a well engineered biological instinct, we shall see that it is not the nutty barrel of monkeys that entertainer columnists make it out to be.

10. According to the passage, which of the following does not stem from popular wisdom on language?

- (1) Language is a cultural artifact.
- (2) Language is a cultural invention.
- (3) Language is learnt as we grow.
- (4) Language is unique to *Homo sapiens*.
- (5) Language is a psychological faculty.

11. Which of the following can be used to replace the “spiders know how to spin webs” analogy as used by the author?

- (1) A kitten learning to jump over a wall
- (2) Bees collecting nectar
- (3) A donkey carrying a load
- (4) A horse running a Derby
- (5) A pet clog protecting its owner's property.

12. According to the passage, which of the following is unique to human beings?

- (1) Ability to use symbols while communicating with one another.
- (2) Ability to communicate with each other through voice modulation.
- (3) Ability to communicate information to other members of the species.
- (4) Ability to use sound as means of communication.
- (5) All of the above.

13. According to the passage, complexity of language cannot be taught by parents or at school to children because

- (1) children instinctively know language.
- (2) children learn the language on their own.
- (3) language is not amenable to teaching.
- (4) children know language better than their teachers or parents.
- (5) children are born with the knowledge of semiotics.

14. Which of the following best summarizes the passage? -

- (1) Language is unique to *Homo sapiens*.
- (2) Language is neither learnt nor taught.
- (3) Language is not a cultural invention or artifact as it is made out.
- (4) Language is instinctive ability of human beings.
- (5) Language is use of symbols unique to human beings.

4. To summarize the Classic Maya collapse, we can tentatively identify five strands. I acknowledge, however, that Maya archaeologists still disagree vigorously among themselves in part, because the different strands evidently varied in importance among different parts of the Maya realm; because detailed archaeological studies are available for only some Maya sites; and because it remains puzzling why most of the Maya heartland remained nearly empty of population and failed to recover after the collapse and after re-growth of forests. With those caveats, it appears to me that one strand consisted of population growth outstripping available resources: a dilemma similar to the one foreseen by Thomas Malthus in 1798 and being played out today in Rwanda, Haiti and elsewhere. As the archaeologist David Webster succinctly puts it, “Too many farmers grew too many crops on too much of landscape.” Compounding that mismatch between population and resources was the second strand: the effects of deforestation and hillside erosion, which caused a decrease in the amount of useable farmland at a time when more rather than less farmland was needed, and possibly exacerbated by an anthropogenic drought resulting from deforestation, by soil nutrient depletion and other soil problems, and by the struggle to prevent bracken ferns from overrunning the fields.

The third strand consisted of increased fighting, as more and more people fought over fewer resources.

Maya warfare, already endemic, peaked just before the collapse. That is not surprising when one reflects that at least five million people, perhaps many more, were crammed into an area smaller than the US state of Colorado (104,000 square miles). That warfare would have decreased further the amount of land available for agriculture, by creating no-man's lands between principalities where it was now unsafe to farm. Bringing matters to a head was the strand of climate change. The drought at the time of the Classic collapse was not the first drought that the Maya had lived through, but it was the most severe. At the time of previous droughts, there were still uninhabited parts of the Maya landscape, and people at a site affected by drought could save themselves by moving to another site. However, by the time of the Classic collapse the landscape was now full, there was no useful unoccupied land in the vicinity on which to begin anew, and the whole population could not be accommodated in the few areas that continued to have reliable water supplies.

As our fifth strand, we have to wonder why the kings and nobles failed to recognize and solve these seemingly obvious problems undermining their society. Their attention was evidently focused on their short-term concerns of enriching themselves, waging wars, erecting monuments, competing with each other, and extracting enough food from the peasants to support all those activities. Like most leaders throughout human history, the Maya kings and nobles did not heed long-term problems, insofar as they perceived them.

Finally, while we still have some other past societies to consider before we switch our attention to the modern world, we must already be struck by some parallels between the Maya and the past societies. As on Mangareva, the Maya environmental and population problems led to increasing warfare and civil strife. Similarly, on Easter Island and at Chaco Canyon, the Maya peak population numbers were followed swiftly by political and social collapse. Paralleling the eventual extension of agriculture from Easter Island's coastal lowlands to its uplands, and from the Mimbres floodplain to the hills, Copan's inhabitants also expanded from the floodplain to the more fragile hill slopes, leaving them with a larger population to feed when the agricultural boom in the hills went bust. Like Easter Island chiefs erecting ever larger statues, eventually crowned by pukao, and like Anasazi elite treating themselves to necklaces of 2,000 turquoise beads, Maya kings sought to outdo each other with more and more impressive temples, covered with thicker and thicker plaster — reminiscent in turn of the extravagant conspicuous consumption by modern American CEOs. The passivity of Easter chiefs and Maya kings in the face of the real big threats to their societies completes our list of disquieting parallels.

15. According to the passage, which of the following best represents the factor that has been cited by the author in the context of Rwanda and Haiti?

- (1) Various ethnic groups competing for land and other resources
- (2) Various ethnic groups competing for limited land resources
- (3) Various ethnic groups fighting with each other
- (4) Various ethnic groups competing for political power
- (5) Various ethnic groups fighting for their identity

16 By an anthropogenic drought, the author means

- (1) a drought caused by lack of rains.
- (2) a drought caused due to deforestation.
- (3) a drought caused by failure to prevent bracken ferns from overrunning the fields.
- (4) a drought caused by actions of human beings.
- (5) a drought caused by climate changes.

17. According to the passage, the drought at the time of Maya collapse had a different impact compared to the droughts earlier because

- (1) the Maya kings continued to be extravagant when common people were suffering.
- (2) it happened at the time of collapse of leadership among Mayas.
- (3) it happened when the Maya population had occupied all available land suited for agriculture.
- (4) it was followed by internecine warfare among Mayans.
- (5) irreversible environmental degradation led to this drought.

18. According to the author, why is it difficult to explain the reasons for Maya collapse?

- (1) Copan inhabitants destroyed all records of that period.
- (2) The constant deforestation and hillside erosion have wiped out all traces of the Maya kingdom.
- (3) Archaeological sites of Mayas do not provide any consistent evidence.
- (4) It has not been possible to ascertain which of the factors best explains as to why the Maya civilization collapsed.
- (5) At least five million people were crammed into a small area.

19. Which factor has not been cited as one of the factors causing the collapse of Maya society?

- (1) Environmental degradation due to excess population
- (2) Social collapse due to excess population
- (3) Increased warfare among Maya people
- (4) Climate change
- (5) Obsession of Maya population with their own short-term concerns

Answers (1) 4 (2) 3 (3) 1 (4) 1 (5) 3 (6) 2 (7) 5 (8) 1 (9) 1 (10) 5 (11) 2 (12) 2
(13) 1 (14) 4 (15) 1 (16) 4 (17) 3 (18) 4 (19) 5

Reading Comprehension

1. 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 answers, 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 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.

1. What do you understand by the 'instrumentalist' view of education?

- (1) Education is functional and utilitarian in its purposes.
- (2) Education is meant to fulfill human needs.
- (3) The purpose of education is to train the human intellect
- (4) Education is meant to achieve moral development.

2. According to the passage, education must be respected in itself because

- (1) it helps to acquire qualifications for employment.
- (2) it helps in upward mobility and acquiring social status.
- (3) it is an inner process of moral and intellectual development.
- (4) All the (1), (2) and (3) given above are correct in the context.

3. Education is a process in which

- (1) students are converted into trained professionals
- (2) opportunities for higher income are generated.
- (3) individuals develop self-critical awareness and independence of thought.
- (4) qualification for upward mobility are acquired.

2. 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 (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) resistance was reported as early as 1946. There is exponential increase in the numbers 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 pests (including dipterans such as mosquitoes and house flies, lice and mites) as well as in beetles, moths, wasps, fleas, lice and mites) as well as in weeds and plant pathogens. Take the Alabama leaf worm, 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 the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use. In the USA, insecticides have been estimated to benefit the agricultural products to the tune of around \$5 for every \$1 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 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 keeps at least one step ahead of the pests – pesticides that are less persistent, biodegradable and more accurately targeted at the pests.

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

- (1) It is very natural for many organisms to have pesticide resistance.
- (2) Pesticide resistance among organisms is a universal phenomenon.
- (3) Some individuals in any given population show resistance after the application of pesticides.
- (4) None of the statements (1), (2) and (3) given above is correct.

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

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 statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) 1 and 2 only
- (2) 3 only
- (3) 1 and 3 only
- (4) 1, 2 and 3

6. Though the problems associated with the use of chemical pesticides is known for a long time, their widespread use has not warned. Why?

- (1) Alternatives to chemical pesticides do not exist at all.
- (2) New pesticides are not invented at all.
- (3) Pesticides are biodegradable.
- (4) None of the statements (1), (2) and (3) given above is correct.

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

1. It is possible that in a past 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?

(1) 1 only (2) 1 and 2 only

(3) 3 only (4) 1, 2 and 3

8. 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 pesticides use are generally ignored in poor and developing countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(1) 1 only (2) 1 and 2 only

(3) 2 only (4) 1, 2 and 3.

9. What does the passage imply?

(1) Alternatives options to chemical pesticides should be promoted.

(2) Too much use of chemicals is not good for the ecosystem.

(3) There is no scope for the improvement of pesticides and making their use sustainable.

(4) Both the statements (1) and (2) above are correct.

3. 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 incomes and foster better institutions. A healthier population living in better built houses and with access to bank loans and social security is better equipped to deal with 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, sustainability and adaptability demand 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 adaptation 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.

10. 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:

- (1) 1 only (2) 2, 3 and 4 only
(3) 1 and 4 only (4) 1, 2, 3 and 4

11. 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:

- (1) 1 only
(2) 2, 3 and 4 only
(3) 1 and 4 only
(4) None of the above implies low-carbon growth.

12. 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 technologies.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) 1 only (2) 2 and 3 only
(3) 1 and 3 only (4) 1, 2 and 3

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

1. Rain fed 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:

- (1) 1 only (2) 2 only
(3) Both 1 and 2 (4) Neither 1 nor 2

14. Consider the following assumptions:

1. Sustainable economic growth demands the use of creative potential of man.
 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?
- (1) 1 only
 - (2) 2 and 3 only
 - (3) 1 and 3 only
 - (4) 1, 2 and 3.

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

- (1) Countries with greater economic prosperity are better equipped to deal with the consequences of climate change.
- (2) Adaptation and mitigation should be integrated with development strategies.
- (3) Rapid economic growth should not be pursued by both developed and developing economies.
- (4) Some countries resort to overexploitation of natural resources for the sake of rapid development.

4. Invasions of exotic species into new geographic areas sometimes occur naturally and without human agency. However, human actions have increased this trickle to a flood. Human - caused introductions may occur either accidentally as a consequence of human transport, or intentionally 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 greatest 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, the barriers have been breached by an ever-increasing number of exotic species. The effects of introductions have been to convert a hugely diverse range of local community compositions into something much more homogenous.

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 recolonize after the last glaciations). Their introduction would be likely to argument British biodiversity. The significant detrimental effect noted above arises where aggressive species provide a novel challenge to endemic biotas ill-equipped to deal with them.

- 16.** With reference to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?
- (1) Introduction of exotic species into new geographical areas always leads to reduced biodiversity.
 - (2) Exotic species introduced by man into new areas have always greatly altered the native ecosystems.
 - (3) Man is the only reason to convert hugely diverse range of local community compositions into more homogenous ones.
 - (4) None of the statements (1),(2) and (3) is correct in this context.

- 17.** 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?

- (1) 1 only (2) 2 and 3 only
- (3) 1 and 3 only (4) 1, 2 and 3

- 18.** How is homogenization prevented under natural conditions?

- (1) Evolution of groups of species specific to local habitats
- (2) Presence of oceans and mountain ranges
- (3) Strong adaptation of groups of species to local physical and climatic conditions
- (4) All the statements (1), (2) and (3) given above are correct in this context.

- 19.** 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?

- (1) 1 and 2 (2) 2 and 3
- (3) 1 and 3 (4) 2 and 4

- 20.** 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:

- (1) 1 only (2) 2 only
- (3) Both 1 and 2 (4) Neither 1 nor 2.

- 5.** Most champions of democracy have been rather reticent in suggesting that democracy would itself promote development and enhancement of social welfare – they have tended to see them as good but distinctly separate and largely independent goals. The detractors of democracy, on the other hand, seemed to have been quite willing to express their diagnosis of what they see as serious tensions between democracy and development. The theorists of the practical split – “Make up your mind: do you want development?” – often came, at least to start with, from East Asian countries, and their voice grew in influence

as several of these countries were immensely successful – through the 1970s and 1980s and even later – in promoting economic growth without pursuing democracy.

To deal with these issues we have to pay particular attention to both the content of what can be called development and to the interpretation of democracy (in particular to the respective roles of voting and of public reasoning). The assessment of development cannot be divorced from the lives that people can lead and real freedom that they enjoy. Development can scarcely be seen merely in terms of enhancement of inanimate objects of convenience, such as a rise in the

GNP (or in personal incomes), or industrialization – important as they may be as means to the real ends. Their value must depend on what they do to the lives and freedom of the people involved, which must be central to the idea of development. If development is understood in a broader way, with a focus on human lives, then it becomes immediately clear that the relation between development and democracy has to be seen partly in terms of their constitutive connection, rather than only through their external links. Even though the question has often been asked whether political freedom is “conducive to development”, we must not miss the crucial recognition that political liberties and democratic rights are among the “constituent components” of development. Their relevance for development does not have to be established indirectly through their contribution to the growth of GNP.

21. According to the passage, why is a serious tension perceived between democracy and development by the detractors of democracy?

- (1) Democracy and development are distinct and separate goals.
- (2) Economic growth can be promoted successfully without pursuing a democratic system of governance.
- (3) Non-democratic regimes deliver economic growth faster and far more successfully than democratic ones.
- (4) All the statements (1), (2) and (3) given above are correct in this context.

22. According to the passage, what should be the ultimate assessment/aim/view of development?

- (1) Rise in the per capita income and industrial growth rates.
- (2) Improvement in the Human Development Index and GNP.
- (3) Rise in the saving and consumption trends.
- (4) Extent of real freedom that citizens enjoy.

23. What does a “constitutive” connection between democracy and development imply?

- (1) The relation between them has to be seen through external links.
- (2) Political and civil rights only can lead to economic development.
- (3) Political liberties and democratic right are essential elements of development.
- (4) None of the statements (1), (2) and (3) given above is correct in this context.

6. The need for Competition Law becomes more evident when foreign direct investment (FDI) is liberalized. The impact of FDI is not always pro-competitive. Very often FDI takes the form of a foreign corporation acquiring a domestic enterprise or establishing a joint venture with one. By making such an acquisition the foreign investor may substantially lessen competition and gain a dominant position in the relevant market, thus

charging higher prices. Another scenario is where the affiliates of two separate multinational companies (MNCs) have been established in competition with one another in a particular developing economy, following the liberalisation of FDI. Subsequently, the parent companies overseas merge. With the affiliates no longer remaining independent, competition in the host country may be virtually eliminated and the prices of the products may be artificially inflated. Most of these adverse consequences of mergers and acquisition by MNCs can be avoided if an effective competition law is in place. Also, an economy that has implemented an effective competition law is in a better position to attract FDI than one that has not. This is not just because most MNCs are expected to be accustomed to the operation of such a law in their home countries and know how to deal with such concerns but also that MNCs expect competition authorities to ensure a level playing field between domestic and foreign firms.

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

1. It is desirable that the impact of Foreign Direct Investment should be pro-competitive.
2. The entry of foreign investors invariably leads to the inflated prices in domestic markets.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) 1 only
- (2) 2 only
- (3) Both 1 and 2
- (4) Neither 1 nor 2

25. According to the passage, how does a foreign investor dominate the relevant domestic market?

1. Multinational companies get accustomed to domestic laws.
2. Foreign companies establish joint ventures with domestic companies.
3. Affiliates in a particular market/sector lose their independence as their parent companies overseas merge.
4. Foreign companies lower the cost of their product as compared to that of products of domestic companies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (1) 1 and 2 only
- (2) 2 and 3 only
- (3) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (4) 1, 2, 3 and 4

26. What is the inference from this passage?

- (1) Foreign investors and multinational companies always dominate the domestic market.
- (2) It is not in the best interests of the domestic economy to allow mergers of companies.
- (3) With competition law, it is easy to ensure a level playing field between domestic and foreign firms.
- (4) For countries with open economy, Foreign Direct Investment is essential for growth.

ANSWERS

- (1) 1 (2) 3 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) 2 (6) 4 (7) 1 (8) 3 (9) 1 (10) 3 (11) 4 (12) 4 (13) 1 (14) 4 (15) 2 (16) 4 (17) ? (18) 2 (19) 1 (20) 3 (21) 2 (22) 4 (23) 3 (24) 1 (25) 2 (26) 3

Reading ComprehensionPassage 1

With the famous phrase, "man is born free, but he is everywhere in chains," Rousseau asserts that modern states repress the physical freedom that is our birthright, and do nothing to secure the civil freedom for the sake of which we enter into civil society. Rousseau's principal aim in writing *The Social Contract* is to determine how freedom may be possible in civil society, and we might do well to pause briefly and understand what he means by "freedom." In the state of nature we enjoy the physical freedom of having no restraints on our behavior. By entering into the social contract, we place restraints on our behavior, which make it possible to live in a community. By giving up our physical freedom, however, we gain the civil freedom of being able to think rationally. We can put a check on our impulses and desires, and thus learn to think morally. The term "morality" only has significance within the confines of civil society, according to Rousseau.

Not just freedom, then, but also rationality and morality, are only possible within civil society. And civil society, says Rousseau, is only possible if we agree to the social contract. Thus, we do not only have to thank society for the mutual protection and peace it affords us; we also owe our rationality and morality to civil society. In short, we would not be human if we were not active participants in society.

This last step determines the heavily communitarian perspective that Rousseau adopts. If we can only be fully human under the auspices of the social contract, then that contract is more important than the individuals that agree to it. After all, those individuals only have value because they agree to that contract. The contract is not affirmed by each individual separately so much as it is affirmed by the group collectively. Thus, the group collectively is more important than each individual that makes it up. The sovereign and the general will are more important than its subjects and their particular wills. Rousseau goes so far as to speak of the sovereign as a distinct individual that can act of its own accord.

We might react to these arguments with serious reservations, and indeed, Rousseau has been accused of endorsing totalitarianism. We live in an age where individual rights are considered vitally important, and it is insulting to think that we are just small parts of a greater whole. Rather than make freedom possible, it would seem to us that Rousseau's system revokes freedom.

Rousseau would not take these charges lying down, however. Looking at us in the new millennium, he might suggest that we are not free at all. On the whole, we may lack any kind of personal agency or initiative. We often have difficulty interacting with one another in any meaningful way, and it could be argued that our decisions and behavior are largely dictated to us by a consumer culture that discourages individual thought.

His system, he might claim, only seems unattractive to us because we have totally lost the community spirit that makes people want to be together. Citizens in his ideal republic are not forced into a community: they agree to it for their mutual benefit. He might argue that the citizens of ancient Greece and Rome were very active and capable of achievements that we have not come close to emulating since. The community spirit that united them did not intrude upon their individuality; rather, it gave individuality an outlet for its fullest expression.

The best response to Rousseau (aside from pointing out that those societies relied on slavery and exploitation) might be to say that the world has changed since then. We could borrow from social theorist Jurgen Habermas the distinction between the public sphere and the private sphere, and suggest that Rousseau does not give careful enough attention to the latter. Though Rousseau does permit citizens to do whatever they please so long as it does not interfere with public interests, he still seems to assume that human personality is in some way public. He doesn't seem to perceive a distinction between who we are in public and what we are in private. By demanding such active citizenship, he is demanding that our public persona take precedence over our private self.

Passage 2

Our propensity to look out for regularities, and to impose laws upon nature, leads to the psychological phenomenon of dogmatic thinking or, more generally, dogmatic behaviour: we expect regularities everywhere and attempt to find them even where there are none; events which do not yield to these attempts we are inclined to treat as a kind of 'background noise'; and we stick to our expectations even when they are inadequate and we ought to accept defeat. This dogmatism is to some extent necessary. It is demanded by a situation which can only be dealt with by forcing our conjectures upon the world. Moreover, this dogmatism allows us to approach a good theory in stages, by way of approximations: if we accept defeat too easily, we may prevent ourselves from finding that we were very nearly right.

It is clear that this dogmatic attitude, which makes us stick to our first impressions, is indicative of a strong belief; while a critical attitude, which is ready to modify its tenets, which admits doubt and demands tests, is indicative of a weaker belief. Now according to Hume's theory, and to the popular theory, the strength of a belief should be a product of repetition; thus it should always grow with experience, and always be greater in less primitive persons. But dogmatic thinking, an uncontrolled wish to impose regularities, a manifest pleasure in rites and in repetition as such, is characteristic of primitives and children; and increasing experience and maturity sometimes create an attitude of caution and criticism rather than of dogmatism.

My logical criticism of Hume's psychological theory, and the considerations connected with it, may seem a little removed from the field of the philosophy of science. But the distinction between dogmatic and critical thinking, or the dogmatic and the critical attitude, brings us right back to our central problem. For the dogmatic attitude is clearly related to the tendency to verify our laws and schemata by seeking to apply them and to confirm them, even to the point of neglecting refutations, whereas the critical attitude is one of readiness to change them — to test them; to refute them; to falsify them, if possible. This suggests that we may identify the critical attitude with the scientific attitude, and the dogmatic attitude with the one which we have described as pseudo-scientific. It further suggests that genetically speaking the pseudo-scientific attitude is more primitive than, and prior to, the scientific attitude: that it is a pre-scientific attitude.

And this primitivity or priority also has its logical aspect. For the critical attitude is not so much opposed to the dogmatic attitude as super-imposed upon it: criticism must be directed against existing and influential beliefs in need of critical revision — in other words, dogmatic beliefs. A critical attitude needs for its raw material, as it were, theories or beliefs which are held more or less dogmatically.

Thus, science must begin with myths, and with the criticism of myths; neither with the collection of observations, nor with the invention of experiments, but with the critical discussion of myths, and of magical techniques and practices. The scientific tradition is distinguished from the pre-scientific tradition in having two layers. Like the latter, it passes on its theories; but it also passes on a critical attitude towards them. The theories are passed on, not as dogmas, but rather with the challenge to discuss them and improve upon them.

The critical attitude, the tradition of free discussion of theories with the aim of discovering their weak spots so that they may be improved upon, is the attitude of reasonableness, of rationality. From the point of view here developed, all laws, all theories, remain essentially tentative, or conjectural, or hypothetical, even when we feel unable to doubt them any longer. Before a theory has been refuted we can never know in what way it may have to be modified.

1. In the context of science, according to the passage, the interaction of dogmatic beliefs and critical attitude can be best described as:

- (1) A duel between two warriors in which one has to die.
- (2) The effect of a chisel on a marble stone while making a sculpture.
- (3) The feed share (natural gas) in fertilizer industry being transformed into fertilizers.
- (4) A predator killing its prey.
- (5) The effect of fertilizers on a sapling.

2. According to the passage, the role of a dogmatic attitude or dogmatic behaviour in the development of science is

- (1) critical and important, as, without it, initial hypotheses or conjectures can never be made.
- (2) positive, as conjectures arising out of our dogmatic attitude become science.
- (3) negative, as it leads to pseudo-science.
- (4) neutral, as the development of science is essentially because of our critical attitude.
- (5) inferior to critical attitude, as a critical attitude leads to the attitude of reasonableness and rationality.

3. Dogmatic behaviour, in this passage, has been associated with primitives and children. Which of the following best describes the reason why the author compares primitives with children?

- (1) Primitives are people who are not educated, and hence can be compared with children, who have not yet been through school.
- (2) Primitives are people who, though not modern, are as innocent as children.

- (3) Primitives are people without a critical attitude, just as children are.
- (4) Primitives are people in the early stages of human evolution; similarly, children are in the early stages of their lives.
- (5) Primitives are people who are not civilized enough, just as children are not.
4. Which of the following statements best supports the argument in the passage that a critical attitude leads to a weaker belief than a dogmatic attitude does?
- (1) A critical attitude implies endless questioning, and, therefore, it cannot lead to strong beliefs.
- (2) A critical attitude, by definition, is centered on an analysis of anomalies and "noise".
- (3) A critical attitude leads to questioning everything, and in the process generates "noise" without any conviction.
- (4) A critical attitude is antithetical to conviction, which is required for strong beliefs.
- (5) A critical attitude leads to questioning and to tentative hypotheses.
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements best describes the difference between science and pseudo-science?
- (1) Scientific theories or hypothesis are tentatively true whereas pseudo-sciences are always true.
- (2) Scientific laws and theories are permanent and immutable whereas pseudo-sciences are contingent on the prevalent mode of thinking in a society.
- (3) Science always allows the possibility of rejecting a theory or hypothesis, whereas pseudosciences seek to validate their ideas or theories.
- (4) Science focuses on anomalies and exceptions so that fundamental truths can be uncovered, whereas pseudo-sciences focus mainly on general truths.
- (5) Science progresses by collection of observations or by experimentation, whereas pseudo-sciences do not worry about observations and experiments.

Passage 3

My aim is to present a conception of justice which generalizes and carries to a higher level of abstraction the familiar theory of the social contract. In order to do this we are not to think of the original contract as one to enter a particular society or to set up a particular form of government. Rather, the idea is that the principles of justice for the basic structure of society are the object of the original agreement. They are the principles that free and rational persons concerned to further their own interests would accept in an initial position of equality. These principles are to regulate all further agreements; they specify the kinds of social cooperation that can be entered into and the forms of government that can be established. This way of regarding the principles of justice, I shall call justice as fairness. Thus, we are to imagine that those who engage in social cooperation choose together, in one joint act, the principles which are to assign basic rights and duties and to determine the division of social benefits. Just as each person must

decide by rational reflection what constitutes his good, that is, the system of ends which it is rational for him to pursue, so a group of persons must decide once and for all what is to count among them as just and unjust. The choice which rational men would make in this hypothetical situation of equal liberty determines the principles of justice.

In 'justice as fairness', the original position is not an actual historical state of affairs. It is understood as a purely hypothetical situation characterized so as to lead to a certain conception of justice. Among the essential features of this situation is that no one knows his place in society, his class position or social status, nor does anyone know his fortune in the distribution of natural assets and abilities, his intelligence, strength, and the like. I shall even assume that the parties do not know their conceptions of the good or their special psychological propensities. The principles of justice are chosen behind a veil of ignorance. This ensures that no one is advantaged or disadvantaged in the choice of principles by the outcome of natural chance or the contingency of social circumstances. Since all are similarly situated and no one is able to design principles to favor his particular condition, the principles of justice are the result of a fair agreement or bargain. Justice as fairness begins with one of the most general of all choices which persons might make together, namely, with the choice of the first principles of a conception of justice which is to regulate all subsequent criticism and reform of institutions. Then, having chosen a conception of justice, we can suppose that they are to choose a constitution and a legislature to enact laws, and so on, all in accordance with the principles of justice initially agreed upon. Our social situation is just if it is such that by this sequence of hypothetical agreements we would have contracted into the general system of rules which defines it. Moreover, assuming that the original position does determine a set of principles, it will then be true that whenever social institutions satisfy these principles, those engaged in them can say to one another that they are cooperating on terms to which they would agree if they were free and equal persons whose relations with respect to one another were fair. They could all view their arrangements as meeting the stipulations which they would acknowledge in an initial situation that embodies widely accepted and reasonable constraints on the choice of principles. The general recognition of this fact would provide the basis for a public acceptance of the corresponding principles of justice. No society can, of course, be a scheme of cooperation which men enter voluntarily in a literal sense; each person finds himself placed at birth in some particular position in some particular society, and the nature of this position materially affects his life prospects. Yet a society satisfying the principles of justice as fairness comes as close as a society can to being a voluntary scheme, for it meets the principles which free and equal persons would assent to under circumstances that are fair.

1. A just society, as conceptualized in the passage, can be best described as:

- (1) A Utopia in which everyone is equal and no one enjoys any privilege based on their existing positions and powers.
- (2) A hypothetical society in which people agree upon principles of justice which are fair.

(3) A society in which principles of justice are not based on the existing positions and powers of the individuals.

(4) A society in which principles of justice are fair to all.

(5) A hypothetical society in which principles of justice are not based on the existing positions and powers of the individuals.

2. The original agreement or original position in the passage has been used by the author as:

(1) A hypothetical situation conceived to derive principles of justice which are not influenced by position, status and condition of individuals in the society.

(2) A hypothetical situation in which every individual is equal and no individual enjoys any privilege based on the existing positions and powers.

(3) A hypothetical situation to ensure fairness of agreements among individuals in society.

(4) An imagined situation in which principles of justice would have to be fair.

(5) An imagined situation in which fairness is the objective of the principles of justice to ensure that no individual enjoys any privilege based on the existing positions and powers.

3. Which of the following best illustrates the situation that is equivalent to choosing 'the principles of justice' behind a 'veil of ignorance'?

(1) The principles of justice are chosen by businessmen, who are marooned on an uninhabited island after a shipwreck, but have some possibility of returning.

(2) The principles of justice are chosen by a group of school children whose capabilities are yet to develop.

(3) The principles of justice are chosen by businessmen, who are marooned on an uninhabited island after a shipwreck and have no possibility of returning.

(4) The principles of justice are chosen assuming that such principles will govern the lives of the rule makers only in their next birth if the rule makers agree that they will be born again.

(5) The principles of justice are chosen by potential immigrants who are unaware of the resources necessary to succeed in a foreign country.

4. Why, according to the passage, do principles of justice need to be based on an original agreement?

(1) Social institutions and laws can be considered fair only if they conform to principles of justice.

(2) Social institutions and laws can be fair only if they are consistent with the principles of justice as initially agreed upon.

(3) Social institutions and laws need to be fair in order to be just.

(4) Social institutions and laws evolve fairly only if they are consistent with the principles of justice as initially agreed upon.

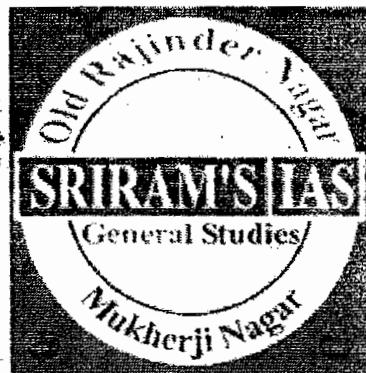
(5) Social institutions and laws conform to the principles of justice as initially agreed upon.

5. Which of the following situations best represents the idea of justice as fairness, as argued in the passage?

- (1) All individuals are paid equally for the work they do.
- (2) Everyone is assigned some work for his or her livelihood.
- (3) All acts of theft are penalized equally.
- (4) All children are provided free education in similar schools.
- (5) All individuals are provided a fixed sum of money to take care of their health.

(6)

SRIRAM'S IAS



Civil Services Preliminary Exam- 2014

GENERAL STUDIES

PAPER-II

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DECISION MAKING

Directions for the following 8 (eight) items:

Given below are eight items. 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 eight items.

1. 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.

2. 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

- a) sell the property at a cheap price to him.
- b) go to the police for necessary action.
- c) ask for help from your neighbours.
- d) negotiate with the goon to get a higher price.

3. 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

- a) ask for an extension of deadline.
- b) inform Headquarters of your inability to finish on time.
- c) suggest alternate person to Headquarters who may do the needful.
- d) stay away till you recover.

4. 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

- a) let an enquiry be set up to look into the matter.
- b) ask your senior to appoint some other person in your place.
- c) not pay attention to allegations.
- d) stop undertaking any initiative till the matter is resolved.

5. 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

- a) reject the proposal and call for a fresh price.
- b) accept the lowest price.
- c) refer the matter to the Government and wait.
- d) threaten the boat owners about a possible cancellation of the licence.

6. 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 pressurized 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.
7. 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.
8. 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 a complaint with the police.

Directions for the following 7 (seven) items: Given below are seven items. 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 answer for these items.

9. 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...
- Convince the subordinate that he is wrong.
 - Tell him to reconsider the results.
 - Revise the report on your own.
 - Tell him not to justify the mistake.
10. 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...
- Lodge a complaint to the chairperson against the discrimination.
 - Not listen to any justification from the committee.
 - Ask for withdrawal of your name.
 - Protest and leave the place.

11. 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...
- Warm the team members for their non-cooperation.
 - Look into reasons for non-cooperation.
 - Ask for the replacement of team members.
 - Ask for extension of time citing reasons.
12. You are the chairpersons 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...
- ask the screening committee for a clarification.
 - Ask the athlete to return the medal.
 - Ask the athlete to get an affidavit from the court declaring his/her age.
 - Ask the member of the sports committee for their views.
13. 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...
- Proceed on leave without waiting for the sanction.
 - Pretend to be sick and take leave.
 - Approach higher authority to reconsider the leave application.
 - Tell the boss that it is not justified.
14. You are involved in setting up 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% population is below

poverty line (BPL). When a decision has to be taken on pricing you would...

- Recommend that the supply of water be free of charge in all respects.
- Recommend that the user pay a one time fixed sum for the installation of taps and usage of water be free.
- Recommend that a fixed monthly charge be levied only on the non-BPL families and for
- BPL families water should be free.
- Recommend that the users pay a charge based on the consumption of water with differentiated charges for non-BPL and BPL families.

15. 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 bride. You want to get your work done. You would...
- Give a bride.
 - Behave as if you have not understood the feelers and persist with your application.
 - Go to the higher officer for help verbally complaining about feelers.
 - Send in a formal complaint.

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

16. 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 direction 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.
17. While traveling; 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 Rupees 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 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 a 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.
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. 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 residents.
21. 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.

ANSWERS

1. a 15. d

2. b 16. c

3. c 17. d

4. a 18. d

5. b 19. a

6. c 20. a

7. b 21. c

8. a

9. c

10. a

11. b

12. b

13. c

14. d

SRIRAM'S IAS



Civil Services Preliminary Exam- 2014

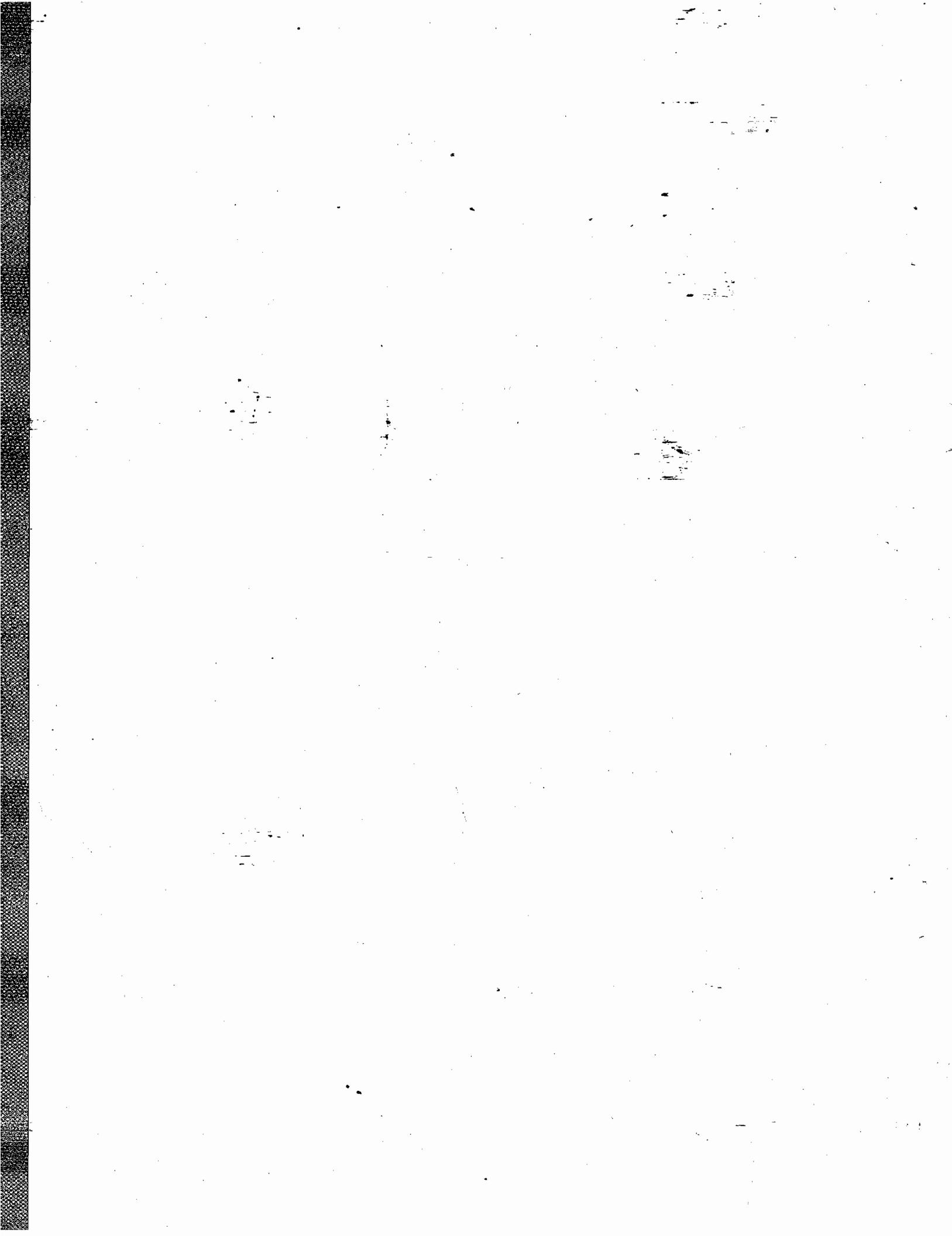
GENERAL STUDIES

PAPER-II

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CRITICAL REASONING

Each of these questions contains six statements followed by four sets of combinations of three. Choose the set in which the statements are most logically related.

1. A. Some of my closest friends disapprove of me.
 B. Some of my closest friends are aardvarks.
 C. All of my closest friends disapprove of me.
 D. All who disapprove of me are aardvarks.
 E. Some who disapprove of me are aardvarks.
 F. Some of my closest friends are no aardvarks.
 a) BCD
 b) ABD
 c) BCE
 d) ABE
2. A. All those who achieve great ends are happy.
 B. All young people are happy.
 C. All young people achieve great ends.
 D. No young people achieve great ends.
 E. No young people are happy.
 F. Some young people are happy.
 a) ADE
 b) ABF
 c) ACB
 d) ADF
3. A. All candid men are persons who acknowledge merit in a rival.
 B. Some learned men are very candid.
 C. Some learned men are not persons who acknowledge merit in a rival.
 D. Some learned men are persons who are very candid.
 E. Some learned men are not candid.
 F. Some persons who recognize merit in a rival are learned.
 a) ABE
 b) ACF
 c) ADE
 d) BAF
4. A. All roses are fragrant.
 B. All roses are majestic.
 C. All roses are plants.
 D. All roses need air.
 E. All plants need air.
 F. All plants need water.
 a) CED
 b) ACB
 c) BDC
 d) CFE

5. A. All men are men of scientific ability.
 B. Some women are women of scientific ability.
 C. Some men are men of artistic genius.
 D. Some men and women are of scientific ability.
 E. All men of artistic genius are men of scientific ability.
 F. Some women of artistic genius are women of scientific ability.
 a) ACD
 b) ACE
 c) DEF
 d) ABC
6. A. No fishes breathe through lungs.
 B. All fishes have scales.
 C. Some fishes breed up stream.
 D. All whales breathe through lungs.
 E. No whales are fishes.
 F. All whales are mammals.
 a) ABC
 b) BCD
 c) ADE
 d) DEF
7. A. Some mammals are carnivores.
 B. All whales are mammals.
 C. All whales are aquatic animals.
 D. All whales are carnivores.
 E. Some aquatic animals are mammals.
 F. Some mammals are whales.
 a) ADF
 b) ABC
 c) AEF
 d) BCE
8. A. First-year students of this college like to enter for the prize.
 B. All students of this college rank as University students.
 C. First-year students of this college are entitled to enter for the prize.
 D. Some who rank as University students are First-year students.
 E. All University students are eligible to enter for the prize.
 F. All those who like to are entitled to enter for the prize.
 a) AEF
 b) ABC
 c) BEC
 d) CDF

Read the statements below and answer the questions that follow

We have planned development with a view to raising standard of living of our teeming millions. Hence our economic development is inspired by social justice.

9. Which of the following will weaken the argument?

- a) Without economic development standard of living cannot be raised.
- b) Social justice implies economic prosperity.
- c) Development cannot be planned.
- d) None of these.

10. The argument is based on which of the following assumptions?

- I. Social justice is our aim and economic development is the means.
 - II. There is overpopulation in India.
 - III. Economic development will lead to social justice.
- a) Only I
 - b) Both I and II
 - c) Both I and III
 - d) Both II and III

11. Which of the following will strengthen the argument?

- a) Social justice can be done by raising the standard of living
- b) Economic planning is necessary for every state.
- c) For economic development production should be increased.
- d) None of these.

If the more articulate members of a community formed a coherent and united class with a common interest, democracy would probably replace in to the rule of that intelligent, educated minority; even as it is, the democracies of the modern world are much closer to this fate than they are to the much-canvassed dangers of mob rule. Far from oppressing the cultured minority, or any other minorities, democracy gives more of them more scope to have their way than any other system does. This is the lesson of experience. It might also have been derived from an analysis of the concept of democracy, if the concept had been accurately analyzed.

12. What emerges as the truth from a reading of the paragraph is that

- a) Forms of government other than democracy give the mobs great scope for self expression.
- b) Democracy provides greater scope for mob rule.
- c) Democracy provides greater scope for the rule of the minority.
- d) Forms of government other than democracy give the educated minority greater scope for self expression.

13. The institution of democracy, in modern times

- a) Is on the brink of extinction.
- b) Has become the rule of intelligent and educated minority.
- c) Should be prepared for the inevitability of mob rule.
- d) Has become prone to the rule of particular class of people.
- e) Both (b) and (d).

It is undeniable that some very useful analogies can be drawn between the relational systems of computer mechanism and the relational systems of brain mechanism. The comparison does not depend upon any close resemblance between the actual mechanical links which occur in brains and computers; it depends on what the machines do. Further more, brains and computers can both be organized so as to solve problems. The mode of communication is very similar in both the cases, so much so that computers can now be designed to generate artificial human speech and even, by accident, to produce sequences of words which human beings recognize as poetry. The implication is not that machines are gradually assuming human forms, but that there is no sharp break of continuity between what is human, what is mechanical.

14. From the passage, it is evident that the author thinks

- a) Computers are now naturally programmed to produce poetry.
- b) The relational systems of computer mechanism and the relational systems of brain mechanism are functionally, exactly the same.
- c) The resemblance that the computer bears to the human brain is purely mechanical.
- d) The unintentional mixing up of word sequences in the computer can result in poetry.

15. The passage implies that

- a) Computers are assuming human forms.
- b) Humans are assuming mechanical forms.
- c) Computers and humans are substitutable.
- d) There is continuity between what is human and what is mechanical.

16. The author uses the word 'recognize' in relation to computer poetry to convey a

- a) Sense of sorrow at the reluctant admission of the superiority of machines by mankind.
- b) Feeling that computers have yet to conquer the emotional heights that man is capable of attaining.
- c) Feeling of derision for the popular faith in the omnipotence of the computer.
- d) Feeling of a fatalistic acceptance of the computer's encroachment upon human bastions.

Each of these questions contains six statements followed by four sets of combinations of three.

Choose the set in which the statements are most logically related.

17. A. All good bridge players play good chess.

- B. Many good chess players are not bridge players.
- C. Goren is a good bridge player.
- D. Goren plays chess well.
- E. Spassky plays chess well.
- F. Spassky plays bridge badly.

- a) ABD
- b) BEF
- c) ACE
- d) ACD

18. A. All snakes are reptiles.

- B. All reptiles are not snakes.
- C. All reptiles are cold blooded.
- D. All snakes lay eggs.
- E. All reptiles lay eggs.
- F. Snakes are cold blooded.

- a) ADE
- b) BDE
- c) ABE
- d) ACF

19. A. All leaves are green.

- B. All leaves have chlorophyll.
- C. Chlorophyll is green.
- D. All plants have leaves.
- E. All plants have chlorophyll.
- F. Only leaves have chlorophyll.

- a) BDE
- b) BEF

- c) BDF
- d) AEF

This section contains statements followed by questions based on the statements. Read the statements and select the best option as the answer.

20. Unless you decide your whole life to it, you will never learn to speak the language of another country to perfection; you will never know its people and its literature with complete intimacy. Which of the following is likely to undermine the above argument?

- a) I can speak 10 foreign languages already.
- b) I do not travel to foreign countries.
- c) I am happy with the languages I know and do not need to learn any other language.
- d) I should spend time to understand my own people and literature first, only then can I appreciate other languages and cultures.

21. The writer can only be fertile if he renews himself and he can only renew himself, if his soul is constantly enriched by fresh experience.

Which of the following is most likely to support the above thought?

- a) Only out of fresh experience can the writer get germs for new writing.
- b) The writer can meet new people.
- c) The writer must see new places.
- d) None of these.

22. But because the idea of private property has been permitted to override with its selfishness, the common good of humanity it does not follow that there are not limits within which that idea can function for the general convenience and advantage.

Which of the following is most likely to weaken the argument?

- a) All the people of the society should progress at an equitable rate and there should be no disparities and private property does bring about a tremendous disparity.
- b) One should not strive for the common good of humanity at all; instead one should be concerned with maximizing one's own wealth.
- c) One should learn from the experiences of former communist nations and should not repeat his mistakes at all.
- d) Even prosperous capitalist countries like the USA have their share of social problems.

23. Now the audience is a very curious animal. It is shrewd rather than intelligent. Its mental capacity is less than that of its most intellectual members. If these were graded from A to Z, decreasing with succeeding letters to the zero of the hysterical shop-girl, I should say its mental capacity would come around about the letter O.

According to the above statement

- a) Some members in the audience are more intelligent than any of its other members.
- b) The net intelligence of the audience of the film is a little less than average.
- c) Only (a)
- d) Both (a) and (b).

24. I have been studying it, consciously and subconsciously, for 40 years and I still find men unaccountable; people I know intimately can surprise me by some action of theirs which I never thought them capable of or by the discovery of some trait which exhibit a side of themselves that I never even suspected.

The idea in this sentence can be best summarized as

- a) Men are inconsistent and therefore one should not be confident even about one's closest friends.
- b) Men are unpredictable, one can never tell what they will do next; hence, one should be very careful in one's dealings.
- c) No matter how closely you know somebody there still exists an unknown facet of his personality.
- d) None of these

25. From Cochin to Shimla, the new culture vultures are tearing down acres of India's architectural treasures. Ancestral owners are often fobbed off with a few hundred rupees for an exquisitely carved door or window, which fetches fifty times that much from foreign dealers, and yet more from the drawing room sophisticates of Europe and the US. The reason for such shameless rape of the Indian architectural wealth can perhaps, not wrongly, be attributed to the unfortunate blend of activist disunity and the local indifference.

It can be inferred from the above passage that

- a) The environment created by the meeting between activist disunity and local indifference is ideal for antique dealers to thrive in India.
- b) Only Indians are not proud of their cultural heritage and are hungry for the foreign currency that is easily available in return of artifacts.
- c) Most Indian families have heirlooms which can be sold at high prices to Europeans and Americans.
- d) India provides a rich market for unscrupulous antique dealers.

26. Deepa Metha's *Fire* is under fire from the country's self-appointed moral police. Their contention is that the film is a violation of the Indian cultural mores and cannot be allowed to influence the Indian psyche. According to them, such films ruin the moral fabric of the nation, which must be protected and defended against such intrusions at all cost, even at the cost of cultural dictatorship.

Based on the information in the above passage, it can be inferred that

- a) The assumption underlying the moral police's critique of *Fire* is that the Indian audience is vulnerable to all types of influence.
- b) The assumption underlying the moral police's critique of *Fire* is that the Indian audience is impressionable and must be protected against 'immoral' influences.
- c) The moral police thinks it has the sole authority to pass judgment on films screened in India.
- d) None of these

27. The dominant modern belief is that the soundest foundation of peace would be universal prosperity. One may look in vain for historical evidence that the rich have regularly been more peaceful than the poor, but then it can be argued that they have never felt secure against the poor; that their aggressiveness stemmed from fear; and that the situation would be quite different if everybody were rich.

It can be inferred from the above passage that

- a) A lot of aggression in the world stems from the desire of the haves to defend themselves against the have-nots.
- b) Universal prosperity as a foolproof measure of peace can no longer be accepted.
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)

33. Various studies have shown that our forested and hilly regions and, in general, areas where biodiversity as reflected in the variety of flora is high, are the places where poverty appears to be high. And these same areas are also the ones where educational performance seems to be poor. Therefore, it may be surmised that, even disregarding poverty status, richness in biodiversity goes hand in hand with educational backwardness.

Which one of the following statements, if true, can be said to best provide supporting evidence for the surmise mentioned in the passage?

- a) In regions where there is little variety in flora, educational performance is seen to be as good as in regions with high variety in flora, where poverty levels are high.
- b) Regions which show high biodiversity also exhibit poor education performance, at low levels of poverty.
- c) Regions which show high biodiversity reveal high levels of poverty and poor educational performance.
- d) In regions where there is low biodiversity, at all levels of poverty, educational performance is seen to be good.

34. Cigarettes constitute a mere 20 per cent of tobacco consumption in India, and fewer than 15 per cent of the 200 million tobacco users consume cigarettes. Yet these 15 per cent contribute nearly 90 per cent of the tax revenues to the exchequer from the tobacco sector. The punitive cigarette taxation regime has kept the tax base narrow, and reducing taxes will expand this base..

Which of the following best bolsters the conclusion that reducing duties will expand the tax base?

- a) The cigarette manufacturers' association has decided to indulge in aggressive promotion.
- b) There is likelihood that tobacco consumers will shift to cigarette smoking if cigarette prices were to reduce.
- c) The cigarette manufacturers are lobbying for a reduction on duties.
- d) An increase in duties on non-cigarette tobacco may lead to a shift in favour of cigarette smoking.

35. The company's coffee crop for 1998-99 totaled 8,079 tonnes, an all-time record. The increase over the previous year's production of 5,830 tonnes was 38.58 per cent. The previous highest crop was 6,089 tonnes in 1970-71. The company had fixed a target of 8,000 tonnes to be realized by the year 2000-01, and this has been achieved two years

earlier, thanks to the emphasis laid on the key areas of irrigation, replacement of unproductive coffee bushes, intensive refilling and improved agricultural practices. It is now our endeavour to reach the target of 10,000 tonnes in 2001-02.

Which one of the following would contribute most to making the target of 10,000 tonnes in 2001-02 unrealistic?

- a) The potential of the productivity enhancing measures implemented up to now has been exhausted.
- b) The total company land under coffee has remained constant since 1969 when an estate in the Nilgiri Hills was acquired.
- c) The sensitivity of the crop to climatic factors makes predictions about production uncertain.
- d) The target-setting procedures in the company had been proved to be sound by the achievement of the 8,000 tonnes target.

36. Since all peacocks that I have seen on academic campuses have been greenish blue, it follows that peacocks that I will see in the zoo will also be greenish blue.

Which of the following most closely parallels the reasoning of the preceding argument?

- a) All peacocks are greenish blue.
- b) Every apple that I have eaten has been sweet; so a fruit that is sweet must be an apple.
- c) Since no cold medicine has ever helped me, this home remedy will probably not work either.
- d) Since no tutor has helped me improve my guitar playing skills, the new tutor will probably not help either.

37. Although most of the fastest growing jobs in today's economy will require a college degree, many of the new jobs being created—from home health aide to desktop publisher—require knowledge other than that gained from earning a degree. For workers in those jobs, good basic skills in reading, communication, and mathematics play an important role in getting a job and developing a career.

From the information given above it can be validly concluded that, in today's economy,

- a) Skills in reading, communication, and mathematics play an important role in developing a career as a desktop publisher.
- b) The majority of the new jobs being created require knowledge other than that gained from earning a college degree.
- c) A job as a home health aide will rely more on communication skills than on basic skills in reading and mathematics.

28. The effect produced on the mind by traveling depends entirely on the mind of the traveler and on the way in which he conducts himself. The chief idea of one very common type of traveler is to see as many objects of interest as he possibly can. If he can only after his return home say that he has seen such and such temple, castle, picture gallery, or museum, he is perfectly satisfied. Far different is the effect of travels upon those who leave their country with a mind prepared by culture to feel intelligent admiration for all the beauties of nature and art to be found in foreign lands. When they visit a new place, instead of hurrying from temple to museum to picture gallery, they allow the spirit of the place to sink into their minds, and only visit such monuments as the time they have at their disposal allows them to contemplate without irreverent haste.

It can be inferred from the above passage that

- The writer prefers the second type of traveler.
- The first type of traveler is the lay traveler who does not understand the worth of any place he travels to.
- The objective of the second type of traveler is not to see much, but to see well.
- All of these.

29. Where the film *Bombay* loses out is where every commercial film congenitally goes awry — becoming too simplistic to address serious issues and failing to translate real life to reel.

Which of the following can be inferred from the above line?

- The film's director aimed at recreating real life on the silver screen.
- The film was too simplistic for the audience's taste.
- The film was successful in spite of its shortcomings.
- None of these.

30. Aspiration is nothing new. Neither is the debate over what the Indian middle class is, what it wants and what it buys. Since the mid-80s, that has been the focus of the economic policy papers so called pro- and anti-poor budgets and marketing strategies that have successfully broken the barrier of urban selling and reached deeper into

rural India with increasing income levels and aspirations.

Based on the above passage, it can be inferred that

- The Indian middle class has been the focus of economic policies for a long time.
- The Indian middle class has graduated from being the 'deprived' middle class to the 'pampered' middle class.
- Both (a) and (b)
- Neither (a) nor (b)

31. Three airlines — IA, JA and SA — operate on the Delhi-Mumbai route. To increase the number of seats sold, SA reduced its fares and this was emulated by IA and JA immediately. The general belief was that the volume of air travel between Delhi and Mumbai would increase as a result.

Which of the following, if true, would add credence to the general belief?

- Increase in profitability of the three airlines.
- Extension of the discount scheme to other routes.
- A study that shows that air travelers in India are price-conscious.
- A study that shows that as much as 80 per cent of air travels in India is company-sponsored.

32. Developed countries have made adequate provisions for social security for senior citizens. State insurers (as well as private ones) offer Medicare and pension benefits to people who can no longer earn. In India, with the collapse of the joint family system, the traditional shelter of the elderly has disappeared. And the state faced with a financial crunch is not in a position to provide social security. So, it is advisable that the working population give serious thought to building a financial base for itself.

Which one of the following, if it were to happen, weakens the conclusions drawn in the above passage the most?

- The investible income of the working population, as a proportion of its total income, will grow in the future.
- The insurance sector is underdeveloped and trends indicate that it will be extensively privatized in the future.
- India is on a path of development that will take it to a developed country status, with all its positive and negative implications.
- If the working population builds a stronger financial base, there will be a revival of the joint family system.

- d) If a job is one of the fastest growing jobs, it will require a college degree.
38. Lou observes that if flight 409 is cancelled, then the manager could not possibly arrive in time for the meeting. But the flight was not cancelled. Therefore, Lou concludes, the manager will certainly be on time. Evelyn replies that even if Lou's premises are true, his argument is fallacious. And therefore, she adds the manager will not arrive on time after all.
Which of the following is the strongest thing that we can properly say about this discussion?
- Evelyn is mistaken in thinking Lou's argument to be fallacious, and so her own conclusion is unwarranted.
 - Evelyn is right about Lou's argument, but nevertheless her own conclusion is unwarranted.
 - Since Evelyn is right about Lou's argument, her own conclusion is well supported.
 - Since Evelyn is mistaken about Lou's argument, her own conclusion must be false.
39. According to the National Agricultural Aviation Society (NAAS), without the use of crop protection products to control insects, weeds, and diseases, crop yields per acre will drop by more than 50 percent. The first aerial application of insecticide occurred in 1921, and it was a huge success. By contrast, in today's economy all aircraft that are classified as aerial applicators do more than just apply insecticide; today, they also spread seed and apply fertilizer.
From the information given above it CANNOT be validly concluded that
- According to the NAAS, if crop yields per acre never drop by more than 50 percent, then crop protection products have been used to control insects, weeds, and diseases
 - In today's economy, any aircraft that cannot be used to apply fertilizer cannot be classified as an aerial applicator
 - In today's economy, if an aerial applicator is used, then it will be able to spread seed and to apply fertilizer.
 - According to the NAAS, if crop yields per acre drop by more than 50 percent, then crop protection products have not been used to control insects, weeds, and diseases.

When we speak of the "probability of death", the exact meaning of this expression can be defined in the following way only. We must not think of an individual, but of a certain class as a whole, e.g., "all insured men forty-one years old living in a given country and not engaged in certain dangerous occupations." A probability of death is attached to the class of men or to another class that can be defined in a similar way. We can say nothing about the probability of death of an individual even if we know his condition of life health in detail. The phrase "probability of death", when it refers to a single person, has no meaning at all.

40. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the passage?

- Singular, non replicable events can be assigned numerical probability value.
 - Probability calculation requires data of the class of people or of events.
 - The data about a class of events can be used to predict the future of any specific event.
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3

Silver is especially and repetitively savage about what he sees as the extravagant claims made for particle physics, arguing that once the proton, neutron, and electron were found and their properties experimentally confirmed, the very expensive searches for ever more exotic particles, such as the Higgs Boson, were increasingly harder to justify other than by their importance to particle physicists. Most of the particles resemble ecstatic happiness: They are very short-lived and have nothing to do with everyday life. His repeated assault goes to the level of sarcasm: "Finding the Higgs Boson will be a magnificent technical and theoretical triumph. Like a great Bobby Fisher game". Of course, this is a tad unfair, even if some of the claims of its practitioners invite such assaults on their field.

- 41. Which of the following, if true, will weaken the argument described in the passage?**
- All streams of new science need to undergo through a period of uncertainty and we should not criticize research in particle physics alone.
 - Necessity is the mother of every invention.
 - Knowledge has preceded application in all spheres of science.
 - Funding agency supporting research on Higgs Boson does not mind wasting their money.
 - Do not expect everyone to appreciate everything.
- 42. Identify the statement(s) that is (are) logically consistent with the content of the paragraph:**
- Silver is an ardent critic of Higgs Boson theory.
 - Everyday life has nothing to do with experimental confirmation of the properties of proton, neutron and electron.
 - Identifying more information about Higgs Boson is a significant contribution to particle physics.
 - Research on exotic particles in particle physics is an expensive proposition.
- Only I
 - Only II
 - Only II and IV
 - Only IV
 - Only I and IV

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

Eight years ago, the Supreme Court condemned Muhammad Afzal Guru to be hanged for his role in the 2001 attack on Parliament House, saying, astonishingly, that "the collective conscience of the society will only be satisfied if the capital punishment is awarded to the offender." Guru was walked to the gallows Saturday morning at the end of the macabre rite governments enact from time to time to propitiate that most angry of gods, a vengeful public. Through this grim, secret ceremony, however, India has been gravely diminished. The reasons for this are not just the obvious ones — among them, that Guru was a bit-actor in the attack on Parliament, and his trial marred by procedural and substantive errors. These arguments were examined by the highest court in the country and found wanting. There is one argument, though, that wasn't ever examined — which is precisely why Guru, like scores of other Indians, ended up on death

row in the first place. The answer has a great deal to do with expedience, and nothing to do with justice.

The hideous truth is this: judicial executions in India have all the rationality of the roulette table. Last month, Justices P Sathasivam and Fakkir Kalifullah commuted the death penalty given to Mohinder Singh for killing both his daughter and wife — this while out of prison on parole where he was serving time for earlier raping the girl. The judges argued that the death penalty ought only to be considered when a perpetrator posed "a menace and threat to the harmonious and peaceful coexistence of the society." One week later, Justices Sathasivam and Jagdish Khehar upheld death for Sundararajan, who kidnapped and then killed a seven year old boy. The judges noted, among other things the "agony for parents for the loss of their male child, who would have carried further the family lineage." Besides the obvious imprint of gender values on judicial reasoning, it is the arbitrariness of outcome in cases that are similar which tells us something is seriously wrong. Some time back the Supreme Court has itself admitted that many of those on death row are there because of "erroneous legal precedents set by itself." (December 10, 2012) Yet, both the judiciary and the government have been reluctant to announce a moratorium on executions until a thoroughgoing review is carried out. This ought not to surprise us: in case after case, the course of criminal justice has been shaped by public anger and special-interest lobbying. Indians must remember the foundational principle of our Republic, the guardian of all our rights and freedoms, isn't popular sentiment: it is justice, which in turn is based on the consistent application of principles. For one overriding reason, Guru's hanging ought to concern even those unmoved by his particular case, or the growing ethics-based global consensus against the death penalty. There is no principle underpinning the death penalty in India today except vengeance. And vengeance is no principle at all.

43. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- The Supreme Court was not in favour of the hanging of Muhammad Afzal Guru.
- The writer of the passage is of the opinion that Muhammad Afzal Guru should not have been hanged.
- The hanging of Muhammad Afzal Guru was necessary but not just.
- Death penalty should not be awarded to anybody.
- All of the above

44. What does the writer want to convey by citing "agony for parents for the loss of their male child, who would have carried further the family lineage." as the reason for death penalty.
- The judgment reflects the chauvinistic attitude in judiciary.
 - The judgment was a product of arbitrary deliberation.
 - The reason cited for hanging are against the procedure established by law.
 - Both (a) and (b).
 - The reason why the convict deserved death sentence.
45. Which of the following are true in the context of the passage?
- The writer of the passage is against death penalty.
 - The law of the land must reflect the popular sentiment.
 - There is no consensus among the judges regarding what constitutes just reason for death penalty.
 - Death penalties are awarded in India to satisfy the collective conscience of the society.
46. What does the writer mean by the expression judicial executions in India have all the rationality of the roulette table?
- Death penalty in India is awarded to propitiate vengeance.
 - There is no consistency in the principle behind judicial execution.
 - Judicial execution must be reviewed.
 - All of the above.

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

Popper claimed, scientific beliefs are universal in character, and have to be so if they are to serve us in explanation and prediction. For the universality of a scientific belief implies that, no matter how many instances we have found positive, there will always be an indefinite number of unexamined instances which may or may not also be positive. We have no good reason for supposing that any of these unexamined instances will be positive, or will be negative, so we must refrain from drawing any conclusions. On the other hand, a single

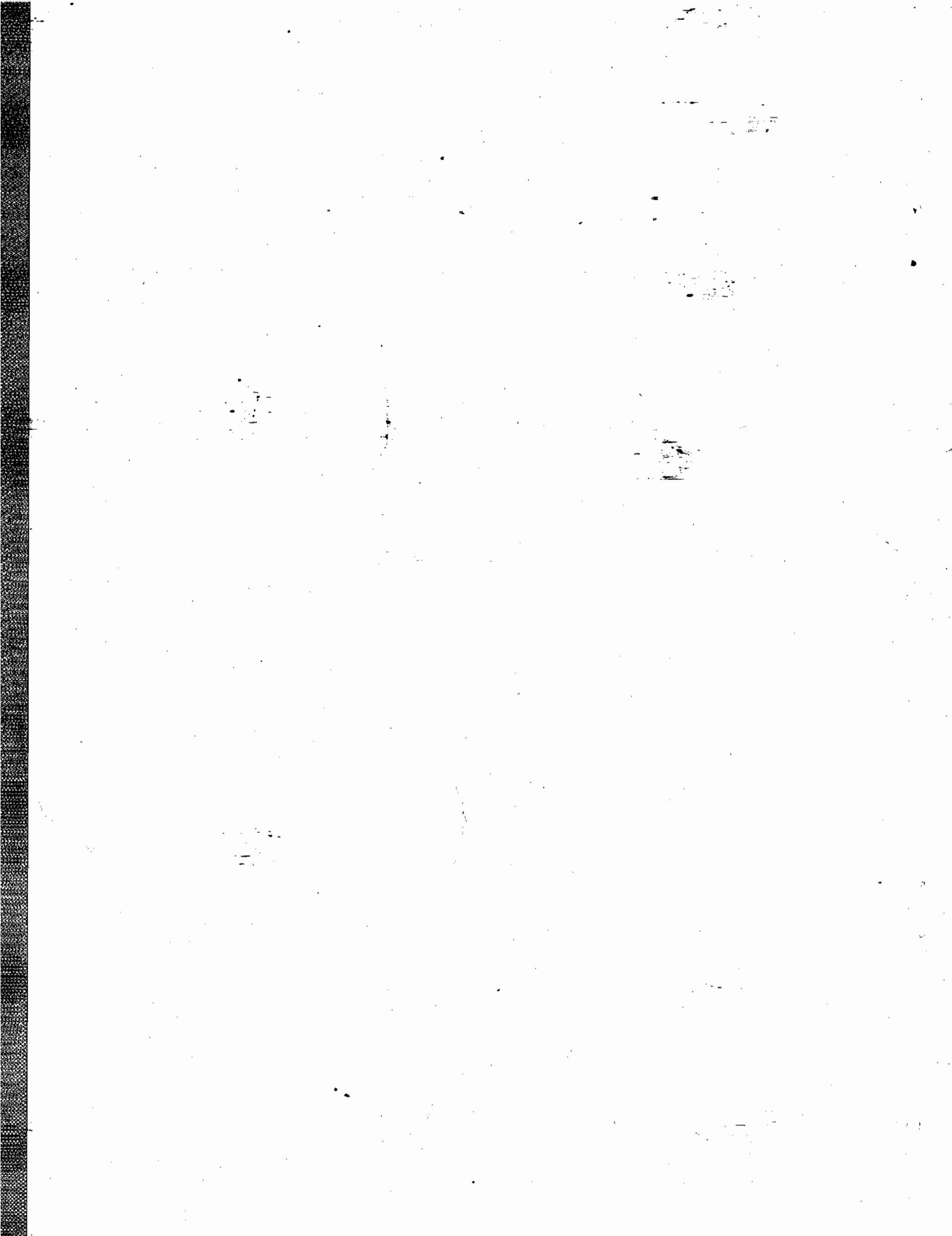
negative instance is sufficient to prove that the belief is false, for such an instance is logically incompatible with the universal truth of the belief. Provided, therefore, that the instance is accepted as negative we must conclude that the scientific belief is false. In short, we can sometimes deduce that a universal scientific belief is false but we can never induce that a universal scientific belief is true. It is sometimes argued that this 'asymmetry' between verification and falsification is not nearly as pronounced as Popper declared it to be. Thus, there is no inconsistency in holding that a universal scientific belief is false despite any number of positive instances; and there is no inconsistency either in holding that a universal scientific belief is true despite the evidence of a negative instance. For the belief that an instance is negative is itself a scientific belief and may be falsified by experimental evidence which we accept and which is inconsistent with it. When, for example, we draw a right-angled triangle on the surface of a sphere using parts of three great circles for its sides, and discover that for this triangle Pythagoras' Theorem does not hold, we may decide that this apparently negative instance is not really negative because it is not a genuine instance at all. Triangles drawn on the surfaces of spheres are not the sort of triangles which fall within the scope of Pythagoras' Theorem. Falsification, that is to say, is no more capable of yielding conclusive rejections of scientific belief than verification is of yielding conclusive acceptances of scientific beliefs. The asymmetry between falsification and verification, therefore, has less logical significance than Popper supposed. We should, though, resist this reasoning. Falsifications may not be conclusive, for the acceptances on which rejections are based are always provisional acceptances. But, nevertheless, it remains the case that, in falsification, if we accept falsifying claims then, to remain consistent, we must reject falsified claims. On the other hand, although verifications are also not conclusive, our acceptance or rejection of verifying instances has no implications concerning the acceptance or rejection of verified claims. Falsifying claims sometimes give us a good reason for rejecting a scientific belief, namely when the claims are accepted. But verifying claims, even when accepted, give us no good and appropriate reason for accepting any scientific belief, because any such reason would have to be inductive to be appropriate and there are no good inductive reasons.

47. According to Popper, the statement "Scientific beliefs are universal in character" implies that
- a) Positive instances of scientific belief imply that it is universal in character.
 - b) There are equal numbers of negative and positive instances of a universal scientific belief.
 - c) If there are negative and positive instances of a scientific belief then it cannot be universal.
 - d) We can only deduce that a scientific belief is false but cannot induce that it is true.
 - e) We can only induce that a scientific belief is false but cannot induce that it is true.
48. The statement, "this 'asymmetry' between verification and falsification is not nearly as pronounced as Popper declared it to be", implies that
- a) Falsification is better than verification in universal acceptance beliefs.
 - b) Verification is better than falsification in universal acceptance of scientific beliefs.
 - c) Both falsification and verification together can result in universal acceptance of scientific beliefs.
 - d) Capability of falsification in accepting of scientific beliefs is not better than that of verification in rejection of scientific beliefs.
 - e) Capability of falsification in rejection of scientific beliefs is not always better than that of verification in acceptance of scientific beliefs.

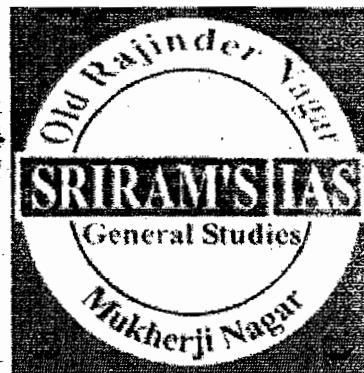
49. With which of the following statements, would the author agree most?
- a) Verification is better than falsification in establishing the claims.
 - b) Falsification and verification are equally good in establishing the claims.
 - c) Verification and falsification are equally bad in establishing the claims. A
 - d) Falsification is better than verification in disproving the claims.
 - e) Verification is better than falsification in disproving the claims.
50. Which of the following would be the most appropriate conclusion?
- a) Falsification gives us an appropriate reason for rejecting a scientific belief.
 - b) Falsification gives us all the reasons for accepting a claim.
 - c) Verification gives us a reason for rejecting a claim.
 - d) Verification gives us an appropriate reason for accepting a scientific belief.
 - e) Verification gives us an appropriate reason for rejecting a scientific belief.

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 18. d | 35. a |
| 2. c | 19. a | 36. d |
| 3. d | 20. d | 37. b |
| 4. a | 21. a | 38. b |
| 5. b | 22. a | 39. d |
| 6. c | 23. d | 40. b |
| 7. d | 24. c | 41. b |
| 8. c | 25. a | 42. d |
| 9. c | 26. b | 43. c |
| 10. c | 27. a | 44. d |
| 11. a | 28. c | 45. c |
| 12. c | 29. d | 46. b |
| 13. d | 30. a | 47. d |
| 14. c | 31. c | 48. e |
| 15. d | 32. c | 49. c |
| 16. b | 33. d | 50. a |
| 17. d | 34. b | |



SRIRAM'S IAS



Civil Services Preliminary Exam- 2014

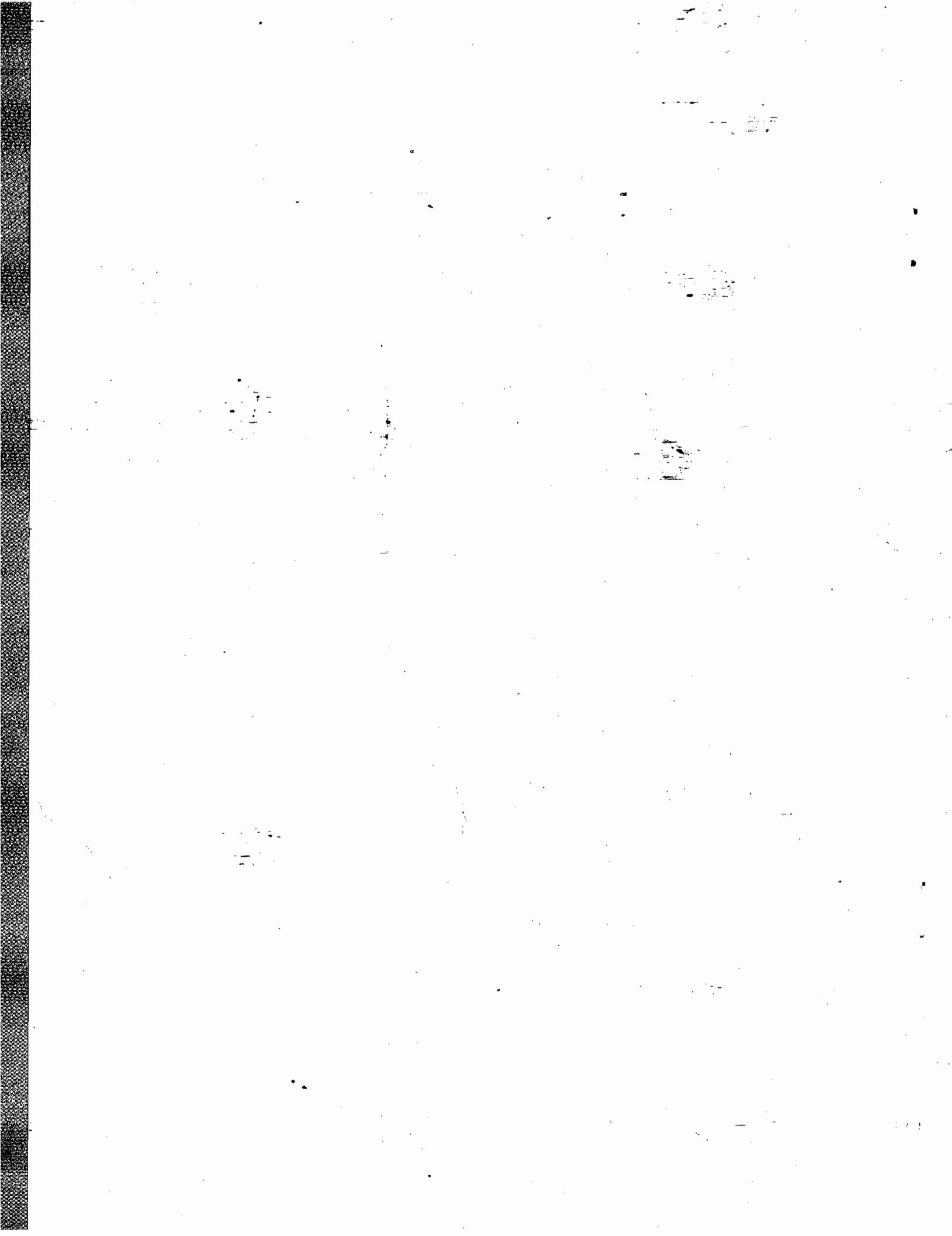
GENERAL STUDIES

PAPER-II

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CSAT 11 AND 12

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. 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 one of the following conclusion 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.

3. 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 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.

4. 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 are regarded as luxury.
- b) All essential things for learning are not luxury.
- c) Television is essential for learning
- d) Television is not a luxury item.

5. Examine the following statements:

- 1. I watch TV only if I am bored.
- 2. I am never bored when I have my brother's company.
- 3. Whenever I go to the theatre I take my brother along.

Which one of the following conclusions is valid in the context of the above statements?

- a) If I am bored, I watch TV.
- b) If I am bored, I seek my brother's company.
- c) If I am not with my brother, then I watch TV.
- d) If I am not bored, I do not watch TV.

6. Examine the following statements:

- 1. None but students are members of the club.
- 2. Some members of the club are married persons.
- 3. All married persons are invited for dance.

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

- a) All students are invited for dance.
- b) All married students of the club are invited for dance.
- c) All members of the club are married persons.
- d) None of the above conclusions can be drawn.

7. Consider the following statements:

- 1. All X-brand cars parked here are white.
- 2. Some of them have radial tyres.
- 3. All X-brand cars manufactured after 1986 have radial tyres.
- 4. All cars are not X-brand.

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

- a) Only white cars are parked here.
- b) Some white X-brand cars with radial tyres are parked here.
- c) Cars other than X-brand cannot have radial tyres.

- d) Most of the X-brand cars are manufactured before 1986.

8. The third world War, if it ever starts, will end very quickly with the possible end of civilization. It is only the misuse of nuclear power which will trigger it.

Based on the above statement, which one of the following inferences is correct?

- a) Nuclear power will be used in the Third world War.
- b) There will be no civilization left after the Third world War.
- c) The growth of nuclear power will destroy civilization in the long run.
- d) Third world War will not take place.

9. 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.

10. 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 required 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 rich persons become sick.
- d) All those who travel by air are rich.

11. Consider the following three statements:

- 1. Only students can participate in the race.
- 2. Some participants in the race are girls.

3. All girl participants in the race are invited for coaching.

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

- a) All participants in the race are invited for coaching.
- b) All students are invited for coaching
- c) All participants in the race are students.
- d) None of the statements (1), (2) and (3) given above is correct.

Directions for the following 2 (two) items:

Each of the following two items consists of four statements. Of these four statements, two cannot both be true, but both can be false. Study the statements carefully and identify the two that satisfy the above condition. Select the correct answer using the codes given below each set of statements:

12. Examine the following statements:

- 1. All animals are carnivorous.
- 2. Some animals are not carnivorous.
- 3. Animals are not carnivorous.
- 4. Some animals are carnivorous.

Codes:

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

13. Examine the following statements:

- 1.. All trains are run by diesel engine.
- 2. Some trains are run by diesel engine.
- 3. No train is run by diesel engine.
- 4. Some trains are not run by diesel engine.

Codes:

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

14. Consider the following argument: "In order to be a teacher one must graduate from college. All poets are poor. Some Mathematicians are poets. No college graduate is poor."

Which one of the following is *not* a valid conclusion regarding the above argument?

- a) Some Mathematicians are not teachers.
- b) Some teachers are not Mathematicians.

- c) Teachers are not poor.
- d) Poets are not teachers.

15. According to McNeill, a Brahmin priest was expected to be able to recite at least one of the Vedas. The practice was essential for several centuries when the Vedas had not yet been written down. It must have had a selective effect, since priests would have been recruited from those able or willing to memorize long passages. It must have helped in the dissemination of the work, since a memorized passage can be duplicated many times.

Which of the following can be inferred from the above passage?

- a) Reciting the Vedas was a Brahmin's obligation.
- b) The Vedic priest was like a recorded audio cassette.
- c) McNeill studied the behaviour of Brahmin priests.
- d) Vedic hymns had not been scripted.

16. Animals, in general, are shrewd in proportion as they cultivate society. Elephants and beavers show the greatest signs of this sagacity when they are together in large numbers, but when man invades their communities they lose all their spirit of industry. Among insects, the labours of the bee and the ant have attracted the attention and admiration of naturalists, but all their sagacity seems to be lost upon separation and a single bee or ant seems destitute of every degree of industry. It becomes the most stupid insect imaginable, and it languishes and soon dies.

Which of the following can be inferred from the above passage?

- a) Humankind is responsible for the destruction of the natural habitat of animals and insects.
- b) Animals, in general, are unable to function effectively outside their normal social environment.
- c) Naturalists have great admiration for bees and ants, despite their lack of industry upon separation.
- d) Elephants and beavers are smarter than bees and ants in the presence of human beings.

For each of the two questions, indicate which of the statements given with that particular question is consistent with the description of the unseasonable man in the passage below.

Unreasonableness is a tendency to do socially permissible things at the wrong time. The unseasonable man is the sort of person who comes to confide in you when you are busy. He serenades his beloved when she is ill. He asks a man who has just lost money by paying a bill for a friend to pay a bill for him. He invites a friend to go for a ride just after the friend has finished a long car trip. He is eager to offer services which are not wanted, but which cannot be politely refused. If he is present at arbitration, he stirs up dissension between the two parties, who were really anxious to agree. Such is the unseasonable man.

17. He tends to

- a) Entertain women.
- b) Be a successful arbitrator when dissenting parties are anxious to agree.
- c) Be helpful when solicited.
- d) Tell a long story to people who have heard it many times before.

18. The unseasonable man tends to

- a) Bring a higher bidder to a salesman who has just closed a deal.
- b) Disclose confidential information to others.
- c) Sing the praises of the bride when he goes to a wedding.
- d) Sleep late and rise early.

In each question below three statements (I, II and III) are given followed by four conclusions numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Choose the correct options (A to D) presented below.

19. Statements:

- I. Some drivers are technicians
- II. All technicians are engineers
- III. Some engineers are lecturers

Conclusions:

- 1. Some technicians are lecturers
 - 2. Some lecturers are drivers
 - 3. All engineers are technicians
 - 4. Some engineers are drivers
- a) Only 3 follows
 - b) Only 4 follows
 - c) Only 3 and 4 follows
 - d) None of the above

20. Statements:

- I. Some barbers are fashion designers
- II. No fashion designers are businessmen
- III. Some businessmen are traders

Conclusions:

- 1. No Fashion designers are traders
- 2. Some traders are not fashion designers
- 3. Some fashion designers are traders
- 4. Some barbers are not businessmen
- a) Either 1, 2 and 4 or 3, 2 follow
- b) Either 1 and 4 or 3 and 4 follow
- c) Either 1 and 2 or 3 and 2 follow
- d) None of the above.

The Yoga system is divided into two principal parts – Hatha and Raja Yoga. Hatha Yoga deals principally with the physiological part of man with a view to establish his health and train his will. The processes prescribed to arrive at this end are so difficult that only a few resolute souls go through all the stages denounced by all the philosophers. The most illustrious Shankaracharya has remarked in his treatise called Aparokshanubhuti that “the system of Hatha Yoga was intended for those whose worldly desires are not pacified or uprooted.”

21. Which one of the following, if true, most substantially strengthens the idea given in the passage?

- a) The percentage of people in a given ashram practicing Raja Yoga is more than the percentage of people practicing Hatha Yoga.
- b) The number of people in a given ashram practicing Raja Yoga is more than the number of people practicing Hatha Yoga.
- c) The number of Yoga schools teaching Raja Yoga is more than the number of Yoga schools teaching Hatha Yoga.
- d) The number of teachers teaching Raja Yoga is more than number of teachers teaching Hatha Yoga.
- e) The percentage of students who have successfully learnt Raja Yoga is more than the percentage of students who have successfully learnt Hatha Yoga.

22. Which of the following option best reflects Shankaracharya's comments on Hatha Yoga?

- a) Hatha Yoga is for those whose worldly desires are not placated.

- b) Hatha Yoga has disastrous consequences for Yoga practitioners.
- c) Practised under the guidance of experts, Hatha Yoga is better than Raja Yoga for some people.
- d) Raja Yoga gives better results and in a shorter time period for most people, and therefore it should be encouraged.
- e) Hatha Yoga is ill-suited for people with strong worldly desires.

History, if viewed as a repository not merely of anecdotes or chronology, could produce a decisive transformation in the image of science by which we are now possessed. That image has previously been drawn, even by scientists themselves, mainly from the study of finished scientific achievements as they are recorded in the classics and, more recently, in the textbooks from which each new scientific generation learns to practice its trade.

23. Which of the following best summarizes the above paragraph?

- a) Scientific achievements are record in classics and text books.
- b) Different ways of looking at history can produce altogether different knowledge.
- c) History of science can be inferred from finished scientific achievement
- d) Text books may be biased.
- e) All of above.

24. Which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree with?

- a) History of science presents a scientific way of looking at scientific development and thus contributes to progress in science.
- b) History of science should contain only the chronology of the scientific achievements.
- c) More number of scientific theories results in more number of publications, which benefits publishers.
- d) History of science should purposely present different images of science to people.
- e) History of science can present multiple interpretations to people regarding the process of scientific development.

Read the questions statements that follow and answer the questions based on them.

25. Indian Philosophy should not be equated to the philosophy of Hindu religion. The atheistic and the materialistic school of the Carvakas is a part of Indian philosophy as it does not believe in the reality of the soul, God or any existence beyond. Which of the following is true in the context of the above statement?

- a) Hindu religion is deprived of philosophy.
- b) Atheistic and materialistic schools stay away from God.
- c) The atheistic and materialistic school of Carvakas is hardly a religion.
- d) Only religions preach belief in God.
- e) None of these.

26. Not all who have jobs are financially secure. Only debtors cannot manage their finances. Creditors seldom feel the need to borrow.

Which of the following is true in the context of the above statement?

- a) Creditors are not debtors.
- b) Not all unemployed are in debt.
- c) Creditors manage their finances well.
- d) Some in debt are not unemployed.

27. Because intense heat is nothing else but a particular kind of painful sensation; and pain cannot exist but in perceiving being.

It follows from the above that:

- a) No intense heat can really exist in an unperceiving corporeal substance.
- b) Painful sensation is felt in heat.
- c) Perceiving being can feel only pain.
- d) All of the above.

28. Since the rhapsodist ought to interpret the mind of the poet to his hearers and how a rhapsodist can interpret the poet well unless he knows what the poet means-, it follows that—

- a) Rhapsodists can understand only poets.
- b) Poets are difficult to understand.
- c) Poets understand rhapsodists.
- d) No man, who does not understand the meaning of the poet, can be a rhapsodist.
- e) None of these.

29. Religion... helps me to have a glimpse of the Divine Essence. This glimpse is impossible without full development of the moral sense. Hence.

- a) I cannot have a glimpse of the Divine Essence without religion.
- b) Religion is morality for me.
- c) Full development of moral sense ensures me to have a glimpse of the Divine Essence.
- d) Morality and religion are synonymous for me.

Directions for the following 2 (two) items:

Each of the following two items consists of four statements. Of these four statements, two cannot both be false, but both can be true. Study the statements carefully and identify the two that satisfy the above condition. Select the correct answer using the codes given below each set of statements:

30. Examine the following statements:

- 1. All animals are carnivorous.
- 2. Some animals are not carnivorous.
- 3. Animals are not carnivorous.
- 4. Some animals are carnivorous.

Codes:

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

31. Examine the following statements:

- 1. All trains are run by diesel engine.
- 2. Some trains are run by diesel engine.
- 3. No train is run by diesel engine.
- 4. Some trains are not run by diesel engine.

Codes:

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

Observe the following statements and then answer the questions that follow.

32. A theory less position is possible only if there are no theories of evidence.

If the above statement were to be true then which of the following conclusion follows?

- a) A theory less position is impossible because there are theories of evidence.

- b) A theory less position is possible because there are theories of evidence.
 c) A theory less position impossible because there are no theories of evidence.
 d) None of the above.
33. Only if a disease were found which threatened the whole life of mankind, every government would seek to end it. The nuclear weapon is a disease threatening the life of mankind.
If the above statement were to be true then which of the following conclusion follows?
 a) All the governments will seek to end it.
 b) No government will seek to end it.
 c) Since no government is seeking to end it the nuclear weapon is not a disease.
 d) None of the above.
34. Total pacifism might be good principle if everyone were to follow it.
If the above statement were to be true then which of the following conclusion follows?
 a) It is so everyone follows it.
 b) No one follows it so it is not.
 c) It is not so no one follows.
 d) None of the above.
35. If Socrates died, he died either when he was living or when he was dead. But he did not die while living; for assuredly he was living, and as living he had not died. So he died when he was dead.
If the above statement were to be true then which of the following conclusion follows?
 a) Socrates did not die.
 b) Socrates died twice.
 c) Socrates died.
 d) None of the above.
 e) Either (a) or (b).
36. Either Walia lives in Mumbai or he does not live in Mumbai. If Walia lives in Mumbai then he is the owner of a mall. If Walia does not live in Mumbai, then he is the owner of a theatre.
If the above statement were to be true then which of the following conclusion follows?
 a) Walia is the owner of a mall or a theatre.
 b) Walia owns both a mall and a theatre.
 c) Walia owns neither a mall nor a theatre.
 d) Walia may or may not live in Mumbai.
 e) Both (a) and (d)
37. If a man could not have done otherwise than he in fact did, then he is not responsible for his action. But if determinism is true, it is true of every action that the agent could not have done otherwise. So it follows that...
 a) Determinism is not true.
 b) No criminal is responsible for the crime he or she committed.
 c) Both (a) and (b)
 d) Either (a) or (b)
38. Consider the following statements.
 1. None but urbanites are journalists.
 2. Only village dwellers are shepherds.
 3. Whoever contributes to the new magazine is a journalist.
 4. Nobody is both a village dweller and an urbanite.
 Which of the following conclusions follow from the above statements?
 a) Not one shepherd is a contributor to the new magazine.
 b) All urbanites are not contributors to the new magazine.
 c) Magazines are not printed in villages.
 d) Both (a) and (c).
 e) All (a) (b) and (c)

ANSWERS

1. b

16. b

31. b

2. b

17. d

32. a

3. d

18. a

33. d

4. a

19. c

34. c

5. d

20. d

35. e

6. b

21. e

36. e

7. b

22. a

37. d

8. a

23. c

38. a

9. d

24. e

10. d

25. b

11. c

26. b

12. a

27. a

13. c

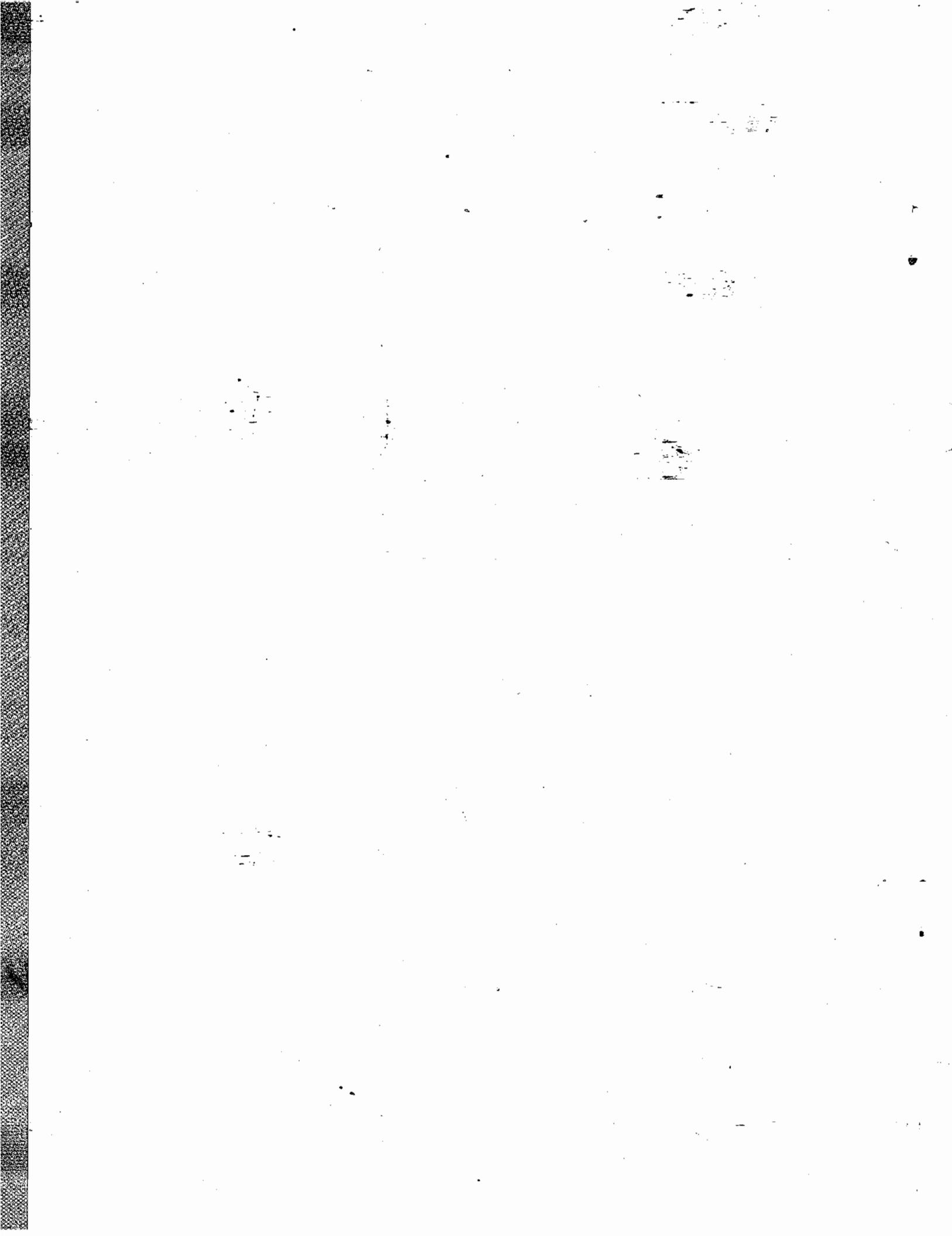
28. d

14. b

29. b

15. b

30. b



(a)

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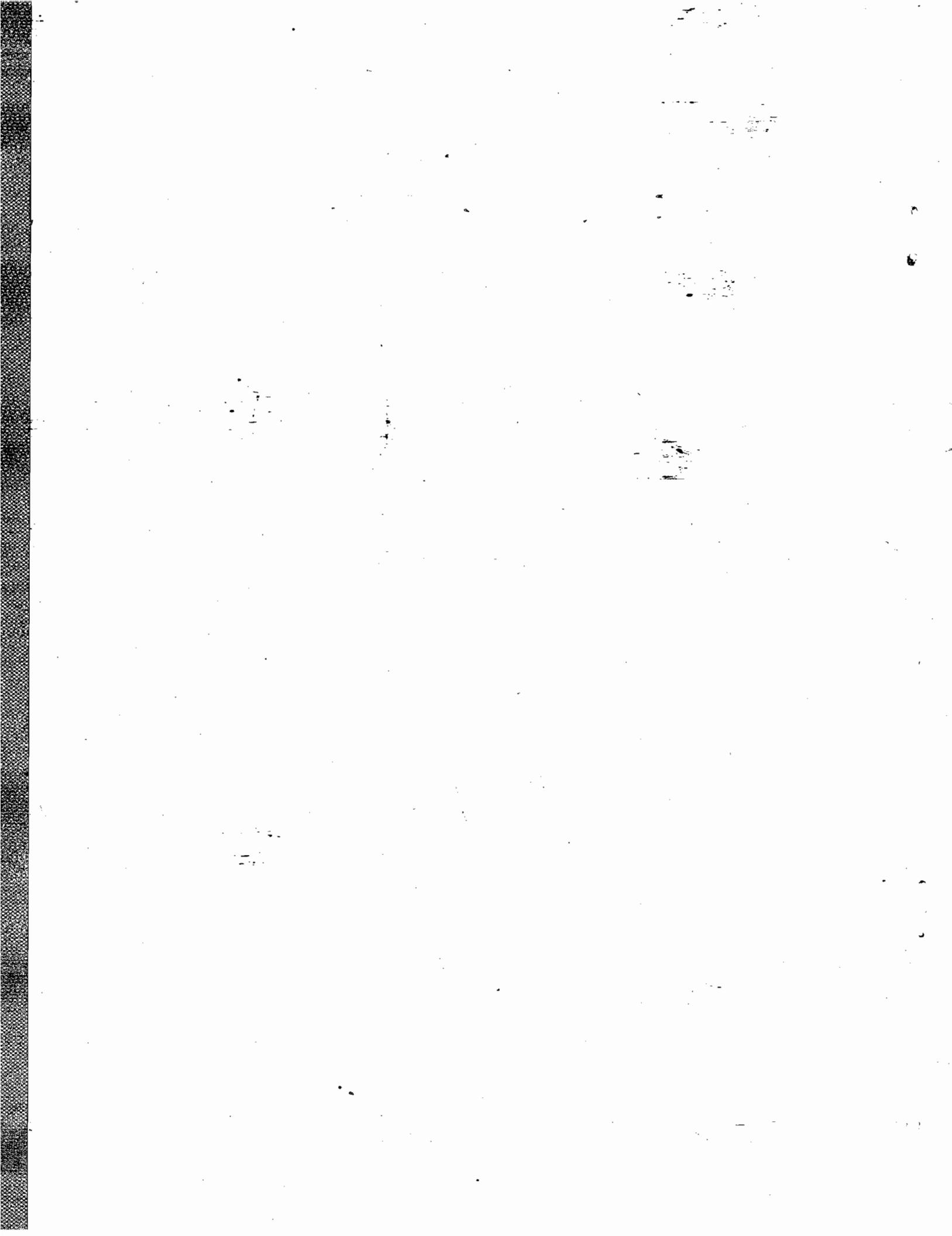
GENERAL STUDIES

PAPER-II

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Logical Consistency and Syllogism

1. When we regard a man as morally responsible for an act, we regard him as a legitimate object of moral praise or blame in respect of it. But it seems plain that a man cannot be a legitimate object of moral praise or blame for an act unless in willing the act he is in some important sense a "free" agent.
- A man cannot be free if he is not moral.
 - Unless a man is not a legitimate object of moral praise and does an act with full moral responsibility the man cannot be free.
 - Free will in some sense a precondition of moral responsibility.
 - Morality is the precondition for freedom.
 - Free will imparts makes a man the legitimate object of moral praise or blame.
2. Look at the sentences given below
- If the contract is valid, then X is liable.
 - If X is liable, he will be a bankrupt.
 - If the bank loans him money, he will not go bankrupt.
- Select the statement that is consistent with the above statements
- The contract is valid and the bank will loan him money.
 - The contract is valid and the bank will not loan him money.
 - The contract is not valid and he will go bankrupt.
 - The contract is not valid and he is liable.
3. Whether we look at the intrinsic value of our literature, or at the particular situation of this country, we shall see the strongest reason to think that of all foreign tongues, the English tongue is that which would be the most useful to our native subjects.
It can be inferred that
- The speaker is a die-hard colonist.
 - The speaker has the good of the nation at heart.
 - The speaker is addressing an issue related to a colonial empire.
 - None of these.
4. Efficiency is all right in its place, in the shop, the factory, the store. The trouble with efficiency is that it wants to rule our play as well as our work; it won't be content to reign in the shop, it follows us home.
It can be inferred from the above passage that
- Efficiency can become all-pervading.
 - Efficiency does not always pay.
 - Efficiency can be more of a torture than a blessing.
 - None of these.
5. Thomas Malthus, the British clergyman-turned economist, predicted that the planet would not be able to support the human population for long. His explanation was that human population grows at a geometric rate, while the food supply grows only at an arithmetic rate.
Which one of the following, if true, would not undermine the thesis offered by Malthus?
- Population growth can be slowed down by the voluntary choices of individuals and not just by natural disasters.
 - The capacity of the planet to feed a growing human population can be enhanced through biotechnological means.
 - Human systems, and natural systems like food supply, follow natural laws of growth which have remained constant, and will remain unchanged.
 - Human beings can colonize other planetary systems on a regular and ongoing basis to accommodate a growing population.

Passage

Deborah Mayo is a philosopher of science who has attempted to capture the implications of the new experimentalism in a philosophically rigorous way. Mayo focuses on the detailed way in which claims are validated by experiment, and is concerned with identifying just what claims are borne out and how. A key idea underlying her treatment is that a claim can only be said to be supported by experiment if the various ways in which the claim could be as fault have been investigated and eliminated. A claim can only be said to be borne out by experimental and, a severe test of a claim, as usefully construed by Mayo, must be such that the claim would be unlikely to pass it if it were false.

Her idea can be explained by some simple examples. Suppose Snell's law of refraction of light is tested by some very rough experiments in which very large margins of error are attributed to the measurements of angles of incidence and refractions, and suppose that the results are shown to be compatible with the law within those margins of error. Has the law been supported by experiments that have severely tested it?

From Mayo's perspective the answer is "no" because, owing to the roughness of the measurements, the law of refraction would be quite likely to pass this test even if it were false and some other law differing not too much from Snell's law true. An exercise I carried out in my school-teaching days serves to drive this point home. My students had conducted some not very careful experiments to test Snell's law. I then presented them had been suggested in antiquity and mediaeval times, prior to the discovery of Snell's law and invited the students to test them with the measurements they had used to test Snell's law; because of the wide margins of error they had attributed to their measurements, all of these alternative laws pass the test. This clearly brings out the point that the experiments in question did not constitute a severe test of Snell's law. The law would have passed the test even if it were false and one of they historical alternatives true.

6. Which of the following conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
 - a) Precise measurement is a sufficient condition to ensure validity of conclusions resulting from an experiment.
 - b) Precise measurement is both a necessary and sufficient condition to ensure validity of conclusion resulting from an experiment.
 - c) Experimental data might support multiple theoretical explanations at the same time, hence validity of theories needs to be tested further.
 - d) Precise measurement along with experimenter's knowledge of the theory underpinning the experiment is sufficient to ensure the validity of conclusions drawn from experiment.
 - e) All of these

7. As per Mayo's perspective, which of the following best defines the phrase "scientific explanation"?
 - a) One which is most detailed in its explanation of natural phenomena.
 - b) One which survives examinations better than other explanations.
 - c) One which has been thoroughly tested by scientific experts.
 - d) One which refutes other explanations convincingly.
 - e) All of these.

Passage

When I was little, children were bought two kinds of ice cream, sold from those white wagons with canopies made of silvery metal: either the two-cent cone or the four-cent ice-cream pie. The two-cent cone was very small, in fact it could fit comfortably into a child's hand, and it was made by taking the ice cream from its container with a special scoop and piling it on the cone. Granny always suggested I eat only a part of the cone, then throw away the pointed end, because it had been touched by the vendor's hand (though that was the best part, nice and crunchy, and it was regularly eaten in secret, after a pretence of discarding it).

The four-cent pie was made by a special little machine, also silvery, which pressed two disks of sweet biscuit against a cylindrical section of ice cream. First you had to thrust your tongue into the gap between the biscuits until it touched the central nucleus of ice cream; then, gradually, you ate the whole thing, the biscuit surfaces softening as they became soaked in creamy nectar. Granny had no advice to give here: in theory the pies had been touched only by the machine; in practice, the vendor had held them in his hand while giving them to us, but it was impossible to isolate the contaminated area.

I was fascinated, however, by some of my peers, whose parents bought them not a four-cent pie but two two-cent cones. These privileged children advanced proudly with one cone in their right hand and one in their left; and expertly moving their head from side to side, they licked first one, then the other. This liturgy seemed to me so sumptuously enviable, that many times I asked to be allowed to celebrate it but in vain. My elders were inflexible: a four-cent ice, yes; but two two-cent ones, absolutely no.

As anyone can see, neither mathematics nor economy nor dietetics justified this refusal. Nor did hygiene, assuming that in due course the tips of both cones were discarded. The pathetic, and obviously mendacious, justification was that a boy concerned with turning his eyes from one cone to the other was more inclined to stumble over stones, steps, or cracks in the pavement. I dimly sensed that there was another secret justification, cruelly pedagogical, but I was unable to grasp it.

Today, citizen and victim of a consumer society, a civilization of excess and waste (which the society of the thirties was not), I realize that those dear and now departed elders were right. Two two-cent cones instead of one at four cents did not signify squandering, economically speaking, but symbolically they surely did.

It was for this precise reason, that I yearned for them: because two ice creams suggested excess. And this was precisely why they were denied to me: because they looked indecent, an insult to poverty, a display of fictitious privilege, a boast

of wealth. Only spoiled children ate two cones at once, those children who in fairy tales were rightly punished, as Pinocchio was when he rejected the skin and the stalk. And parents who encouraged this weakness, appropriate to little parvenus, were bringing up their children in the foolish theatre of "I'd like to but I can't." They were preparing them to turn up at tourist-class check-in with a fake

Gucci bag bought from a street peddler on the beach at Rimini. Nowadays the moralist risks seeming at odds with morality, in a world where the consumer civilization now wants even adults to be spoiled, and promises them always something more, from the wristwatch in the box of detergent to the bonus bangle sheathed, with the magazine it accompanies, in a plastic envelope.

Like the parents of those ambidextrous gluttons I so envied, the consumer civilization pretends to give more, but actually gives, for four cents, what is worth four cents. You will throwaway the old transistor radio to purchase the new one, that boasts an alarm clock as well, but some inexplicable defect in the mechanism will guarantee that the radio lasts only a year. The new cheap car will have leather seats, double side mirrors adjustable from inside, and a panelled dashboard, but it will not last nearly so long as the glorious old Fiat 500, which, even when it broke down, could be started again with a kick.

The morality of the old days made Spartans of us all, while today's morality wants all of us to be Sybarites.

8. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?
 - a) Today's society is more extravagant than the society of the 1930s.
 - b) The act of eating two ice cream cones is akin to a ceremonial process.
 - c) Elders rightly suggested that a boy turning eyes from one cone to the other was more likely to fall.
 - d) Despite seeming to promise more, the consumer civilization gives away exactly what the thing is worth.

9. In the passage, the phrase "little parvenus" refers to
 - a) Naughty midgets.
 - b) Old hags.
 - c) Arrogant people.
 - d) Young upstarts.
 - e) Foolish kids.

10. The author pined for two two-cent cones instead of one four-cent pie because
 - a) It made dietetic sense.
 - b) It suggested intemperance.
 - c) It was more fun.
 - d) It had a visual appeal.
 - e) He was a glutton.

11. What does the author mean by "nowadays the moralist risks seeming at odds with morality"?
 - a) The moralists of yesterday have become immoral today.
 - b) The concept of morality has changed over the years.
 - c) Consumerism is amoral.
 - d) The risks associated with immorality have gone up.
 - e) The purist's view of morality is fast becoming popular.

Passage

The poor especially in market economies, need the strength that collectivities offer for creating more economic, social and political space for themselves, for enhancing their socio-economic 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.

12. 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

13. 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.

14. 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

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 of 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 (castes, 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.

15. 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 statement (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.
16. 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 group in society.
 - d) Relative unimportance of hereditary identities over class identities.
17. 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.

Answers

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 7. d | 13. b |
| 2. b | 8. c | 14. b |
| 3. d | 9. d | 15. d |
| 4. a | 10. b | 16. b |
| 5. c | 11. b | 17. c |
| 6. a | 12. b | |

