

# CSAT Test Series Samples

Random Pages from our GS Course  
Books for UPSC Prelims 2024

[BestCurrentAffairs.com](https://BestCurrentAffairs.com)

## CSAT TEST -1

In each question below are two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- Give answer (a) if only conclusion I follows.
- Give answer (b) if only conclusion II follows.
- Give answer (c) if either conclusion I or II follows.
- Give answer (d) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.

1. Statements: Some pencils are lead. All lead are ink

Conclusions:

- I. Some ink are pencils.
- II. All ink are lead.

2. Statements: Some ovens are refrigerator. Some refrigerators are ACs.

Conclusions:

- I. Some ACs are ovens.
- II. No. AC is oven.

3. Statements: Some sweets are salt. No salt in spice.

Conclusions:

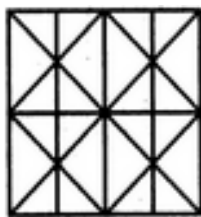
- I.. Some sweets are spice.
- II. No spice is salt.

4. Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- A. 8      B. 10      C. 11      D. 12

5. Find the minimum number of straight lines required to make the given figure.



- A. 11      B. 14      C. 16      D. 17

Based on the information given below, answer the questions that follow.

When we speak of 'Freedom of Press', we usually mean it in very technical sense. That is, we mean freedom from direction or censorship from the Government. In India, the Press is free in this restricted sense. But the real restrictions on the Press come from (i) the advertisers from whom it gets money, and (ii) the man or company who owns the newspaper. So even if an editor dares to support a public policy like a ban on smoking in public places, he may not always be successful in pursuing this because his paper may be owned by a company which produces cigarettes. Such restrictions are often invisible unlike Government censorship, and are worse.

6. The meaning of the phrase 'Freedom of Press' in the passage is
  - (a) The ability of the newspaper to criticize the government
  - (b) The ability of the newspaper to criticize censorship
  - (c) The ability of the newspaper to express independent views
  - (d) The ability of the newspapers to publish advertisements
7. In India, real restrictions on the Press do not come from
  - (a) People
  - (b) The government
  - (c) Owner of companies
  - (d) The public policies
8. Which of the following statements sums up the writer's intention?
  - (a) The press must have freedom to print what they want
  - (b) Unseen factors control people's freedom
  - (c) Government should not control the freedom of the Press as that is dangerous
  - (d) Several factors control the freedom of the Press indirectly and they are more dangerous.
9. In a committee, 50 people speak Hindi, 20 speak English and 10 speak both English and Hindi. The number of persons speaking at least one of these two languages is
  - (a) 38
  - (b) 60
  - (c) 40
  - (d) None of these
10. In a group of 70 people, 37 like coffee, 52 like tea and each person likes at least one of the two drinks. The number of persons liking pastries only and not ice cream is
  - (a) 19
  - (b) 16
  - (c) 13
  - (d) None of these
11. In a certain town, 25% families own a phone and 15% own a car; 65% families neither own a phone nor a car 2,000 families own both, car and phone. Consider the following statements in this regard:
  1. 10% families own both car and phone.
  2. 35% families own either a car or a phone.
  3. 35% families own either a car or a phone.

Which of the above statements are correct?

  - (a) 1 and 2
  - (b) 1, 2 and 3
  - (c) 1 and 3
  - (d) 2 and 3
12. When the rate of interest in a bank is reduced from 5% to 4% a man deposits Rs 2,000 and his annual income remains the same. Find the original deposit.
  - (a) Rs 9,500
  - (b) Rs 9,000
  - (c) Rs 8,000
  - (d) Rs 1,000

13. A sum was put at simple interest at a certain rate for 2 years. Had it been put at 3% higher rate, it would have fetched Rs 300 more. Find the sum.
- (a) Rs 3,000
  - (b) Rs 4,000
  - (c) Rs 5,000
  - (d) Rs 6,000
14. Find the least number of complete years in which a sum of money put out at 20% compound interest will be more than doubled.
- (a) 2 years
  - (b) 3 years
  - (c) 4 years
  - (d) Data inadequate

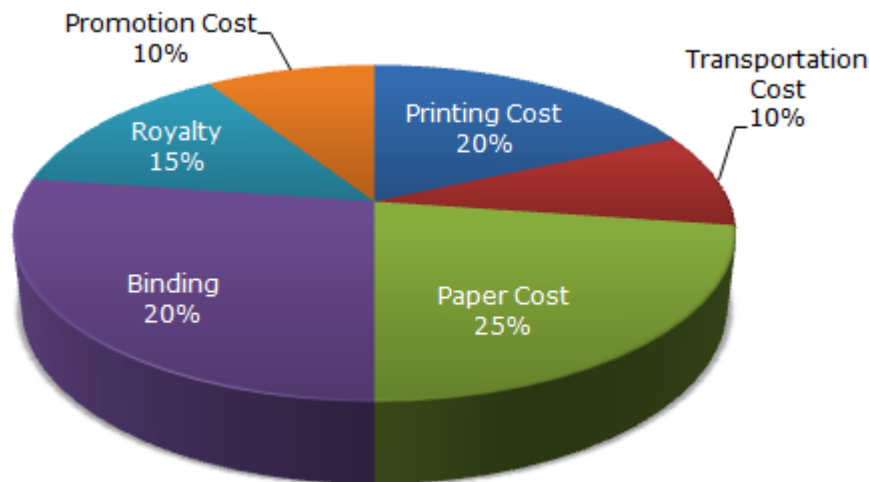
*Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on passage only.*

Mahatma Gandhi believed that industrialization was no answer to the problems that plague the mass of India's poor and that villagers should be taught to be self-sufficient in food, weave their own cloth from cotton and eschew the glittering prizes that the 20th century so temptingly offers. Such an idyllic and rural paradise did not appear to those who inherited the reins of political power.

15. The meaning of 'glittering prizes that the 20th century so temptingly offers is
- a. pursuit of a commercialised material culture
  - b. replacement of rural by urban interests
  - c. complete removal of poverty
  - d. absence of violence and corruption
16. The basis of 'an idyllic and rural paradise' is
- a. rapid industrialisation of villages
  - b. self sufficiency in food clothes and simplicity of the lifestyle
  - c. bringing to the villages the glittering prizes of the 20th century
  - d. supporting those holdings powerful political positions
17. Mahatma Gandhi's views opposed industrialisation of villages because
- a. it would help the poor and not the rich
  - b. it would take away the skill of the villagers
  - c. it would affect the culture of the Indians
  - d. it would undermine self-sufficiency and destroy the beauty of life of the villager
18. Mahatma Gandhi's dream of 'an idyllic and rural paradise' was not shared by
- a. those who did not believe in the industrialisation of the country
  - b. those who called him the Father of Nation
  - c. those who inherited political powers after independence
  - d. those who believed that villages should be self-sufficient in food and cloth

The following pie-chart shows the percentage distribution of the expenditure incurred in publishing a book. Study the pie-chart and the answer the questions based on it.

Various Expenditures (in percentage) Incurred in Publishing a Book



19. If for a certain quantity of books, the publisher has to pay Rs. 30,600 as printing cost, then what will be amount of royalty to be paid for these books?
- Rs. 19,450
  - Rs. 21,200
  - Rs. 22,950
  - Rs. 26,150
20. What is the central angle of the sector corresponding to the expenditure incurred on Royalty?
- 15°
  - 24°
  - 54°
  - 48°
21. The price of the book is marked 20% above the C.P. If the marked price of the book is Rs. 180, then what is the cost of the paper used in a single copy of the book?
- Rs. 36
  - Rs. 37.50
  - Rs. 42
  - Rs. 44.25
22. If 5500 copies are published and the transportation cost on them amounts to Rs. 82500, then what should be the selling price of the book so that the publisher can earn a profit of 25%?
- Rs. 187.50
  - Rs. 191.50
  - Rs. 175
  - Rs. 180
23. Royalty on the book is less than the printing cost by:
- 5%
  - 10 %
  - 20%
  - 25%

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

- Six boys A, B, C, D, E and F are marching in a line. They are arranged according to their height, the tallest are being at the back and the shortest in front.
- F is between B and A.
- E is shorter than D but taller than C, who is taller than A.
- E and F have two boys between them.
- A is not the shortest among them all.

24. Where is E?

- (a) Between A and B
- (b) Between C and A
- (c) Between D and C
- (d) In front of C

25. Who is the tallest?

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

26. If we start counting from the shortest, which boy is fourth in the line?

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

27. Who is the shortest?

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

Read the information given below and answer the questions given below it.

There are five persons A, B, C, D and E. one of them is a doctor, one is an engineer and another an executive. C and E are unmarried ladies and do not work. None of the ladies are engineers or doctors. There is a married couple in which D is the husband. B is neither an engineer nor an executive and is a male friend of A.

28. Who is the doctor?

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

29. Who is the executive?

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

30. Who is the engineer?

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