

**CSP : 18**

**QUESTION BOOKLET**

**PAPER - II**

**Question Booklet  
Series**

**A**

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*Time Allowed : 2 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 200*

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this question booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete question booklet of the same series.
2. Write and encode clearly the question booklet series A, B, C or D as the case may be in the appropriate place in the OMR Answer Sheet.
3. **Particulars/Details to be filled up in the OMR Answer Sheet should be filled up completely and correctly, OMR Answer Sheet of candidates failing to do so will NOT be evaluated.**
4. This Question Booklet contains 100 items (questions) carrying 2 marks each. Each item comprises of four responses (answers). Mark the response you want on the OMR Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark only the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose only one response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses only on the separate OMR Response Sheet provided. See directions in the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. After the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Original Copy of the OMR Answer Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Question Booklet and the Candidate's Copy of the OMR Answer Sheet.
7. Separate sheets for rough work will be provided in the Examination Hall.
8. **Penalty for wrong answers :**

There will be penalty for wrong answers marked by a candidate.

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
  - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
  - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.
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***Direction for Question Nos. 1 – 5 : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:***

The Indian Army is the land-based branch and the largest component of the Indian Armed Forces. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Army, and it is commanded by the Chief of Army Staff (COAS), who is a four-star general. Two officers have been conferred with the rank of field marshal, a five-star rank, which is a ceremonial position of great honour. The Indian Army originated from the armies of the East India Company, which eventually became the British Indian Army, and the armies of the princely states, which finally became the national army after independence. The units and regiments of the Indian Army have diverse histories and have participated in a number of battles and campaigns across the world, earning a large number of battle and theatre honours before and after Independence.

The primary mission of the Indian Army is to ensure national security and national unity, defending the nation from external aggression and internal threats, and maintaining peace and security within its borders. It conducts humanitarian rescue operations during natural calamities and other disturbances, like Operation Surya Hope, and can also be requisitioned by the government to cope with internal threats. It is a major component of national power alongside the Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force. The army has been involved in four wars with neighbouring Pakistan and one with China. Other major operations undertaken by the army include: Operation Vijay, Operation Meghdoot and Operation Cactus. Apart from conflicts, the army has conducted large peace time exercises like Operation Brasstacks and Exercise Shoorveer, and it has also been an active participant in numerous United Nations peacekeeping missions including those in: Cyprus, Lebanon, Congo, Angola, Cambodia, Vietnam, Namibia, El Salvador, Liberia, Mozambique and Somalia.

The Indian Army has a regimental system, but is operationally and geographically divided into seven commands, with the basic field formation being a division. It is an all-volunteer force and comprises more than 80% of the country's active defence personnel. It is the 2nd largest standing army in the world, with 1,237,117 active troops and 960,000 reserve troops. The army has embarked on an infantry modernisation program known as Futuristic Infantry Soldier As a System (F-INSAS), and is also upgrading and acquiring new assets for its armoured, artillery and aviation branches.

1. In the order of number of countries where the Indian Army participated in peace keeping missions, it can be arranged continentally thus :
  - (a) Asia, Europe, Africa, Pan America
  - (b) Africa, Asia, Pan America, Europe
  - (c) Pan America, Oceania, Africa, Europe
  - (d) Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania
2. What is the basic field formation in the Indian army?
  - (a) The regiment
  - (b) The division
  - (c) The infantry
  - (d) Aviation
3. In the beginning, Indian Army was
  - (a) A ragtag, unruly mob
  - (b) All volunteer were professional soldier
  - (c) A well disciplined Army with diverse histories
  - (d) A private army owned by Prince
4. The Indian army endeavor
  - (a) To achieve exelent infantry skill only
  - (b) To satisfy the whim of Generals and Politician
  - (c) To compete with the Airforce and the Navy
  - (d) To procure state-of-the-art equipments and logistics

5. Is the Indian army an 'all-volunteer' force?
- No it is compulsory for every Indian above the age of 18 to join the army
  - Yes it is
  - No, only the air force is all voluntary
  - No, the navy is all-voluntary

***Direction for Question Nos. 6 – 10 : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:***

“A principal fruit of friendship,” Francis Bacon wrote in his timeless meditation on the subject, “is the ease and discharge of the fullness and swellings of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce.” For Thoreau, friendship was one of life’s great rewards. But in today’s cultural landscape of muddled relationships scattered across various platforms for connecting, amidst constant debates about whether our Facebook “friendships” are making us more or less happy, it pays to consider what friendship actually is. That’s precisely what CUNY philosophy professor Massimo Pigliucci explores in *Answers for Aristotle: How Science and Philosophy Can Lead Us to A More Meaningful Life* (public library), which also gave us this provocative read on the science of what we call “intuition.”

Philosophers and cognitive scientists agree that friendship is an essential ingredient of human happiness. But beyond the dry academic definitions — like, say, “voluntary interdependence between two persons over time, which is intended to facilitate socio-emotional goals of the participants, and may involve varying types and degrees of companionship, intimacy, affection and mutual assistance” — lies a body of compelling research that sheds light on how, precisely, friendship augments happiness.

The way friendship enhances well-being, it turns out, has nothing to do with quantity and everything to do with quality — researchers confirm that it isn’t the number of friends (or, in the case of Facebook, “friends”)

6. Name one change effected in the present situation which has led to a re-thinking of the concept of friendship
- Bacon and Thoreau’s theories are no longer available to read
  - The arrival of social media on the scene
  - There is more interest in the sciences
  - Friendships are not possible in the real world anymore, due to over-competition
7. Friendship leads to happiness. Is it true?
- Yes, researches have proven that friendship does lead to happiness
  - No, there is no relationship between friendship and happiness
  - Friends cannot make each other happy
  - One needs to find one’s happiness alone, with peace of mind
8. Did Pigluicci’s book discuss intuition too?
- No, it only discussed friendship
  - It explained science and philosophy
  - It discusses Aristotle’s theories
  - Yes
9. Is the quality of friends important?
- No, it is important to have more number of friends, quality does not matter
  - No, number of comments on social networking sites is important, not the quality of friends
  - Yes, it matter
  - No, quality comes automatically with quantity

10. As per the first, paragraph what are the debates about?

- (a) They are centred around whether our Facebook friends are helping us become more or less happy
- (b) There are no debates around friendship
- (c) The quality of comments of social media is debatable
- (d) Thoreau and Aristotle's thinking is at loggerheads

***Direction for Question Nos. 11 – 14 : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:***

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is the space agency of the Government of India headquartered in the city of Bangalore. Its vision is to “harness space technology for national development while pursuing space science research and planetary exploration.”

Formed in 1969, ISRO superseded the erstwhile Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) established in 1962 by the efforts of independent India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his close aide and scientist Vikram Sarabhai. The establishment of ISRO thus institutionalized space activities in India. It is managed by the Department of Space, which reports to the Prime Minister of India.

ISRO built India's first satellite, Aryabhata, which was launched by the Soviet Union on 19 April 1975. It was named after the Mathematician Aryabhata. In 1980, Rohini became the first satellite to be placed in orbit by an Indian-made launch vehicle, SLV-3. ISRO subsequently developed two other rockets: the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) for launching satellites into polar orbits and the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) for placing satellites into geostationary orbits. These rockets have launched numerous communications satellites and earth observation satellites. Satellite navigation systems like GAGAN and IRNSS have been deployed. In January 2014, ISRO successfully used an indigenous cryogenic engine in a GSLV-D5 launch of the GSAT-14.

ISRO sent a lunar orbiter, Chandrayaan-1, on 22 October 2008 and a Mars orbiter, Mars Orbiter Mission, on 5 November 2013, which successfully entered Mars orbit on 24 September 2014, making India the first nation to succeed on its first attempt to Mars, and ISRO the fourth space agency in the world as well as the first space agency in Asia to successfully reach Mars orbit. On 18 June 2016 ISRO successfully set a record with a launch of 20 satellites in a single payload, one being a satellite from Google. On 15 February 2017, ISRO launched 104 satellites in a single rocket (PSLV-C37) and created a world record. ISRO launched its heaviest rocket Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle-Mark III (GSLV-Mk III), on 5 June 2017 and placed a communications satellite GSAT-19 in orbit. With this launch, ISRO became capable of launching 4 ton heavy satellites.

11. The establishment of ISRO was?

- (a) primeval in India
- (b) precede by another organisation
- (c) solely on the assistance of foreign scientists
- (d) Government of India and State Governments initiatives

12. Does ISRO only launch other nations' satellites?

- (a) Yes, it generates revenue through launching foreign satellites only
- (b) No, it is involved in space and planetary exploration
- (c) It deals with geographical spaces on earth
- (d) It searches for aliens

13. Does ISRO develop its own launching vehicle from the beginning?  
(a) Yes, it built its own launching vehicle from the beginning  
(b) No, it did not built launching vehicle till date  
(c) No, its primary works was building satellites  
(d) No, it developed its own launching vehicle after a decade of its establishment
14. From the second paragraph, choose a word which is closes in meaning to 'assistant':  
(a) Scientist (b) Aide  
(c) Independent (d) Institutionalized
15. Letter, email, telephone are examples of  
(a) Channel (b) Message  
(c) Encoding (d) Feedback
16. Controlling the audience include:  
(a) Eye contact (b) Your face  
(c) Gestures (d) All of these
17. The attribute/s of supportive communication is/are:  
(a) Descriptive, not evaluative (b) Problem oriented, not person oriented  
(c) Owned, not disowned (d) All of these
18. The skill/s of coaching and counseling encompass/es:  
(a) Motivating others (b) Handling complaints  
(c) Negotiating for a certain position (d) All of these
19. Most of our inherent abilities can be enhanced by:  
(a) Education and Training (b) Performance  
(c) Incentives (d) Endurance
20. The approach/es of Conflict Management Approach is/are:  
(a) Forcing (b) Avoiding  
(c) Accommodating (d) All of these
21. The problem solving process begins with :  
(a) Clarification of the situations (b) Establishment of alternatives  
(c) Identification of difficulty (d) Isolation of the cause
22. An emotional outburst should be answered with:  
(a) Facts (b) Tolerance  
(c) Strong language (d) Humour
23. Manuals and policy statements are referred to as:  
(a) Downward communication (b) Upward communication  
(c) Horizontal communication (d) None of these
24. Content/s of interpersonal skills include:  
(a) Being polite  
(b) Avoid gossiping  
(c) Effectively conveying and translating information  
(d) All of these
25. Communication is the process of \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Understanding the opponent ideas (b) Making yourself clear  
(c) Speaking and listening (d) Creating shared understanding

26. Which of these is a type of informal communication?
- (a) Reports (b) Orders  
(c) Discourse (d) Grapevine
27. A clarifying listener:
- (a) Elaborates the speaker's underlying thoughts and feelings  
(b) Illustrates the message with examples  
(c) Repeats what is said  
(d) Explains the message
28. \_\_\_\_\_ is a phenomenon developed in groups marked by the consensus of opinion without critical reasoning or evaluation of consequences or alternatives.
- (a) Mind-melt (b) Groupthink  
(c) Groupism (d) Groupmind

**Directions (Q nos. 29 - 33) : Read the following passage and carefully examine the inferences given below it and give your answers :**

It is generally accepted that if the monsoon is poor in any given year, it will have a significantly negative impact on the lives of millions. Some lives, such as those of farmers, are affected directly because of poor crop yield; others are affected indirectly as the economic growth slows down. Similarly, the years with good monsoon bring smiles and prosperity to the lives of many. For instance, India recorded a sharp jump in its rate of growth after years of poor performance in the recent years. This unfortunate cycle affects the lives of millions of poor and helpless. But it need not be this way. In the jargon of financial economics, monsoon risk is a diversifiable risk. In other words, it is an insurance risk. Though one might wonder who will provide the insurance against poor monsoons if everyone is adversely affected by poor monsoon. The answer is – the international investor.

29. All over the world diversifiable risks are always covered by the insurance companies
- (a) If the inference is definitely true  
(b) If the inference is probably true  
(c) If data is insufficient to ascertain whether the inference is true or false  
(d) If the inference is definitely false
30. Scanty monsoon adversely affects the lives of only the poor people in India
- (a) If the inference is definitely true  
(b) If the inference is probably true  
(c) If data is insufficient to ascertain whether the inference is true or false  
(d) If the inference is definitely false
31. There has been considerable growth in India's economy during the recent years
- (a) If the inference is definitely true  
(b) If the inference is probably true  
(c) If data is insufficient to ascertain whether the inference is true or false  
(d) If the inference is definitely false
32. Monsoons in India have been good only in the alternate years during the past few years
- (a) If the inference is definitely true  
(b) If the inference is probably true  
(c) If data is insufficient to ascertain whether the inference is true or false  
(d) If the inference is definitely false

33. Majority of the people outside India are not affected by the poor monsoon in India
- (a) If the inference is definitely true
  - (b) If the inference is probably true
  - (c) If data is insufficient to ascertain whether the inference is true or false
  - (d) If the inference is definitely false

**Directions (Q nos. 34 to 38) : Choose the correct alternative from the following options as given below for the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given in each of the questions.**

34. Assertion (A) : Ethanol filled thermometers rather than mercury is preferred to measure a temperature upto - 94°C.  
Reason (R) : Mercury has a lower freezing point than alcohol.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is true but R is false
  - (d) A is false but R is false
35. Assertion (A) : Watt steam engine proved to be better than Newcomen steam engine.  
Reason (R) : Watt steam engine was an improvement on the Newcomen steam engine.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is true but R is false
  - (d) A is false but R is false
36. Assertion (A) : Hippalus, the Greek mariner and merchant during first century BC is no more regarded discoverer of Monsoon winds.  
Reason (R) : Archaeological finding of the Indus Valley Civilization had knowledge about monsoon winds.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is true but R is false
  - (d) A is false but R is false
37. Assertion (A) : Iodine deficiency can cause goitre.  
Reason (R) : People in the tropical region are prone to goitre
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is true but R is false
  - (d) A is false but R is false
38. Assertion (A) : Standing water damage cement foundations.  
Reason (R) : Concrete foundations are porous
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is true but R is false
  - (d) A is false but R is false

**Directions (Q nos. 39 to 42) :** Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it. There are seven persons in a family, viz. L,M,N,O,P,Q and R. All of them are related to each other in an order. Also, each person has a different age. O is elder to R, but younger to L. The one who is third eldest is 50 years old and the one who is second youngest is 18 years old. O is father of N, N is elder to Q. O is married to R. O's mother's age is 68 years. The eldest member in the family is a male member. Q is niece of L and married to P, but not the eldest. P has two sons. Q is sister of N.

- 39.** What can be the age of the eldest person in the family?
- (a) 72 years (b) 70 years  
(c) 68 years (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 40.** How is O related to L?
- (a) Father (b) Brother  
(c) Uncle (d) Son
- 41.** Who among the following is the youngest person?
- (a) N (b) R  
(c) Q (d) O
- 42.** If the age of L+O=92 years, then what is the age of O?
- (a) 42 years (b) 44 years  
(c) 55 years (d) 36 years
- 43.** You have applied for a new water meter installation in your house. It has been almost 3 months but the water meter has not been installed. So, after waiting for 3 months, you try to find out the reasons for non-installation. After making enquiries you find that there was something wrong with the information you filled up in the form. To sort it out you go to the PHE office and you find out that nothing was wrong with the information. When you questioned the clerk, he replied that it was just a plain oversight by their department office. Now, how will you respond?
- (a) Will ignore it because that's how things work in government offices  
(b) Will report to the head of that department  
(c) Will utilize social media to communicate your dissatisfaction  
(d) Will consult and pay a PHE worker familiar to you outside the office so that your water meter gets installed quickly
- 44.** You are handling a time-bound project. During the project review meeting, you find that the project is likely to get delayed due to lack of cooperation of the team members. You would...
- (a) Ask for the replacement of team members  
(b) Ask for extension of time citing reasons  
(c) Look into reasons for non-cooperation  
(d) Warn the team members for their non-cooperation
- 45.** In "groupthink," group decision makers
- (a) Reach consensus  
(b) Respect everyone's opinion  
(c) Are pressured to conform and reach a premature decision  
(d) Encourage dissension

46. At the end of a hectic day at work, you erroneously send an e-mail containing an attachment containing some confidential information to a wrong person. Your manager is busy in a meeting. Which of the following would be the best thing to do?
- (a) It has been one of those bad days when nothing works right. Leave the office for the day and deal with the situation the next day
  - (b) Overlook your error and forward the e-mail to the right person immediately
  - (c) Immediately send a follow up email to the “wrong” person, or call him explaining your mistake. Then send the email to the correct person
  - (d) Explain the mistake to the manager when he comes out of the meeting and ask for his advice in the matter
47. The final step in the decision-making process is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Pick the criteria for the next decision
  - (b) Re-evaluate the weightings of the criteria until they indicate the correct outcome
  - (c) Evaluate the outcome of the decision
  - (d) Reassign the ratings on the criteria to find different outcomes
48. Which of the following factors contrasts the difference between a policy and a rule?
- (a) A policy establishes parameters
  - (b) A rule establishes parameters
  - (c) A policy is more explicit
  - (d) A rule is more ambiguous
49. Which of the following statements about group decision making is NOT true?
- (a) People in group problem solving share the purpose of agreeing on a solution.
  - (b) People in group problem solving share the same methods.
  - (c) People in group problem solving may have different agendas.
  - (d) People in group problem solving share the purpose of making a decision.
50. Which of the following statements about the rational decision-making model is NOT correct?
- (a) It is based on the scientific method.
  - (b) It assumes that each alternative is equal to any other alternative.
  - (c) It is grounded in establishing goals and alternatives.
  - (d) It is a traditional, logical approach.
51. Which of the following is a limitation to brainstorming?
- (a) Only a few people can contribute.
  - (b) Only one person can speak at a time.
  - (c) People are more willing to talk because they are part of a group.
  - (d) Free riders work harder in a group.
52. When the outcome of a management decision is uncertain, the decision involves \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) bounded rationality
  - (b) uncertain outcomes
  - (c) risk
  - (d) fewer feasible solutions
53. Next year will be the first time that a certain regional chemical manufacturing company will close one of their plants in Lunglei. The types of decisions in this situation that will be encountered by its upper levels of management are called \_\_\_\_\_ decisions.
- (a) satisficing
  - (b) programmed
  - (c) non-programmed
  - (d) none of these

54. How does CEO of a company will know when they have a disparity or discrepancy in the decision-making process? The best way is to compare their current state and some standard. Which of the following would not be a relevant standard?
- (a) previously set goals
  - (b) past performance
  - (c) the performance of some unit in or out of the organization
  - (d) use future projections
55. Which of the following is not true about group decisions?
- (a) Group decisions are faster.
  - (b) Group decisions tend to be more accurate.
  - (c) Group decisions are more creative.
  - (d) Group decisions are more widely accepted.
56. A country's cultural environment is reflected in the decisions made by managers. Which of the following is not true about the culture and decisions made by managers in India?
- (a) Very senior-level managers make decisions.
  - (b) Managers are very likely to make safe decisions.
  - (c) Power distance is low.
  - (d) Uncertainty avoidance is high.
57. One of your friends, Zualtei, is flipping a coin and recording the results. She makes the following comment: "Wow, the last seven times I've flipped the coin, it has always landed on heads. The next time it must be Tails!". Zualtei is most likely suffering from which judgment shortcut?
- (a) Randomness Error
  - (b) Escalation of Commitment
  - (c) Overconfidence Bias
  - (d) Availability Bias

**Direction for Question. Nos. 58 to 60 :** Choose the one which is different from the others.

58. (a) Lion (b) Tiger  
(c) Cheetah (d) Leopard
59. (a) 8 : 25 (b) 12 : 37  
(c) 13 : 41 (d) 18 : 55
60. (a) 8 (b) 14  
(c) 29 (d) 40

**Direction for Question. Nos. 61 & 62 :** What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

61. AZ, GT, ?, SH, YB
- (a) MN (b) TS
  - (c) KF (d) RX
62. ?, 430, 345, 270, 205
- (a) 555 (b) 505
  - (c) 535 (d) 525
63. In a code language, "678" means "app man lem"; "136" means "man and tasty"; and "729" means "lem are faint". Which stands for "app"?
- (a) 9 (b) 2
  - (c) 1 (d) 8

**Direction for Question. Nos. 64 & 65 :** Choose the correct answer that will replace '?' from the given options.

64. Display : Show :: Send : ?

- (a) Stamp (b) Receive  
(c) Show (d) Direct

65. Pessimist : Worrier :: Optimist : ?

- (a) Helpful (b) Mean  
(c) Idealist (d) Petty

**Direction for Question. Nos. 66 & 67:** First look at the words in capital letters. Then, from the four words that follow, find the one that **means the same thing** as the word in capitals, and mark that answer.

66. DECEIVE

- (a) blunder (b) obtain  
(c) conceal (d) mislead

67. DECEPTIVE

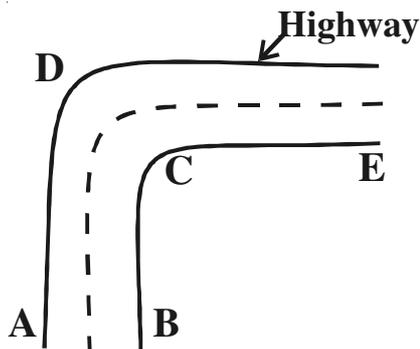
- (a) illogical (b) illusory  
(c) magical (d) visible

**Direction for Question. Nos. 68 & 69:** Below are given five rows of letters. In each row, look at the four sets of letters. **Three** of the four sets follow a certain rule. **One** does not. Mark the letter of the one that does not follow the rule.

68. (a) XFGX (b) BLMB  
(c) KQRK (d) DTSD

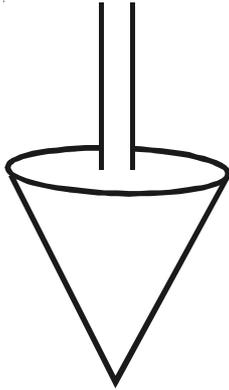
69. (a) FGHE (b) IJKH  
(c) LMNP (d) RSTQ

70. Where should the highway be elevated or raised?



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

71. This tool is used by a mason for:



- (a) making holes
- (b) measuring thickness of walls
- (c) cementing bricks
- (d) examining the straightness of walls

72. If the product  $5465 \times 6k4$  is divisible by 15, then the value of k is -

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 5
- (d) None of these

73. If 18% of  $\frac{5}{6}$  of a number 54, then the number is -

- (a) 464
- (b) 175
- (c) 280
- (d) 360

74. A and B together can do a piece of work in 6 days. If B alone can finish it in 8 days, then A alone can do the work in

- (a) 10 days
- (b) 12 days
- (c) 24 days
- (d) 8 days

75. In a group of 65 people, 40 like apples, 10 like both apples and bananas. How many like bananas only?

- (a) 25
- (b) 35
- (c) 50
- (d) 75

76. The radius of a circle with area  $3850 \text{ cm}^2$  is -

- (a) 35 cm
- (b) 30 cm
- (c) 25 cm
- (d) 20cm

77. The sum of the first 15 terms of the A.P. 21, 18, 15, ..... is

- (a) 0
- (b) 306
- (c) 360
- (d) 630

78. A bag contain 7 red, 5 white and 3 black balls. A ball is drawn at random from the bag. What is the probability that the ball drawn is neither white nor black?

- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- (b)  $\frac{1}{5}$
- (c)  $\frac{7}{15}$
- (d)  $\frac{8}{15}$

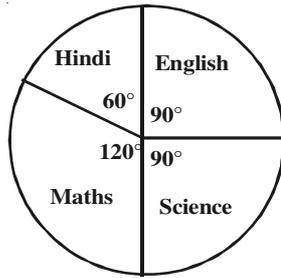
79. The value of  $\sqrt{50} + \sqrt{8} - \sqrt{18}$  is -

- (a)  $3\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $2\sqrt{3}$   
 (c)  $4\sqrt{2}$  (d)  $2\sqrt{4}$

80. Which of the following ratios is smallest 3:4, 5:8, 7:9, 13:16?

- (a) 3:4 (b) 5:8  
 (c) 7:9 (d) 13:16

81. The following pie chart depicts the marks obtained by a student in different subjects. If the student obtained 200 marks in Maths, then the marks obtained in science is -



- (a) 150 (b) 140  
 (c) 135 (d) 130

82. If 5% sales tax is included in the price, find the original price of a TV bought for Rs. 36750.

- (a) Rs. 36000 (b) Rs. 35000  
 (c) Rs. 34600 (d) Rs. 34000

83. On selling a fan for Rs. 810, Rama gains 8%. The cost price of the fan is -

- (a) Rs. 690 (b) Rs. 710  
 (c) Rs. 730 (d) Rs. 750

84. The area of a rectangular plot is  $462 \text{ m}^2$  and its length is 28 m. The perimeter of the plot is -

- (a) 83 m (b) 85 m  
 (c) 89 m (d) 92 m

85. The marks obtained (out of 100) by a class of 80 students are given below:

Marks	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 50	50 - 70	70 - 100
Number of students	6	17	15	16	26

A student of the class is selected at random. The probability that she/he gets 20 or more marks but less than 70 marks is -

- (a)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{5}$   
 (c)  $\frac{4}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{5}$

86. What sum of money will amount to Rs. 7056 in 2 years at 5 % per annum compounded annually?

- (a) Rs. 6300 (b) Rs. 6400  
 (c) Rs. 6430 (d) Rs. 6500

***Direction for Question Nos. 87 – 90 :*** Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:

Crime will always be with us no matter how rich, educated, or socially caring we become. For one reason, it is a sensible strategy for some people to live off of others — to be parasites on the rest of society. This type of behavior is readily apparent in other species where parasitical behavior is well known and an established and profitable survival pattern. Contrary to what we are taught in grade school, crime can pay especially if most of us are honest. The more trusting and the less crime in a society, the more profitable it becomes for some to prey on the gullibility of others. Since most crime, especially theft, burglary, robbery, and extortion take little formal education and offer opportunities for anyone with even minimum skills, the less educated and violence prone will often take up this economic niche. Even some highly educated individuals will indulge in crime, although they will not compete with those participating in street crime. Those with education will swindle, cheat, and specialize in white collar illegal activities.

- 87.** Crime is more likely to be more profitable in a
- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Credulous society   | (b) Tolerant society     |
| (c) Hostile environment | (d) Peaceful environment |
- 88.** Well educated persons involved in crime mostly refrain from
- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Petty crimes    | (b) Street crimes    |
| (c) Domestic crimes | (d) Political Crimes |
- 89.** Criminals who indulges in theft, burglary, robbery and extortion are most likely
- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Persons with specialized skills | (b) Persons with formal training      |
| (c) Persons with few education      | (d) Persons with no moral obligations |
- 90.** A white collar crime is mostly performed by criminals who are
- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Mentally unstable          | (b) Physically motivated |
| (c) Psychologically challenged | (d) Extremely learned    |

***Direction for Question Nos. 91 – 95 :*** Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:

All reasonable men agree without argument that the beauty in morals, in sentiments, in manners, and in practices supposes a law that is the rule; that this rule of beauty in morals is a certain order that is found between the objects of our ideas, according to which they are more or less perfect; that this order of objects gives us, in the different degrees of perfection that distinguish them, the natural measure of esteem and of love, of the sentiments of the heart and of the effective regards that we must have for them; in a word, that the idea of order necessarily enters into the notion of moral beauty.

There are doubtless none that satisfy at first glance. I mean, once again, that it is evident that, in morals, as in physical appearance, it is order that is always the foundation of beauty. I know of only one type of man in the world who could doubt this; those who, not having morals, would like also that there were no morals. But to see that they make themselves blinder than they can be, we only have to develop our principle, first clarifying the idea of order, after which we will abandon ourselves to the string of consequences to decide all the questions on beauty that we undertake to explain.

I distinguish, with reflect to morals, three species of order that are the rule; an essential order, absolute and independent of any institution, even divine; a natural order, independent of our opinions and our tastes, but which essentially depends on the will of the Creator; finally, a civil and political order, instituted by the consent of men to maintain States and individual in their natural or acquired rights.

- 91.** What do all reasonable men necessitates upon the concept of moral beauty?
- |                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Objects of idea         | (b) Measure of love |
| (c) Sentiments of the heart | (d) Idea of order   |

92. What does a man without morals have reservations against?  
 (a) Physical appearance (b) Order as a foundation of beauty  
 (c) Satisfaction derived at initial glance (d) None of these
93. What does one must do to ensure one is not devoid of morals?  
 (a) widen our principles (b) develop order  
 (c) extend our ideas (d) expand our notion of beauty
94. What type of order does the writer deem necessary to maintain a person's natural rights?  
 (a) An essential order (b) A natural order  
 (c) An idea of order (d) A civil and political order
95. What is the underlying theme of the given passage?  
 (a) Love (b) Order  
 (c) Beauty (d) Peace

***Direction for Question Nos. 96 – 100 :* Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:**

The evolution of popular music has run parallel on a lower plane, with the evolution of serious music. The writers of popular tunes are not musicians enough to be able to invent new forms of expression. All they do is to adapt the discoveries of original geniuses to the vulgar taste. Ultimately and indirectly, *Beethoven* is responsible for all the languishing waltz tunes, all the savage jazzings, for all that is maudlin and violent in our popular music. He is responsible because it was he who first devised really effective musical methods for the direct expression of emotion. *Beethoven's* emotions happened to be noble; moreover, he was too intellectual a musician to neglect the formal, architectural side of music. But unhappily he made it possible for composers of inferior mind and character to express in music their less exalted passions and vulgarer emotions. He made possible the weakest sentimentalities of *Schumann*, the baroque grandiosities of *Wagner*, the hysterics of *Scriabine*; he made possible the waltzes of all the *Strausses*, from the *Blue Danube* to the waltz from *Salome*. And he made possible, at a still further remove, such masterpieces of popular art as "You made me love you" and "That coal black mammy of mine."

For the introduction of a certain vibrant sexual quality into music, *Beethoven* is perhaps less directly responsible than the nineteenth-century Italians. I used often to wonder why it was that *Mozart's* operas were less popular than those of *Verdi*, *Leoncavallo* and *Puccini*. You couldn't ask for more, or more infectiously "catchy" tunes than are to be found in *Figaro* or *Don Giovanni*. The music though "classical," is not obscure, nor forbiddingly complex. On the contrary it is clear, simple with that seemingly easy simplicity which only consummate genius can achieve and thoroughly engaging. And yet for every time *Don Giovanni* is played, *La Boheme* is played a hundred. *Tosca* is at least fifty times as popular as *Figaro*. And if you look through a catalogue of gramophone records you will find that, while you can buy *Rigoletto* complete in thirty discs, there are not more than three records of *The Magic Flute*. This seems at first sight extremely puzzling. But the reason is not really far to seek. Since *Mozart's* day composers have learned the art of making music throatily and palpatingly sexual. The arias of *Mozart* have a beautiful clear purity which renders them utterly insipid compared with the sobbing, catchin-the-throaty melodies of the nineteenth-century Italians. The public, having accustomed itself to this stronger and more turbid brewage, finds no flavor in the crystal songs of *Mozart*.

96. *Beethoven* is considered by the writer as the first composer who devised the direct expression of emotion because his emotions were  
 (a) Vulgar (b) Dignified  
 (c) Holy (d) Superior
97. *Beethoven* was a composer who paid extra importance to the  
 (a) Design of music (b) Theme of music  
 (c) Movement of music (d) Aesthetics of music

- 98.** The sexual vibrancy of popular music was influenced much by
- (a) Mozart
  - (b) Beethoven
  - (c) Italians
  - (d) Germans
- 99** The reasons credited for the rapid success of popular music is its quality of being
- (a) Pure
  - (b) Sexual
  - (c) Vibrant
  - (d) Turbid
- 100.** The passage claims that Beethoven was the forerunner of popular music because
- (a) He composed many musical pieces
  - (b) He was an intellectual musician
  - (c) He focused on influencing the masses
  - (d) He allowed music to be passionate and emotional

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