

UPSC Civil Services Examination

UPSC Prelims – CSAT

CSAT Sample Paper-III

Read the following passage and answer the questions (1-4) that follow.

In response to the increasing environmental damage wrought by poachers, authorities placed a ban on ivory in the 1980s. Although the ban resulted in an initial decrease in the sale and trade of illegal ivory and a concurrent increase in the elephant population, more pressing needs caused most Western nations to withdraw funding for poaching prevention programs. Without significant financial support, poorer countries were unable to effectively combat poachers. The resulting explosion in the ivory trade has seen prices increase to nearly 10 times the \$45 per pound price at the beginning of the decade. Unfortunately, the countries with the worst poaching problems have also tended to be the ones least able to combat the problem due to unstable political systems, corruption, lack of comprehensive enforcement programs, or some combination of all these factors. One primary hindrance to better enforcement of the ivory ban came from an inability to definitively identify the country of origin of illegal ivory.

Countries used this uncertainty to avoid responsibility for curbing illegal poaching in their territories by attempting to blame other countries for the oversights in enforcement. Now, though, zoologists have perfected a new DNA identification system. First, scientists gathered genetic data from the population of African elephants, an arduous effort that ultimately resulted in a detailed DNA-based map of the distribution of African elephants. Then, the researchers developed a method to extract DNA evidence from ivory, allowing them to match the ivory with elephant populations on the map. Zoologists hope this new method will pinpoint the exact origin of poached ivory and force countries to accept their responsibility in enforcing the ban.

Q1. The passage suggests which of the following about the ivory ban?

- a. It has been mostly unsuccessful in reducing the trade of illegal ivory.
- b. It will be successful now that the DNA-based map has been developed.
- c. Western countries will increase their funding of the program now that countries are forced to take responsibility for the poaching occurring within their borders.
- d. Western monetary support was a major factor in its success.

Q2. The response of the countries with the worst poaching problems to the situation was most analogous to

- a. A criminal who argues that it is not he but one of his accomplices who is guilty of a crime.
- b. A tax evader who uses deceptive accounting practices to hide her income from auditors.
- c. A white collar criminal who believes that his actions are not a crime because no one has been hurt.
- d. An embezzler who steals from her company by pilfering small amounts of money over a long period of time.

Q3. The passage suggests which of the following about the DNA-based map created by zoologists?

- a. The map is able to pinpoint the exact elephant from which poached ivory was obtained.

- b. Its assemblage involved a great deal of work on the part of the researchers.
- c. Its creation will force countries to accept responsibility for the ivory poached from within their borders.
- d. It must be updated constantly to account for changes in elephant populations.

Q4. The passage is chiefly concerned with

- a. Exposing the weaknesses of the ivory ban.
- b. Criticizing countries for failing to accept responsibility for the proliferation of poachers.
- c. Pleading with Western countries to re-institute financing for the ivory ban.
- d. Detailing a way to overcome a problem that has lessened the effectiveness of the ivory ban.

Q5. Obtain the missing term of the following series: 11, 12, 16, 25, 41, ?

- a. 54
- b. 79
- c. 66
- d. 59

Q6. A can do piece of work in 30 days while B alone can do it in 40 days. In how many days can A and B working together do it?

- a. $15 \frac{1}{5}$
- b. $17 \frac{1}{7}$
- c. $15 \frac{2}{7}$
- d. $19 \frac{1}{7}$

Q7. The number of deaths among the army personnel is 8 in 1000, but among the civilian population it is 20 per 1000. Which one of the following inferences can be drawn from this statement?

- a. It is better to join the army.
- b. The relationship is fortuitous.
- c. Quality of Life Index is very high within the armed forces.
- d. The groups cannot be compared due to their heterogeneity.

Q8. "If political leadership fails to emerge, there is likelihood of military taking over power in developing countries. Radical student groups or labour may try to raise revolution but they are not likely to compete with the military. Military intervention, rule, and withdrawal from politics is closely related to a society's level of political development."

In the context of political development, the assumption in the above passage is that

- a. Political leadership is not an effective instrument.
- b. Military fills in political vacuum.
- c. Military intervention is inevitable for development.
- d. None of the above

Q9. A man has 1044 candles. After burning, he can make a new candle from 9 stubs left behind. Find the maximum number of candles that can be made

- a. 116
- b. 120
- c. 145
- d. 130

Q10. There are 10 stations on a railway line. The number of different journey tickets that are required by the authorities is

- a. 90
- b. 91
- c. 100
- d. 99

Read the following passage and answer the questions (11-14) that follow.

On the whole, the American population has very little taste for income redistribution as economic policy. Beginning in the 1930s, public opinion polls have rarely shown strong support for income redistribution; during times of economic hardship, the percentage of Americans in favor of such a system has barely crested 50 percent. Similarly, Americans have been reluctant to press for a limit on the profits of big corporations, with less than a third of those polled in the 20 year span between 1950 and 1970 favouring such a policy.

Even during the Depression, the populace was reluctant to embrace income redistribution as a solution to the country's woes. In 1939, over 60 percent of respondents indicated that the government should not increase taxes on the wealthy and an overwhelming majority—over 80 percent—rejected the idea of the government confiscating wealth. Clearly, the American spirit of Lockean liberalism and rugged individualism runs deep. It appears that most people are content to trust income distribution to the private market.

Of course, while overall support for income distribution remains low on average, there are some significant differences in levels of support based on income levels. As expected, those in the lowest income bracket demonstrate the strongest support for employment and income maintenance programs. However, contrary to expectations, these differences in support were not largest during the volatile economic times of the 1930s and 1940s. Rather, the documented differences in support based on income have been relatively stable over time. On the whole, political scientists have noticed anywhere from a 22 percent to 34 percent difference between the opinions of those classified as “prosperous” and those classified as “poor” on the question of income redistribution.

Q11. The main point made by the passage is that

- The American spirit of Lockean liberalism is primarily responsible for the population's rejection of income redistribution.
- Despite some variations in support based on income levels, the American population on the whole views income redistribution policies with disfavour, even during times of economic hardship.
- Although polls have indicated some variation in response level, on the whole, less than 50 percent of Americans support income redistribution.
- Poll results on government income redistribution policies have remained stable over time, even during periods of economic hardship.

Q12. The passage states that differences in support for governmental income redistribution policies

- Defied expectations by showing that those in lower income brackets had less support for these programs than those in higher income brackets.
- Vary greatly depending the income level of respondents and the economic conditions at the time the poll is taken.
- Are not, for the most part, significantly affected by outside influences.
- Are not significantly different due to the American ideal of rugged individualism.

Q13. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a. During the Depression, a smaller percentage of Americans supported raising taxes than supported government confiscation of wealth.
- b. Today, about a third of Americans support limits on corporate profits.
- c. Before 1930, a majority of Americans supported income distribution.
- d. 1 only
- e. 1 and 2 only
- f. 1 and 3 only
- g. None

14. An assumption underlying the author's assertion in the second paragraph is that
- a. The private market is the best way to distribute income in an economy.
 - b. Americans had never experienced economic hardships as severe as those experienced during the great depression.
 - c. Lockean liberalism and rugged individualism entail a reliance on private markets for income distribution.
 - d. The government had no intentions of confiscating property during the great depression.

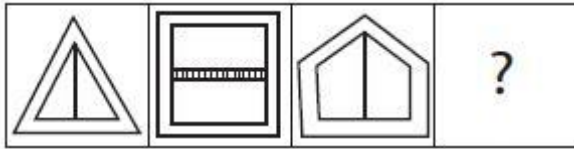
15. Twenty women can do a work in sixteen days. Sixteen men can complete the same work in fifteen days. What is the ratio between the capacity of a man and woman?
- a. 4:3
 - b. 5:4
 - c. 2:3
 - d. 1:6

16. A bullock cart has to cover a distance of 80 km in 10 hrs. If it covers half of the journey in $\frac{3}{5}$ th of the time, what should be its speed to cover the remaining distance in the time left?
- a. 12 kmph
 - b. 15 kmph
 - c. 10 kmph
 - d. 8 kmph

17. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are members of a family consisting of four adults and three children, two of whom, F and G are girls. A and D are brothers and A is a doctor. E is an engineer married to one of the brothers and has two children. B is married to D and G is their child. Who is C?
- a. E's daughter
 - b. G's brother
 - c. F's father
 - d. A's son

18. In a code, CORNER is written as GSVRIV. How can CENTRAL be written in that code?
- a. DFOUSBM
 - b. GIRXVEP
 - c. GNFKER
 - d. GJRYVEP

19. Which figure should follow?

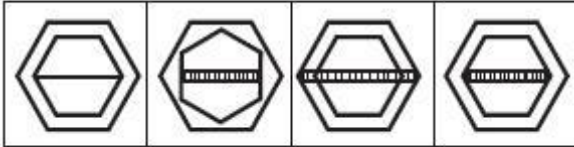


A

B

C

D



(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

20. When you reverse the digits of age of father, you will get the age of son. One year ago the age of father was twice that of son's age. What are the current ages of father and son?

- a. 73 and 37
- b. 54 and 45
- c. 63 and 36
- d. 51 and 15

Read the following passage and answer the questions (21 –24) that follow.

Economists have long recognized a persistent and unfounded belief among the population which has come to be known as the anti-foreign bias. As a result of this bias, most people systematically underestimate the economic benefits of interactions with foreign nations. Some psychologists believe that this bias is rooted in a natural distrust of the "other," while others believe that a form of folk wisdom, seemingly in accord with common sense but nonetheless incorrect, explains the bias. This wisdom asserts that in any transaction there is a winner and a loser and any foreign nation that wants to engage in trade must be doing so because it seeks its own advantage. But nothing could be further from truth.

No less an authority than Adam Smith, one of the fathers of the modern free market system, spoke glowingly of foreign trade in his influential treatise *Wealth of Nations*. "What is prudence in the conduct of every private family, can scarce be folly in a great kingdom," said Smith. His point is simple. A baker trades his bread to the cobbler for shoes and both men benefit from the trade because of the value of specialization. The same principle works for nations. Even more startling, a basic economic theorem, the Law of Comparative Advantage, states that mutually beneficial trade is possible even if one nation is less productive than the other.

Suppose a citizen of Country X can produce either 10 computers or five bushels of wheat and a citizen of Country Y can produce either three computers or two bushels of wheat. If one citizen from Country X switches from producing wheat to computers and three citizens from Country Y switch from producing computers to wheat, there is a net gain of one computer and one bushel of wheat.

Q21. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?

- a. Arguing for an increase in trade with foreign nations.
- b. Providing a historical context for a long-standing belief.

- c. Demonstrating the fallacy of a particular way of thinking.
- d. Illustrating an economic principle through an example.

Q22. The author most likely mentions the “baker” and the “cobbler” in order to

- a. Provide a concrete illustration of an economic principle.
- b. Discuss the types of goods available during Adam Smith’s time.
- c. Evaluate an example used in Smith’s Wealth of Nations.
- d. Show that all trade is based on specialization.

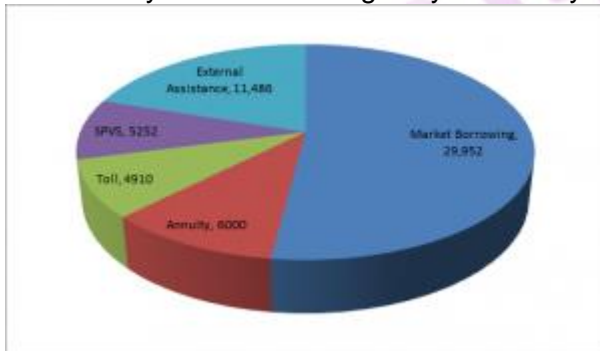
23. The author most probably uses the word “startling” in reference to the Law of Comparative Advantage because

- a. It is surprising that the general public is unaware of the Law of Comparative Advantage.
- b. The Law proves that all foreign trade is mutually beneficial.
- c. It is puzzling that no one before Adam Smith thought of the Law.
- d. The Law of Comparative Advantage holds even when there is an imbalance in the capabilities of the nations.

24. As it is described in the passage, which of the following most closely resembles “folk wisdom?”

- a. A farmer decides that it is going to rain after scanning the sky for dark clouds.
- b. A child asks his parents why the sky is blue and the parents reply "because it is."
- c. A person spends 10 dollars on lottery tickets every week because he believes that "someone has to win."
- d. A mother tells her child to put on a jacket so he won't catch cold, even though colds are caused by viruses.

25. Answer the questions 5 – 7 based on the pie chart given which shows the sources of funds to be collected by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for its Phase II projects.



If NHAI could receive a total of Rs.9695 Crores as External Assistance, by what percent (approximately) should it increase the Market Borrowing to arrange for the shortage of funds?

- a. 4%
- b. 6%
- c. 8%
- d. 3%

26. Near about 20% of the funds are to be arranged through

- a. External Assistance
- b. Market Borrowing
- c. Toll
- d. Annuity

27. If the toll is to be collected through an outsourced agency by allowing a maximum 10% commission, how much amount should be permitted to be collected by the outsourced agency, so that the project is supported with Rs.4,910 Crores?

- a. Rs.5316 Crores
- b. Rs.5401 Crores
- c. Rs.5827 Crores
- d. Rs.6213 Crores

28. Consider the following statement.

In a one day cricket match the total runs made by a team were 200, out of which 160 runs were made by spinners.

Which of the following conclusions are true based on the above statement?

- a. 80 % of the team consists of spinners.
- b. The opening batsmen were spinners.
- c. 1 only
- d. 2 only
- e. Both 1 and 2
- f. Neither 1 nor 2

29. It takes eight hours for a 600 km journey if 120 km is done by train and the rest by car. It takes 20 minutes more if 200 km is done by train and the rest by car. The ratio of the speed of the train to that of the car is

- a. 4:3
- b. 2:5
- c. 3:4
- d. 2:9

30. If selling price is doubled, the profit triples. What is the profit per cent?

- a. 100%
- b. 50%
- c. 200%
- d. 150%

Read the following passage and answer the questions (1 – 5) that follow.

The classical realist theory of international relations has long dominated both academic institutions and the American government. Even at the birth of the nation, early political thinkers, such as Alexander Hamilton, promoted a realist view of international relations and sought to influence the actions of the government based on this perspective. While the classical realist school of international relations is not entirely homogeneous in nature, there are certain premises that all classical realists share.

The primary principle underlying classical realism is a concern with issues of war and peace.

Specifically, classical realists ask, what are the causes of war and what are the conditions of peace?

The members of the classical realist school mainly attribute war and conflict to what is termed the security dilemma. In the absence of any prevailing global authority, each nation is required to address its own security needs. However, each nation's quest for security—through military buildups, alliances, or territorial defenses—necessarily unsettles other nations. These nations react to feelings of insecurity by engaging in their own aggressive actions, which leads other nations to react similarly, perpetuating the cycle.

It is important to note that for realists, unlike idealists or liberal internationalists, international conflict is a necessary consequence of the structural anarchy that nations find themselves in. Whereas other schools may see international conflict as the result of evil dictators, historical chance, flawed sociopolitical systems, or ignorance of world affairs, classical realists see war as the logical result of a system that by its nature lacks a true central authority.

Hand in hand with this view of conflict as an inevitable condition of the global power structure is the realists' view of the nation as a unitary actor. Because classical realists see international relations as a continuing struggle for dominance, the nation cannot be viewed as a collection of individuals with disparate wants, goals, and ideologies. The realist view requires the formulation of a national interest, which in its simplest terms refers to the nation's ability to survive, maintain its security, and achieve some level of power relative to its competitors.

Realism is not without its critics, many of whom challenge the premise that war is the natural condition of international relations or that there can be a truly national interest. However, the realist school of international relations continues to shape foreign policy because of the successes it has had in describing real world interactions between nations.

31. The formation of a national interest serves what function in the classical realist theory of war and peace, based on the passage?

- a. It is a convenience used by theorists to describe national interests where none exist.
- b. It provides the necessary justification for the classical realist view of a continuous global power struggle.
- c. It is less important to the theory than is the idea of the nation as a unitary actor.
- d. It is the part of the theory that receives the most criticism from opponents.

32. From the passage, members of the classical realist school would be least likely to support which of the following argument?

- a. An international policy based on building a strong military force to deter threats.
- b. An international policy that seeks to reduce threats of war by providing humanitarian aid to potential aggressor countries.
- c. A domestic policy that attempts to unify the nation's citizens behind a common cause.
- d. An international policy based on joining a common defense contract with other nations.

33. Depending on the description provided in the passage, which of the following, if true, would best support the classical realist theory of international conflict?

- a. Some countries ruled by dictators maintain peaceful relations with their neighbors.
- b. Despite the presence of a world superpower, many countries continue to fight wars with their neighbors.
- c. War has existed from the beginning of recorded history.
- d. After the nations of the world form an authoritative world court, wars decrease dramatically.

34. The author most likely regards the classical realist theory of international relations with

- a. General lack of interest
- b. Unconvinced dismissal
- c. Indirect disapproval
- d. Experienced acceptance

35. According to the passage, what is the underlying principle of classic realism?

- a. International economic conflicts
- b. Removal of dictatorship from world
- c. Issues of war and peace
- d. Humanitarian aid to economically depressed nations

36. Pointing to a woman, Rajan said, "She is the daughter of the only child of my grandmother." How is the woman related to Rajan?

- a. Sister
- b. Cousin
- c. Niece
- d. Mother

37. Based on the following statement, which of the following conclusions follow?

About 50% of animal by-products like hair, skin, horn, etc. is edible protein. Indian chemists have developed a method of isolating 45% of this protein. They used an enzyme developed in Japan to break down Soya protein.

Conclusions:

- a. Indians do not have the ability to develop enzymes.
- b. Soya protein and animal by product proteins have the same composition.
- c. 1 only
- d. 2 only
- e. Both 1 and 2
- f. Neither 1 nor 2

38. A father with 8 children takes 3 children at a time to the zoological garden, as often as he can without taking the same 3 children together more than once. Then how many times will he go to the zoological garden?

- a. 45
- b. 56
- c. 76
- d. 24

39. If EXAM is written as GZCO, what is HKTGF?

- a. Tired
- b. Fired
- c. Cried
- d. Fried

40. Walking at the rate of 4 kmph a man covers a certain distance in 2 hr 45 min. Running at a speed of 16.5 kmph the man will cover the same distance in

- a. 10 min
- b. 20 min
- c. 47 min
- d. 40 min

Read the following passage and answer the questions (41 – 47) that follow:

Although European decisions during the 16th and 17th centuries to explore, trade with, and colonize large portions of the world brought tremendous economic wealth and vast geographic influence, the enormous success of European maritime ventures during the age of exploration also engendered a litany of unintended consequences for most of the nations with which Europe interacted. Due to their incredible military force, religious zeal, and uncompromising goal of profit, Europeans often imposed their traditions, values, and customs on the people with whom they traded. They frequently acted without regard to the long-term welfare of others as their principal concern was short-term economic gain. Since many nations that traded with Europe placed high value on their historical customs, some natives became deeply disconcerted by the changes that occurred as a result of European power.

These factors, coupled with perennial domestic political instability, caused numerous countries to grow increasingly resistant to European influence.

One potent example of this ideological shift can be seen in the actions of the Tokugawa government of Japan. In its Seclusion Edict of 1636, the government attempted to extricate cultural interactions with Europe from the intimate fabric of Japanese society. The Edict attempted to accomplish this by focusing on three areas. First, it sought to curb cultural exchange by eliminating people bringing European ideas into Japan. The Edict stated, "Japanese ships shall by no means be sent abroad....All Japanese residing abroad shall be put to death when they return home." Second, the Edict focused on limiting trade. Articles 11 through 17 of the Edict imposed stringent regulations on trade and commerce. Third, the government banned Christianity, which it saw as an import from Europe that challenged the long-established and well-enshrined religious traditions of Japan. The government went to considerable lengths to protect its culture. Article eight of the Edict stated, "Even ships shall not be left untouched in the matter of exterminating Christians."

With the example of Japan and the examples of other countries that chose a different response to European influence, it is perhaps not too far of a stretch to conclude that Japan made the right decision in pursuing a path of relative isolationism. As history unfolded during the next 400 years, in general, countries that embraced European hegemony, whether by choice or by force, tended to suffer from pernicious wealth inequality, perennial political instability, and protracted underdevelopment.

41. It can best be inferred from the passage that in 1636, the Japanese government
- Saw its citizens living abroad as potential threats.
 - Considered all foreign religions a danger.
 - Disagreed with the European philosophy that trade brought wealth.
 - Foresaw the economic dangers of European trade and imperialism.
42. Which of the following best characterizes the most significant motivation for Europe's behaviour with Japan during the 17th century?
- Religious zeal
 - Long-term political concerns
 - Short-term economic self-interest
 - Cultural imperialism
43. The author most likely included the quotation from Article Eight of the Edict at the end of the second paragraph to
- Highlight the venomous anger many Japanese leaders felt toward the importation of foreign religions.
 - Emphasize the determination of the Japanese government to protect itself from foreign influences it saw as damaging.
 - Illustrate how pervasive foreign religious influence had become in Japanese society.
 - Provide an example of Japan's effort to curb cultural and economic exchange.
44. Based upon the passage, the author would likely agree most strongly with which of the following statements
- European decisions made during the 16th and 17th centuries in dealing with Japan represent an aberration from the typical pattern of European decisions.
 - Japanese rulers who responded with ferocity to European influence bear part of the responsibility for the caustic European-Japanese relationship that ensued.
 - With the hindsight of history, Japan likely made the appropriate decision in extricating itself from European influence.
 - European religious and cultural values conflicted with European economic behaviour toward Japan.

45. According to the passage, which of the following constituted the biggest reason for the Seclusion Edict of 1636?
- Japanese economic potential would be hampered in the long-term.
 - European trade amounted to a disproportionate transfer of wealth.
 - With growing European influence, the potential for European military action against the Japanese government became too large.
 - Traditional Japanese culture and way of life were threatened by European influence.
46. According to the passage, the Japanese government took all of the following actions in an attempt to protect Japanese culture and way of life except
- Execute Japanese citizens who settled in other countries but later decided to return to Japan.
 - Heavily regulate foreign economic trade.
 - Prohibit Japanese from visiting other countries, even to see family.
 - Prohibit criticism of the feudal shogun system of government.
47. The primary purpose of the above given passage is to
- Explain the actions of the Tokugawa government of Japan.
 - Compare the results of countries that pursued protectionism with those that pursued globalization.
 - Explore the consequences of some European trade and exploration along with analysing a country's response to it.
 - Argue for the success of European trade as a means to create wealth and exert influence.
48. A and B can do a piece of work in 45 days and 40 days respectively. They began to do the work together but A leaves after some days and then B completed the remaining work in 23 days. The number of days after which A left the work was
- 10
 - 9
 - 5
 - 17
49. There are two sections A and B of a class, consisting of 36 and 44 students respectively. If the average weight of section A is 40 kg and that of section B is 35 kg, find the average weight of the whole class.
- 30 kg
 - 37.25 kg
 - 36.2 kg
 - 40 kg
50. The average of 50 numbers is 30. If two numbers, 35 and 40 are discarded, then what is the average of the remaining numbers?
- 23.45
 - 28.78
 - 25
 - 29.68

Read the following passage and answer the questions (51 – 55) that follow:

Alexander Pope was born an only child to Alexander and Edith Pope in the spring of 1688. The elder Pope, a linen-draper and recent convert to Catholicism, soon moved his family from London to Binfield, Berkshire in the face of repressive, anti-Catholic legislation from Parliament. Described by his biographer, John Spence, as “a child of a particularly sweet temper,” and with a voice so melodious as to be nicknamed the “Little Nightingale,” the child Pope bears little resemblance to the irascible and outspoken moralist of the later poems. Though barred from attending public school or university because of his religion, Pope was eager to achieve and hence, largely self-educated. He taught himself French, Italian, Latin, and Greek, and read widely, discovering Homer at the precocious age of six. At twelve, Pope composed his earliest extant work, *Ode to Solitude*; the same year saw the onset of the debilitating bone deformity that plagued Pope until the end of his life. Originally attributed to the severity of his studies, the illness is now commonly accepted as Pott’s disease, a form of tuberculosis affecting the spine that stunted his growth—Pope’s height never exceeded four and a half feet—and rendered him hunchbacked, asthmatic, frail, and prone to violent headaches. His physical appearance made him an easy target for his many literary enemies in later years, who referred to the poet as a “hump-backed toad.” Pope’s *Pastorals*, which he claimed to have written at sixteen, were published in Jacob Tonson’s *Poetical Miscellanies* of 1710 and brought him swift recognition. An *Essay on Criticism*, published anonymously the year after, established the heroic couplet as Pope’s principal measure. It included the famous line “a little learning is a dangerous thing.” The poem was said to be a response to an on-going debate on the question of whether poetry should be natural, or written according to predetermined artificial rules inherited from the classical past. It attracted the attention of Jonathan Swift and John Gay, who became Pope’s lifelong friends and collaborators. Together they formed the *Scriblerus Club*, a congregation of writers endeavouring to satirize ignorance and poor taste through the invented figure of *Martinus Scriblerus*, who served as a precursor to the dunces in Pope’s late masterpiece, the *Dunciad*.

1712 saw the first appearance of the *The Rape of the Lock*, Pope’s best-known work and the one that secured his fame. Its mundane subject—the true account of a squabble between two prominent Catholic families over the theft of a lock of hair—is transformed by Pope into a mock-heroic send-up of classical epic poetry. It originated from a quarrel between two families with whom Pope was acquainted. The cause was not very small – the 7th Lord Petre cut off a lock of Miss Arabella Fermor’s hair, and kept it as a trophy. Although Pope did not admit it, the title of the work was most likely influenced by Alessandro Tassoni’s mock-epic *The Rape of the Bucket*, from 1622.

Turning from satire to scholarship, Pope in 1713 began work on his six-volume translation of Homer’s *Iliad*. He arranged for the work to be available by subscription, with a single volume being released each year for six years, a model that garnered Pope enough money to be able to live off his work alone, one of the few English poets in history to have been able to do so.

In 1719, following the death of his father, Pope moved to an estate at Twickenham, where he lived for the remainder of his life. Here he constructed his famous grotto. The celebrated grotto was, in fact, an imaginative method of linking the riverside gardens with the gardens which lay on the other side of the road leading from Twickenham to Teddington. Encouraged by the success of the *Iliad*, Pope went on to translate the *Odyssey*— which he brought out under the same subscription model as the *Iliad*—and to compile a heavily-criticized edition of Shakespeare, in which Pope “corrected” the Bard’s meter and made several alterations to the text, while leaving corruptions in earlier editions intact.

In addition to his translation of the “*Odyssey*,” which he completed with Broome and Fenton in 1726, Pope published “*Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady*” and the “*Epistle of Eloisa to Abelard*” in 1717. Also, in 1725, he published an annotated edition of William Shakespeare.

Other works include: “*Essay on Man*” (1715), “*Epistles*” (1732- 34), four “*Moral Essays*,” and other epistles, all of which explore the philosophy and metaphysics. Pope’s uprightness had everything to do with his artistic merit. He wrote satire in the service of virtue – not simply self-defence.

51. As per passage, which of the following can be said true about Pott’s disease?

- a. The 18th century English poet Alexander Pope died as a result of Pott's disease.
- b. It is tuberculosis of spine and causes abnormal backward curvature of the same resulting in a hunchback.
- c. It is an abnormal backward curvature of the spine and causes weight loss resulting in a hunchback.
- d. Individuals suffering from Pott's disease typically experience back pain, night sweats, fever, weight loss, and anorexia.

52. Which of the following can be assumed as a valid reason for Pope to write the poem – "The Rape of the Lock"?

- a. He wished to patch up a bitter public feud which had broken out between two well-known families.
- b. He wished to present a true account of a squabble between two prominent Catholic families over the theft of a lock of hair.
- c. He wished to present a neat paradox: to persuade us that he's an independent thinker and a man of moral integrity.
- d. Cannot be determined from the passage.

53. According to the passage, "An Essay on Criticism" was

- a. An attempt to identify and refine Pope's own positions as a poet and critic.
- b. An essay which established the heroic couplet as Pope's principal measure.
- c. An essay which included the famous line "a little learning is a dangerous thing."
- d. A poem written in a type of rhyming verse called heroic couplets.

54. The word 'grotto' in the passage means

- a. A secret place
- b. Recess of the mind
- c. An artificial cave, especially as in landscaped gardens during the 18th century.
- d. A fanciful building.

55. In the passage, which of the following is not a mentioned fact about Pope?

- a. Pope grew up as a Catholic at a time when many Catholics were barred from attending public school or university.
- b. Although he never married, he had many female friends to whom he wrote witty letters.
- c. From the age of twelve, he suffered numerous health problems, such as Pott's disease which deformed his body and stunted his growth, leaving him with a severe hunchback.
- d. A precocious child, Pope began to study French, Italian, Latin, and Greek at the age of six.

Study the following table and answer the questions (56 – 58) based on it.

Expenditures of a Company (in Lakh Rupees) per Annum Over the given Years

Year	Item of Expenditure				
	Salary	Fuel & Transport	Bonus	Interest on Loans	Taxes

1998	288	98	3	23.4	83
1999	342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2000	324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2001	336	133	3.68	36.4	88
2002	420	142	3.96	49.4	98

56. The total amount of bonus paid by the company during the given period is approximately what percent of the total amount of salary paid during this period?

- 0.1%
- 1.0%
- 1.5%
- 0.5%

57. The ratio between the total expenditure on Taxes for all the years and the total expenditure on Fuel and Transport for all the years respectively is approximately?

- 5:6
- 2:3
- 10:13
- 12:15

58. Total expenditure on all these items in 1998 was approximately what percent of the total expenditure in 2002?

- 54%
- 60%
- 69%
- 50%

59. Which of the conclusions can be drawn from the following statement?

Statement: Many business offices located in buildings having two to eight floors. If a building has more than three floors, it has a lift.

Conclusions:

- All floors may be reached by lifts.
- Only floors above the third floor have lifts.
- Fifth floor has lifts.
- Second floors do not have lifts.

60. A thief running at 8 kmph is chased by a policeman whose speed is 10 kmph. If the thief is 100 m ahead of the policeman, then the time required for the policeman to catch the thief will be

- a. 4 min
- b. 3 min
- c. 6 min
- d. 2 min

Read the following passage and answer the questions (61 - 64) that follow:

When the Chinese began to develop their public health services in 1949, they decided that their main aim would be to prevent disease from occurring. One part of their public health programme was to teach the people simple health rules such as the importance of drinking pure water and of getting rid of household rubbish.

Chairman Mao's war on flies, mosquitoes and rats may have been regarded by the rest of the world as a joke, but the fact is that it is difficult to find a housefly in China these days. As a result, it is now possible to control the spread of some of the diseases which twenty five years ago they carried from house to house and from village to village.

Unlike the rest of the world, China now seems to have enough doctors. Neither the city nor the village hospitals seem to be overcrowded. The explanation is that medical care in China is provided by the 'barefoot doctors'. Consequently, only the difficult cases find their way to the local hospitals and even fewer are passed on to the specialist hospitals for treatment.

The barefoot doctors seem to have caught the imagination of people in the west. But they are not doctors, nor do they generally go barefoot. They are simply health workers at the lowest level of the medical organisation.

61. The last paragraph refers to the

- a. Health workers
- b. Doctors' plight
- c. Medical organization
- d. Chinese government

62. Barefoot doctors are

- a. Doctors without hospitals
- b. Lowest-level health workers
- c. Doctors working in villages
- d. Doctors who wear no footwear

63. The main objective of the public health programme in China was to

- a. Provide medicines to people
- b. Remove rubbish
- c. Teach people health rules
- d. Stop people getting diseases

The public health programme in China has been successful mainly because

- a. Adequate hospitals were available.
- b. Concentration was on prevention of diseases.
- c. Of the Barefoot Doctors scheme.

64. Which of the above are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 1 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

65. If A is the brother of B; B is the sister of C; and C is the father of D, how D is related to A?
- Brother
 - Sister
 - Nephew
 - Cannot be determined
66. A boat running upstream takes 8 hours 48 minutes to cover a certain distance, while it takes 4 hours to cover the same distance running downstream. What is the ratio between the speed of the boat and speed of the water current respectively?
- 8:3
 - 5:8
 - 2:3
 - 15:7
67. A man rows to a place 48 km distant and comes back in 14 hours. He finds that he can row 4 km with the stream in the same time as 3 km against the stream. What is the rate of the stream?
- 3 kmph
 - 1 kmph
 - 0.5 kmph
 - 7 kmph
68. If CHAIR is AFYGP, what is QRCYK?
- KINDLE
 - STREAM
 - SCREAM
 - CHOICE
69. Consider the following statements followed by two conclusions:
Statements: Some men are great.
Some men are wise.
Conclusion I: Men are either great or wise.
Conclusion II: Some men are neither great nor wise
Which one of the following is correct?
- Only conclusion I is valid
 - Only conclusion II is valid
 - Both the conclusions are valid
 - Neither of the conclusions is valid
70. The perimeter of a rectangular field is 480 meters and the ratio between the length and breadth is 5:3. What is the area of the field?
- 13500 sq. m
 - 12450 sq. m
 - 10560 sq. m
 - 14500 sq. m

Read the following passage and answer the questions (71 –74) that follow.

The impact of technical advancement in armaments on man needs to be analyzed with a rational mind and heart free from prejudices of any kind towards modernisation. The most noticeable impact of this development certainly has been the loss of immunity from violence for successive generations ever

since the invention of gunpowder. In modern times, the presence of technically advanced arms, not only at the fronts but also among the civilian population, has vastly undermined the value of human life, and endangered the very entity of those virtues of self-restraint and discretion, on which a peaceful and amiable society rests. However, an unbiased view of the present scenario would refrain one from attributing the rising trends of violence to the availability of technically superior weapons, for one must not overlook the fact that necessity is the mother of invention. Every stage in the development of armaments has been marked by its distinct impact on society. When man fought with stones and his bare hands, the society was not yet compact. The discovery of metal and the use of spears, knives and arrows indicate the stage of the formation of small kingdoms. Fire continued to be an effective weapon of destruction. When man introduced the cavalry into the army and improved the strategies of making war, some small kingdoms gave away to form empires, but with no revolutionary advances in armaments forthcoming, the political structure of society remained more or less stagnant for the many coming centuries. The next significant development was the use of gunpowder, which could be used to perform acts which were then thought to be impossible. Gunpowder was used to form the ammunition of several guns and canons. This sudden advance in weaponry not only facilitated the control of a large mass of people by a relatively few armed men that helped to form strong empires, but the availability of the new technology to a select few nations enabled the formation of colonies in continents which did not have access to the modernized technologies of warfare. Modern technological advances in armaments aided the formation of nation states in Europe. The extensive use of the fire-power lent a lethal edge to the naval power which proved to be the greatest asset to any nation in the 19th century. Small, united, nations states of Europe with strong navies, modern arms and disciplined men gained control of lands in foreign continents far greater in areas than the parent countries.

71. Necessity is the mother of invention means

- a. Where there is mother there is invention.
- b. When necessity arises invention is done.
- c. Most of the inventions are planned.
- d. Nothing happens without creating congenial environment.

72. The invention of modern weapons has resulted into

- a. Loss of immunity from war in the society.
- b. Successive wars for the last two centuries.
- c. Arms race among the nations.
- d. Loss of life and property every now and then.

73. Small kingdoms turned into big empires, after

- a. The invention of cavalry and canons and its introduction into the army.
- b. The introduction of nuclear arms into the army.
- c. The end of the use of knives, arrows and swords.
- d. The end of the 19th century.

74. The style of the passage is

- a. Informative
- b. Analytical
- c. Retrospective
- d. Provocative

75. Pointing to a photograph Adam said, "He is the son of the only daughter of the father of my brother." How is Adam related to the man in the photograph?

- a. Nephew

- b. Brother
- c. Father
- d. Maternal Uncle

76. Statement: The old order changed yielding place to new.

Conclusions:

- a. Change is the law of nature.
- b. Discard old ideas because they are old.
- c. Only conclusion 1 follows
- d. Only conclusion 2 follows
- e. Both 1 and 2 follow
- f. Neither 1 nor 2 follow

77. Prakash buys an old scooter for Rs.4700 and spends Rs.800 on its repairs. If he sells the scooter for Rs.5800, what is his gain percent?

- a. $4\frac{3}{7}\%$
- b. $5\frac{5}{11}\%$
- c. 12%
- d. 7%

78. Two ships are sailing in the sea on the two sides of a lighthouse. The angles of elevation of the top of the lighthouse as observed from the ships are 30° and 45° respectively. If the lighthouse is 100 m high, the distance between the two ships is

- a. 173 m
- b. 273 m
- c. 100 m
- d. 150 m

79. The ratio between the length and the breadth of a rectangular park is 3:2. If a man cycling along the boundary of the park at the speed of 12 km/hr completes one round in 8 minutes, then the area of the park is

- a. 15360 sq. m
- b. 153600 sq. m
- c. 153.6 sq. m
- d. 15.360 sq. m

80. The sum of ages of 5 children born at the intervals of 3 years each is 50 years. What is the age of the youngest child?

- a. 5 years
- b. 10 years
- c. 4 years
- d. 6 years

