

SUBJECT	QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	30

QUESTION No. 1

How many bricks each measuring 25cm x 11.25cm x 6cm, will be needed to build a wall of size 8m x 6m x 22.5m

1. 5600

2. 600

3. 6400

4. 7200

QUESTION No. 2

The profit earned by selling an article for Rs. 900 is double the loss incurred when the same article is sold for Rs. 490. At what price should the article be sold to make 25% profit?

1. Rs. 715

2. Rs. 469

3. Rs. 400

4. Rs. 750

QUESTION No. 3

An air conditioner can cool the hall in 40 minutes while another takes 45 minutes to cool under similar conditions. If both air conditioners are switched on at the same instance, then how long will it approximately take to cool the room?

1. 18 minutes

2. 19 minutes

3. 22 minutes

4. 24 minutes

QUESTION No. 4

A person crosses a 600 m long street in 5 minutes. What is his speed in km per hour?

1. 3.6

2. 7.2

3. 8.4

4. 10

QUESTION No. 5

What should come in place of both the question marks in the equation:

$$\frac{?}{\sqrt{128}} = \frac{\sqrt{162}}{?}$$

1. 12

2. 14

3. 144

4. 196

QUESTION No. 6

In an examination, a student scores 4 marks for every correct answer and loses 1 mark for every wrong answer. If he attempts all 60 questions and secures 130 marks, the no of questions he attempts correctly is :

1. 35

2. 38

3. 40

4. 42

QUESTION No. 7

A woman took loan from a bank at the rate of 12% p.a. simple interest. After 3 years, she had to pay Rs. 5400 interest only for the period. The principal amount borrowed by her was:

1. Rs.2000

2. Rs.10000

3. Rs.15000

4. Rs.20000



QUESTION No. 8

Salaries of Conan and Jimmy are in the ratio 2:3. If the salary of each is increased by Rs. 4000, the new ratio becomes 40:57. What is Jimmy's salary?

1. Rs.38000

2. Rs.46800

3. Rs.36700

4. Rs.50000

QUESTION No. 9

A person incurs a loss of 5% by selling a watch for Rs. 1140. At what price should the watch be sold to earn 5% profit?

1. Rs.1200

2. Rs.1230

3. Rs.1260

4. Rs.1290

QUESTION No. 10

Two trains started at the same time, one from A to B and the other from B to A . If they arrived at B and A respectively 4 hours and 9 hours after they passed each other, the ratio of the speeds of the two trains was:

1. 2:1

2. 3:2

3. 4:3

4. 5:4

QUESTION No. 11

The sum of the squares of two numbers is 3341 and the difference of their squares is 891. The numbers are :

1. 35 and 46

2. 35 and 50

3. 40 and 55

4. 45 and 60

QUESTION No. 12

The average age of a class is 15.8 years. The average age of the boys in the class is 16.4 years and that of the girls is 15.4 years. What is the ratio of boys to girls in the class ?

1. 1:3

2. 2:3

3. 3:2

4. 3:1

QUESTION No. 13

In a class, there are 15 boys and 10 girls. Three students are selected at random. The probability that 1 girl and 2 boys are selected, is:

1.  $\frac{21}{46}$

2.  $\frac{1}{5}$

3.  $\frac{3}{25}$

4.  $\frac{1}{50}$

QUESTION No. 14

A water tank in a village is normally filled in 8 hours but takes 2 hours longer to fill because of a leak in its bottom. If the tank is full, in how many hrs will the leak empty it ?

1. 34 hrs

2. 36 hrs

3. 38 hrs

4. 40 hrs

QUESTION No. 15

A college has 10 basketball players. A 5-member team and a captain will be selected out of these 10 players. How many different selections can be made?

1. 1260

2. 1400

3. 1250

4. 1600



QUESTION No. 16

If the price of a Harry Potter novel is first decreased by 25% and then increased by 20%, then the net change in the price will be :

1. 10

2. 20

3. 30

4. 40

QUESTION No. 17

Shruti and Priya invested in a business. They earned some profit which they divided in the ratio of 2 : 3. If Shruti invested Rs. 40,000, the amount invested by Priya is :

1. Rs.20,000

2. Rs.40,000

3. Rs.60,000

4. Rs.80,000

QUESTION No. 18

How many of the following numbers are divisible by 132?

264, 396, 462, 792, 968, 2178, 5184, 6336

1. 4

2. 5

3. 6

4. 7

QUESTION No. 19

Solve the equation for x:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2x+1} = 1$$

1.  $-\frac{1}{2}$

2.  $\frac{1}{2}$

3. 1

4. -1

QUESTION No. 20

Two cones have their heights in the ratio 1:3 and the radii of their bases in the ratio 3:1. Find the ratio of their volumes.

1. 3:1

2. 2:1

3. 4:1

4. 5:1

QUESTION No. 21

The altitude drawn to the base of an isosceles triangle is 8cm and the perimeter is 32cm. Find the area of the triangle?

1. 50

2. 60

3. 70

4. 80

QUESTION No. 22

A library has an average of 510 visitors on Sundays and 240 on other days. The average number of visitors per day in a month of 30 days beginning with a Sunday is :

1. 285

2. 290

3. 297

4. 305

QUESTION No. 23

The ratio of water and alcohol in two different containers is 2:3 and 4:5. In what ratio we are required to mix the mixtures of two containers in order to get the new mixture in which the ratio of alcohol and water be 7:5?

1. 7:3

2. 5:3

3. 8:5

4. 2:7



QUESTION No. 24

A man can row upstream at 16 km/hr and downstream at 24 km/hr. Find the speed of the current.

1. 5 km/h

2. 6 km/h

3. 4 km/h

4. 3 km/h

QUESTION No. 25

The difference of two numbers is 14. Their LCM and HCF are 441 and 7. Find the two numbers ?

1. 63 and 49

2. 64 and 48

3. 62 and 46

4. 64 and 49

QUESTION No. 26

The number 0.127 is how much greater than  $\frac{1}{8}$  ?

1.  $\frac{1}{100}$

2.  $\frac{1}{1500}$

3.  $\frac{1}{2}$

4.  $\frac{1}{500}$

QUESTION No. 27

The difference between the compound interest and simple interest on a certain sum at 10% per annum for 2 years is Rs. 631. Find the sum.

1. Rs.60,100

2. Rs.61,100

3. Rs.62,100

4. Rs.63,100

QUESTION No. 28

Running at the same constant rate, 6 identical machines can produce a total of 270 bottles per minute. At this rate, how many bottles could 10 such machines produce in 4 minutes?

1. 648

2. 3200

3. 212

4. 1800

QUESTION No. 29

If 2 tables and 3 chairs cost Rs, 3500 and 3 tables and 2 chairs cost Rs. 4000, then how much does a table cost ?

1. Rs.500

2. Rs.1000

3. Rs.1500

4. Rs.2000

QUESTION No. 30

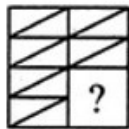
If a solid sphere of radius 10 cm is moulded into 8 spherical solid balls of equal radius, then surface area of each ball (in sq.cm) is ?	
1.	$100 \pi$
2.	$101/\pi$
3.	$99 \pi/12$
4.	$54/13\pi$

SUBJECT	ANALYTICAL AND LOGICAL REASONING
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	30



QUESTION No. 1

Identify the figure that completes the pattern.



(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

5. A

6. B

7. C

8. D

QUESTION No. 2

Read the following two statements and choose the appropriate option.

I. The government has imported large quantities of rice as per trade contract with other countries.

II. The prices of rice reduced sharply in the domestic market in recent months.

5. Statement II is the cause, and statement I is its effect.

6. Statement I is the cause, and statement II is its effect.

7. Both the statements are effects of independent causes.

8. Both the statements are effects of some common cause.

QUESTION No. 3

Avni and Bini are sisters. Chiku and Debu are brothers. Avni's daughter is Debu's sister. How is Bini related to Chiku?

5. Aunt

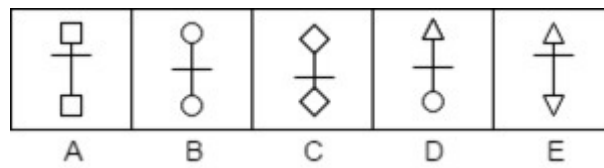
6. Sister

7. Mother

8. Daughter

QUESTION No. 4

Which of the following figures is different from others?



5. A

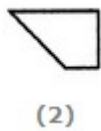
6. B

7. C

8. D

QUESTION No. 5

Select the alternative which represents three out of the five alternative figures which when fitted into each other would form a complete square.



5. 123

6. 235

7. 245

8. 145

QUESTION No. 6

Statements:

- I) All ducks are rats
- II) Some rats are hats
- III) All hats are leaves

Conclusion:

- I) Some leaves are ducks
- II) Some hats are ducks
- III) Some leaves are rats

Choose the appropriate option.

5. Only I follows

6. Only II follows

7. Only III follows

8. Only II and III follow

QUESTION No. 7

A Guarantee is a promise or formal assurance that attests to the quality of a product. It is generally given in writing by the company or verbally by a person selling the product. It says that a product will be repaired, replaced or money will be refunded if it is not of a specified quality. Which of the following situations is the best example of the Guarantee?

5. Tom bought a cell phone with the highest consumer ratings in its category.

6. The salesperson assures Peter that he is buying a camera with a guarantee.

7. Peter buys a used camera from John. John assures that it is a quality product and he will refund the money if the camera does not work properly.

8. The auto body shop is specialized in refurbishing and selling used cars.

QUESTION No. 8

What are the missing numbers in this series, 15, 20, 24, 15, 28, 32 15, _, _, 15?	
5.	37, 41
6.	36, 40
7.	38, 42
8.	40, 44



QUESTION No. 9

Yoga is a popular form of exercise, but it is not for everyone. Before you enrol yourself for a yoga class, you should examine what you want from your fitness routine. If you are looking for an intense aerobic workout, a yoga class will not fulfil your needs.

This paragraph supports which of the following statements:

5. Yoga provides both mental and health benefits

6. Yoga is less popular than aerobics

7. Understand your needs before joining a fitness class

8. Yoga is not a rigorous form of exercise

QUESTION No. 10

The school principal has received complaints from parents about bullying in the school yard during recess. He wants to investigate and end this situation as soon as possible, so he has asked the recess aides to watch closely. Which situation should the recess aides report to the principal?

5. A girl is sitting glumly on a bench reading a book and not interacting with her peers.

6. Four girls are surrounding another girl and seem to have possession of her backpack.

7. Two boys are playing a one-on-one game of basketball and are arguing over the last basket scored.

8. Three boys are huddled over a handheld video game, which isn't supposed to be on school grounds.

QUESTION No. 11

Read the below passage carefully and answer the question that follows:

Five cities all got more rain than usual this year. The five cities are: Jajpur, Malkangiri, Koraput, Cuttack, and Sambalpur. The cities are located in five different areas of the country: the mountains, the forest, the coast, the desert, and in a valley. The rainfall amounts were: 12 inches, 27 inches, 32 inches, 44 inches, and 65 inches.

\* The city in the desert got the least rain; the city in the forest got the most rain.

\* Koraput is in the mountains.

\* Jajpur got more rain than Cuttack.

\* Malkangiri got more rain than Sambalpur, but less rain than Koraput.

\* Cuttack got 44 inches of rain.

\* The city in the mountains got 32 inches of rain; the city on the coast got 27 inches of rain.

Which city got the most rain?

5. Jajpur

6. Malkangiri

7. Koraput

8. Cuttack

QUESTION No. 12

Read the below passage carefully and answer the question that follows:

Five cities all got more rain than usual this year. The five cities are: Jajpur, Malkangiri, Koraput, Cuttack, and Sambalpur. The cities are located in five different areas of the country: the mountains, the forest, the coast, the desert, and in a valley. The rainfall amounts were: 12 inches, 27 inches, 32 inches, 44 inches, and 65 inches.

\* The city in the desert got the least rain; the city in the forest got the most rain.

\* Koraput is in the mountains.

\* Jajpur got more rain than Cuttack.

\* Malkangiri got more rain than Sambalpur, but less rain than Koraput.

\* Cuttack got 44 inches of rain.

\* The city in the mountains got 32 inches of rain; the city on the coast got 27 inches of rain.

How much rain did Malkangiri get?

5. 12 inches

6. 27 inches

7. 32 inches

8. 44 inches

QUESTION No. 13

Read the below passage carefully and answer the question that follows:

Five cities all got more rain than usual this year. The five cities are: Jajpur, Malkangiri, Koraput, Cuttack, and Sambalpur. The cities are located in five different areas of the country: the mountains, the forest, the coast, the desert, and in a valley. The rainfall amounts were: 12 inches, 27 inches, 32 inches, 44 inches, and 65 inches.

\* The city in the desert got the least rain; the city in the forest got the most rain.

\* Koraput is in the mountains.

\* Jajpur got more rain than Cuttack.

\* Malkangiri got more rain than Sambalpur, but less rain than Koraput.

\* Cuttack got 44 inches of rain.

\* The city in the mountains got 32 inches of rain; the city on the coast got 27 inches of rain.

Which city is in the desert ?

5. Jajpur

6. Malkangiri

7. Cuttack

8. Sambalpur

QUESTION No. 14

Yard is to inch as quart is to:	
5. Gallon	
6. Ounce	
7. Milk	
8. Liquid	

QUESTION No. 15

Posthumous Publication occurs when a book is published after the author's death. Which situation below is the best example of Posthumous Publication ?

5. Sampad's illness took his life before he was able to enjoy the amazing early reviews of his novel.

6. Ankita's publisher cancels her book contract after she fails to deliver the manuscript on time.

7. Pikachu never thought he would live to see the third book in his trilogy published.

8. Puja is honoured with a prestigious literary award for her writing career and her daughter accepts the award on behalf of her deceased mother.

QUESTION No. 16

Due to enormous profits involved in smuggling, hundreds of persons have been attracted towards this anti-national activity. Some of them became millionaires overnight. India has a vast coastline both on the Eastern and Western Coast. It has been a heaven for smugglers who have been carrying on their activities with great impunity. There is no doubt, that from time-to-time, certain seizures were made by the enforcement authorities, during raids and ambush, but even allowing these losses, the smugglers made huge profits.

The passage best supports the statement that:

5. smuggling hampers the economic development of a nation

6. smuggling ought to be curbed

7. authorities are taking strict measures to curb smuggling

8. smuggling is fast increasing in our country owing to the quick profit it entails



QUESTION No. 17

In the past, consumers would rarely walk into an ice cream store and order low-fat ice cream. But that is not the case today. An increasing health consciousness combined with a much bigger selection of tasty low-fat foods in all categories has made low-fat ice cream a very profitable item for ice cream store owners.

This paragraph best supports the statement that:

5. low-fat ice cream produces more revenue than other low-fat foods

6. ice cream store owners would be better off carrying only low-fat ice cream

7. ice cream store owners no longer think that low-fat ice cream is an unpopular item

8. low-fat ice cream is more popular than other kinds of ice cream

QUESTION No. 18

<p>At what time did Rahul leave home for office?</p> <p>I. Rahul had his breakfast at 9:20 am at home. II. Rahul reached office at 10:20 am, 30 minutes after he left home.</p>
<p>5. Statement I alone is sufficient, but statement II alone is not sufficient</p>
<p>6. Statement II alone is sufficient, but statement I alone is not sufficient</p>
<p>7. Either I or II is sufficient</p>
<p>8. Data in both the statements together are not sufficient</p>

QUESTION No. 19

If you write down all the numbers from 1 to 100, then how many times do you write 3 ?	
5.	11
6.	18
7.	20
8.	21

QUESTION No. 20

<p>In a certain code language COMPUTER is written as RFUVQNPC. How will MEDICINE be written in that code language?</p>
<p>5. MFEDJJOE</p>
<p>6. EOJDEJFM</p>
<p>7. MFEJDJOE</p>
<p>8. EOJDJEFM</p>

QUESTION No. 21

<p>In a certain code language, '134' means 'good and tasty' '478' means 'see good pictures' and '729' means 'pictures are faint'. Which of the following digits stands for 'see'?</p>	
5.	9
6.	2
7.	1
8.	8

QUESTION No. 22

Statement: Should all the drugs patented and manufactured in Western countries be first tried out on sample basis before giving licence for sale to general public in India?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. Many such drugs require different doses and duration for Indian population and hence it is necessary.  
II. No. This is just not feasible and hence cannot be implemented.

5. Only argument I is strong

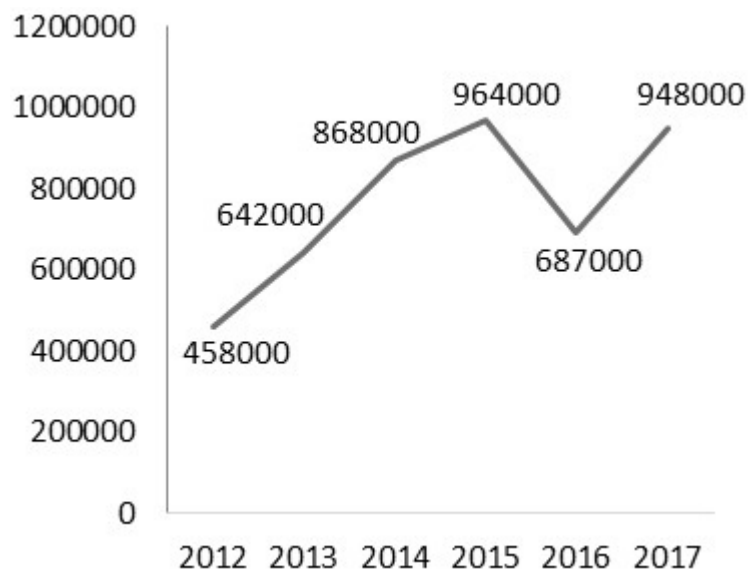
6. Only argument II is strong

7. Either I or II is strong

8. Neither I nor II is strong

QUESTION No. 23

The following line graph gives the information about the circulation growth of The Hindu newspaper in Bihar from 2012 to 2017.



The circulation of the Hindu newspaper in 2016 is how many times of that in the year 2012?

5. 1.8 times

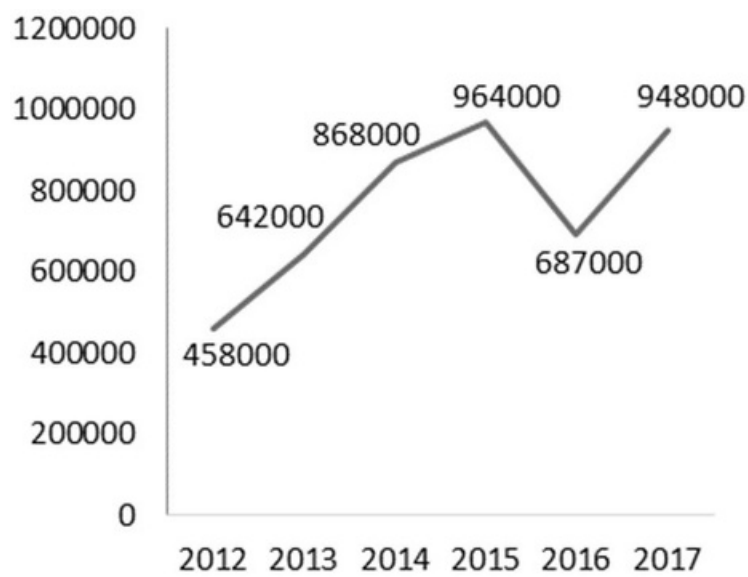
6. 2.1 times

7. 1.6 times

8. 1.5 times

QUESTION No. 24

The following line graph gives the information about the circulation growth of The Hindu newspaper in Bihar from 2012 to 2017.



The circulation of newspaper in 2017 is how much more than that in the year 2016?

5. 2,51,000

6. 2,41,000

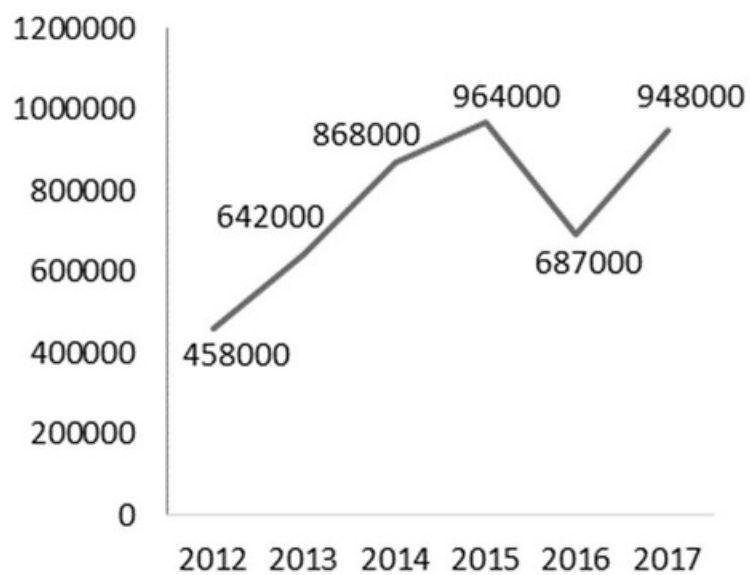
7. 2,61,000

8. 2,71,000



QUESTION No. 25

The following line graph gives the information about the circulation growth of The Hindu newspaper in Bihar from 2012 to 2017.



What is the total circulation of the newspaper in thousand from 2015 to 2017?

5. 2599

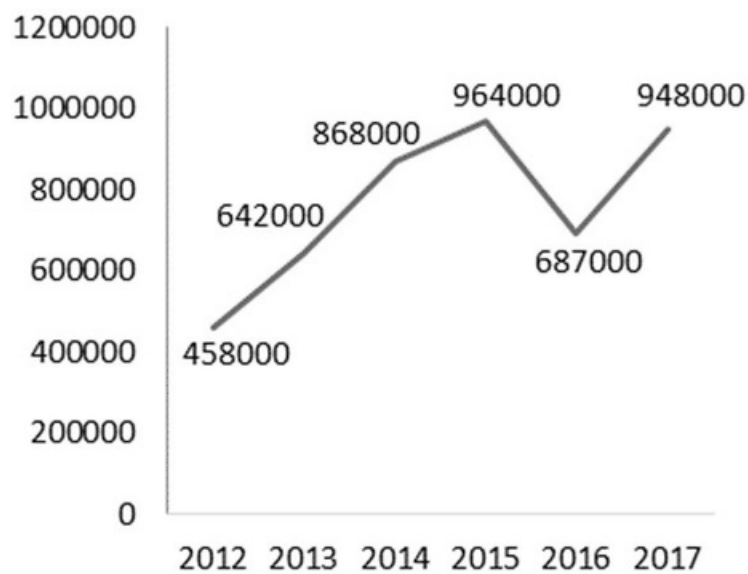
6. 2498

7. 2696

8. 2679

QUESTION No. 26

The following line graph gives the information about the circulation growth of The Hindu newspaper in Bihar from 2012 to 2017.



In 2018, the circulation of the newspaper will be increased by 10% over the previous year. Then what will be the difference between the circulation of newspaper in the year 2018 and that in the year 2015?

5. 79,800

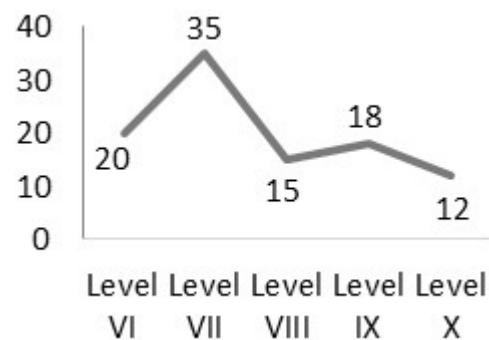
6. 82,400

7. 84,200

8. 78,800

QUESTION No. 27

The following line graph shows the percentage breakup of students studying in DPS Dehradun, from level VI to X in the year 2019. The total number of students in the school is 2200.



The total number of students in level VI and level IX together is what percentage more than the number of students in level X?

5. 125.33%

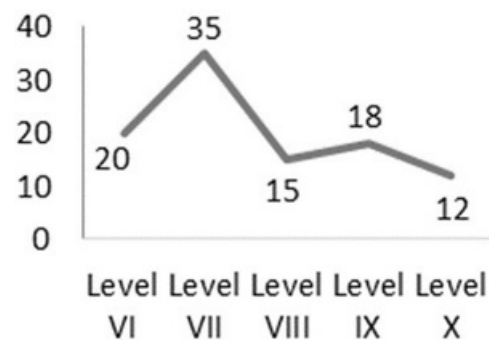
6. 215.33%

7. 216.67%

8. 316.67%

QUESTION No. 28

The following line graph shows the percentage breakup of students studying in DPS Dehradun, from level VI to X in the year 2019. The total number of students in the school is 2200.



If in level VI, the ratio of boys to girls is 6 : 5 and the total number of girls in level VI is 50 less than that of the total number of girls in level VII, then find the ratio of the total number of boys in level VI to level VII.

5. 5:7

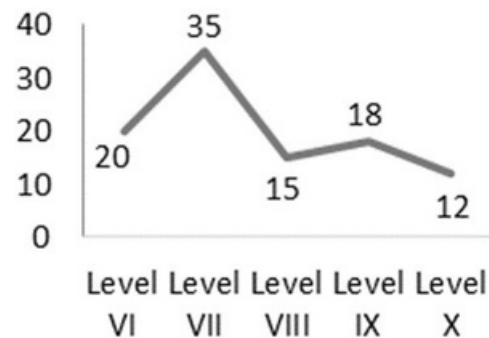
6. 7:11

7. 9:13

8. 6:13

QUESTION No. 29

The following line graph shows the percentage breakup of students studying in DPS Dehradun, from level VI to X in the year 2019. The total number of students in the school is 2200.



If in 2020, the total number of students in level VI and level VII is increased by 10% each and the total number of students in level VIII is decreased by 20%, then what is the difference between the total number of students in level VI and VII together in 2020 and the total number of students in level VIII in 2020?

5. 976

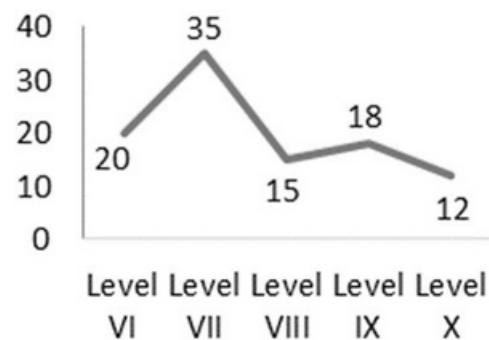
6. 1067

7. 1156

8. 1078

QUESTION No. 30

The following line graph shows the percentage breakup of students studying in DPS Dehradun, from level VI to X in the year 2019. The total number of students in the school is 2200.



What is the difference between the total number of students in level VII and level VIII together and the total number of students in level IX and level X together?

5. 480

6. 520

7. 440

8. 400

SUBJECT	VERBAL REASONING AND COMPREHENSION
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	30

QUESTION No. 1

Spot the error in the following sentence which has its fragments numbered, and choose the option you think is linguistically wrong:

Ram prefers (1) self-employment (2) to job (3) in any company. (4)

9. 1

10. 2

11. 3

12. 4



QUESTION No. 2

<p>Pick the word which is misspelt in the following sentence:</p> <p>WhatsApp admitted (A) that hackers remotely installed spywares (B) on thousands of smartphones exploting (C) a vulnerability (D) of the messaging app.</p>	
9.	Admitted
10.	Spywares
11.	Exploting
12.	Vulnerability

QUESTION No. 3

<p>Pick the word which is misspelt in the following sentence: The gullibel (A) old woman was duped (B) by the unscrupulous (C) young fellow (D) last week.</p>	
9. Gullibel	
10. Duped	
11. Unscrupulous	
12. Fellow	

QUESTION No. 4

What is the antonym of 'virtuous'?
9. Courteous
10. Humble
11. Wicked
12. Generous

QUESTION No. 5

What is a synonym of 'colossal'?
9. Tropical
10. Distant
11. Enormous
12. Royal

QUESTION No. 6

Replace the underlined part of the sentence below, with a grammatically and contextually correct option:

Cash transfers to the poor do not ensue accessibility, affordability or even sustained economic security given falling real wages.

9. Ensure accessibility

10. Ensure excesses

11. Ensures accessibility

12. Assure formality

QUESTION No. 7

Replace the underlined part of the sentence below, with a grammatically and contextually correct option:

With the election round a corner and data revealing that the unemployment rate has hit a 45-year high, there is a spike in concern for the economic security of the people.

9. In the corner

10. Over the corner

11. Around the corner

12. For in corner

QUESTION No. 8

<p>Replace the underlined part of the sentence with an appropriate option in order for it to be logically correct:</p> <p>I will not come to meet you today as I am <u>feeling ill</u>.</p>
<p>9. hitting the sack</p>
<p>10. feeling a bit under the weather</p>
<p>11. making a long story short</p>
<p>12. the last straw</p>

QUESTION No. 9

Fill in the blank with the right logical option:

Peter is a spoilt brat because he was \_\_\_\_ as a child.

9. rude

10. aggressive

11. coddled

12. arrogant



QUESTION No. 10

The underlined part of the sentence is grammatically incorrect. Choose the option that should replace this part.

The girl to who I sold my car was very honest.

9. to who I sell

10. to whom I sold

11. to who I said

12. to whom I sell

QUESTION No. 11

The following lines need to be arranged in the correct sequence.

- A. However, we all helped in the first few days.
  - B. Surajpur is a rural area.
  - C. Mohan was transferred to his office a few days back.
  - D. In the beginning, adjusting to the city life was not easy for Mohan.
  - E. Now, Mohan enjoys the company of his colleagues.
  - F. Earlier, he was working in the Surajpur branch of our company.
- After arranging the sentences logically, which line is the fifth one?

9. A

10. B

11. C

12. D

QUESTION No. 12

Convert the voice of the following sentence into passive voice:

The police officer said to his team, "Catch the criminal, now!"

9. The police officer said to his team to catch the criminal then.

10. The police officer ordered his team to catch the criminal then.

11. The police officer told his team to catch the criminal then.

12. The police officer advised his team to catch the criminal then.

QUESTION No. 13

If Breeze : Cyclone, which of the following relationships shares a similar analogy with it:
9. Drizzle: Downpour
10. Rain: Rainbow
11. Earth: Earthquake
12. Sun: Sunburn

QUESTION No. 14

What does the word 'Kindle' mean?
9. Make fun of
10. Excite
11. Very kind
12. Kind-hearted

QUESTION No. 15

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate option:

Sixteen years ago, Hannah Taylor woke up with a fever. Her legs began to swell to four times their normal size. They have been that way since. People \_\_\_\_\_ her because of their putrid smell. The elephantiasis ailing her was caused by a mosquito-borne infection that could have been treated safely with a pill costing no more than \$0.50 before it progressed. Instead, microscopic worms infested her body, causing \_\_\_\_\_ and irreversible damage.

9. Shunned, catastrophic

10. Leave, puny

11. Took, ailing

12. Accepted, huge

QUESTION No. 16

<p>Which of the following three statements accurately fits in the blank given below:</p> <p>_____, yet there is no specific framework to deal with the problem.</p> <p>I. India is home to the largest number of refugees in South Asia.</p> <p>II. In general, there is a dearth of organization in the non-profit sector especially when it comes to provision of social services,</p> <p>III. The education system is to blame for imparting theoretical knowledge with no emphasis on application of theory.</p>
9. Only I
10. Only II and III
11. Only I and III
12. All three

QUESTION No. 17

The underlined part of the following sentence is grammatically wrong. Choose the correct option to rectify the same.

One school of thought believes that the planet is warming without humans doing anything to make \_\_\_\_\_ it happen.

9. the planet is warming it

10. the planet is warming itself

11. the planet is warming themselves

12. the planet is warming oneself

QUESTION No. 18



Read the following passage and answer the question that follows it:

Keshav and Yash lived in neighbouring villages. Once, a fair was held nearby and they set off from their homes hoping to do some business there. Keshav filled his sack with cheap cotton, overlaid it with a layer of fine wool, and set off for the fair. Meanwhile Yash, collected some old clothes, put a layer of sheer cotton on top and made his way to the fair. Each stopped to rest under tree and got to talking. "I have the finest wool in my sack," boasted Keshav. Not to be outdone. Yash said, "I have cotton of the most superior quality."

The two struck a deal. They would exchange their goods and since wool was more expensive, Yash would pay Keshav an extra rupee. But Yash had no money on him. So, after agreeing to pay Keshav later, they went home, laughing at each other's folly. It did not take them long to discover that they had been duped. The next day, Keshav landed at Yash's house, "You cheat! Give me my rupee at least." Yash was untroubled by Keshav's word, "Of course. But first help me find the treasure at the bottom of this well. We can divide it." So Keshav went into the well. But each time Yash, hauled up the bucket Keshav had filled, he said, "Oh! No treasure here. Try again." Keshav soon realised he was being used as free labour to clean the well. So, he gave a loud shout, "Here is the treasure! Watch out it's heavy!" Yash was amazed that there actually was treasure in the well. As soon as he pulled up the bucket, he threw away the rope so that Keshav could not come up. But what did he find in the bucket? Keshav covered in mud! They began fighting again. Soon it got too dark to continue and they left for their homes.

But Keshav did not give up easily. He arrived at Yash's house a few days later. Yash stopped him and told his wife, "I will pretend to be dead. Keshav will have to give up." But when Keshav heard Yash's wife wailing, rushed out to gather the villagers. "My friend has died. Let us take his body for cremation." Yash's wife got scared, "Go away. I shall arrange for cremation myself!" But the villagers thought she was too grief stricken. Once they reached the cremation ground, Keshav told the villagers, "It is getting dark. I shall watch over him during the night." When the villagers had left, Keshav said to Yash, "Stop pretending. Give me my money!" Now, a gang of thieves came upon them and seeing one figure seated on the funeral pyre and another standing next to him talking, they assumed them to be ghosts and dropped their bag of stolen goods and left at top speed. The two, saw the bag full of gold and silver ornaments and divided it between themselves. Keshav made sure he got an extra gold coin, and the account was settled at least!

What made the two young men decide to visit the fair?

9. They thought they could get jobs and support themselves.

10. They wanted to trade their goods at the fair and earn some money.

11. To sell the produce they had grown for a handsome profit

12. Being unemployed, they thought they could entertain people at the fair.

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows it:

Keshav and Yash lived in neighbouring villages. Once, a fair was held nearby and they set off from their homes hoping to do some business there. Keshav filled his sack with cheap cotton, overlaid it with a layer of fine wool, and set off for the fair. Meanwhile Yash, collected some old clothes, put a layer of sheer cotton on top and made his way to the fair. Each stopped to rest under tree and got to talking. "I have the finest wool in my sack," boasted Keshav. Not to be outdone. Yash said, "I have cotton of the most superior quality."

The two struck a deal. They would exchange their goods and since wool was more expensive, Yash would pay Keshav an extra rupee. But Yash had no money on him. So, after agreeing to pay Keshav later, they went home, laughing at each other's folly. It did not take them long to discover that they had been duped. The next day, Keshav landed at Yash's house, "You cheat! Give me my rupee at least." Yash was untroubled by Keshav's word, "Of course. But first help me find the treasure at the bottom of this well. We can divide it." So Keshav went into the well. But each time Yash, hauled up the bucket Keshav had filled, he said, "Oh! No treasure here. Try again." Keshav soon realised he was being used as free labour to clean the well. So, he gave a loud shout, "Here is the treasure! Watch out it's heavy!" Yash was amazed that there actually was treasure in the well. As soon as he pulled up the bucket, he threw away the rope so that Keshav could not come up. But what did he find in the bucket? Keshav covered in mud! They began fighting again. Soon it got too dark to continue and they left for their homes.

But Keshav did not give up easily. He arrived at Yash's house a few days later. Yash stopped him and told his wife, "I will pretend to be dead. Keshav will have to give up." But when Keshav heard Yash's wife wailing, rushed out to gather the villagers. "My friend has died. Let us take his body for cremation." Yash's wife got scared, "Go away. I shall arrange for cremation myself!" But the villagers thought she was too grief stricken. Once they reached the cremation ground, Keshav told the villagers, "It is getting dark. I shall watch over him during the night." When the villagers had left, Keshav said to Yash, "Stop pretending. Give me my money!" Now, a gang of thieves came upon them and seeing one figure seated on the funeral pyre and another standing next to him talking, they assumed them to be ghosts and dropped their bag of stolen goods and left at top speed. The two, saw the bag full of gold and silver ornaments and divided it between themselves. Keshav made sure he got an extra gold coin, and the account was settled at least!

What were Keshav and Yash quarrelling about?

9. The cost of wool

10. The interest on the loan Yash had taken

11. Dividing the thieves' treasure equally

12. The money Yash owed Keshav

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows it:

Keshav and Yash lived in neighbouring villages. Once, a fair was held nearby and they set off from their homes hoping to do some business there. Keshav filled his sack with cheap cotton, overlaid it with a layer of fine wool, and set off for the fair. Meanwhile Yash, collected some old clothes, put a layer of sheer cotton on top and made his way to the fair. Each stopped to rest under tree and got to talking. "I have the finest wool in my sack," boasted Keshav. Not to be outdone. Yash said, "I have cotton of the most superior quality."

The two struck a deal. They would exchange their goods and since wool was more expensive, Yash would pay Keshav an extra rupee. But Yash had no money on him. So, after agreeing to pay Keshav later, they went home, laughing at each other's folly. It did not take them long to discover that they had been duped. The next day, Keshav landed at Yash's house, "You cheat! Give me my rupee at least." Yash was untroubled by Keshav's word, "Of course. But first help me find the treasure at the bottom of this well. We can divide it." So Keshav went into the well. But each time Yash, hauled up the bucket Keshav had filled, he said, "Oh! No treasure here. Try again." Keshav soon realised he was being used as free labour to clean the well. So, he gave a loud shout, "Here is the treasure! Watch out it's heavy!" Yash was amazed that there actually was treasure in the well. As soon as he pulled up the bucket, he threw away the rope so that Keshav could not come up. But what did he find in the bucket? Keshav covered in mud! They began fighting again. Soon it got too dark to continue and they left for their homes.

But Keshav did not give up easily. He arrived at Yash's house a few days later. Yash stopped him and told his wife, "I will pretend to be dead. Keshav will have to give up." But when Keshav heard Yash's wife wailing, rushed out to gather the villagers. "My friend has died. Let us take his body for cremation." Yash's wife got scared, "Go away. I shall arrange for cremation myself!" But the villagers thought she was too grief stricken. Once they reached the cremation ground, Keshav told the villagers, "It is getting dark. I shall watch over him during the night." When the villagers had left, Keshav said to Yash, "Stop pretending. Give me my money!" Now, a gang of thieves came upon them and seeing one figure seated on the funeral pyre and another standing next to him talking, they assumed them to be ghosts and dropped their bag of stolen goods and left at top speed. The two, saw the bag full of gold and silver ornaments and divided it between themselves. Keshav made sure he got an extra gold coin, and the account was settled at least!

Why were the two men happy despite not going to the fair?

9. They had managed to buy whatever they needed on the way

10. They had got a good deal in exchange for a rupee

11. They had become fast friends and had made a lot of money in the bargain.

12. Each thought he had got the better deal and had swindled the other.

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows it:

Keshav and Yash lived in neighbouring villages. Once, a fair was held nearby and they set off from their homes hoping to do some business there. Keshav filled his sack with cheap cotton, overlaid it with a layer of fine wool, and set off for the fair. Meanwhile Yash, collected some old clothes, put a layer of sheer cotton on top and made his way to the fair. Each stopped to rest under tree and got to talking. "I have the finest wool in my sack," boasted Keshav. Not to be outdone. Yash said, "I have cotton of the most superior quality."

The two struck a deal. They would exchange their goods and since wool was more expensive, Yash would pay Keshav an extra rupee. But Yash had no money on him. So, after agreeing to pay Keshav later, they went home, laughing at each other's folly. It did not take them long to discover that they had been duped. The next day, Keshav landed at Yash's house, "You cheat! Give me my rupee at least." Yash was untroubled by Keshav's word, "Of course. But first help me find the treasure at the bottom of this well. We can divide it." So Keshav went into the well. But each time Yash, hauled up the bucket Keshav had filled, he said, "Oh! No treasure here. Try again." Keshav soon realised he was being used as free labour to clean the well. So, he gave a loud shout, "Here is the treasure! Watch out it's heavy!" Yash was amazed that there actually was treasure in the well. As soon as he pulled up the bucket, he threw away the rope so that Keshav could not come up. But what did he find in the bucket? Keshav covered in mud! They began fighting again. Soon it got too dark to continue and they left for their homes.

But Keshav did not give up easily. He arrived at Yash's house a few days later. Yash stopped him and told his wife, "I will pretend to be dead. Keshav will have to give up." But when Keshav heard Yash's wife wailing, rushed out to gather the villagers. "My friend has died. Let us take his body for cremation." Yash's wife got scared, "Go away. I shall arrange for cremation myself!" But the villagers thought she was too grief stricken. Once they reached the cremation ground, Keshav told the villagers, "It is getting dark. I shall watch over him during the night." When the villagers had left, Keshav said to Yash, "Stop pretending. Give me my money!" Now, a gang of thieves came upon them and seeing one figure seated on the funeral pyre and another standing next to him talking, they assumed them to be ghosts and dropped their bag of stolen goods and left at top speed. The two, saw the bag full of gold and silver ornaments and divided it between themselves. Keshav made sure he got an extra gold coin, and the account was settled at least!

Why did the villagers gather at Yash's house?

9. Yash's wife was very upset seeing Keshav and her husband arguing

10. To help Yash's wife carry Yash's body home as night had fallen

11. To give Yash's wife the news of her husband's death

12. Villagers gathered to cremate Yash.

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows it:

Keshav and Yash lived in neighbouring villages. Once, a fair was held nearby and they set off from their homes hoping to do some business there. Keshav filled his sack with cheap cotton, overlaid it with a layer of fine wool, and set off for the fair. Meanwhile Yash, collected some old clothes, put a layer of sheer cotton on top and made his way to the fair. Each stopped to rest under tree and got to talking. "I have the finest wool in my sack," boasted Keshav. Not to be outdone. Yash said, "I have cotton of the most superior quality."

The two struck a deal. They would exchange their goods and since wool was more expensive, Yash would pay Keshav an extra rupee. But Yash had no money on him. So, after agreeing to pay Keshav later, they went home, laughing at each other's folly. It did not take them long to discover that they had been duped. The next day, Keshav landed at Yash's house, "You cheat! Give me my rupee at least." Yash was untroubled by Keshav's word, "Of course. But first help me find the treasure at the bottom of this well. We can divide it." So Keshav went into the well. But each time Yash, hauled up the bucket Keshav had filled, he said, "Oh! No treasure here. Try again." Keshav soon realised he was being used as free labour to clean the well. So, he gave a loud shout, "Here is the treasure! Watch out it's heavy!" Yash was amazed that there actually was treasure in the well. As soon as he pulled up the bucket, he threw away the rope so that Keshav could not come up. But what did he find in the bucket? Keshav covered in mud! They began fighting again. Soon it got too dark to continue and they left for their homes.

But Keshav did not give up easily. He arrived at Yash's house a few days later. Yash stopped him and told his wife, "I will pretend to be dead. Keshav will have to give up." But when Keshav heard Yash's wife wailing, rushed out to gather the villagers. "My friend has died. Let us take his body for cremation." Yash's wife got scared, "Go away. I shall arrange for cremation myself!" But the villagers thought she was too grief stricken. Once they reached the cremation ground, Keshav told the villagers, "It is getting dark. I shall watch over him during the night." When the villagers had left, Keshav said to Yash, "Stop pretending. Give me my money!" Now, a gang of thieves came upon them and seeing one figure seated on the funeral pyre and another standing next to him talking, they assumed them to be ghosts and dropped their bag of stolen goods and left at top speed. The two, saw the bag full of gold and silver ornaments and divided it between themselves. Keshav made sure he got an extra gold coin, and the account was settled at least!

Why did Yash request Keshav to go down into the well?

9. He knew Keshav was smart and would clean it thoroughly

10. He was in search of treasure that he had buried.

11. To trick Keshav into cleaning it.

12. His wife had refused to help him.

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows it:

Over the last few days, Delhi residents have been protesting the government's approval for felling over 14,000 trees in south Delhi. Faced with severe criticism, the National Buildings Construction Corporation, tasked with redeveloping half a dozen south Delhi colonies, on Monday assured the Delhi High Court that no trees would be cut for the project till July 4, which is a temporary relief. Many of the trees proposed to be felled are mature, local, fruit-bearing ones that provide clean air, shade and water recharge to humans and are homes to many birds. These areas of Delhi have served as the "lungs" of the city. However, the project reports overlook these qualities.

Large constructions have been difficult to manage in India. The sector has systematically lobbied to be excluded from the environmental norms of the country and has been successful in carving out special privileges for itself in the environment clearance process. From 2006, most construction projects have been approved based on an application form instead of detailed assessment reports. In 2014, schools, colleges and hostels for educational institutions were exempted from taking environment clearances as long as they followed specific sustainability parameters. In 2016, projects with areas of less than 20,000 sq. m were permitted to proceed as long as they submitted a self-declaration ensuring adherence to environmental norms. As a result of these privileges, construction projects contribute significantly to urban air and noise pollution and high-water consumption in cities. Compensatory afforestation taken up in lieu of trees felled by projects is a failure due to poor survival rates of saplings and no monitoring. Yet, all regulatory bodies treat large constructions with kid gloves.

The Minister for Urban Development has stated that this public campaign is "misinformed". But that is far from the truth. In a literate, urban society that has high access to the Internet, the lack of official information on urban development and its impacts can only be understood as an indirect form of public silencing. There are no public hearings held for urban construction projects, and governments assume that citizens have nothing to say about them. Since Delhi is ruled by so many agencies, you can run from pillar to post and still not have a clue about who oversees what. The residents are now appealing to the government to embrace inclusive ways of redesigning the city. The governments could join hands by committing to review these projects.

Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the claim that compensatory afforestation has been a failure?

- I. Saplings planted have a poor survival rate.
- II. There is inadequate monitoring of the afforestation done.
- III. The funds provided are adequate to cover the areas as well as look after them.

9. Only III

10. Only I and III

11. Only I and II

12. Only II and III

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows it:

Over the last few days, Delhi residents have been protesting the government's approval for felling over 14,000 trees in south Delhi. Faced with severe criticism, the National Buildings Construction Corporation, tasked with redeveloping half a dozen south Delhi colonies, on Monday assured the Delhi High Court that no trees would be cut for the project till July 4, which is a temporary relief. Many of the trees proposed to be felled are mature, local, fruit-bearing ones that provide clean air, shade and water recharge to humans and are homes to many birds. These areas of Delhi have served as the "lungs" of the city. However, the project reports overlook these qualities.

Large constructions have been difficult to manage in India. The sector has systematically lobbied to be excluded from the environmental norms of the country and has been successful in carving out special privileges for itself in the environment clearance process. From 2006, most construction projects have been approved based on an application form instead of detailed assessment reports. In 2014, schools, colleges and hostels for educational institutions were exempted from taking environment clearances as long as they followed specific sustainability parameters. In 2016, projects with areas of less than 20,000 sq. m were permitted to proceed as long as they submitted a self-declaration ensuring adherence to environmental norms. As a result of these privileges, construction projects contribute significantly to urban air and noise pollution and high-water consumption in cities. Compensatory afforestation taken up in lieu of trees felled by projects is a failure due to poor survival rates of saplings and no monitoring. Yet, all regulatory bodies treat large constructions with kid gloves.

The Minister for Urban Development has stated that this public campaign is "misinformed". But that is far from the truth. In a literate, urban society that has high access to the Internet, the lack of official information on urban development and its impacts can only be understood as an indirect form of public silencing. There are no public hearings held for urban construction projects, and governments assume that citizens have nothing to say about them. Since Delhi is ruled by so many agencies, you can run from pillar to post and still not have a clue about who oversees what. The residents are now appealing to the government to embrace inclusive ways of redesigning the city. The governments could join hands by committing to review these projects.

What is meant by the phrase- 'indirect form of public silencing'?

- I. Lack of open access to the internet.
- II. Lack of official information on development related issues.
- III. Actively misinforming the public with blatant lies and false reports.

9. Only I

10. Only I and III

11. Only II

12. Only II and III

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows it:

Over the last few days, Delhi residents have been protesting the government's approval for felling over 14,000 trees in south Delhi. Faced with severe criticism, the National Buildings Construction Corporation, tasked with redeveloping half a dozen south Delhi colonies, on Monday assured the Delhi High Court that no trees would be cut for the project till July 4, which is a temporary relief. Many of the trees proposed to be felled are mature, local, fruit-bearing ones that provide clean air, shade and water recharge to humans and are homes to many birds. These areas of Delhi have served as the "lungs" of the city. However, the project reports overlook these qualities.

Large constructions have been difficult to manage in India. The sector has systematically lobbied to be excluded from the environmental norms of the country and has been successful in carving out special privileges for itself in the environment clearance process. From 2006, most construction projects have been approved based on an application form instead of detailed assessment reports. In 2014, schools, colleges and hostels for educational institutions were exempted from taking environment clearances as long as they followed specific sustainability parameters. In 2016, projects with areas of less than 20,000 sq. m were permitted to proceed as long as they submitted a self-declaration ensuring adherence to environmental norms. As a result of these privileges, construction projects contribute significantly to urban air and noise pollution and high-water consumption in cities. Compensatory afforestation taken up in lieu of trees felled by projects is a failure due to poor survival rates of saplings and no monitoring. Yet, all regulatory bodies treat large constructions with kid gloves.

The Minister for Urban Development has stated that this public campaign is "misinformed". But that is far from the truth. In a literate, urban society that has high access to the Internet, the lack of official information on urban development and its impacts can only be understood as an indirect form of public silencing. There are no public hearings held for urban construction projects, and governments assume that citizens have nothing to say about them. Since Delhi is ruled by so many agencies, you can run from pillar to post and still not have a clue about who oversees what. The residents are now appealing to the government to embrace inclusive ways of redesigning the city. The governments could join hands by committing to review these projects.

What qualities are being discussed in the line- 'However, the project reports overlook these qualities'?

9. The enthusiasm of people to save their environment.

10. The laidback approach of the Judiciary.

11. The destruction and noise pollution accompanying the projects.

12. The importance of trees in the environment and for people.



Read the passage and answer the questions that follows it:

Over the last few days, Delhi residents have been protesting the government's approval for felling over 14,000 trees in south Delhi. Faced with severe criticism, the National Buildings Construction Corporation, tasked with redeveloping half a dozen south Delhi colonies, on Monday assured the Delhi High Court that no trees would be cut for the project till July 4, which is a temporary relief. Many of the trees proposed to be felled are mature, local, fruit-bearing ones that provide clean air, shade and water recharge to humans and are homes to many birds. These areas of Delhi have served as the "lungs" of the city. However, the project reports overlook these qualities.

Large constructions have been difficult to manage in India. The sector has systematically lobbied to be excluded from the environmental norms of the country and has been successful in carving out special privileges for itself in the environment clearance process. From 2006, most construction projects have been approved based on an application form instead of detailed assessment reports. In 2014, schools, colleges and hostels for educational institutions were exempted from taking environment clearances as long as they followed specific sustainability parameters. In 2016, projects with areas of less than 20,000 sq. m were permitted to proceed as long as they submitted a self-declaration ensuring adherence to environmental norms. As a result of these privileges, construction projects contribute significantly to urban air and noise pollution and high-water consumption in cities. Compensatory afforestation taken up in lieu of trees felled by projects is a failure due to poor survival rates of saplings and no monitoring. Yet, all regulatory bodies treat large constructions with kid gloves.

The Minister for Urban Development has stated that this public campaign is "misinformed". But that is far from the truth. In a literate, urban society that has high access to the Internet, the lack of official information on urban development and its impacts can only be understood as an indirect form of public silencing. There are no public hearings held for urban construction projects, and governments assume that citizens have nothing to say about them. Since Delhi is ruled by so many agencies, you can run from pillar to post and still not have a clue about who oversees what. The residents are now appealing to the government to embrace inclusive ways of redesigning the city. The governments could join hands by committing to review these projects.

Which of the following is/are true as per the passage?

- I. The project mentioned has been postponed indefinitely after public protests.
- II. From 2006, most construction projects have been approved based on an application form instead of detailed assessment reports.
- III. Multiple agencies in charge can create a lot of confusion.

9. Only II

10. Only I and II

11. Only III

12. Only II and III

Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows. After a worrying pre-

monsoon phase between March and May, when rainfall was scarce, the current robust season in most parts of coastal, western and central India augurs well for the entire economy. Aided apparently by beneficial conditions in the Indian Ocean, very heavy rainfall has been recorded, notably in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, the north-eastern States, Karnataka, the Konkan coast, hilly districts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. This pattern may extend into Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Bengal and other eastern regions. A normal Indian Summer Monsoon is bountiful overall, but as last year's flooding in Kerala, and the Chennai catastrophe of 2015 showed, there can be a terrible cost in terms of lives and property lost, and people displaced. Distressing scenes of death and destruction are again being witnessed. Even in a rain-shadow region such as Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu, the collapse of a railway parcel office after a downpour has led to avoidable deaths. What this underscores is the need to prepare for the rainy season with harvesting measures, as advocated by the Centre's Jal Shakti Abhiyan, and a safety audit of structures, particularly those used by the official agencies. In drafting their management plans, States must be aware of the scientific consensus: that future rain spells may be short, often unpredictable and very heavy influenced by a changing climate. They need to invest in reliable infrastructure to mitigate the impact of flooding and avert disasters that could have global consequences in an integrated economy.

The long-term trends for flood impact in India have been one of declining loss of lives and cattle since the decadal high of 1971-80, but rising absolute economic losses, though not as a share of GDP. It is important, therefore, to increase resilience through planning, especially in cities and towns which are expanding steadily. Orderly urban development is critical for sustainability, as the mega flood disasters in Mumbai and Chennai witnessed in this century make clear. It is worth pointing out that the response of State governments to the imperative is tardy and even indifferent. They are hesitant to act against encroachment of lake catchments, river courses and floodplains. The extreme distress in Chennai, for instance, has not persuaded the State government against allowing structures such as a police station being constructed on a lakebed, after reclassification of land. Granting such permissions is an abdication of responsibility and a violation of National Disaster Management Authority Guidelines to prevent urban flooding. As a nation that is set to become the most populous in less than a decade, India must address its crippling cycles of drought and flood with redoubled vigour. Scientific hydrology, coupled with the traditional wisdom of saving water through large innovative structures, will mitigate floods and help communities prosper.

Which among the following is correct regarding the impact of flood in India over the years starting from 1970s?

9. The loss of lives has decreased in these years, but the economic losses have increased manifold in this duration.
10. The losses have quantified because the population of the country is also on the rise.
11. There is no information available in the government how the figures have redeveloped in all these years
12. This should be understood without concern that it has to be quantified with so many things under consideration.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

After a worrying pre-monsoon phase between March and May, when rainfall was scarce, the current robust season in most parts of coastal, western and central India augurs well for the entire economy. Aided apparently by beneficial conditions in the Indian Ocean, very heavy rainfall has been recorded, notably in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, the north-eastern States, Karnataka, the Konkan coast, hilly districts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. This pattern may extend into Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Bengal and other eastern regions. A normal Indian Summer Monsoon is bountiful overall, but as last year's flooding in Kerala, and the Chennai catastrophe of 2015 showed, there can be a terrible cost in terms of lives and property lost, and people displaced. Distressing scenes of death and destruction are again being witnessed. Even in a rain-shadow region such as Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu, the collapse of a railway parcel office after a downpour has led to avoidable deaths. What this underscores is the need to prepare for the rainy season with harvesting measures, as advocated by the Centre's Jal Shakti Abhiyan, and a safety audit of structures, particularly those used by the official agencies. In drafting their management plans, States must be aware of the scientific consensus: that future rain spells may be short, often unpredictable and very heavy influenced by a changing climate. They need to invest in reliable infrastructure to mitigate the impact of flooding and avert disasters that could have global consequences in an integrated economy.

The long-term trends for flood impact in India have been one of declining loss of lives and cattle since the decadal high of 1971-80, but rising absolute economic losses, though not as a share of GDP. It is important, therefore, to increase resilience through planning, especially in cities and towns which are expanding steadily. Orderly urban development is critical for sustainability, as the mega flood disasters in Mumbai and Chennai witnessed in this century make clear. It is worth pointing out that the response of State governments to the imperative is tardy and even indifferent. They are hesitant to act against encroachment of lake catchments, river courses and floodplains. The extreme distress in Chennai, for instance, has not persuaded the State government against allowing structures such as a police station being constructed on a lakebed, after reclassification of land. Granting such permissions is an abdication of responsibility and a violation of National Disaster Management Authority Guidelines to prevent urban flooding. As a nation that is set to become the most populous in less than a decade, India must address its crippling cycles of drought and flood with redoubled vigour. Scientific hydrology, coupled with the traditional wisdom of saving water through large innovative structures, will mitigate floods and help communities prosper.

Which among the following is correct regarding the response of the states to the need to tackle flood situations?

9. The state governments have taken all the necessary measures in order to ensure that nothing happens.
10. The state governments have understood the importance of flood related losses though they see every year the opposite of the same.
11. The governments should ensure that the central government comes to the rescue and gives them enough funds.
12. The governments at the state level have failed to do enough to control the flood related damages within their areas.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

After a worrying pre-monsoon phase between March and May, when rainfall was scarce, the current robust season in most parts of coastal, western and central India augurs well for the entire economy. Aided apparently by beneficial conditions in the Indian Ocean, very heavy rainfall has been recorded, notably in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, the north-eastern States, Karnataka, the Konkan coast, hilly districts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. This pattern may extend into Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Bengal and other eastern regions. A normal Indian Summer Monsoon is bountiful overall, but as last year's flooding in Kerala, and the Chennai catastrophe of 2015 showed, there can be a terrible cost in terms of lives and property lost, and people displaced. Distressing scenes of death and destruction are again being witnessed. Even in a rain-shadow region such as Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu, the collapse of a railway parcel office after a downpour has led to avoidable deaths. What this underscores is the need to prepare for the rainy season with harvesting measures, as advocated by the Centre's Jal Shakti Abhiyan, and a safety audit of structures, particularly those used by the official agencies. In drafting their management plans, States must be aware of the scientific consensus: that future rain spells may be short, often unpredictable and very heavy influenced by a changing climate. They need to invest in reliable infrastructure to mitigate the impact of flooding and avert disasters that could have global consequences in an integrated economy.

The long-term trends for flood impact in India have been one of declining loss of lives and cattle since the decadal high of 1971-80, but rising absolute economic losses, though not as a share of GDP. It is important, therefore, to increase resilience through planning, especially in cities and towns which are expanding steadily. Orderly urban development is critical for sustainability, as the mega flood disasters in Mumbai and Chennai witnessed in this century make clear. It is worth pointing out that the response of State governments to the imperative is tardy and even indifferent. They are hesitant to act against encroachment of lake catchments, river courses and floodplains. The extreme distress in Chennai, for instance, has not persuaded the State government against allowing structures such as a police station being constructed on a lakebed, after reclassification of land. Granting such permissions is an abdication of responsibility and a violation of National Disaster Management Authority Guidelines to prevent urban flooding. As a nation that is set to become the most populous in less than a decade, India must address its crippling cycles of drought and flood with redoubled vigour. Scientific hydrology, coupled with the traditional wisdom of saving water through large innovative structures, will mitigate floods and help communities prosper.

Which among the following is correct regarding the pattern of rainfall in the future as declared by the scientific community?

9. The rains will be very much severe in nature and all the areas will go under the water in no time.

10. The rains will see a very dry spell though in some areas the case will not be the same anymore.

11. The rains in India will not suffer any change in the pattern though others will not understand the fact.

12. The rainfall in the future is going to be very much irregular and it is not going to follow a predicted pattern.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows. After a worrying pre-

monsoon phase between March and May, when rainfall was scarce, the current robust season in most parts of coastal, western and central India augurs well for the entire economy. Aided apparently by beneficial conditions in the Indian Ocean, very heavy rainfall has been recorded, notably in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, the north-eastern States, Karnataka, the Konkan coast, hilly districts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. This pattern may extend into Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Bengal and other eastern regions. A normal Indian Summer Monsoon is bountiful overall, but as last year's flooding in Kerala, and the Chennai catastrophe of 2015 showed, there can be a terrible cost in terms of lives and property lost, and people displaced. Distressing scenes of death and destruction are again being witnessed. Even in a rain-shadow region such as Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu, the collapse of a railway parcel office after a downpour has led to avoidable deaths. What this underscores is the need to prepare for the rainy season with harvesting measures, as advocated by the Centre's Jal Shakti Abhiyan, and a safety audit of structures, particularly those used by the official agencies. In drafting their management plans, States must be aware of the scientific consensus: that future rain spells may be short, often unpredictable and very heavy influenced by a changing climate. They need to invest in reliable infrastructure to mitigate the impact of flooding and avert disasters that could have global consequences in an integrated economy.

The long-term trends for flood impact in India have been one of declining loss of lives and cattle since the decadal high of 1971-80, but rising absolute economic losses, though not as a share of GDP. It is important, therefore, to increase resilience through planning, especially in cities and towns which are expanding steadily. Orderly urban development is critical for sustainability, as the mega flood disasters in Mumbai and Chennai witnessed in this century make clear. It is worth pointing out that the response of State governments to the imperative is tardy and even indifferent. They are hesitant to act against encroachment of lake catchments, river courses and floodplains. The extreme distress in Chennai, for instance, has not persuaded the State government against allowing structures such as a police station being constructed on a lakebed, after reclassification of land. Granting such permissions is an abdication of responsibility and a violation of National Disaster Management Authority Guidelines to prevent urban flooding. As a nation that is set to become the most populous in less than a decade, India must address its crippling cycles of drought and flood with redoubled vigour. Scientific hydrology, coupled with the traditional wisdom of saving water through large innovative structures, will mitigate floods and help communities prosper.

Which among the following gives us the correct picture of monsoon in the current year as stated in the passage?

9. There will be too much monsoon in the country though some of the areas will not get any kind of rainfall.
10. There will be enough rainfall in almost all the areas of the country.
11. There will not be rainfall at all in the country in the coming ten years because of the changing climate.
12. There will be drought everywhere in India this year though the next year is going to be completely different.

SUBJECT	GENERAL AWARENESS AND BUSINESS FUNDAMENTALS
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	30

QUESTION No. 1

Which one of the following terms describes the practice of growing two or more crops simultaneously on the same piece of land?
13. Crop rotation
14. Mixed cropping
15. Intercropping
16. Mixed farming

QUESTION No. 2

<p>The working of the price mechanism in a free-market economy refers to which one of the following?</p>
<p>13. The interplay of the forces of demand and supply</p>
<p>14. Determination of the inflation rate in the economy</p>
<p>15. Determination of the economy's propensity to consume</p>
<p>16. Determination of the economy's full employment output</p>



QUESTION No. 3

Who was (were) the director(s) of the Best Odia Feature Film winner(s) at the 67th National Film Awards (2019)?
13. Sabyasachi Mohapatra
14. Nila Madhab Panda
15. Both 1 and 2
16. Susant Mani

QUESTION No. 4

Which of these institutions fixes the Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate in India?
13. Ministry of Finance
14. Comptroller and Auditor General of India
15. State Bank of India
16. Reserve Bank of India

QUESTION No. 5

A persistent fall in the general price level of goods and services is known as -
13. Deflation
14. Disinflation
15. Stagflation
16. Depression

QUESTION No. 6

A 'closed economy' is an economy in which -

13. the money supply is fully controlled

14. deficit financing takes place

15. only exports take place

16. neither exports nor imports take place

QUESTION No. 7

Which was the first Arab state to sign peace deal with Israel?
13. Egypt
14. Jordan
15. Bahrain
16. Sudan

QUESTION No. 8

India's first Green Energy Convergence Project has been launched in the State/ UT of -
13. Tamil Nadu
14. Himachal Pradesh
15. Goa
16. Puducherry

QUESTION No. 9

Thailand announced that it has proceeded to test its novel coronavirus vaccine on which animal/bird?
13. Monkeys
14. Lizards
15. Hens
16. Kites

QUESTION No. 10

<p>Name the vaccine that is jointly developed by the German company BioNTech and US pharmaceutical giant Pfizer for COVID-19?</p>
<p>13. BNT162</p>
<p>14. PICOVACC</p>
<p>15. Both 1 and 2</p>
<p>16. Neither 1 nor 2</p>



QUESTION No. 11

Which of the following Indian women have been included in Forbes World's Most Powerful Women 2020 list?
13. Sonia Gandhi, Mamata Banerji, Kiran Bedi
14. Nirmala Sitharaman, Roshni Nadar Malhotra, Kiran Mazumdar Shaw
15. Nirmala Sitharaman, Sonia Gandhi, Deepika Padukone
16. Kangana Ranaut, Priyanka Chopra, Jaya Bachchan

QUESTION No. 12

Which of the following rail links between India and Bangladesh was jointly inaugurated by PM Modi and Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Ms. Sheikh Hasina on December 17, 2020 -

13. Haldibari(India) - Chilahati (Bangladesh) rail link

14. Petrapole (India) - Benapole (Bangladesh)

15. Gede (India) - Darshana (Bangladesh)

16. Singhabad (India) - Rohanpur (Bangladesh)

QUESTION No. 13

First intercity electric bus service of the country under public-private partnership model in February 2020 has been started by the State -	
13. Maharashtra	
14. Karnataka	
15. Gujarat	
16. Tamil Nadu	

QUESTION No. 14

Who has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for the year 2020?
13. European Union
14. World Food Programme
15. Robert B. Wilson
16. Paul R. Milgrom

QUESTION No. 15

Which one of the following is not a dimension of the Human Development Index?
13. A long and healthy life
14. Knowledge
15. Access to banking and other financial provisions
16. A decent standard of living

QUESTION No. 16

The socialist thinkers favour nationalisation of natural resources with a view-
13. To reduce the cost of production
14. To increase production
15. To avoid exploitation
16. To ensure their full utilisation

QUESTION No. 17

Who among the following played the leading lady in the film 'Mission Mangal' that tells the dramatic true story of the women behind India's first mission to Mars?
13. Deepika Padukone
14. Vidya Balan
15. Kajol
16. Kareena Kapoor

QUESTION No. 18

<p>Prolific Indian painter Maqbool Fida Husain predominantly used which of these animals to depict a lively and free spirit in his paintings?</p>
13. Tigers
14. Horses
15. Elephants
16. Cows



QUESTION No. 19

<p>Consider the following statements -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Flute and Saxophone are wind instruments.</li><li>2. Dhol, Tabla, Mridanga are percussion instruments.</li><li>3. Piano, Sitar and Vina are chordophone.</li><li>4. Ghungru and Jaltarangs are percussion instruments.</li></ol> <p>Which of the above statements is/ are correct?</p>
<p>13. 1 and 2 only</p>
<p>14. 2 and 3 only</p>
<p>15. 2, 3 and 4 only</p>
<p>16. All of the above</p>

QUESTION No. 20

The idols of Lord Jagannath, Subhadra and Balbhadra in sanctum sanctorum at Jagannath Puri Temple are made up of -	
13. Stone	
14. Metal	
15. Wood	
16. Glass	

QUESTION No. 21

The elements present in urea are -	
13. C, H, O	
14. C, N, O	
15. C, H, N	
16. C, H, N, O	

QUESTION No. 22

Thomas Cup and Uber Cup are prestigious trophies of -
13. Badminton
14. Lawn Tennis
15. Table Tennis
16. Golf

QUESTION No. 23

Right to privacy as a Fundamental Right is implied in -
13. Right to Freedom
14. Right to Life & Personal Liberty
15. Right to Equality
16. Right against Exploitation

QUESTION No. 24

Who coined the term Biodiversity?
13. B. P. Singh
14. Karl Mobius
15. Sir A. G. Tansley
16. Walter G. Rosen

QUESTION No. 25

A bar code reader is an example of a(n) -
13. processing device
14. storage device
15. input device
16. output device

QUESTION No. 26

<p>'Public relations' can be defined as -</p>
<p>13. A collection of techniques for persuading people to buy products they don't need.</p>
<p>14. A collection of techniques for persuading news organisations to give space or time to people or products that are not inherently newsworthy.</p>
<p>15. Planned and continuous communication to provide information about an organisation, issue or product to the public.</p>
<p>16. Planned and continuous communication to obscure the inadequacies of an organization or product.</p>



QUESTION No. 27

Good customer service is an extended arm of -
13. Services marketing
14. Web marketing
15. Process marketing
16. Indirect marketing

QUESTION No. 28

A company's ability to perform in one or more ways that competitors cannot or will not match is known as its -
13. Attribute Competition
14. Attribute Positioning
15. Brand Image
16. Competitive Advantage

QUESTION No. 29

Using a customer's buying history to select them for related offers is known as -
13. Up-selling
14. Prospecting
15. Marketing
16. Cross Selling

QUESTION No. 30

<p>The segmentation of markets based on the gender of the customer is a type of -</p>
<p>13. Geographic Segmentation</p>
<p>14. Demographic Segmentation</p>
<p>15. Psychographic Segmentation</p>
<p>16. Socio-cultural Segmentation</p>