

# Sikkim Public Service Commission

Sikkim State Civil Service Examination (Preliminary) 2017

## TEST BOOKLET GENERAL STUDIES PAPER II

Sl. No.

58925

Time Allowed : 2.30 Hrs.

Maximum Marks : 200

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

✓ Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions :-

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ✓ Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Number carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in ANSWER SHEET. Any omission /discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR sheet
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information.
5. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions) in MCQ Mode to be marked in OMR Sheet. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet (OMR). In case, You feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
6. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items carry equal marks.
8. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet (OMR), the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet (OMR) as per instructions given in your Admission Certificate.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet (OMR) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to Invigilator **only the Answer Sheet (OMR)**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
10. **Marking Scheme**

THERE WILL BE NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

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

**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

## TEST BOOKLET

GENERAL STUDIES

PAPER II

28925

3:30 Hrs.

Maximum Marks : 200

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Candidates are requested to read the instructions carefully before answering the questions:-

2. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this test booklet does not have any unprinted or missing pages or its etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete test booklet.

3. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet serial number carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission or discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.

4. Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR sheet.

5. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information.

6. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions) in MCQ Mode to be marked in OMR Sheet. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet (OMR). In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.

7. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See direction in the Answer Sheet.

8. All items carry equal marks.

9. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet (OMR), the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet (OMR) as per instructions given in the instruction card.

10. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet (OMR) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the invigilator only the Answer Sheet (OMR). You are not to take away with you the Test Booklet.

11. Marking Scheme

There will be negative marking for wrong answers marked by a candidate in the objective type question papers.

12. There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

13. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.

14. If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO



**Direction for the following 6 (six) items:** *Read the following passage and answer the six items that follow. Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.*

Global climate change pundits have for long been blowing hot and cold over melting ice caps, rising ocean levels and unusually hot summers on the one hand and receding deserts, shrinking biodiversity and colder winters on the other. Climatologists are, however, unanimous in their opinion that regional variation notwithstanding, the Earth as a whole is becoming warmer and largely due to the increased human activity. And yet, as a continent Antarctica would seem to be bucking the trend. Recent reports quoting American scientists from the South Pole say that while temperatures in many other continents have risen over the past century, Antarctica has become appreciably colder over the past 35 years and continues to cool, becoming the only one of Earth's seven continents to react differently to global warming. The world's average temperature over the last 100 years has risen by  $0.06^{\circ}\text{C}$  a decade, and the average actually went up to  $0.19^{\circ}\text{C}$  between 1979 and 1998. In the Antarctic, on the other hand, temperatures fell on an average by  $0.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  a decade. Traditional theories of climate change have held that the effects of global warming ought to be magnified at the Poles. Nonetheless, recent research points out that while the Arctic is indeed getting warmer, the Antarctic is definitely getting cooler. This will mean that previous estimates of rising sea levels that included the melting ice caps of both the North and South Poles will have to be suitably revised. So what is the mystery behind the cooling of the White Continent?

Since most of the inhabited and industrialised countries are clustered close to the Arctic, polluting emissions waft across to the North Pole, creating a greenhouse effect, warming the air and loosening the ice sheets. Complex interplay of ocean currents appears to have changed temperatures cooling the southern ocean around the Antarctic and transforming the Pole's temperature profile. Antarctica's harsh desert valleys are turning cooler, setting off a series of ecological consequences in the region. Meanwhile, here's another contradiction. Reports from New Zealand describe how there is a surfeit of global warming-induced break-away icebergs in the Southern Hemisphere.

1. Based on your reading of the passage, say which of the following is true?
  - (a) Traditional theories failed to calculate the effects of global warming.
  - (b) Fall in temperature in the Antarctic is in accordance with the traditional theories.
  - (c) Effects of global warming are the maximum at the Poles.
  - (d) Effects of global warming on Antarctica are on unexpected lines.

2. According to the passage, it can be said that
- (a) Antarctica has not become colder than the other continents of the world.
  - (b) Antarctica has become colder than the Earth over the last 35 years.
  - (c) The decade growth in temperature is much higher for Antarctica than the Earth itself.
  - (d) The average temperature rise for the decade 1979-1998 was more than the average rise in temperature over the last 100 years.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (a) Our knowledge and our theories about global climate change fail to explain what is happening across the globe.
  - (b) We are able to understand and predict how the climate change happens.
  - (c) We could not understand the importance of global climatic change
  - (d) It was difficult for us to understand the full implication of global climatic change
4. According to the passage, factors affecting the temperature profile of Arctic does not include
- (a) Ocean currents
  - (b) Greenhouse effects
  - (c) Atmospheric pollution
  - (d) Loosening of the ice sheet
5. One of the reasons for Arctic getting warmer than the Antarctic is \_\_\_\_.
- (a) Arctic is situated at the end of the north.
  - (b) Arctic is situated close to the most inhabited and industrialised countries of the world.
  - (c) Arctic is situated close the countries of least inhabited but industrialised countries.
  - (d) Arctic is proportionately opposite to the Antarctic.
6. Which word in the passage means 'dwell in'?
- (a) magnified
  - (b) transforming
  - (c) inhabited
  - (d) consequences



7. Pradeep Rai walks 8 km due south, then 12 km due east and then 13 km due north. How far is he from the starting point?
- (a) 7 km  
(b) 12 km  
(c) 13 km  
(d) 17 km
8. A meeting was held at a village panchayat in Sikkim, eight people were present. After the meeting all eight people shake hands with each other once. How many handshakes have taken place altogether?
- (a) 36  
(b) 28  
(c) 24  
(d) 20
9. The area of rectangle is  $221 \text{ m}^2$  and its length is 4 m more than its breadth. The measure of its breadth is \_\_\_\_.
- (a) 12 m  
(b) 13 m  
(c) 15 m  
(d) 17 m
10. A tap can fill a cistern in 8 hours and another tap can empty it in 16 hours. If both the taps are open, the time taken to fill the tank in hours will be \_\_\_\_.
- (a) 16  
(b) 14  
(c) 12  
(d) 24

**Direction for the following 3 (three) items:** Consider the given information and answer the three items that follow.

Ravi and Kunal are good in hockey and volleyball. Sachin and Ravi are good in hockey and baseball. Gaurav and Kunal are good in volleyball and cricket. Sachin, Gaurav and Sagar are good in baseball and football

11. Who is good in hockey, cricket and volleyball?

- (a) Sachin
- (b) Kunal
- (c) Sagar
- (d) Ravi

12. Who is good in football and baseball but not good in hockey, volleyball and cricket?

- (a) Sagar
- (b) Sachin
- (c) Ravi
- (d) Gaurav

13. Who is good in maximum number of games?

- a. Ravi
- b. Kunal
- c. Sachin
- d. Gaurav

**Direction for the following 3 (three) items:** Consider the given information and answer the three items that follow.

Six girls are sitting in a circle, all facing the centre. Sonia is sitting opposite to Radhika. Poonam is sitting right of Radhika but left of Deepti. Monika is sitting left to Radhika. Kamini is sitting right to Sonia and left to Monika. Now Deepti and Kamini, Monika and Radhika mutually exchange their position.

14. Who will be sitting opposite to Sonia ?
- (a) Radhika
  - (b) Monika
  - (c) Kamini
  - (d) Sonia
15. Who will be sitting left of Kamini?
- (a) Poonam
  - (b) Deepti
  - (c) Radhika
  - (d) Sonia
16. Who will be sitting left of Deepti?
- (a) Sonia
  - (b) Monika
  - (c) Radhika
  - (d) Poonam
17. The average score of a student in 10 papers is 80. If the highest and the lowest scores are not considered, the average is 81. If the highest score is 92, what is the lowest score?
- (a) 50
  - (b) 60
  - (c) 70
  - (d) 80
18. A tailor has 37.5 metres of cloth and he has to make 8 pieces out of a metre of cloth. How many pieces can he make out of this cloth?
- (a) 320
  - (b) 560
  - (c) 400
  - (d) 300



19. A dealer offered a machine at a discount of 5% but marked 20% higher than the cost price. The profit is:
- (a) 12%
  - (b) 13%
  - (c) 14%
  - (d) 15%
20. If 35% of A's income is equal to 25% of B's income, then the ratio of their income is:
- (a) 4 : 3
  - (b) 5 : 7
  - (c) 7 : 4
  - (d) 4 : 7
21. In a row of 23 girls, Sonia was shifted by five places towards the left, now she becomes 13<sup>th</sup> from the right end. What was her earlier position from the left end of the row?
- (a) 6
  - (b) 8
  - (c) 11
  - (d) 16
22. A car travels a certain distance at 60 km/hr and returns over the same road at 40 km/hr. The average speed of the car in travelling round the trip is \_\_\_\_.
- (a) 24 km/hr
  - (b) 36 km/hr
  - (c) 48 km/hr
  - (d) 50 km/hr
23. The value of x in  $3(2x-1)=5-(3x-2)$  is \_\_\_\_.
- (a) 10/9
  - (b) 10/3
  - (c) 16/3
  - (d) 13/6



24. What is the next number in the following sequence?

3, 6, 12, 21, 33, \_\_\_\_.

- (a) 39
- (b) 42
- (c) 45
- (d) 48

**Direction for the following 5 (five) items:** Consider the given information and answer the five items that follow.

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is selecting male and female volunteers to spread neighbourhood cleanliness awareness program either on daily, weekly or fortnightly service basis. Total 48 volunteers joined the service, 17 of whom were females. Of the remaining volunteers, 16 have opted for fortnightly service only while 3 have selected weekly service. 21 out of all 48 volunteers have selected fortnightly service only, and in total, 20 volunteers have selected daily service.

25. How many male volunteers have selected daily service?

- (a) 12
- (b) 19
- (c) 20
- (d) 21

26. How many female volunteers have selected fortnightly service?

- (a) 5
- (b) 17
- (c) 21
- (d) 16

27. In total, how many volunteers are selected for weekly service?

- (a) 3
- (b) 5
- (c) 7
- (d) 9

28. How many females are **not** on daily service?
- (a) 8
  - (b) 9
  - (c) 10
  - (d) 11
29. Which of the following is less-popular service among both male and female volunteers?
- (a) Daily service
  - (b) Weekly service
  - (c) Fortnightly service
  - (d) Data is insufficient to decide it.
30. If the length of a rectangle is decreased by 28% and the breadth increased by 30%, then what is the percentage change in the area of the rectangle?
- (a) 8% increase
  - (b) 8.2% decrease
  - (c) 8.2% increase
  - (d) 8% decrease
31. The daily wage is increased by 20%, and a person now gets Rs 600 per day. What was his daily wage before the increase?
- (a) Rs 200
  - (b) Rs 400
  - (c) Rs 300
  - (d) Rs 500
32. What amount of money is divided between three persons X, Y and Z, if Y and Z together get Rs 200 and X gets twice as much as Y while Z with X gets Rs 350?
- (a) Rs 250
  - (b) Rs 400
  - (c) Rs 500
  - (d) Rs 550



33. If the ratio of two numbers is 9:5, which of the following is the ratio of the sum and difference of the two numbers?
- (a) 7:2
  - (b) 7:3
  - (c) 5:2
  - (d) 9:3
34. A train running at a speed of 60km/hr across a stationary tree by the side of the track in 9 seconds, the length of the train is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) 140 m
  - (b) 150 m
  - (c) 160 m
  - (d) 170 m
35. A man, a woman and a boy can do a piece of work in 20 days, 30 days and 60 days respectively. How many boys must assist 2 men and 8 women to do the work in 2 days?
- (a) 5
  - (b) 6
  - (c) 8
  - (d) 9
36. Rajesh plants 100 trees in 2 hours and Rahul takes 4 hours to do the same work. How long does it take for Rajesh and Rahul to plant 100 trees when they work on the task together at their individual rates?
- (a) 1 hour 45 minutes
  - (b) 2 hours 45 minutes
  - (c) 1 hour 20 minutes
  - (d) 2 hour 20 minutes

37. Consider the following statements followed by two conclusions:

Statements : Some prices are costs.  
Some costs are amounts.  
All amounts are expenses.

Conclusion I : Atleast some amounts are prices.

Conclusion II : All amounts being prices is a possibility

(a) Only conclusion I is true.

(b) Only conclusion II is true

(c) Both conclusions I and II are true.

(d) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

38. Consider the following statements followed by two conclusions:

Statements : All grids are scales.  
All scales are categories.

Conclusion I : All grids are categories.

Conclusion II : All categories are scales.

(a) Only conclusion I is true.

(b) Only conclusion II is true.

(c) Both conclusions I and II are true.

(d) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

39. Consider the following statements followed by two conclusions:

Statements : Some metals are papers.

All papers are alloys.

No alloy is a wood.

Conclusion I : All woods being metals is a possibility.

Conclusion II : All metals being wood is a possibility.

(a) Only conclusion I is true.

(b) Both conclusions I and II are true.

(c) Either conclusion I or II is true.

(d) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.



**Direction for the following 5 (five) items:**

Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Much of our adult state of fear is linked up with the feeling that I, an individual, have to cope single – handedly with a hostile world, the details of which have become far too complicated for me to understand. This feeling of isolation is in part a by-product of the way we have been educated and the stress that is put on passing examinations.

The more ‘successful’ your education, the more likely you are to feel alone, because the process of segregation has been more complete at every stage you proved how much cleverer you are than all those other fellows, until in the end you stand quite alone and afraid. It ought to be possible to manage things in a different way so that we go forward into the future, collaborating as a team instead of looking around for every possible opportunity to knife each other in the back.

40. An adult in the modern world is in a state of fear because

- (a) He has developed an individuality
- (b) He feels lonely in an unfriendly world
- (c) His life has become complicated
- (d) He cannot understand the challenge

41. The modern man feels isolated

- (a) Because he has passed through the stress of examinations
- (b) Because he is the by-product of ‘successful’ social system
- (c) Because he fails to receive education
- (d) Because he nurses his feeling of isolation

42. The writer thinks that fierce competitiveness in the modern educational system

- (a) Makes man neurotic
- (b) Makes man clever
- (c) Does not make man care for his fellows
- (d) Makes man hostile to his environment

43. Modern education makes man feel segregated

- (a) Because of its emphasis on materialism
- (b) By making him distrustful of others
- (c) By making him stand on his own
- (d) By including the fear of society in him

44. It would be a better educational system

- (a) If it would manage things differently
- (b) If it inculcates the spirit of togetherness
- (c) If it teaches collaboration with a team
- (d) If it does not allow us to knife each other in the back

**Direction for the following 7 (seven) items:** *Read the following passage and answer the seven items that follow. Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.*

In the present age, technology is omnipresent and integral part of our lives. However, although the main purpose of technology is to make our lives easier, the reactions on opinions and technology are very **diverse**. This year, various sessions at the Women's Forum covered the influence of new technologies in our daily life. It is worthwhile analysing two contrasting perspectives in depth, to understand how broad this debate is.

On one hand, technology and digital media can be a great help to reach out other people and **spread** your message to a very large platform. The session 'How to be a digital influencer' was analysing exactly this question, and introduced various platforms and strategies to use the digital world to your advantage. Social media removes all distances: geographic, local and hierarchical. You can reach, at any time and communicate in real time. Thus, a permanent link for communication has been created.

Today, everyone has the ability to transmit knowledge and thus the credibility of the creator of knowledge is more important than ever before. Technology has taken the universal communication method of storytelling and transformed it in a way that now more stories can reach more people through social media platforms than ever before. People should find their digital media voice. Tell shareable stories and drive **engagement**. Also, it is very important to be authentic about the message you are trying to convey through the digital media.

Another session, that very same day, analysed how exactly opposite is true and how new technologies actually cause stress and suffering, because of a concept referred to as 'infobesity'. During this



session, it was argued that due to the acceleration of our lives led by the acceleration of technology, we have changed the way we consume and generate information. People are trying to live ten lives at once and a lot of stress and anxiety occurs from that. Thus, we are suffering from digital bulimia, meaning that we take in a lot of information at once, without really processing it for ourselves, and in turn create a lot of new information. We are at the same time creators and victims of information overload. Thus, it is obvious that technological advancement has failed in its mission of making everybody's life easier, as many people are reacting negatively to it.

45. According to the author, which of the following is not true about the characteristics of 'infobesity'?

- (a) The pace of our lives has increased significantly due to technology.
- (b) With the help of technology, people try to do multiple things at the same time, leading to stress.
- (c) Due to technology, each individual is bombarded with excess information.
- (d) All the above are true.

46. Which of the following is the opposite in meaning of the word given in bold in the passage?

**DIVERSE**

- (a) similar
- ☒ (b) separate
- (c) simultaneous
- (d) together

47. Which of the following can be said about the invention of the car?

- A) More than being a boon, this invention has become an inconvenience to us.
  - B) It has invoked in us the desire to travel to places that we would not otherwise have gone to
  - C) It has enabled us to have more time for ourselves.
- (a) A and C
  - (b) B and C
  - (c) A and B
  - (d) A, B and C

48. According to the author, which of the following can be said about reaching people through the medium of technology?
- A) Today's digital age has made it essential for an individual to send message that is genuine in nature.
  - B) The ability to impact many people through a message is solely dependent on the number of times the same message goes out, regardless of its authenticity.
  - C) Technology has made it easy to reach out to masses of people at the same time.
- (a) C
- (b) A, B and C
- (c) A and C
- (d) A and B
49. Which of the following is/are true based on your understanding of the passage?
- A) It is in our own Interest that we keep check on the amount of digital information that we generate.
  - B) The promise on which technology was designed was that it should make our lives simpler.
  - C) It is best that we learn to survive without any technological intervention in our lives.
- (a) A and B
- (b) A, B and C
- (c) B and C
- (d) A
50. Which of the following is the word similar in meaning of the word given in bold in the passage?

**ENGAGEMENT**

- (a) appointment
- (b) involvement
- (c) rendezvous
- (d) date



51. Which of the following word is the opposite in meaning of the word given in bold in the passage?

**SPREAD**

- (a) collect  
(b) take  
(c) restrict  
(d) multiply
52. In throwing a fair dice, what is the probability of getting a number greater than 2?
- (a)  $1/2$   
(b)  $2/3$   
(c)  $1/3$   
(d)  $3/5$
53. There are three ways to go from Gangtok to Siliguri and five ways to go from Siliguri to Calcutta. How many ways are possible for going from Gangtok to Calcutta via Siliguri?
- (a) 20  
(b) 18  
(c) 17  
(d) 15
54. In how many ways can the letters of the word **NAMCHI** be arranged?
- (a) 720  
(b) 620  
(c) 120  
(d) 118
55. The median of the numbers; 2, 7, 6, 5, 8, 9, 1, 12 is \_\_\_\_.
- (a) 7  
(b) 6.5  
(c) 6  
(d) 10

56. The mode of the numbers; 2, 2, 1, 3, 2, 5, 6, 3, 3, 9, 7, 3, 4 is \_\_\_\_.
- (a) 3  
(b) 2  
(c) 5  
(d) 7
57. The cost of a fridge and a motorcycle are in the ratio 3:7 and the total price of both is Rs 80,000. The difference in their price is \_\_\_\_.
- (a) Rs 30,000  
(b) Rs 32,000  
(c) Rs 35,000  
(d) Rs 40,000

**Direction for the following 3 (Three) items:** Consider the given information and answer the three items that follow.

Each of the six people U, V, W, X, Y and Z stayed for a different number of days in India. X stayed for less number of days than only V. Y stayed for more number of days than only two people. U did not stay less than Y. W did not stay for the minimum number of days. The one who stayed for the second lowest number of days stayed for eight days. U stayed for 17 days in India.

58. The one who stayed for the maximum number of days stayed for 15 more days than W. Which of the following is possibly the number of days for which it stayed in India?
- (a) 32  
(b) 23  
(c) 20  
(d) 17
59. Which of the following is true with respect to Z, as per the given information?
- (a) The possible number of days for which Z stayed in India is 14 days  
(b) Z stayed for the minimum number of days  
(c) Z definitely stayed for more number of days than Y  
(d) None of the given options is true



60. Which of the following may be the possible number of days for which Y stayed in India?

- (a) 11
- (b) 8
- (c) 19
- (d) 5

**Direction for the following 3 (three) items:** Consider the given information and answer the three items that follow. In each of these questions a statement is followed by two conclusions I and II. Select the correct option.

61. Statement :  $B \leq A = N > K \geq S$

Conclusion I :  $B \leq N$

Conclusion II :  $S < N$

- (a) Only conclusion I is true
- (b) Only conclusion II is true
- (c) Both conclusion I and II are true
- (d) Either conclusion I or II is true

62. Statement :  $K \geq L = M \geq N = O \leq P$

Conclusion I :  $K \leq N$

Conclusion II :  $L = O$

- (a) Only conclusion I is true
- (b) Only conclusion II is true
- (c) Both conclusion I and II are true
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor II is true

63. Statement :  $X < Y \leq Z = W, K > J \geq Z$

Conclusion I :  $X \geq J$

Conclusion II :  $K > Y$

- (a) Only conclusion I is true
- (b) Only conclusion II is true
- (c) Both conclusion I and II are true
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor II is true

**Direction for the following 3 (Three) items:** *Consider the given information and answer the three items that follow.*

A and Y are brothers of K. K is the son of P and S. P is the daughter of X. M is the father-in-law of S. Q is the son of X.

64. If J is brother of X, then how is J related to Q.

- (a) Uncle
- (b) Nephew
- (c) Brother in law
- (d) Son in law

65. How is Y related to M?

- (a) Nephew
- (b) Brother-in law
- (c) Grandson
- (d) Brother

66. How is K related to Q?

- (a) Niece
- (b) Daughter
- (c) Nephew
- (d) Son in law

**Direction for the following 4 (four) items:** *Read the following passage and answer the four items that follow. Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.*

Education is for life, not merely for a livelihood. So long, we are unmindful of this truth, the quality of our educational curriculum as well as that of our teachers and students is likely to remain inadequate. It is not enough for a society to have experts. It needs human beings who can think, feel and act generously, the kind of people who cannot be replaced by computers and robots. The great fault of our present age is its emphasis on efficiency at the cost of humanity.



67. The author says that it is not enough for a society to have experts because \_\_\_\_\_
- experts are egocentric.
  - experts do not have an overall view of things because of their being highly specialized.
  - along with being efficient, educated people need to be sympathetic and sensitive to the needs of society.
  - experts are highly eccentric people.
68. The author is critical of the present educational system because it \_\_\_\_\_
- over emphasizes efficiency.
  - neglects social sciences.
  - is science oriented.
  - is obsessed with computers .
69. Proper human beings cannot be replaced by computers and robots because \_\_\_\_\_
- computers and robots are non-human.
  - computers and robots react mechanically.
  - only human beings can have specialized knowledge.
  - only human beings can think creatively and act generously.
70. The main idea of the author in this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_
- educated people should be sympathetic towards suffering.
  - education should emphasize improvement in quality of life rather than efficiency.
  - specialization improves efficiency.
  - To attain efficiency is the only goal of education.
71. The sum of two numbers is 48 and the difference between the two numbers is equal to half of the greater number. What is the smaller number?
- 16
  - 20
  - 24
  - 8

72. A and B walk from X to Y, a distance of 27 km at 5 km/hr and 7 km/hr respectively. B reaches Y and immediately turns back meeting A at Z. What is the distance from X to Z?
- (a) 25 km
  - (b) 22.5 km
  - (c) 24.8 km
  - (d) 20 km
73. If David is in the west of Peter and Adam is in the north of Peter, in what direction is Adam with respect to David?
- (a) Southeast
  - (b) Northeast
  - (c) Northwest
  - (d) Southwest
74. The sum of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5... upto 20 terms is?
- (a) 180
  - (b) 210
  - (c) 216
  - (d) 196

**Direction for the following 5 (five) items:** Read the following passage and answer the five items that follow. Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

A pioneering scheme has been started recently in New Delhi to educate motorists who have been convicted of drunken driving might be the loss of a driving licence and a heavy fine. But, under the new scheme, convicted driver do not pay the fine. Instead they have to attend eight training sessions- one a week organized by the local authority probation service. Designed to demonstrate the damage alcohol can do, the scheme was devised by senior probation officer, Mr. Patel. He said about a quarter of the people who came to him and had drinking problem, but had not realized how much they were drinking. One way of getting the message across was to make the drivers pour out their usual ration of alcohol and then measure it. Almost everyone pours out not a single measure, but a double at least an example of how easy it is to have more than just one drink and encourage other people to do the same. The instructors on the course are giving clinical evidence of the



effects of alcohol on the body and brain. The sober truth is that drinking badly affects driving skills, although the person who drinks might like to believe otherwise.

75. The New Delhi scheme requires convicted drivers \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) to pay a heavy fine.
- (b) to attend eight driving sessions on a week.
- (c) to undergo a probation service.
- (d) to surrender the driving licence.

76. Mr. Patel devised the scheme

- (a) as a demonstration technique for driving.
- (b) to demonstrate the harmful effects of alcohol.
- (c) to show that he was concerned about drivers.
- (d) to prove that alcohol does influence driving.

77. The problem of a quarter of people who went to Mr. Patel was that they

- (a) did not want to stop drinking.
- (b) were unaware of the fact that they could get drunk.
- (c) would not admit that they have a drinking problem.
- (d) did not know how much they were drinking.

78. Most drivers start off with at least

- (a) a double measure
- (b) a single measure
- (c) a little less than a single measure
- (d) two doubles

79. The truth is that alcohol

- (a) does not affect the body but only the brain.
- (b) affect only the brain.
- (c) affect the body and the brain, also driving skills.
- (d) has no affect on the body or brain, also driving skills.

**Direction for the following 6 (six) items:** *Read the following passage and answer the six items that follow. Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.*

True, it is the function of the army to maintain the law and order in abnormal times. But, in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with regard to the rights of the others. The force also protects the lives and the properties of the law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crime of violence. They are made to secure property of the citizens against theft and damage, to protect the rights of communities' castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies so long as they do not conflict with the rights of the others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But, the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequences of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a state is in the hands of a minister who is responsible to the state assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

80. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police?
- (a) To protect the privileges of all citizens.
  - (b) To check violent activities of citizens.
  - (c) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
  - (d) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
81. Which of the following reflects the main thrust of the passage?
- (a) It deals with the importance of the army in maintaining law and order.
  - (b) It highlights role of the police as superior to that of army.
  - (c) It discovers the roles of the army and the police in different circumstances.
  - (d) It points to the responsibility of the Minister and the Inspector General of Police.
82. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage", means that law
- (a) helps in recovering stolen properties of citizens.
  - (b) against the citizens whose property has been stolen or
  - (c) initiated process against offenders of law.
  - (d) safeguard people's possessions against being stolen or lost.



83. Which word means the opposite of the word 'restrained' in the passage?
- (a) Promoted
  - (b) Accelerated
  - (c) Intruded
  - (d) Inhibited
84. Which one of the following statement is implied in the passage?
- (a) Peaceful citizen seldom violate the law, but bad citizens have to be restrained by the police.
  - (b) Criminals, who flout the law, are seldom brought to book.
  - (c) The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good citizens.
  - (d) The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the laws.
85. Which of the following statements expresses most accurately the idea of the first sentence?
- (a) It is the job of the army to ensure internal peace at all times.
  - (b) It is the police that should always enforce law and order in the country.
  - (c) Army and the police ensure peoples security through combined operations.
  - (d) It is in exceptional circumstances that the army has to ensure peace in the country.
86. There are 20000 people living in a town in Sikkim. Out of them 9000 subscribe television network and 12000 subscribe newspaper. If 4000 subscribe to both, how many do not subscribe to any of the two?
- (a) 3000
  - (b) 2000
  - (c) 1000
  - (d) 4000
87. A cube has six sides of different colours. The red side is opposite to black. The brown side is adjacent to blue. The blue side is adjacent to white. The red side is the face down, which of the following colour in the opposite of brown.
- (a) white
  - (b) black
  - (c) red
  - (d) blue

88. A mixture of 60 litres of milk and water contains 20% water. How much litres of water must be added to make 40% of water in new mixture?

- (a) 10
- (b) 15
- (c) 20
- (d) 25

**Direction for the following 4 (four) items:** *Read the following passage and answer the four items that follow. Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.*

There is a new kind of yoga called face yoga which experts claim, acts on your facial muscles, tightening them and making you look younger. The face has a connected system of 57 muscles that need regular exercise just the way the body does. You may be wondering how the face can strike the impossible poses which the body can, but simple stretching exercises can go a long way in restoring youth and vitality to our faces. The focussed movements boost circulation, bringing extra oxygen to the brain and essential nutrients to the face, leading to toned facial muscles, and healthier skin and hair.

Face yoga can also be called a part of Sukshma yoga that can be practised anywhere and needs no preparation. The exercises are simple, short and subtle. "This is one of the fastest ways to relax yourself," says actress Paliavi Joshi, a regular practitioner of Sukshma yoga. Known to show remarkable results by restoring the skin's natural, smooth glow, this form of yoga detoxes the skin, gives it a boost of energy and promotes a sense of inner well-being. A single session can be a great rejuvenation technique, but it is only when you start following a daily routine that you spot any real difference in your face.

A German study conducted on a group of 24 women found that light yoga exercises reduced stress by nearly a third. As a result of regular practice, clenched jaws and furrowed brows relax, helping to smooth away wrinkles.

89. What does face yoga do to our face?

- (a) It makes our face look younger.
- (b) It reduces aging.
- (c) It makes one spiritual.
- (d) It gives ladies energy.



90. One of the merits of the face yoga is that \_\_\_\_

- (a) it takes time and money to do it.
- (b) it can be done wherever you are.
- (c) it cannot be carried out with an expert.
- (d) it can be done very fast.

91. If one wants to benefit from face yoga one has to \_\_\_\_

- (a) practice from experts.
- (b) practice regularly, everyday.
- (c) practice in a secluded place.
- (d) practice on all parts of the body.

92. Face yoga can

- a. reduce stress, wrinkles and oxidative stress.
- b. increase beauty and strength.
- c. make one sick and restless.
- d. make one think like a spiritual person.

**Direction for the following 5 (five) items:** Read the following passage and answer the five items that follow. Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only.

Those of us who live in regions covered with forests and surrounded by hills may find it difficult to imagine what a desert is really like. The popular belief is that it is an endless stretch of sand where no rain falls and, therefore, no vegetation grows. It is dry, hot, waterless and without shelter. But this is not entirely correct. For those who have studied it, the desert can be a beautiful place. It is the home of a variety of people, animals and plants that have learnt to live under very hot and dry conditions.

True, the ground is not always hidden by a cover of grass, plants and trees as it is in other climates. But whenever it rains, which is rare, desert flowers bloom and the sight can be as rewarding as that of any tropical garden. A desert is not always a flat, unchanging wasteland of dry sand. It may have mountains and hills. It may have an oasis, big or small. An oasis is like a green island in the middle of a desert where a spring or a well gives plants and trees a better chance to grow. A desert may not be hot like the Thar or cold like Ladakh. But, generally speaking, if a place has little or no water and vegetation, people usually call it a desert.

Some deserts are almost totally without water. In such places, strong winds blow raising heaps of sand and depositing them as mounds. These are called 'sand dunes' that shift and move endlessly across the desert. Few plants can survive on such dry, shifting sands.

All living things need water in order to survive. The few plants and animals that live in deserts have developed the ability to require less water than most plants and animals. The camel, popularly known as the 'ship of the desert', can drink a lot of water at one time. Camels can do without water for days together. The reason is they sweat very little. We sweat because we must keep our body temperature constant. We sweat when it gets hot, and this cools the body. Camels can stand a high body temperature. They don't need to sweat and can therefore retain the water they drink for long periods of time.

93. People in other regions find it difficult to imagine what a desert looks like. Why?

- (a) They have not seen a desert.
- (b) They hold the popular belief about desert.
- (c) They think desert is only sand.
- (d) They believe that there is no rain in deserts.

94. Why does the author say 'desert can be a beautiful place'?

- (a) Like any other landscapes it also has diverse animals and plants.
- (b) Like mountains it also has sand mountains.
- (c) It has all the landscapes of others.
- (d) It is hot and dry.

95. '....ground is not always hidden by a cover of grass' means

- (a) Grass grows when it rains.
- (b) Grass cannot grow in deserts.
- (c) Grass does not grow in desert all the time.
- (d) Grass is hidden under the ground.

96. Deserts can be

- (a) hot.
- (b) cold
- (c) both hot and cold.
- (d) hot and dry.



97. Camels can do without water for days together because \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) they don't sweat like humans.
  - (b) they don't sweat at all.
  - (c) they sweat but absorb the water.
  - (d) they drink lot of water when they need to drink.
98. A farmer built a fence around his horticulture farm. The shape of his farm is square. He used 17 fence poles on each side of the square. How many poles did he need to fence his farm?
- (a) 68
  - (b) 66
  - (c) 64
  - (d) 62
99. In a group of buffalos and hens, the number of legs are 12 more than twice the number of heads. The number of buffalos is:
- (a) 10
  - (b) 8
  - (c) 7
  - (d) 6
100. A father is now three times as old as his son. Four years back, he was four times as old as his son. The age of the son (in years) is:
- (a) 10
  - (b) 12
  - (c) 14
  - (d) 15

Space for rough work

97. A farmer had a field in the shape of a square. The side of this field is 100 m. He wants to fence it with a wire. How many poles will be needed to fence it? (Assume that the poles are placed at the corners of the field and at the mid-point of each side.)

(a) 100

(b) 101

(c) 102

(d) 103

98. In a group of children, the number of boys are 12 more than twice the number of girls. The number of girls is 10. Find the number of boys.

(a) 10

(b) 28

(c) 32

(d) 34

99. A father is now three times as old as his son. Four years back he was four times as old as his son. The age of the son (in years) is

(a) 10

(b) 12

(c) 14

(d) 16



Space for rough work

Space for rough work