

Model Test Paper 42  
General Study Paper II

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TEST BOOKLET  
GENERAL STUDIES  
Paper-II

B

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THE 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 encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate place in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside . *DO NOT* write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **80** items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. 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.
5. You have to mark all your responses *ONLY* on the separate Answer Sheet provided.
6. **All** items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the invigilator only the *Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong Answers :**  
THERE WILL BE PENALTY 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 that question.  
(iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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Although there is a great deal of variation within each gender, on the average men and women discuss a surprisingly different range of topics. According to some studies, women and men ranging in age from seventeen to eighty described the range of topics each discussed with friends of the same sex. Certain topics were common to both men and women: work, movies, and television proved to be frequent topics for both groups. The differences between men and women were more striking than the similarities. Female friends spent much more time discussing personal and domestic subjects, relationship problems, family, health and reproductive matters, weight, food and clothing. Men, on the other hand, were more likely to discuss music, current events, sports and business. Women were more likely to gossip about close friends and family. By contrast, men spent more time gossiping about sports figures and media personalities. These differences can lead to frustration when men and women try to converse with one another.

1. It is stated in the passage that women

- (a) are unwilling to discuss personal subjects
- (b) are more interested in discussing relationship problems than are men
- (c) never talk about other men and women
- (d) don't like gossiping about anything

2. According to the passage, men

- (a) need to learn to communicate better
- (b) like talking about movies and television as much as women do
- (c) are not likely to gossip on anything
- (d) have no common topics with women

3. The passage mainly discusses

- (a) what women's conversational topics are
- (b) why men don't like conversing with women
- (c) the topics men like discussing
- (d) the conversational topics of men and women

One of the major processes that takes place in schools, of course, is that students learn. When they graduate from high school, many can use a computer, write essays with three-part theses, and differentiate equations.

In addition to learning specific skills, they learn to think critically, to weigh evidence and to develop independent judgment. The extent to which this development takes place is related to both school and home environments. Teachers who are more open to new ideas and less authoritarian produce students who have greater intellectual flexibility and higher achievement test scores. Studies show that teachers are most demanding when they are of the same social class as their students. The greater the difference between their own social class and that of their pupils, the more rigidly they structure their classrooms and the fewer demands they place on their students.

4. It is stated in the passage that teachers who are more open to new ideas

- (a) produce more successful students in terms of test scores and intellectual flexibility
- (b) often come from a lower social class than their students
- (c) are more authoritarian towards students
- (d) discourage intellectual flexibility in schools

5. We learn from the reading that when students graduate from high school

- (a) none of them are able to think critically
- (b) they can take the overall responsibility of anything
- (c) all of them have a good knowledge of computer usage
- (d) many of them have gained specific skills like writing essays and differentiating equations

6. According to the reading, it is true that

- (a) teachers who are from a higher social class than their students should be hired
- (b) it is not so difficult to constitute ideal learning conditions
- (c) with close supervision every student can get high test scores
- (d) both the school and home environments greatly influence a student's achievement in school

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Parents teach their children to be fearful and cautious of specific dangers, such as fire or crossing the road. Anxiety can be useful, because it helps protect the child from harm. However, children can be fearful of situations or objects that adults don't consider threatening. The sources of fear may change as the child matures; for example, a fear of the dark or monsters under the bed may give way to fears of burglary or violence. Tactics that don't work include teasing the child for being afraid, or compelling them to confront fearful situations. Helping the child to deal with fear includes taking their feelings seriously, encouraging them to talk about their anxieties, telling them the facts, and giving them the opportunity to confront their fears at their own pace and with your support.

7. It is stated in the article that

- (a) parents should not teach their children to be cautious of specific dangers
- (b) the best way to avoid fears during childhood is to ignore them
- (c) every single child has a fear of burglary and violence
- (d) the fears of the childhood can lead to some other fears in the adulthood

8. It is clear from the passage that forcing the child to face his fears directly

- (a) works when the child isn't eager to talk about his fears
- (b) helps the child to learn the facts and realities
- (c) may protect him from some certain dangers
- (d) is not a good way to follow

9. It can be understood from the article that adults

- (a) prefer to cope with difficult situations at their own pace
- (b) should talk to the child about his fears in an open and honest way
- (c) may have same fears but may not be aware of them
- (d) do not want to talk about their own fears unlike children

Panda is the name for two nocturnal Asian mammals: the red panda and the giant panda. The red panda, also known as lesser panda and cat bear, is found at high elevations in the Himalayas. It resembles a raccoon but has a longer body and tail and a more rounded head. Its thick fur is rust color to deep chestnut, with black on the under parts, limbs, and ears. The red panda spends much of its time in trees but feeds on the ground, eating primarily bamboo leaves but also fruit and roots. The giant panda superficially resembles a bear. The body is chiefly white, and the limbs are brownish black, with the dark color extending up over the shoulder. The ears and eye patches are black. Giant pandas live in restricted areas of the high mountain bamboo forests of central China; their diet consists entirely of bamboo shoots. Rare in the wild, they produce young poorly when they are not in their natural environment. Giant pandas are protected by law in China.

10. It can be understood from the passage that

- (a) all the nocturnal mammals in China are called panda
- (b) the diets of the red panda and the giant panda are not totally the same
- (c) there are no pandas in China for the time being
- (d) the under parts, limbs, and ears of the giant panda are all white

11. It is clear from the passage that

- (a) giant pandas do have breeding problems in captivity
- (b) the red panda is also called raccoon in the Himalayas
- (c) the giant panda never spends its time in trees
- (d) cat bear is a more dangerous animal than the red panda

12. It can be inferred from the passage that

- (a) though they share a name, red and giant pandas are not alike in many ways
- (b) the number of the bamboo forests of China is decreasing
- (c) red pandas usually live on chestnuts just like giant pandas
- (d) it is surprising that the giant pandas are not in danger of becoming extinct

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<p>Many women in Western society, aware of the power of names to influence identity, are aware that choosing how to identify themselves after marriage can be a significant decision. They may follow the tradition of taking their husband's last name, hyphenate their own name and their husband's, or keep their birth name. One fascinating survey reveals that a woman's choice is likely to reveal a great deal about herself and her relationship with her husband. Women who take their husband's name place the most importance on relationships. On the other hand, women who keep their birth names put their personal concerns ahead of relationships and social expectations. Female forms of address influence others' perceptions as well. Research conducted in the late 1980s showed that women who choose the title Ms give the impression of being more achievement oriented, socially self-confident, and dynamic but less interpersonally warm than counterparts who prefer the more traditional forms Miss or Mrs.</p> <p>13. According to the passage, women who take their husband's name</p> <p>(a) are achievement oriented (b) give importance to their relationship (c) are considered somewhat selfish by others (d) are usually the dominant partner in the marriage</p> <p>14. We conclude from the passage that the names and titles women choose after getting married</p> <p>(a) actually reveal a lot about themselves (b) concern others, especially their husbands, a great deal (c) have nothing to do with how women perceive their relationships with their husbands (d) have caused a great concern in Western societies since 1980s</p> <p>15. it is stated in the passage that women who use the title Ms</p> <p>(a) are generally very warm and sensitive (b) tend to be traditional in their outlook regarding marriage (c) like to show that they are more achievement oriented</p>	<p>(d) are somewhat considered as selfish by others</p> <p>Tea had a reputation for being both safe and almost always beneficial. However, scientists are now suggesting that tea may not be as safe as we had previously believed. Tea contains caffeine, and caffeine has been linked to sleeplessness and to the unpleasant jumpy feeling some people get when stressed. More seriously, there is a link between miscarriages, and pregnant women are advised to reduce their intake of tea until after their baby is born. Due its dangerous side-effects, many people who drink a lot of tea solve the problem by drinking a beverage from which the caffeine has been removed, decaffeinated tea, but others claim that it simply doesn't taste right. The sensible course is probably one of moderation: continue to enjoy your cup of tea, but don't enjoy too many!</p> <p>16. As it is pointed out in the passage, tea used to be considered to be</p> <p>(a) having no damaging effect on people's health (b) beneficial in moderation (c) more dangerous than alcohol (d) causing jumpy feeling if drunk excessively</p> <p>17. According to the passage, tea can be dangerous because it</p> <p>(a) causes people to suffer from stress more than ever (b) makes all drinkers nervous and unable to sleep (c) reduces miscarriages if it is drunk too much by a pregnant woman (d) may cause the loss of the baby before it is able to survive</p> <p>18. The writer points out that the best solution is to drink</p> <p>(a) decaffeinated tea (b) instant coffee (c) tea in moderation (d) other beverages like hot chocolate</p>
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Excess inventory, a massive problem for many businesses, has several causes, some of which are unavoidable. Overstocks may accumulate through production overruns or errors. Certain styles and colors prove unpopular. With some products—computers and software, toys, and books—last year’s models are difficult to move even at huge discounts. Occasionally the competition introduces a better product. But in many cases the public’s buying tastes simply change, leaving a manufacturer or distributor with thousands (or millions) of items that the fickle public no longer wants.

One common way to dispose of this merchandise is to sell it to a liquidator, who buys as cheaply as possible and then resells the merchandise through catalogs, discount stores, and other outlets. However, liquidators may pay less for the merchandise than it cost to make it. Another way to dispose of excess inventory is to dump it. The corporation takes a straight cost write-off on its taxes and hauls the merchandise to a landfill. Although it is hard to believe, there is a sort of convoluted logic to this approach. It is perfectly legal, requires little time or preparation on the company’s part, and solves the problem quickly. The drawback is the remote possibility of getting caught by the news media. Dumping perfectly useful products can turn into a public relations nightmare. Children living in poverty are freezing and XYZ Company has just sent 500 new snowsuits to the local dump. Parents of young children are barely getting by and QRS Company dumps 1,000 cases of disposable diapers because they have slight imperfections.

The managers of these companies are not deliberately wasteful; they are simply unaware of all their alternatives. In 1976 the Internal Revenue Service provided a tangible incentive for businesses to contribute their products to charity. The new tax law allowed corporations to deduct the cost of the product donated plus half the difference between cost and fair market selling price, with the proviso that deductions cannot exceed twice cost. Thus, the federal government sanctions—indeed, encourages—an above-cost federal tax deduction for companies that donate inventory to charity.

19. The author mentions each of the following as a cause of excess inventory EXCEPT

- (a) production of too much merchandise
- (b) inaccurate forecasting of buyers’ preferences
- (c) unrealistic pricing policies

(d) products’ rapid obsolescence

20. The passage suggests that which of the following is a kind of product that a liquidator who sells to discount stores would be unlikely to wish to acquire?

- (a) Furniture
- (b) Computers
- (c) Kitchen equipment
- (d) Baby-care products

21. The passage provides information that supports which of the following statements?

- (a) Excess inventory results most often from insufficient market analysis by the manufacturer
- (b) Products with slight manufacturing defects may contribute to excess inventory
- (c) Few manufacturers have taken advantage of the changes in the federal tax laws
- (d) Most products available in discount stores have come from manufacturers’ excess-inventory stock

22. The author cites the examples most probably in order to illustrate

- (a) the fiscal irresponsibility of dumping as a policy for dealing with excess inventory
- (b) the waste-management problems that dumping new products creates
- (c) the advantages to the manufacturer of dumping as a policy
- (d) alternatives to dumping explored by different companies

23. By asserting that manufacturers “are simply unaware”, the author suggests which of the following?

- (a) Manufacturers might donate excess inventory to charity rather than dump it if they knew about the provision in the federal tax code
- (b) The federal government has failed to provide sufficient encouragement to manufacturers to make use of advantageous tax policies
- (c) Manufacturers who choose to dump excess inventory are not aware of the possible effects on their reputation of media coverage of such dumping

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<p>(d) The manufacturers of products disposed of by dumping are unaware of the needs of those people who would find the products useful.</p> <p>24. The information in the passage suggests that which of the following, if true, would make donating excess inventory to charity less attractive to manufacturers than dumping?</p> <p>(a) The costs of getting the inventory to the charitable destination are greater than the above-cost tax deduction</p> <p>(b) The news media give manufacturers' charitable contributions the same amount of coverage that they give dumping</p> <p>(c) No straight-cost tax benefit can be claimed for items that are dumped</p> <p>(d) The fair-market value of an item in excess inventory is 5 times its cost.</p> <p>25. Information in the passage suggests that one reason manufacturers might take advantage of the tax provision mentioned in the last paragraph is that</p> <p>(a) there are many kinds of products that cannot be legally dumped in a landfill</p> <p>(b) liquidators often refuse to handle products with slight imperfections</p> <p>(c) the law allows a deduction in excess of the cost of manufacturing the product</p> <p>(d) media coverage of contributions of excess-inventory products to charity is widespread and favorable</p> <p>Traditionally, the first firm to commercialize a new technology has benefited from the unique opportunity to shape product definitions, forcing followers to adapt to a standard or invest in an unproven alternative. Today, however, the largest payoffs may go to companies that lead in developing integrated approaches for successful mass production and distribution. Producers of the Beta format for videocassette recorders (VCR's), for example, were first to develop the VCR commercially in 1975, but producers of the rival VHS (Video Home System) format proved to be more successful at forming strategic alliances with other producers and distributors to manufacture and market their VCR format. Seeking to maintain exclusive control over VCR distribution, Beta producers</p>	<p>were reluctant to form such alliances and eventually lost ground to VHS in the competition for the global VCR market.</p> <p>Despite Beta's substantial technological head start and the fact that VHS was neither technically better nor cheaper than Beta, developers of VHS quickly turned a slight early lead in sales into a dominant position. Strategic alignments with producers of prerecorded tapes reinforced the VHS advantage. The perception among consumers that prerecorded tapes were more available in VHS format further expanded VHS's share of the market. By the end of the 1980's, Beta was no longer in production.</p> <p>26. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?</p> <p>(a) Evaluating two competing technologies</p> <p>(b) Tracing the impact of a new technology by narrating a sequence of events</p> <p>(c) Reinterpreting an event from contemporary business history</p> <p>(d) Illustrating a business strategy by means of a case history</p> <p>27. According to the passage, today's successful firms, unlike successful firms in the past, may earn the greatest profits by</p> <p>(a) investing in research to produce cheaper versions of existing technology</p> <p>(b) being the first to market a competing technology</p> <p>(c) adapting rapidly to a technological standard previously set by a competing firm</p> <p>(d) emphasizing the development of methods for the mass production and distribution of a new technology</p> <p>28. According to the passage, consumers began to develop a preference for VCR's in the VHS format because they believed which of the following?</p> <p>(a) VCR's in the VHS format were technically better than competing-format VCR's</p> <p>(b) VCR's in the VHS format were less expensive than competing-format VCR's</p> <p>(c) VHS was the first standard format for VCR's</p> <p>(d) VHS prerecorded videotapes were more available than Beta-format tapes.</p>
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<p>29. The author implies that one way that VHS producers won control over the VCR market was by</p> <p>(a) carefully restricting access to VCR technology</p> <p>(b) giving up a slight early lead in VCR sales in order to improve long-term prospects</p> <p>(c) retaining a strict monopoly on the production of prerecorded videotapes</p> <p>(d) sharing control of the marketing of VHS-format VCR's</p> <p>30. The alignment of producers of VHS-format VCR's with producers of prerecorded videotapes is most similar to which of the following?</p> <p>(a) The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with another automobile manufacturer to adopt a standard design for automobile engines</p> <p>(b) The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with an automotive glass company whereby the manufacturer agrees to purchase automobile windshields only from that one glass company</p> <p>(c) The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with a petroleum company to ensure the widespread availability of the fuel required by a new type of engine developed by the manufacturer</p> <p>(d) The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with its dealers to adopt a plan to improve automobile design.</p> <p>31. Which of the following best describes the relation of the first paragraph to the passage as a whole?</p> <p>(a) It makes a general observation to be exemplified</p> <p>(b) It outlines a process to be analyzed</p> <p>(c) It poses a question to be answered</p> <p>(d) It advances an argument to be disputed.</p> <p>The debate over the environment crisis is not new: anxiety about industry's impact on the environment has existed for over a century. What is new is the extreme polarization of views. Mounting evidence of humanity's</p>	<p>capacity to damage the environment irreversibly coupled with suspicions that government, industry, and even science might be impotent to prevent environmental destruction have provoked accusatory polemics on the part of environmentalists. In turn, these polemics have elicited a corresponding backlash from industry. The sad effect of this polarization is that it is now even more difficult for industry than it was a hundred years ago to respond appropriately to impact analyses that demand action.</p> <p>Unlike today's adversaries, earlier ecological reformers shared with advocates of industrial growth a confidence in timely corrective action. George P. Marsh's pioneering conservation tract <i>Man and Nature</i> (1864) elicited wide acclaim without embittered denials. <i>Man and Nature</i> castigated Earth's despoilers for heedless greed, declaring that humanity "has brought the face of the Earth to a desolation almost as complete as that of the Moon." But no entrepreneur of industrialists sought to refute Marsh's accusations, to defend the gutting of forests or the slaughter of wildlife as economically essential, or to dismiss his ecological warnings as hysterical. To the contrary, they generally agreed with him.</p> <p>Why? Marsh and his followers took environmental improvement and economic progress as givens: they disputed not the desirability of conquering nature but the bungling way in which the conquest was carried out. Blame was not personalized, Marsh denounced general greed rather than particular entrepreneurs, and the media did not hound malefactors. Further, corrective measures seemed to entail no sacrifice, to demand no draconian remedies. Self-interest underwrote most prescribed reforms. Marsh's emphasis on future stewardship was then a widely accepted ideal (if not practice). His ecological admonitions were in keeping with the Enlightenment premise that humanity's mission was to subdue and transform nature.</p> <p>Not until the 1960s did a gloomier perspective gain popular ground. Fredric Clements' equilibrium model of ecology, developed in the 1930s, seemed consistent with mounting environmental disasters. In this view, nature was most fruitful when least altered. Left undisturbed, flora and fauna gradually attained maximum diversity and stability. Despoliation thwarted the culmination or shortened the duration of this beneficent climax: technology did not improve nature but destroyed it.</p> <p>The equilibrium model became an ecological mystique: environmental interference was now taboo, wilderness adored. Nature as unfinished fabric perfected by human ingenuity gave way to the image nature debased and endangered by technology. In contrast to the Enlightenment vision of nature, according to which rational managers construct an ever more improved environment, twentieth-century</p>
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<p>reformers' vision of nature calls for a reduction of human interference in order to restore environmental stability.</p> <p>32. Which one of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?</p> <p>(a) Mounting evidence of humanity's capacity to damage the environment should motivate action to prevent further damage</p> <p>(b) The ecological mystique identified with Frederic Clements has become a religious conviction among ecological reformers</p> <p>(c) George P. Marsh's ideas about conservation and stewardship have heavily influenced the present debate over the environment</p> <p>(d) The views of ecologists and industrial growth advocates concerning the environment have only recently become polarized.</p> <p>33. The author refers to the equilibrium model of ecology as an "ecological mystique" most likely in order to do which one of the following?</p> <p>(a) underscore the fervor with which twentieth-century reformers adhere to the equilibrium model</p> <p>(b) point out that the equilibrium model of ecology has recently been supported by empirical scientific research</p> <p>(c) express appreciation for how plants and animals attain maximum diversity and stability when left alone</p> <p>(d) indicate that the idea of twentieth-century ecological reformers are often so theoretical as to be difficult to understand</p> <p>34. Which one of the following practices is most clearly an application of Frederic Clements' equilibrium model of ecology?</p> <p>(a) introducing a species into an environment to which it is not help control the spread of another species that no longer has any natural predators</p> <p>(b) developing incentives for industries to take corrective measures to protect the environment</p> <p>(c) using scientific methods to increase the stability of plants and animals in areas where species are in danger of becoming extinct</p> <p>(d) setting areas of land aside to be maintained as wilderness from which the use of extraction</p>	<p>of natural resources is prohibited</p> <p>35. The passage suggests that George P. Marsh and today's ecological reformers would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?</p> <p>(a) Regulating industries in order to protect the environment does not conflict with the self interest of those industries</p> <p>(b) Solving the environmental crisis does not require drastic and costly remedies</p> <p>(c) Human despoliation of the Earth has caused widespread environmental damage</p> <p>(d) Rather than blaming specific industries, general greed should be denounced as the cause of environmental destruction</p> <p>36. The passage is primarily concerned with which one of the following?</p> <p>(a) providing examples of possible solutions to a current crisis</p> <p>(b) explaining how conflicting viewpoints in a current debate are equally valid</p> <p>(c) determining which of two conflicting viewpoints in a current debate is more persuasive</p> <p>(d) outlining the background and development of conflicting viewpoints in a current debate</p> <p>37. How many word can be formed by using all the letters of the word, 'ALLAHABAD' ?</p> <p>(a) 3780</p> <p>(b) 1890</p> <p>(c) 7560</p> <p>(d) 2520</p> <p>38. If the true discount on s sum due 2 years hence at 14% per annum be Rs. 168, the sum due is</p> <p>(a) Rs.768</p> <p>(b) Rs.968</p> <p>(c) Rs.1960</p> <p>(d) Rs.2400</p>
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<p>39. A takes twice as much time as B or thrice as much time to finish a piece of work. Working together, they can finish the work in 2 days, can do the work alone in</p> <p>(a) 4 days (b) 6 days (c) 12 days (d) 15 days</p> <p>40. A and B walk a circular track. They start at 8 a.m from the same point in the opposite directions. A and B walk at a speed of 2 rounds per hour and 3 rounds per hour respectively. How many times shall they cross each other before 9.30 a.m?</p> <p>(a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 11</p> <p>41. A 12% stock yielding 10% is quoted at</p> <p>(a) Rs. 83.33 (b) Rs.110 (c) Rs.112 (d) Rs. 120</p> <p>42. How many cubes of 3 cm edge can be cut of a cube of 18 cm edge?</p> <p>(a) 36 (b) 216 (c) 218 (d) 432</p> <p>43. A, B and C are employed to do a piece of work for Rs.529. A and B together are supposed to do <math>\frac{19}{23}</math> of the work and B and C together <math>\frac{8}{23}</math> of the work. What amount should A be paid?</p> <p>(a) Rs.315</p>	<p>(b) Rs.345 (c) Rs.355 (d) Rs.375</p> <p>44. AB, DEF, HIJK, ?, STUVWX</p> <p>(a) MNOPQ (b) LMNOP (c) LMNO (d) QRSTU</p> <p>45. EJO, TYD, INS, XCH ?</p> <p>(a) NRW (b) MRW (c) MSX (d) NSX</p> <p>46. A family consists of six members P, Q, R, S, T and U. There are two married couples. Q is a doctor and the father of T. U is grandfather of R and is a contractor. S is grandmother of T and is a housewife. There is one doctor, one contractor, one nurse, one housewife and two students in the family. What is the profession of P ?</p> <p>(a) Nurse (b) Doctor (c) Contractor (d) Housewife</p> <p>47. A bank has four major clients: Bisti, Manu, Lill and Worldum. Manu has the most employees and Bisti has the least. Worldum is a Spanish company and Lill is an Indian company. The company with the least employees has the highest yearly revenue and has its headquarter in Sharjah. The Spanish company has the lowest yearly revenue but is the largest growing company. The Indian company is a sister company of the company with headquarter in Sharjah. All companies except the company with the lowest yearly revenue is owned by an Emirati. Which of the following statement is true?</p> <p>(a) Bisti is not owned by an Emirati (b) Lill has its headquarter in Sharjah</p>
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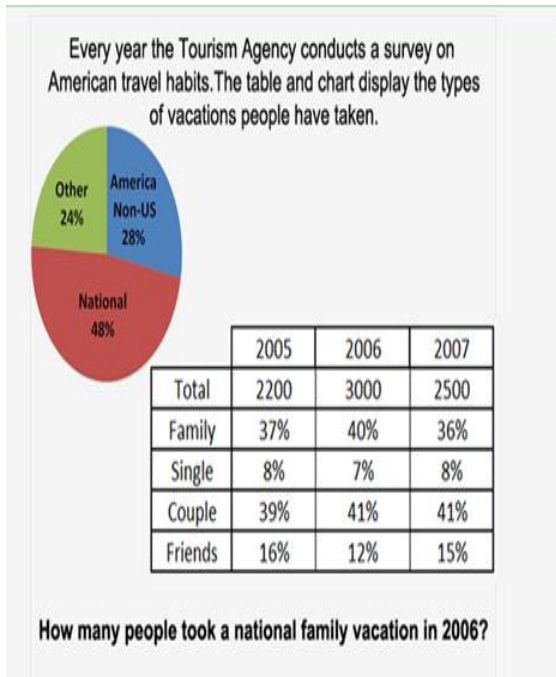
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- (c) Lill is a sister company of Bisti  
(d) Worldum has the most employees

48. In order to qualify for a specific course, the student must achieve a minimum 80 percent score on the test. The lowest score was 25 percent. Luke had the second lowest score, it was lower than Judy's, Mark's, John's and Ann's, but his score was double that of Beth's. And it was only five percent lower than Mark's. Mark's closest competition is John, his score is 1.5 times as high as Luke's. Ann's score was 5 higher than John's. Judy had the highest score. Which of the following must be true?

- (a) None will qualify  
(b) Only one will qualify  
(c) Two will qualify  
(d) Three will qualify

49.



- (a) 1275  
(b) 675

- (c) 576  
(d) 755  
50.

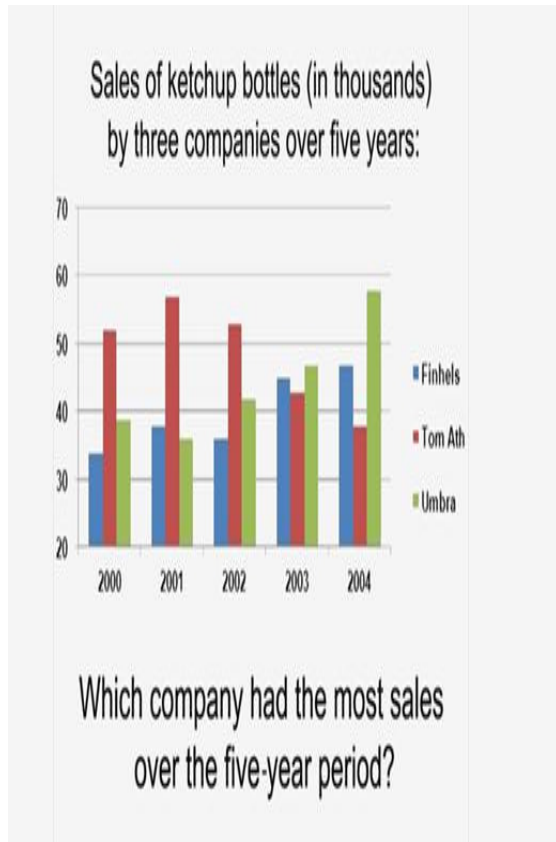
	Petoria	Kosnistan	Nerbia	Katgolia
<b>2000</b>				
TVs per person	1.25	0.28	0.5	0.75
Population (millions)	5.2	19.5	13.8	8.8
Number of TVs (millions)	?	5.46	6.9	6.6
<b>2010</b>				
TVs per person	1.75	?	1.1	1.5
Population (millions)	6.4	22.5	?	10.3
Number of TVs (millions)	11.2	6.75	17.27	15.45

What was the population of Nerbia in 2010?

- (a) 15.7 million  
(b) 16.2 million  
(c) 15.9 million  
(d) 16.3 million

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**General Study Paper II**

51.



- (a) Finhels
- (b) None
- (c) Umbra
- (d) Tom Ath

52. Fiona, Georgia, Heather, Ian, John, Kilgore and Lumina are forming a line, trying to get tickets to a concert.

Fiona is standing in front of Ian.

John is standing in front of Heather.

If John is not first in line, Lumina is standing somewhere in front of him.

Ian is standing immediately in front of or immediately behind Kilgore.

If Fiona is first and Ian is third, which of the following statements must be true?

- (a) Lumina is second in line

(b) Kilgore is not fourth in line

(c) John is not fourth in line

(d) John is fifth in line

53. Thomas and Sam work every other day (Monday through Saturday).

Thomas and Sam never work together.

Uma, Victor and Winona work twice a week (Monday through Saturday), but never together.

Thomas and Victor cannot both work on the same day.

Winona never works on Mondays or Fridays.

If Winona and Thomas are working on Wednesday and Thursday, respectively, how many possible options are there for the weekly work schedule?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

54. A chef has to pick four fruits out of the following seven to make a fruit salad: figs, guavas, honeydews, kiwis, mangos, nectarines and papayas.

Papaya can be selected only if kiwi is selected.

Fig can be selected only if nectarine is selected.

Either mango or nectarine must be selected, but never both.

Either papaya or honeydew must be selected but never both.

Which of the following pairs of fruits would only allow the chef one combination for the salad?

- (a) Mango and kiwi
- (b) Nectarine and guava
- (c) Kiwi and papaya
- (d) Guava and fig

55. Excavations on the now uninhabited isle of Kelton reveal a scene typical of towns decimated by volcanic ash. Archaeologists have hypothesized that the destruction was due to volcanic activity known to have occurred in the vicinity of the island in 160 B. C. Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the archarologist' hypothesis?

- (a) No coins minted after 160 B.C. were found in Kelton, but coins minted before that year were found in abundance

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<p>(b) Pieces of gold and pearl jewelry that are often found in graves dating from years preceding and following 160 B.C. were also found in several graves on the island</p> <p>(c) Most modern histories of the region mention that several major volcano eruptions occurred near the island in 160 B.C</p> <p>(d) Several small jugs carved in styles popular in the region in the century between 200 B.C. and 100 B.C. were found in Kelton</p> <p>56. Many community colleges suffer declining enrollments during periods of economic recession. At government retraining programs, which are not provided free of charge, enrollment figures boom during these periods when many people have less money and there is more competition for jobs. Each of the following, if true, helps to explain the enrollment increases in government retraining programs above EXCEPT: explanation</p> <p>(a) During periods of economic slowdown, government retraining programs are more likely than community colleges to prepare their students for the jobs that are still available</p> <p>(b) During periods of economic prosperity, graduates of government retraining programs often continue their studies in community colleges</p> <p>(c) Tuition at most government retraining programs is a fraction of that at community colleges</p> <p>(d) Government retraining programs devote more resources than do other colleges to attracting those students especially affected by economic slowdowns</p> <p>57. Parents of some of the children in a particular class have claimed that the teacher is not objective and favors his male students with higher grades. But records have shown that 92% of female students received a passing grade in this teacher's class. This record demonstrates that the teacher has not discriminated against women when assigning grades. The argument above is flawed in that it ignored the possibility that</p> <p>(a) a large number of the teacher's student were in his class the previous year</p> <p>(b) many teachers find it difficult to be objective when assigning grades to male and female students</p>	<p>(c) the evidence shows that more than 92% of the female students should have received a passing grade</p> <p>(d) a large number of female students were not showing up for the teacher's lessons</p> <p>58. The number of young adults that are illiterate has dropped significantly in a certain county over the last fifteen years. Education officials attribute this decrease entirely to improved conditions in the schools, which made for a better teaching environment, reducing the level of illiteracy.</p> <p>Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the education officials' explanation for the lower incidence of the phenomenon?</p> <p>(a) Many similar improvements in school conditions have been made over the last twenty-five years in the county</p> <p>(b) Home-schooling has not been more prevalent among the illiterate as compared to people who are not illiterate</p> <p>(c) Because of a new assessment scale, many people who until this year would have been considered illiterate are now considered low-level readers</p> <p>(d) The same percentage of the population has been tested every year for the last 30 years</p> <p>59. In many hospitals, more and more monitoring is being carried out by automated equipment instead of human employees who previously carried out the work. This is done in an attempt to save hospital expenses. However, many employees who lose their jobs to automation will need government assistance to get by, and the same corporations that are laying people off will eventually pay for that assistance through increased taxes and unemployment insurance payments. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the author's argument?</p> <p>(a) Most of the new jobs created by automated equipment pay less than the jobs that were eliminated by automated equipment did</p> <p>(b) Many hospitals that have failed to automate have seen their profits decline.</p> <p>(c) Unemployment insurance and taxes are paid also by corporations that are not automating</p> <p>(d) Many workers who have already lost their jobs to automated equipment have been unable to find new employment</p>
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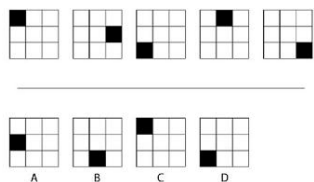
60. Besides the manager and owner, Antonio's Pizza is staffed by 15 high school students who are paid minimum wage. The government passed a statute two month ago raising minimum wage by 9%. Though this led to a considerable increase in costs to Antonio's Pizza, profits have increased markedly. Which of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent paradox?

- (a) Over half of Antonio's Pizza's operating costs consist of payroll expenditures; yet only a small percentage of those expenditures go to pay the salaries of those that work in the kitchen
- (b) Antonio's Pizza's customer base is made up primarily of people who earn, or who depend on the earnings of others who earn the minimum wage
- (c) The operating costs, other than wages, increased substantially after the increase in the minimum wage rate went into effect
- (d) When the increase in the minimum wage rate went into effect, Antonio's Pizza also raised the manger's wage rate

61. Before hiring staff that deals directly with food, employees must, by law, have a chest x-ray. Sometimes the results of the x-ray are inconclusive, though this is no reflection on the examinee. Rather, such a result means that the test has failed to show whether the examinee was healthy or not. Nevertheless, employers will sometimes refuse to hire a job applicant because of an inconclusive chest x-ray result. Which of the following conclusions can most properly be drawn from the information above?

- (a) Most examinees with inconclusive chest x-ray results are in fact unhealthy
- (b) Chest x-rays should not be used by employers in the consideration of job applicants
- (c) An inconclusive chest x-ray result is sometimes unfairly held against the examinee
- (d) A chest x-rays indicating that an examinee is unhealthy can sometimes be mistaken

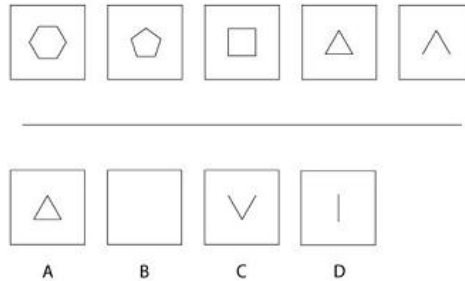
62.



What comes next in the sequence?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

63.



What comes next in the sequence?

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

64.

A freelance web developer charges £100 per hour, or £600 for a full day (8 hours). Their latest contract requires the web developer to work three full days and two half days (4 hours). Assuming the web developer pays 30% income tax, how much income will the web developer receive from this contract? (after tax)

- (a) 1,600
- (b) 1,710
- (c) 1,820
- (d) 1,930

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65.

A shop is willing to purchase used entertainment products for resale. The shop will purchase CDs for £1 each, DVDs for £2.50 each and video games for £7.50 each. Similarly, every £0.50 worth of products sold to the shop accrues 1 loyalty point. If a customer sells 26 CDs, 10 DVDs and 5 video games, how many loyalty points has the customer accrued from this transaction?

- (a) 142 points
- (b) 165 points
- (c) 177 points
- (d) 175 points

66.

A crowd funding campaign to raise seed capital for a new venture succeeded in raising £25,000. In total, 752 investors participated in the crowd funding campaign. Three years later, the new venture had become a success and investors were permitted to make an exit. If the individual share price has since tripled, what would the average profit per investor be from selling the shares?

- (a) 57.81
- (b) 60.15
- (c) 63.89
- (d) 66.49

67.

A pharmaceutical company dedicates 21% of its annual budget to research and development activities.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of this is focused on developing antiviral drugs. Of this anti-viral drug research,  $\frac{1}{4}$  is spent on improving existing drugs. If the company's annual budget is £75,000,000, how much money is spent annually on improving existing antiviral drugs?

- (a) 1.756,750
- (b) 1,854,000
- (c) 1,968,750
- (d) 2,015,500

68.

In the previous year, a university received 2,129 applications, with 34% of applicants being offered places. However, this year the university only received 1,653 applications, with 48% of applicants being offered places. What is the difference in successful applications between this year's intake and the previous year?

- (a) 57 applicants
- (b) 60 applicants
- (c) 63 applicants
- (d) 69 applicants

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69.

Find the missing number:

12	?	61	19	37
39	60	88	46	64

- (a) 18
- (b) 33
- (c) 11
- (d) 6

70. Find the missing number:  
109, 113, ?, 131, 137, 139

- (a) 123
- (b) 127
- (c) 121
- (d) 117

71.

Find the missing number:

33	28	88	14	50
11	14	11	?	10

- (a) 8
- (b) 14
- (c) 36
- (d) 32

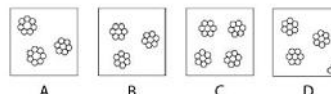
72. Ann has baked 6 cakes for a bakesale. She cuts the cakes in 8 pieces. After the bake sale is over: 2 cakes each have 1 piece, 1 cake has 4 pieces and 3 cakes each have 2 pieces. If the pieces are put together, how many whole cakes does she have left?

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

73. At a bakery it takes three people 18 minutes to decorate 15 cupcakes. How many cupcakes can 6 people complete in 1 hour?

- (a) 120
- (b) 80
- (c) 90
- (d) 100

74.



What comes next in the sequence?

- (a)

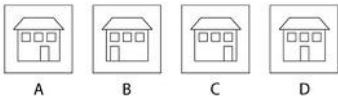
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(b)

(c)

(d)

75.



What comes next in the sequence?

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

A multi-national firm wanted to engage a result-oriented bright young man in the top position of their sales department. In order to avoid personal bias and to ensure fairness, it was decided that all the applications would be screened by a computer and the applicant who was given the highest ranking by the computer was to be appointed.

As there was just one vacancy and three young men secured the identical highest score it was decided that the candidate coming up with the correct answer was to get the job. The question placed before the candidate was the same. "How much do two plus two make?"

The first candidate who belonged to the middle class gave a brief reply, "four", he said and stood respectfully. The second candidate came from the business community. He said shrewdly. "The answer can be either three or five. It depends on whether you are buying or selling." The third candidate was from the higher strata of the society. His suave reply was

"well gentlemen, the answer can be whatever you want it to be. I can make it anything from zero to infinity, according to your requirements."

It was difficult to guess who got the job.

76. 'Screened' in the context means

(a) watched

(b) worked

(c) checked

(d) separated

77. The first candidate's reply is

(a) either three or five

(b) none

(c) four

(d) zero to infinity

78. The third candidate belongs to

(a) middle class

(b) poor class

(c) business community

(d) the upper class

79. The passage is about

(a) A multi-national firm

(b) The final selection

(c) A need of efficient and enterprising young man

(d) IQ Test

80. His suave reply was, means

(a) confident, elegant and polite

(b) logical, ideal and straight

(c) overawed and bothered

(d) confusing, wrong and careless



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General Study Paper II

Answer Sheet

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	21	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	41	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	61	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	22	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	42	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	62	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	23	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	43	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	63	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	24	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	44	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	64	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	26	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	46	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	66	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	27	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	47	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	67	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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