

Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES
Paper-II

B

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

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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Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

<p>Claude Monet, a 19th -century French painter, was the most famous artist associated with the movement known as Impressionism. Monet was born on November 14, 1840, and even as a young man he was known for producing small portraits in charcoal. In 1858 Monet met the artist Eugène Boudin, who became his mentor and introduced Monet to painting outdoors, or “en plein air” as it came to be known. In 1859, at the age of 19, Monet moved to Paris to become a professional artist. Most artists of his time tried to imitate nature realistically, but in his landscape painting Monet instead sought to portray nature as it appeared to him. In particular, he was interested in how light affects the ways that we perceive color. In one of his most famous series of works, Monet painted the cathedral in Rouen, France at several different times of day, showing how changes in natural light make the cathedral appear to change color. In 1883, Monet moved to a small French town called Giverny, where he built an elaborate garden. This garden, in particular its water lily ponds, became the chief subject of Monet’s later paintings. Monet’s paintings of water lilies were extremely influential to 20th - century modern artists. In these paintings, Monet used the landscape merely as a starting point, creating abstract fields of vibrant color. These paintings relied on broad, thick brushstrokes. The texture of these brushstrokes gave the canvases a tactile quality that contrasted sharply with the smooth canvases produced by more traditional artists. Though he struggled financially throughout his life, when Monet died in 1926, he was one of the most famous and influential painters in the world.</p>	<p>3. According to the passage, Monet moved to Paris in 1859 to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) join the Impressionism movement(b) paint cathedrals(c) become a professional artist(d) build an elaborate garden <p>4. The tone of the passage can best be described as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) factual(b) passionate(c) clever(d) adoring <p>It is easy to make a delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger? These are the questions that fast food companies worry about when they produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unappealing to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible. Let’s use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the perfect commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get soggy from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room.</p> <p>Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food coloring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers.</p>
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1. This passage would most likely be found in

- (a) a newspaper
- (b) an encyclopedia
- (c) a magazine
- (d) a blog

2. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the phrase “a tactile quality” suggests that Monet’s canvases were

- (a) colorful
- (b) beautiful
- (c) smooth
- (d) rough

Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

<p>Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one center slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them looking fresh.</p> <p>So the next time you see a delectable hamburger in a fast food commercial, remember: you're actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin! Are you still hungry?</p> <p>5. The author's primary purpose is to</p> <p>(a) convince readers not to eat at fast food restaurants</p> <p>(b) explain how fast food companies make their food look delicious in commercials</p> <p>(c) teach readers how to make delicious-looking food at home</p> <p>(d) criticize fast food companies for lying about their products in commercials</p> <p>6. According to the passage, fast food companies use things like glue and glycerin on hamburgers that appear in advertisements because</p> <p>I. no one actually has to eat the food used in the commercial II. it is important that people who see these advertisements would pay for the food being advertised III. filming a commercial or a print ad can take a very long time</p> <p>(a) I only</p> <p>(b) I and II only</p> <p>(c) II and III only</p> <p>(d) I, II, and III</p> <p>7. As used in paragraph 2, something is edible if it</p> <p>(a) can safely be eaten</p> <p>(b) looks very delicious</p> <p>(c) seems much smaller in real life</p> <p>(d) tastes good</p> <p>8. According to the passage, a food stylist working on a hamburger commercial might use glue to</p>	<p>(a) make sure the meat patty stays attached to the bun</p> <p>(b) keep the sesame seeds on the bun in perfect order</p> <p>(c) arrange the lettuce on the tomato</p> <p>(d) hold the entire hamburger together</p> <p>9. Based on information in the passage, it is most important for the lettuce and tomato used in a fast food hamburger commercial to</p> <p>(a) have a great taste</p> <p>(b) be the perfect shape and size</p> <p>(c) appear natural</p> <p>(d) look fresh</p> <p>Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.</p> <p>Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.</p> <p>Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.</p>
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Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

<p>Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.</p> <p>10. The Curies' _____ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom</p> <p>(a) friendly (b) competitive (c) courteous (d) industrious</p> <p>11. Marie had a bright mind and a _____ personality</p> <p>(a) strong (b) lighthearted (c) humorous (d) strange</p> <p>12. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt _____</p> <p>(a) hopeless (b) annoyed (c) depressed (d) worried</p> <p>13. Marie _____ by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne</p> <p>(a) challenged authority (b) showed intelligence (c) behaved (d) was distressed</p>	<p>14. _____ she remembered their joy together</p> <p>(a) Dejectedly (b) Worried (c) Tearfully (d) Happily</p> <p>15. Her _____ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband</p> <p>(a) misfortune (b) anger (c) wretchedness (d) disappointment</p> <p>16. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never _____</p> <p>(a) troubled (b) worried (c) disappointed (d) sorrowful</p> <p>According to some estimates, if we could compile the amount of food, land, water, and energy used to raise the 10 billion animals slaughtered each year for meat, we could use those resources to feed every single starving person on earth. The majority of these resources are depleted by concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs). CAFOs are factory farms that mass-produce livestock—harming animals, the environment, and humans in the process. It is true that these farming methods provide an abundant source of food and employ thousands of workers across the country. However, CAFOs should be placed under more stringent restrictions because of their unfair treatment of animals and the harm they do to both the environment and humans. One of the key controversies surrounding factory farms is animal rights. Factory farms raise livestock indoors, as opposed to allowing the animals to graze in fields and pastures. The farmers favor this overcrowded environment because it maximizes profits. Providing less space for the animals costs less money; filling pens to their maximum capacity ensures that no space is wasted. Consequently, animal pens are often so small that larger animals</p>
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Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

cannot lie down or turn around. In some cases, these small cages are beneficial for more than just maximizing capacity: calves, for example, do not gain muscle mass in this environment. This keeps their meat more tender, which makes it more attractive to consumers.

Livestock in CAFOs are often found living in their own urine and feces, stimulating the spread of diseases—such as avian flu, foot and mouth disease, and mad cow disease—among other animals on the farm. In order to combat this, farmers must give the animals antibiotics. In many cases, however, antibiotics are used for disease prevention instead of treatment. In addition to being used to combat the spread of disease, antibiotics are also commonly used to encourage faster growth in livestock. This overuse increases the risk of livestock developing immunity to antibiotics, ironically making animals even more susceptible to disease. After being digested, these antibiotics are released back into the environment in the form of milk, meat, and waste, which can affect the people who eat these products or the environment that absorbs them.

CAFOs also negatively impact the environment in the form of air and water pollution. Factory farms contribute to air pollution issues in the United States through the release of toxic gases and vapors and by burning fossil fuels to run farm machinery. These farms also have notable consequences for the environment in terms of water pollution. One characteristic of CAFOs that creates water pollution is the presence of a lagoon. Lagoons are artificial storage basins where animal excrement is temporarily contained; periodically, farmers flush this waste into ditches or nearby bodies of water. This waste combines with runoff from fertilized fields to pollute the water sources surrounding CAFOs. It adds excess nutrients, pathogens, veterinary pharmaceuticals, heavy metals, and excreted hormones to the water sources. Such pollutants not only affect aquatic life, but can lead to severe impacts on human health.

Another negative environmental impact of factory farms is resource depletion. Factory farming uses more land than any other agricultural or industrial enterprise in the country. CAFOs consume a great deal of resources in terms of grain, energy, and land. There are far more efficient ways of using these resources to feed people. For example, it has been estimated that the grain used to feed livestock in the United States alone could feed up to 800 million people in one year. By contrast, the production of livestock in CAFOs is a wasteful use of energy. While both chicken meat and soybeans are good sources of protein, producing equivalent amounts of protein from chicken meat and

soybeans does not require equivalent amounts of energy: chicken meat production consumes 14 times more energy than soybean production. Grain and energy supplies should be used more efficiently to produce food sources other than livestock.

In order to combat the unfair treatment of animals and the risks to environmental and human health, CAFOs should be placed under stricter guidelines. One such regulation would force factory farms to adhere to air and water quality protection standards from which they have previously been exempted, like those set forth by the Clean Water Act. Enforcing these standards would lead to banning environmental hazards such as waste lagoons, which in turn would reduce environmental pollution and human health liabilities.

Some have suggested that due to these environmental and human health concerns, factory farms should be banned outright. Advocates for CAFOs, however, argue that factory farming allows for lower production costs that translate into lower food prices for consumers. Organic and free-range products, they argue, do not allow for the large-scale production of livestock; prices for meat, eggs, and dairy would increase should the country shift towards organic products. Although this would be an inconvenience to consumers, a price increase would encourage people to eat a diet of less meat. This cultural change would assist in solving the broader resource crisis as fewer grain, energy, and land resources would be needed to support smaller-scale production. Better treatment of animals and more responsible environmental practices would protect humans more from infectious diseases and the effects of air and water pollution—a benefit everyone should embrace.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) persuade readers that factory farms should be more strictly regulated to minimize the harm they cause
- (b) suggest economic alternatives to factory farms, such as organic farming and soybean production
- (c) complain about the water pollution caused by the irresponsible practice of keeping waste lagoons on CAFOs
- (d) educate readers about the pros and cons of CAFOs

Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

<p>18. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that animals raised on CAFOs live indoors because</p> <p>I. animals that live indoors require fewer antibiotics than animals raised outside II. some animals raised inside produce more appealing meat III. animals raised indoors are less expensive to maintain</p> <p>(a) I only (b) II only (c) I and II only (d) II and III only</p> <p>19. The author describes CAFOs as having a negative impact on the environment for all of the following reasons except</p> <p>(a) animal waste pollutes water sources near factory farms (b) exhaust from farm machinery contributes to air pollution (c) animals that live in overcrowded environments waste energy (d) fertilizer-rich runoff from farms contaminates the environment</p> <p>20. Which of the following statements from paragraph 5 represents an opinion, as opposed to a fact?</p> <p>(a) "Factory farming uses more land than any other agricultural or industrial enterprise in the country" (b) "It has been estimated that the grain used to feed livestock in the United States alone could feed up to 800 million people in one year" (c) "Producing equivalent amounts of protein from chicken meat and soybeans does not require equivalent amounts of energy" (d) "Grain and energy supplies should be used more efficiently to produce food sources other than livestock"</p> <p>21. Which of the following pieces of information, if true, would best strengthen the author's argument in paragraph 6?</p>	<p>(a) People who reduce their intake of meat raised on factory farms reduce their chances of developing high blood pressure and heart conditions (b) A town in North Carolina that used to be situated next to a hog waste lagoon reported 50% fewer cases of respiratory illness after the lagoon was shut down (c) Factory farms that are forced to adhere to air and water quality protection standards often report a 30% decrease in annual profits (d) Several animal rights groups have supported bills to force factory farms to abide by greater environmental protection standards</p> <p>22. In the final paragraph, the author states that meat from animals raised on factory farms is cheaper than organic or free-range meat. The author likely admits this fact in order to</p> <p>(a) provide a balanced perspective before concluding that the drawbacks of CAFO-produced meat outweigh the economic benefits (b) give readers enough information so that they can come to their own conclusions about CAFOs' benefits and drawbacks (c) warn readers about the economic dangers that would result from shutting down CAFOs (d) criticize supporters of CAFOs for being more concerned with the economy than the environment</p> <p>23. As used in the final paragraph, which is the best synonym for advocates?</p> <p>(a) critics (b) founders (c) supporters (d) censors</p> <p>24. Which of the following statements contains a valid objection to the author's argument in the final paragraph that he or she does not address?</p> <p>(a) Not everyone wants to be a vegetarian</p>
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Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

(b) An increase in food prices is more than just an inconvenience for many households; it can mean the difference between having enough to eat or not

(c) Factory farm owners pay taxes just like everyone else, and therefore they should be allowed input in the creation and modification of environmental policy

(d) If farms move toward producing more organic products, food prices will likely go up

The distinction that modern artists and art critics make between the arts, on the one hand, and crafts, on the other, was foreign to classical antiquity. Both arts and crafts were regarded by the ancient Greeks as "productions according to rule" and both were classified as *techne*, which can be translated "organized knowledge and procedure applied for the purpose of producing a specific preconceived result." This concept runs directly counter to the deeply ingrained insight of modern aesthetic thought that art cannot be reduced to rule, cannot be produced in accordance with pre-established concepts or rules, and cannot be evaluated using a set of rules reducible to a formula. The Greek concept, with its attendant notion that the appropriate criterion for judging excellence in both the arts and the crafts was the "perfection" of their production, predominated until the middle of the eighteenth century, when the French aesthete Charles Batteux heralded the idea that what distinguishes the arts from the crafts and the sciences is the arts' production of beauty. This idea lasted until the beginning of the present century when some critics argued that "beauty" was a highly ambiguous term, far too broad and indefinite for the purpose of defining or evaluating art, while, on the other hand, many artists expressly repudiated "beauty" because of its too narrow associations with an outmoded view that art was beautiful and therefore should not be evaluated or analyzed, but should merely be appreciated. Since 1900, a large number of definitions of art have emerged, each of them covering a sector of accepted creative and critical practice but none of them, apparently, are applicable to the whole of what is accepted as art by the art world.

Not only do contemporary definitions of art fail to agree on any common approach to art or on common areas of concern, but individually many of them do not even serve to differentiate those works that are conventionally adopted as art by many artists and critics from those that are not. For example, the "mimetic" theory holds that art reproduces reality, but although amateurs' photographs reproduce reality, most artists and art critics do not consider them art.

Much of what is recognized as art conforms to the definition of art as the creation of forms, but an engineer and the illustrator of a geometry textbook also construct forms. The inadequacy of these definitions suggests a strong element of irrationality, for it suggests that the way in which artists and art critics talk and think about works of art does not correspond with the way in which they actually distinguish those things that they recognize as works of art from the things that they do not so recognize.

25. The author is primarily concerned in the first paragraph with discussing

- (a) Problems of producing art
- (b) Methods of defining art
- (c) Criticisms of Greek art
- (d) Differences among various conceptions of art

26. According to the passage, one characteristic that many contemporary definitions of art have in common is that they are

- (a) Easy to understand because of their simplicity
- (b) Precise in their description of different types of artwork
- (c) Similar to ancient conceptions of art except for minor differences in terminology
- (d) Inconsistent with judgments made by many artists and art critics as to which creations are and which are not works of art

27. According to the passage, which of the following objections to using "beauty" as the criterion for defining and appraising art emerged in the twentieth century?

- I. The word "beauty" can have many different meanings
- II. "Beauty" is associated with an obsolete conception of art as something merely to be appreciated
- III. The ancient Greeks did not use "beauty" as their criterion for judging the value of works of art

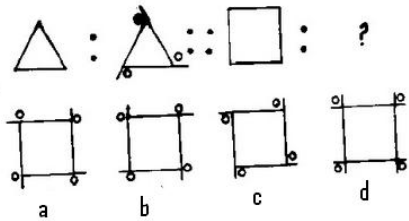
- (a) I only
- (b) III only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) II and III only

Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

<p>28. According to the passage, in contrast to the ancient Greek concept of art, modern aesthetic thought holds that</p> <p>(a) Artists can have no preconceptions about their work if it is to be good</p> <p>(b) The creation of art cannot be governed by stringent rules</p> <p>(c) "Perfection" is too vague a concept to use as a criterion for judging art.</p> <p>(d) Procedures used to judge art should be similar to procedures used to create art</p>	<p>(b) Skeptical and irrational</p> <p>(c) Diverse and fragmented</p> <p>(d) Conventional and didactic</p>
<p>29. The author refers to amateurs' photograph in order to</p> <p>(a) Illustrate a critical convention accepted by the art world</p> <p>(b) Show the weakness of the mimetic theory of art</p> <p>(c) Describe a way in which art reproduces reality</p> <p>(d) Explain an objection to classifying photographs as works of art</p>	<p>33. In his treatment of contemporary definitions of art, the author expresses</p> <p>(a) Praise for their virtues</p> <p>(b) Concern about their defects</p> <p>(c) Approval of their strengths</p> <p>(d) Indifference to people who take them seriously</p>
<p>30. The passage is most relevant to which of the following areas of study?</p> <p>(a) The history of aesthetics</p> <p>(b) The history of literature</p> <p>(c) The sociology of art</p> <p>(d) The psychology of art</p>	<p>(For questions 34 to 36) There is some relationship between the two terms (figures/letters) on the left side of the sign (::). The same relationship exists between the two terms on the right of the sign (::) of which one is missing. Find the missing one from the given four alternatives.</p>
<p>31. All of the following appear in the passage EXCEPT</p> <p>(a) A generalization</p> <p>(b) A comparison</p> <p>(c) A definition</p> <p>(d) An anecdote</p>	<p>34. L L M O : M M N O :: A A B D : ?</p> <p>(a) B B C E</p> <p>(b) B B C D</p> <p>(c) A A B D</p> <p>(d) A B B B</p>
<p>32. The passage suggests that, compared to the conceptions of art of earlier eras, twentieth century conceptions are more</p> <p>(a) Ambiguous and amateurish</p>	<p>35. 9 : 25 :: 49 : ?</p> <p>(a) 36</p> <p>(b) 81</p> <p>(c) 64</p> <p>(d) 100</p>

Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

36.



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

(For questions 37 to 38) The capital letters in each of the following words are coded and written in small letters on the right side of each word, but the small letters do not appear in the same order as the letters in the word. Find out the codes for letters and answer the questions that follow.

K I N G : b d m e

R I N G : d e o b

I N K : e m b

I R K : o e m

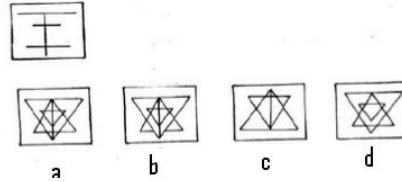
37. Which is the code for letter K?

- (a) e
- (b) m
- (c) d
- (d) b

38. What would be the code (in correct order) for the word K I N ?

- (a) e m b
- (b) m b e
- (c) o m e
- (d) m e b

39. In the following question the problem figure on the right is hidden in one of the four figures marked 1, 2, 3 and 4. Find the alternative, which the problem figure is hidden?



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

(For questions 40 to 41) Study the following number line and answer the questions that follow .

7 5 9 5 2 3 5 9 4 8 5 9 5 4 5 9 3 5 5 9 5 3 5 9 4 5 2 5
3 5 6 5 9 .

40. How many times is '5' is followed by '9'? But in such pairs, '3' should not come before '5'

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

41. How many times do the two consecutive numbers (numbers one after the other) have a difference of 2?

- (a) 5
- (b) 7
- (c) 9
- (d) 8

Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

42. Out of the following four group of letters three are similar in a certain way while one is different. Select the one which is different from the others

- (a) RAIN
- (b) SNOW
- (c) HEAT
- (d) LOUD

43. Out of the following four numbers three are similar in a certain way while one is different. Select the one which is different from the others

- (a) 8317
- (b) 2543
- (c) 8402
- (d) 1580

44.

If \div means \times , \times means $-$, $+$ means \times and $-$ means \div , then

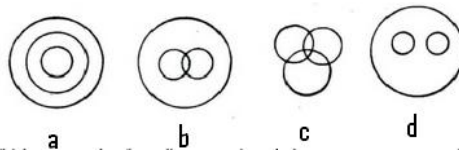
$$2 + 8 \times 16 - 4 \div 2 = ?$$

- (a) 4
- (b) 8
- (c) 10
- (d) 12

45. A boy started from his home. After walking for 5 km towards east, he turned to his right and walked for 8 km. Then he again turned to his right and walked for 10 km.. In which direction was he from his house?

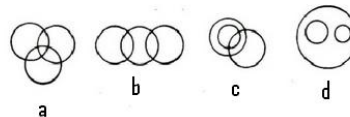
- (a) West
- (b) South-West
- (c) North
- (d) North-West

46. Which one of the four diagrams given below represents school, teachers and students?



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

47. Which one of the four diagrams given below represents educated persons, musicians and singers?



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

48. Select the numeral pair / group which is different from others

- (a) 8 - 14
- (b) 12 - 26
- (c) 6 - 8
- (d) 10 - 30

Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

<p>49. Ulric is more violent than Aethelwold. Beowulf is more violent than Aethelwold but less violent than Aelfric. Ulric is more violent than Aelfric. If the first two statements are true, the third is</p> <p>(a) true (b) false (c) uncertain (d)</p> <p>50. The Sahara is hotter than the Alps. My tea kettle is warmer than the alps but cooler than my oven. My oven is hotter than the Sahara. If the first two statements are true, the third is</p> <p>(a) uncertain (b) true (c) false (d)</p> <p>51. Oatmeal is healthier than chili but less healthy than oysters. Oysters are less healthy than ham. Ham is healthier than chili. If the first two statements are true, the third is</p> <p>(a) false (b) uncertain (c) true (d)</p> <p>52. Fredrick is louder than Bonaventure but softer than Aaron. Aaron is louder than helga who is louder than Bonaventure. helga is softer than Fredrick. If the first two statements are true, the third is</p> <p>(a) uncertain (b) true (c) false (d)</p> <p>53. Geoffrey is less famous than William but more famous than Reuel. Reuel is more famous than Clives. Geoffrey is more famous than Clives. If the first two statements are true, the third is</p>	<p>(a) uncertain (b) true (c) false (d)</p> <p>54. It is simpler to fabricate bricks than it is to fabricate cut stone. Cut stone is more difficult to fabricate than mud roofs but less complicated to fabricate than plutonium rods. Plutonium rods are simpler to fabricate than bricks. If the first two statements are true, the third is</p> <p>(a) false (b) uncertain (c) true (d)</p> <p>55. A man can row three-quarters of a kilometre against the stream in $11 \frac{1}{4}$ minutes and down the stream in $7 \frac{1}{2}$ minutes. The speed (in km/hr) of the man in still water is</p> <p>(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5</p> <p>56. 36 men can complete a piece of work in 18 days. In how many days will 27 men complete the same work?</p> <p>(a) 12 (b) 24 (c) 22 (d) None of these</p> <p>57. Look carefully for the pattern, and then choose which pair of numbers comes next</p> <p>8 12 9 13 10 14 11</p> <p>(a) 14 11 (b) 15 12 (c) 8 15 (d) 15 19</p>
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Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

<p>58. Look carefully for the pattern, and then choose which pair of numbers comes next</p> <p>36 31 29 24 22 17 15</p> <p>(a) 13 11 (b) 10 5 (c) 13 8 (d) 10 8</p> <p>59. A sum of 725 is lent in the beginning of a year at a certain rate of interest. After 8 months, a sum of 362.50 more is lent but at the rate twice the former. At the end of the year, 33.50 is earned as interest from both the loans. What was the original rate of interest?</p> <p>(a) 3.6% (b) 4.5% (c) 5% (d) None of these</p> <p>60. Statement: Should foreign films be banned in England?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <p>1. Yes. They depict an alien culture which adversely affects our values 2. No. Foreign films are of a high artistic standard</p> <p>(a) Only argument I is strong (b) Only argument II is strong (c) Either I or II is strong (d) Neither I nor II is strong</p> <p>61. Statement: Is buying things on instalments profitable to the customer?</p> <p>Arguments:</p> <p>1. Yes. He has to pay less 2. No, paying instalments upsets the family budget</p> <p>(a) Only argument I is strong (b) Only argument II is strong</p>	<p>(c) Either I or II is strong (d) Neither I nor II is strong</p> <p>62. Statements: Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exact man</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <p>1. Pointed and precise expression comes only through extensive writing 2. Extensive reading makes a complete man</p> <p>(a) Only conclusion I follows (b) Only conclusion II follows (c) Neither I nor II follows (d) Both I and II follow</p> <p>For questions 63 to 66 choose the answer which is a necessary part of the given word</p> <p>63. guitar</p> <p>(a) band (b) teacher (c) songs (d) strings</p> <p>64. election</p> <p>(a) president (b) voter (c) November (d) nation</p> <p>65. shoe</p> <p>(a) sole (b) leather (c) laces (d) walking</p>
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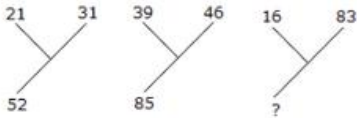
Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

66. swimming

- (a) pool
- (b) bathing suit
- (c) water
- (d) life jacket

67.

Which one will replace the question mark ?



- (a) 92
 - (b) 72
 - (c) 62
 - (d) 99
68. CMM, EOO, GQQ, _____, KUU

- (a) GRR
- (b) GSS
- (c) ISS
- (d) ITT

69. ZA5, Y4B, XC6, W3D, _____

- (a) E7V
- (b) V2E
- (c) VE5
- (d) VE7

Read the below passage carefully and answer the questions

Five roommates Randy, Sally, Terry, Uma, and Vernon each do one housekeeping task mopping, sweeping, laundry, vacuuming, or dusting one day a week, Monday through Friday

- * Vernon does not vacuum and does not do his task on Tuesday
- * Sally does the dusting, and does not do it on Monday or Friday
- * The mopping is done on Thursday
- * Terry does his task, which is not vacuuming, on Wednesday
- * The laundry is done on Friday, and not by Uma
- * Randy does his task on Monday

70. What task does Terry do on Wednesday?

- (a) vacuuming
- (b) dusting
- (c) mopping
- (d) sweeping

71. What day does Uma do her task?

- (a) Monday
- (b) Tuesday
- (c) Wednesday
- (d) Thursday

72. What task does Vernon do?

- (a) vacuuming
- (b) dusting
- (c) mopping
- (d) laundry

73. What day is the vacuuming done?

- (a) Friday
- (b) Monday
- (c) Tuesday
- (d) Wednesday

Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

74. When does Sally do the dusting?

- (a) Friday
- (b) Monday
- (c) Tuesday
- (d) Wednesday

The following line graph gives the annual percent profit earned by a Company during the period 1995 - 2000.



75. During which of the following year was the ratio of income to the expenditure the minimum?

- (a) 1996
- (b) 1997
- (c) 1998
- (d) 1999

76. During which year the ratio of percentage profit earned to that in the previous year is the minimum?

- (a) 1996
- (b) 1997
- (c) 1998
- (d) 1999

77. If the expenditure in 2000 is 25% more than expenditure in 1997, then the income in 1997 is what percent less than the income in 2000?

- (a) 22.5%
- (b) 25%
- (c) 27.5%
- (d) 31.25%

78. Statement: Since its launching in 1881, Kitchens Ltd has so far accumulated losses amounting to Sterling 100 000

Courses of Action

1. Kitchens Ltd should be directed to reduce wasteful expenditure and to increase sale prices
2. An amount of about Sterling 200 000 should be provided to Kitchens Ltd to make the company economically viable

- (a) Only I follows
- (b) Only II follows
- (c) Either I or II follows
- (d) Neither I nor II follows

Model Test Paper 62
General Study Paper II

79. Statement: Exporters in the capital are alleging that commercial banks are violating a Reserve Bank of India directive to operate a post shipment export credit denominated in foreign currency at international rates from January this year

Courses of Action

1. The officers concerned in the commercial banks are to be suspended
2. The RBI should be asked to stop giving such directives to commercial banks

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Either I or II follows

(d) Neither I nor II follows

80. Statement: A large number of people die every year due to drinking polluted water during the summer

Courses of Action

1. The government should make adequate arrangements to provide safe drinking water to all its citizens
2. The people should be educated about the dangers of drinking polluted water

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Either I or II follows

(d) Neither I nor II follows

Model Test Paper 62
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"/>
5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	25	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	45	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	65	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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"/>
8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	28	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	48	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	68	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	29	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	49	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	69	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	30	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	50	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	70	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	31	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	51	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	71	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	32	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	52	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	72	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	33	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	53	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	73	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	34	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	54	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	74	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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17	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	37	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	57	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	77	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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