

Passage 1: Direction: Read the following Passage and answer the following questions:

Gandhiji had to travel by train from Durban to Pretoria in connection with his job. Once while travelling by train, he was asked by the white passengers to leave the first class compartment and shift to the van compartment. He refused to do so. Thereafter he was pushed forcibly out of the compartment and his luggage was thrown on the platform. It was winter and he kept shivering all night. He did not go to the waiting room because the white men sleeping there might insult him further. This event was a turning point in the life of Gandhiji and he decided to stay back in South Africa and fight against this blatant injustice.

1. The white people asked Gandhiji to abandon the first class compartment because
 - (a) they wanted to annoy him
 - (b) They wanted to avenge themselves on Gandhi.
 - (c) They treated Indians as inferior to them
 - (d) they were looking for a chance to talk to him.
2. Why was he thrown out of the compartment? Because.....
 - (a) he misbehaved with the whites
 - (b) they wanted him to spend the night in the waiting room.
 - (c) they wanted to insult him.
 - (d) he refused to shift to the van compartment
3. Why did he not go to the waiting room to spend the night?
 - (a) The room was unclean.
 - (b) He wanted to sleep in the open.
 - (c) He was badly hurt and so could not move to the room.
 - (d) He feared that the White men there might insult him further.
4. 'This event was a turning point in the life of Gandhiji'. The event being talked about here is
 - (a) Gandhiji' being ill treated by the whites.
 - (b) Gandhiji's spending night on the platform.
 - (c) Gandhiji's travel by a train.
 - (d) Gandhiji's staying back in South Africa.
5. Gandhiji stayed back in South Africa
 - (a) to avenge himself on the Whites who had insulted him
 - (b) because his work was still not complete
 - (c) To fight against racial discrimination in Africa
 - (d) To build up an army and fight against the White people

Passage 2 : Directions: Read the following Passage and answer the following questions:

India is a country of villages. Rural population still dominates the urban population as far as the number is considered. This is despite the fact that there is rampant migration of rural families to urban centres. Generally, the gains of being a unit of the urban population are less than the disadvantages and risks that are in-built in urban life. Crimes, riots etc are some of the examples of such urban life risks. The forces that generate conditions conducive to crimes and riots are stronger in urban communities than in rural areas. Urban living is more anonymous living. It often releases the individual from the community restraints more common in tradition oriented societies. But more freedom from constraints and controls also provides greater freedom to deviate. And living in the more impersonalized, formally controlled urban society means that

regulatory orders of conduct are often directed by distant bureaucrats. The police are strangers executing the prescriptions on an anonymous set of subjects.

Minor offences in small town or village are often handled without resort to police station. As disputable as such action may seem to be, it results in fewer recorded violations of law compared to those in cities. Although perhaps causing some decision difficulties for the police in small town, formal and objective law enforcement is not always acceptable to villagers. Urban area with mass population, greater wealth, more commercial establishments and more products of technology also provide more frequent opportunities for theft. Victims are impersonalized, property is insured, consumer goods in more abundance are vividly displayed and are more portable. The crime rate increases despite formal moral education given in schools.

6. The word 'Conducive' in the passage means
 - a. Prohibitive against
 - b. Prone to minimize
 - c. helping to reduce
 - d. tending to promote
7. The passage mainly emphasizes the
 - a. Comparative account of wealth in rural and urban areas.
 - b. Increasing crime rate in rural areas
 - c. Need for formal moral education in in schools
 - d. Reasons for growing crime rate in urban areas compared to that of in rural areas
8. Which of the following is a characteristic of Urban setting
 - a. Unreported minor crimes
 - b. Deviation from freedom
 - c. less forceful social control
 - d. fewer recorded law violations
9. According to the passage, all of the following contribute to higher crime rates in urban areas except
 - a. Vivid display of consumer goods
 - b. Urban impersonalizes living
 - c. Higher standard of living
 - d. Inadequate police force
10. Which of the following inference(s) can be drawn from the passage
 1. Migration of people from rural to urban areas is almost negligible.
 2. Strangers can enforce laws in more impartial manner than known people can.
 3. Wealth has concentrated more in urban centres than in rural centres.
 - a. 1 and 2 only
 - b. 2 and 3 only
 - c. 1 and 3 only
 - d. all the three

Passage 3: Directions: Read the following passage & answer the questions

Nature is like business. Business sense dictates that we guard our capital and live from the interest. Nature's capital is the enormous diversity of living things. Without it we cannot feed ourselves, cure ourselves of illness or provide industry with raw materials of wealth creation. Professor Edward Wilson, of Harvard University says, "The folly our descendants are least likely to forgive us is the ongoing loss of genetic and species diversity. This will take millions of years to correct."

Only 150 plant species have ever been widely cultivated. Yet over 75,000 edible plants are known in the wild. In a hungry world, with a population growing by 90 million each year, so much wasted potential is tragic. Medicines from the wild are worth around 40 billion dollars a year. Over 5000 species are known to yield chemical with cancer fighting potential. Scientist currently estimate that that the total number of species in the world is between 10 -30 million with only around 1.4 million identified.

The web of life is torn when mankind exploits natural resources in short-sighted ways. The trade in tropical hardwoods can destroy whole forests to extract just a few commercially attractive specimens. Bad agricultural practices trigger 24 billion tonnes of top soil erosion a year losing the equivalent of 9 million tonnes of grain output. Cutting this type of suitable exploitation and instituting "sustainable utilization" will help turn the environmental crises around.

11. Why does the author compares nature to business?

- a) Because of the capital depletion in nature & business
- b) Because of the similarity with which one should use both
- c) Because of the same interest level yield
- d) Because of the diversity of various capital inputs

12. "The folly our descendants are least likely to forgive us". What is the business equivalent of the folly the author is referring to?

- a) Reducing the profit margins
- b) Not pumping some money out of profits into the business.
- c) Eroding the capital lease of the business.
- d) Putting interest on capital back into the business

13. Which of the following statement is false in context of the given passage?

- a) The diversity of plant life is essential for human existence.
- b) Scientists know the usefulness of the most plant species
- c) Chemicals for cancer treatment are available from plants.
- d) There are around 10 times the plant species undiscovered as compared to the discovered ones.

14. Which of the following correctly reflects the opinion of the author to take care of hunger in the world?

- (a) Increase the number of edible plants being cultivated.
- (b) Increase cultivation of the 150 species presently under cultivation.
- (c) Increase the number of cultivation of medical plants.
- (d) Increase the potential of the uncultivated edible plants.

15. Which of the following is mentioned as the immediate cause of the destruction of the plant species?

- a. Soil erosion
- b. Destruction of habitat
- c. Cultivation
- d. Agricultural practice

Passage 4: Direction: Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

Jyoti, a gardener's son, was once invited to attend a marriage ceremony of a Brahmin friend. As he loved his friend dearly, he attended the function. The bridegroom was being led in a procession to the bride's house. The procession consisted of men, women and children mostly Brahmins. Jyoti was also walking along with the procession.

One orthodox Brahmin recognized him and was annoyed at the sight of a low caste boy walking with the Brahmins in the marriage procession. Unable to contain himself, he shouted, "How dare you walk along with us? You are not our equal. Get behind!" Otherwise, go away." Jyoti felt insulted. He left the procession and went home.

He narrated the whole incident to his father with anger in his eyes. However, his father advised him to observe old customs. That night Jyoti could not sleep. He was assailed by the insult he had suffered as a result of discrimination inflicted on lower castes. He felt compelled to find a way to end caste discrimination. As the lower caste people were not educated, they had accepted this mental slavery for ages. Jyoti therefore resolved to revolt against this mental slavery and educate the lower caste people. He became the first Indian to start a school for the untouchable as well as a girls school in Maharashtra. We recognise him today as Mahatma Phule.

16. According to the passage, what has made low caste people accept mental slavery?
- (a) Poverty
 - (b) Old customs
 - (c) Apathy of change
 - (d) Lack of education
17. What did Joti do after he was insulted?
- (a) Left the procession and went to his friend
 - (b) Tried to take revenge on his friend
 - (c) Decided not to join any such marriage processions in future
 - (d) Engaged himself in social service
18. Why did Joti not sleep that night?
- a) He had to attend marriage of his friend
 - b) He wanted to do something to the lower caste people
 - c) The Brahmins insulted in friend
 - d) His father was sick.
19. According to the passage, why did Joti quit the marriage procession?
- a) He was asked accordingly by his friend
 - b) He could not tolerate his insult
 - c) He had to see his ailing father
 - d) His father warned him against attending that marriage.
20. What does the author highlight in the passage?
- a. Joti's contribution to the upliftment of the people of the lower classes
 - b. Poverty of lower class people in India
 - c. Need for unity among different sections of people in India
 - d. Merits of caste system in India

Passage 5: Direction: Read the following passage carefully & answer the following questions.

Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their Governments to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging of police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand it is obvious

that a spirit of self denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom & security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore it is not exactly measured by which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of Government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a 'tolerable state of balance.'

With the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty the powers of Government are unavoidably increased, whichever political party may be in office. The growth of Government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the Government in our nation, must take on more power to meet its problems, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.

21. The advent of science and technology has increased the

- (a) Freedom of people
- (b) Tyranny of the political parties
- (c) Powers of the government
- (d) Chances of economic inequality

22. A spirit of moderation on the economically sound people would make them less privileged

- (a) Unhappy with the rich people
- (b) More interested with freedom & security
- (c) Unhappy with their lot
- (d) Clamour less for absolute equality

23. The growth of the government is necessitated to:

- (a) Make a reach & poor unhappy
- (b) Curb the accumulation of wealth in a few hands
- (c) Monitor science and technology
- (d) Deploy the police force wisely

24. 'Era of good feeling' in sentence 2 refers to

- (a) Time of prosperity
- (b) Time of adversity
- (c) Time without government
- (d) Time of police atrocities

25. 'Tolerable state of balance' in the last sentence of 1st paragraph may mean

- (a) An inadequate level of police force
- (b) A reasonable level of economic inequality
- (c) A reasonable amount of government interference
- (d) A reasonable check on economic power.

26. Who founded the Republican Party of India?

- (a) Nambo Dripad
- (b) Mulji Vaishya
- (c) Dr BR Ambedkar
- (d) Sripad Dange

27. Which Article of the Constitution provides that it shall be the endeavour of every state to provide adequate facility for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education?

- (a) Article 349
- (b) Article 350
- (c) Article 350A
- (d) Article 351

28. Which of the following features are present in the Indian Constitution?
A) Multiple procedure for amendment
B) State not empowered to initiate amendment
C) Certain amendments have to be passed just by State Legislatures
D) Joint sittings of Parliament to solve disputes regarding Constitutional Amendments.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) A, B and D (b) A and B (c) B, C and D (d) A, C and D
29. Sarkaria Commission was concerned with
(a) Administrative Reforms (b) Electoral Reforms
(c) Financial Reforms (d) Centre-State Relations
30. Which one of the following shall not be considered an adequate ground for the issue of a proclamation of National Emergency?
(a) War (b) External aggression
(c) Armed rebellion (d) Internal disturbance
31. Muslim League is at present active only in some area of :
(a) U.P. (b) Kerala (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) None of these
32. Akali Party began its political life working within or in collaboration with the :
(a) Hindu Mahasabha (b) Muslim League (c) Unionist Party
(d) Indian National Congress
33. Indira Gandhi was to Congress (I) what Charan Singh was to :
(a) Lok Dal (b) Janata Dal (c) Janta Party (d) Kisan Mazdoor Party
34. Rajiv Gandhi developed cold feet when told that implementation of the Punjab Accord would :
(a) lead to secession of the Punjab
(b) give political advantage to the Akalis
(c) hurt the Punjab Congress Party
(d) anger the Hindus
35. Bhindranjwala was a protégé of :
(a) Akali Party (b) Punjab Congress (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Pakistan's ISI
36. Who among the following Nobel prize laureates had most of her education in New Delhi?
a) Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi b) Ms Rigoberta Menchu
c) Mother Teresa d) None of these
37. Who among the following received the Nobel Prize twice in the same subject?
a) John Bardeen b) Madam Curie c) Linus Pauling
d) Pierre Curie
38. Who among the following received the Nobel Prize twice in different subjects?
a) Madam Curie b) Frederic Sanger c) Pierre Curie
d) John Bardeen
39. Which of the following award was conferred on the Trinidad born Indian novelist V.S. Naipaul in 1993?
a) David Cohen award b) Pulitzer prize c) Booker prize
d) Magsaysay award

40. Jesse Owens global award is given in the field of
 a) Literature b) Journalism c) Science d) Sports
41. Who was the first Indian to receive the world food prize?
 a) Dr Varghese Kurian
 b) Dr M.S. Swami Nathan
 c) Dr Amita Patel
 d) None of these
42. Who is the first Indian woman to receive in Borlaug award and in which year?
 a) Dr Madhuri Patel, 1991
 b) Dr Madhuri v Patel, 1992
 c) Dr Amita Patel, 1991
 d) Dr Amita Patel, 1992
43. David Cohen prize is given in the field of
 a) journalism b) literature c) sports d) religion
44. Who was the first Indian to be awarded the Oscar?
 a) Satyajit Ray b) Mehboob Khan c) Bhanu Athaiya d) Raj Kapoor
45. For which field is the Pulitzer Prize not awarded?
 a) films b) journalism c) music d) literature
46. Who among the following was the first Indian to receive the Templeton award?
 (a) Baba Amte (b) Mother Teresa
 (c) Dr S. Radhakrishna (d) Vinoba Bhave
47. In which of the following fields have Indian been honored twice the Nobel prize?
 (a) Chemistry (b) Literature
 (c) Peace (d) Physics
48. Which pair is not correctly matched?
 (A) Kalinga award: popularization of science
 (b) David Cohen award: literature
 (c) Borlaug award: agriculture
 (d) Pulitzer prize: progress in religion
49. In which year was the Nobel prize instituted?
 (a) 1896 (b) 1901 (c) 1876 (d) 1900
50. VAT has been introduced on the recommendation of:
 (a) Kelkar Committee (b) Rangarajan Committee
 (c) L K Jha Committee (d) None of these
51. In which of the following sessions of Muslim League "Two-Nation Theory" was propounded?
 (a) Lahore Session, 1940 (b) Bombay Session, 1915
 (c) Delhi Session, 1918 (d) Calcutta Session, 1917
52. Who among the following was the Railway Minister during the Interim Government (1946)?
 (a) Baldev Singh (b) T.T. Chundrigar
 (c) Asaf Ali (d) Abdul Rab Nishtar
53. Which operation was started by the British Government to arrest the leaders of Quit India Movement?
 (a) Operation Reander Paste (b) Operation Zero Hour
 (c) Operation Thunderbolt (d) Operation Blue Star
54. Who was called the Iron man of India?
 (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
 (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

55. Who of the following was the founder of the Arya Mahila Sabha?
 (a) Nellie Sen Gupta (b) Pandita Ramabai
 (c) Durgabai Deshmukh (d) Raj Kumari Amrit kaur
56. Who Organised the Jats into a political force during the decline of the mughal empire?
 (a) Suraj Mal (b) Churaman
 (c) Rajaram (d) Badan Singh
57. Who was the first women president of india ?
 (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Meera kumar (c) Pratibha Patil
 (d) Sumitra Mhajan
58. Who among the following was regarded by Mahatma Gandhi as his Political Guru?
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (c) Feroz Shah Mehta
 (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
59. Which one of the following Indian freedom fighters coined the slogan 'Jai Hind' ?
 (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
60. After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji launched his first successful Satyagraha in..
 (a) Champaran (b) Chauri Chaura (c) Bardoli (d) Dandi
61. Where was the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association founded in 1928?
 (a) Kanpur (b) Delhi (c) Allahabad (d) Lahore
62. In which of the following sessions of Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi had said, "Gandhi may die but Gandhism will remain forever" ?
 (a) Calcutta Session 1928 (b) Lahore Session 1929
 (c) Karachi Session 1931 (d) Ramgarh Session 1940
63. Who addressed Gandhiji as the "Father of the Nation" for the first time?
 (a) Subhash Chandra Bose (b) Rabindranath Tagore
 (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
64. Who wrote "Discovery of india" ?
 (a) M. K. Gandhi (b) J. L. Nehru (c) C. R. Das (d) None of above
65. Who was the leader of the 'Red Shirt Party' ?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Maulana Azad
 (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Abdul Gaffar Khan
66. If in a certain language, MADRAS is coded as NBESBT, how is BOMBAY coded in that code?
 (a) CPNCBX (b) CPNCBZ (c) CPOCBZ (d) CQOCBZ
67. In a certain code, TRIPPLE is written as SQHOOKD. How is DISPOSE written in that code?
 (a) CHRONRD (b) DSOESPI (c) ESJTPTF (d) ESOPSID
68. If in a code language, COULD is written as BNTKC and MARGIN is written as LZQFHM, how will MOULDING be written in that code?
 (a) CHMFINTK (b) LNKTCHEM (c) LNTKCHMF (d) NITKHCMF
69. In a certain code, MONKEY is written as XDJMNL. How is TIGER written in that code?
 (a) QDFHS (b) SDFHS (c) SHFDQ (d) UJHFS
70. If FRAGRANCE is written as SBHSBODFG, how can IMPOSING be written?
 (a) NQPTJHOJ (b) NQPTJOHI (c) NQTPJOHJ (d) NQPTJOHJ
71. In a certain code, COMPUTER is written as RFUVQNPC. How is MEDICINE written in the same code ?
 (a) EOJDJEFM (b) EOJDEJFM (c) MFEJDJOE (d) MFEDJJOE
72. If in a certain language, NATURE is coded as MASUQE, how is FAMINE coded in that code ?
 (a) FBMJND (b) FJMHND (c) GANIOE (d) EALIME

73. If in a certain code, TEACHER is written as VGCEJGT, how would DULLARD be written in the same code ?
 (a) FWMNCTF (b) FWNNBTE (c) FWNNCSF (d) FWNNCTF
74. If in a certain language FASHION is coded as FOIHSAN, how is PROBLEM coded in that code ?
 (a) ROBLEMP (b) PELBORM (c) PRBOELM (d) RPBOELM
75. If in certain language KINDLY is coded as ELDNIK, how is EXOTIC coded in that code ?
 (a) EXOTLC (b) CXOTIE (c) COXITE (d) CITOXE

Direction : Letter series: Fill in the blanks with right option

76. JAK, KBL, LCM, MDN, _____
 (a) OEP (b) NEO (c) MEN (d) PFQ
77. QPO, NML, KJI, _____, EDC
 (a) HGF (b) CAB (c) JKL (d) GHI
78. ELFA, GLHA, ILJA, _____, MLNA
 (a) OLPA (b) KLMA (c) LLMA (d) KLLA
79. B2CD, _____ BCD4, B5CD, BC6D
 (a) B2C2D (b) BC3D (c) B2C3D (d) BCD7
80. P5QR, P4QS, P3QT, _____, PQV
 (a) PQW (b) PQV2 (c) P2QU (d) PQ3U
81. BCB, DED, FGF, HIH, _____
 (a) JKJ (b) HJH (c) IJI (d) JHJ
82. E, A __, O, I
 (a) E (b) U (c) X (d) V
83. E, J, O, T, Y, _____
 (a) D (b) Z (c) C (d) E
84. QN, RP, TS, WW, _____, FH
 (a) AC (b) XB (c) AB (d) YC
85. EA, IE, OK, SO, YU, _____
 (a) WX (b) WB (c) YD (d) CY
86. Find out the wrong term in the series 2, 3, 4, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 16
 (a) 9 (b) 12 (c) 16 (d) 8
87. Find the missing number in the series?
 4, 18, ?, 100, 180, 294, 448
 (a) 48 (b) 50 (c) 58 (d) 60
88. Choose the missing terms out of the given alternatives Z, S, W, O, T, K, Q, G, ?, ?
 (a) N,D (b) N,C (c) O,D (d) O,C
89. Find out the wrong term in the series 380, 188, 92, 48, 20, 8, 2
 (a) 20 (b) 48 (c) 92 (d) 2
90. Find the wrong number in the series 7, 28, 63, 124, 215, 342, 511
 (a) 28 (b) 124 (c) 215 (d) 342
91. The doctrine of 'Double Jeopardy' in Article 20 (2) means:
 a) No one can be tried and punished more than once for the same offence.
 b) One can be tried several times for the same offence.
 c) Punishment once awarded cannot be enhanced in appeal or revision.
 d) One can be tried more than once but punished only once.

92. Under Article 32 a Writ Petition can be made to the Supreme Court by a person who himself has suffered only. Under which of the following, a relative or friend of a person aggrieved can file a writ petition:
- a) Habeas Corpus b) Mandamus
c) Certiorari d) All of the above.
93. Respect for the National Flag and National Anthem:
- a) Fundamental Right of every citizen b) Fundamental duty of every citizen
c) Directive principles of State Policy d) Ordinary duty of every citizen
94. The term 'Equal Pay for equal work' is a:
- a) Directive Principles of State Policy b) Statutory provision of Labour Law
c) Fundamental Rights d) Matter of State to Pass Bill
95. Article 356 (4) of the Constitution a proclamation of emergency in the state ceases to operate automatically after:
- a) 1 Month b) 3 Months
c) 6 Months d) 6 Months from the proclamation
96. Aid to processing a case by each section of an office requires the following records:
- a) Standing guard files b) Standing Notes
c) Precedent Book d) All the above
97. In Which year the New Pension Scheme introduced
- a) 2004 b. 2006 c. 1998 d. 2014
98. The objective of writing a demi-official (D.O) Letter:
- a) To call the personnel attention of the individual addressed
b) In the matter of urgency
c) To elicit reply for a long pending matter
d) Without formality of the prescribed procedure
99. Precedent Book maintained in every section is to note:
- a) important rulings and decisions having a precedent value for ready reference.
b) Entries in this record will be made at the earliest opportunity
c) Entries in this record will be made at the stage of recording the file
d) All these stages above
100. To checks on delays in the subject matters of papers/currents under consideration the following aids are used in the Departments/Offices:
- a) Weekly arrear statement b) Call Book
c) Reminder diary d) All the above
