

**NEXT IAS**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
&  
COMPREHENSION**

Comprehensive Study Course

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**English Language & Comprehension**

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# ENGLISH LANGUAGE & COMPREHENSION

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# 1

## CHAPTER

# THEORY OF READING COMPREHENSION (RC'S)

## Reading Comprehension (RC)

(As nearly 30% of the questions coming in CSAT paper are based on Reading Comprehension (RC's), It is very important to prepare RC's very well to excel in CSAT paper.)

Reading comprehension is the ability to read text, process it, and understand its meaning.

Reading Comprehension (RC) questions put to test a host of related skills such as:

- (a) Reading Ability
- (b) Comprehension
- (c) Retention / Verbal Memory
- (d) Analytical Ability
- (e) Ability to read and think simultaneously
- (f) Common Sense
- (g) General Awareness

## Importance of Reading Comprehension Skills

Administrative duties demand comprehending, identifying, and analysing important aspects of a situation; drawing knowledgeable conclusions; forming ideas for implementing a plan of action mentally while scanning through reports and data, and more often than not, doing all these simultaneously.

Therefore, these skills are tested and Reading Comprehension provides the best way for testing these skills. Hence adopting a policy of 'practice makes perfect' and spending time improving one's RC solving ability is definitely a worthwhile exercise.



## READING

### A: Understanding Content

Understanding the content of the passage on which Reading Comprehension questions are based is essential to identify the correct answer. The subject of the passage can be diverse, ranging from philosophy to astronomy, from economics to art, or from history to science. The ease of understanding the RC passage depends upon the reading habit of student. However, there are certain generic aspects which lead to a proper understanding of any type of passage – where emphasis is placed on syntax rather than the subject matter of the passage. Getting well versed with these methods is important.

### Key Sentence:

Certain sentences in the passage that convey the main idea or theme are called Key Sentences. They are essential in determining the flow of ideas and lay out the context of the passage. Hence, it is imperative to identify the Key Sentences while reading the passage.

Let's try to understand this concept with the help of an example.

### Read the passage given below carefully:

The Roman Empire, as it existed in those days, must not be conceived of by the reader as united under one compact and consolidated government. It was, on the contrary, a vast congeries of nations, widely dissimilar in every respect from each other, speaking various languages, and having various customs and laws. They were all, however, more or less dependent upon, and connected with, the great central power. Some of these countries were provinces, and were governed by officers appointed and sent out by the authorities at Rome. These Governors had to

collect the taxes of their provinces, and also preside over and direct, in many important respects, the administration of justice. They had, accordingly, abundant opportunities to enrich themselves while thus in office, by collecting more money than they paid over to the government back home, and by taking bribes to favour the rich man's cause in court. Thus the more wealthy and prosperous provinces were objects of great competition among aspirants for office at Rome. Leading men would get these appointments, and, after remaining long enough in their provinces to acquire a fortune, would come back to Rome, and expend it on intrigues and manoeuvres to obtain even higher offices.

Once you have read the passage, try and summarize the key points of the passage. While summarizing or looking for key sentences, it would be helpful to ask questions like:



### Questions:

What is the topic of the passage?

What is the view of the author?

What is the fundamental analysis/ argument/ hypothesis?

What are the points supporting fundamental analysis?

Are there any examples of the fundamental analysis?

Is there a conclusion to the passage? If yes, what is it?

The key ideas of the above passage are:

1. The Roman Empire as it existed in those days was not united under a central consolidated government.
2. It had disparate centres of power that functioned under a central rule.
3. The leaders of these autonomies became wealthy and grew in power.
4. This resulted in competition among such Governors for even higher offices.

The author's thoughts can be understood with key sentences like:

- (a) It was, on the contrary, a vast congeries of nations, widely dissimilar in every respect from each other.
- (b) They had, accordingly, abundant opportunities to enrich themselves while thus in office.

- (c) Leading men would get these appointments, and, after remaining long enough in their provinces to acquire a fortune, would come back to Rome, and expend it on intrigues and manoeuvres to obtain even higher offices.

All these sentences point to the areas where the flow of passage changes or gets strengthened. Phrases like 'on the contrary', 'but', 'contrary to this' are the ones that bring about change in the flow whereas 'obvious to say', 'it follows from this', and 'therefore' are used for concluding or strengthening ideas.

The language, content and writing style are important in determining the ease of readability of passage. However, with enough practice, one can train one's mind to look out for the key ideas and sentences that affect the follow of thought in the passage.

### B: Reading Speed

The biggest hurdle faced by students while solving RC is the slow speed of reading. Although understanding what one reads is much more important than the speed at which one reads it, speed still remains crucial because of its immediate bearings on the entire process of solving RC questions. A student who reads slowly might be tempted to leave the RC questions and might miss out on certain easy questions.

#### Defining Reading Speed

It is crucial for the student to understand that reading speed is not just the number of words per minute; instead, it is actually the number of words read and understood per minute.

#### How to increase your Reading Speed?

The simple answer is: Developing a Good Reading Habit.

A good reading habit helps in grasping the finer nuances of the English language and also helps in building good communication skills.

Reading materials recommended to develop a good diversified reading habit are:

1. **Newspapers:** Reading newspaper daily is the easiest and most useful method of reading practice. The subject matter in the paper covers a wide range of topics, much like the RC section.

**Recommended Newspapers:** The Hindu, The Indian Express, The Economic Times

2. **Magazines** like Yojana and Kurukshetra etc.
3. **Fictional novels** like The Fountainhead, One Hundred Years of Solitude, Midnight's Children etc and Non – Fictional novels (priority over Fictional Novels) like The Argumentative Indian, I Do What I Do, The Discovery of India, The Story of My Experiments with Truth etc.

Other than reading material suggested above, conversing in English as often as possible would also help to complement Reading Comprehension. The more one reads, the more knowledge one gains (which will also help in Prelims General Studies Paper 1 and in UPSC personal interview) and the more chances one has of discussing and analysing this knowledge.

## Comprehension

Comprehension is a complex process which necessitates learning specific reading skills; grasping the main idea of the passage; sequencing links from the factual data available, inferring and drawing conclusions based on the proper understanding of the RC passage. In a nut shell, comprehension can be described as the picture that comes to mind while reading passage.

### A. Use of Comprehension Skills in RC solving

The flow of idea in a RC passage can be identified with the use of Comprehension skills. Understanding the detailed meaning of every sentence is not as important as understanding the content of a sentence in relation to the passage. The aim is to understand the usage of a particular sentence in a paragraph and not really data, details, date etc. Using certain techniques, sentences are placed in a paragraph and the paragraphs in a passage. Sometimes inferential questions are asked, they are only hinted at or implied in the passage and may not be explicitly mentioned. Such inferential questions necessitate a complete and thorough comprehension of the passage in order to be able to answer such questions correctly.

Here are some techniques that can be used to make comprehension easier:

- (a) **Detect Key Ideas:** There are certain key sentences that determine the flow of content in the passage. To make comprehension simpler, these sentences need to be detected during the first read of the passage.
- (b) **Summarize the Paragraph:** While reading the passage, develop a habit of mentally summarizing each paragraph and keep linking them as you proceed. This helps in understanding the overall idea of the passage and answer the inferential questions easily. It might be useful to write a short summary on a sheet of paper while doing the exercise.
- (c) **Determine the sentence links:** Sentences within a passage may be directly or subtly linked. Versatile reading helps to get into the habit of identifying sentence links. Inability to establish links between sentences could be a major cause for ideas being missed out.
- (d) **Ask for Questions:** When in doubt, ask questions. For example: Why has the author mentioned this example? What is the purpose of the second paragraph? Is the last paragraph a conclusion of the analysis discussed throughout the passage? These questions help in gaining a deeper perspective of the passage and helps in the comprehension.

## Retention

RC passages may consist of ideas that are either directly or indirectly linked to each other or they may contain illustrations riddled with facts and figures based on which conclusions are drawn. The test taker needs to remember and assimilate all information that has been read to correctly answer RC questions.

Therefore, Retention or the ability to read and understand is an essential part of solving RC questions.

### A. Importance of Retention in RC Solving

Having a good memory or being able to retain what is read is a necessary skill for attempting RC questions.

#### Retention helps in:

1. Answering direct questions i.e. questions based on facts mentioned in the passage.
2. Analyzing the passage while reading it.
3. Assimilating information and facts to draw conclusions after reading the passage.
4. Cutting down on re-reading time while answering the questions.
5. Verifying answers to the questions after solving them.

## B. Improving Retention

The best way to improve retention is by simultaneously reading and assimilating the text of the passage. Listed below are some ways by which the ability to assimilate information can be effectively increased, thus improving retention capacity.

All passages, factual as well as analytical, have a central theme – an idea which is subsequently analyzed or elaborated on. This central theme should be identified and pictured in your mind. Once you paint an image of central idea in your mind, everything that is mentioned in the passage can be easily added to this image, thus acting as an aid to the retention process.

For example, if the passage is about some civilization, you can picture a group of nomads and keep adding information to this image as and when you read about them in the passage like how they dressed, what they ate, how they communicated etc.

Analytical passages can also be dealt with in a similar fashion, by forming a picture of the main idea in your mind and adding the details to this picture as the reading of the passage proceeds.

For example, If the passage is about latest budget or economic survey, then you can picture a debate with pros and cons of the budget/survey being represented by two groups of the people in the debate. Assimilation of the information becomes easier when you have something 'concrete' to work on, like a picture of central theme.

### 1. Reading the questions first

This strategy has always been debatable and there is no correct answer to the question – should the questions be read first or the passage? The only way of finding out is to actually practice this strategy and then weigh the pros and cons. Reading the questions before the passage gives you a more focussed approach while reading the passage because you would know roughly what you're looking for. Direct questions can be solved in this fashion, whereas the answer to the indirect ones can be determined after doing a thorough analysis of that particular part of the passage where answer lies. Further, there would be less scope for missing any vital information as important aspects will be already known

because of having read the questions first so special attention can be given to assimilate these important points while reading the passage.

### 2. Mapping the flow of thoughts

Retaining a large amount of data can be done by sequentially ordering sets of data; thus mapping the flow of thoughts as they appear. This is an efficient way of retaining information as it helps to map your visual understanding and underlines the significance of all the relevant data that has been mentioned in the passage. A diagram reconstructing the flow of thought can be drawn; new ideas can be added and connected with a link and factual information can be jotted down besides the idea it represents while the passage is being read.

### C. Retention Tips:

Here are some tips and strategies to improve passage retention:

1. Make a mental note of all key figures, facts and sentences while reading the passage for the first time.
2. Make mental notes of factual information like dates, names, and quotes whenever they occur in the passage.
3. Avoid re-reading the passage for each and every question. Read the questions first if it helps to cut down on this habit.
4. Number the sentences whenever sequential information like reasons, solutions, inferences etc. is being conveyed in the passage.
5. For questions that contain sentences of the passage as options, it is easier if the questions and its options are read before the passage.
6. Try categorising the questions into direct and indirect before reading the passage. When this is done, read the passage and answer the direct questions simultaneously.
7. Read a lot of non fictional material as mentioned earlier in this chapter or material that deals with topics that are of no particular interest to you. Slowly you will realize that continual reading and practice improves retention in general.

## Important Tip for solving RC questions

### Option Elimination Technique:

A useful idea to effectively narrow down the choices is the elimination of incorrect options. Often the situation may arise where more than one option seems to be the correct answer. In such cases, these elimination techniques will help in identifying the options that appear to be right choice but are actually incorrect; by recognizing some defect in the option, or just by virtue of it being incomplete in some way or other. These elimination techniques will help you locate the key differentiating points between the options and will especially come in handy in cases where the options are very close or long or both.

The following is the list of inconsistencies that a test taker can be on the lookout for while analysing the options:

#### 1. Verbosity

Certain options are too verbose to be correct. These options will unnecessarily elaborate upon the actual idea and add a few redundant or repeated ideas to give the appearance of a more complete answer. Verbose options which can be recognised by their extra length are a direct indicator of this type of trap and are to be avoided or eliminated. The correct answer is the one that gives the complete picture in the most precise manner.

#### 2. Vagueness

Some options use short sentences and impressive words to give the appearance of being terse and apt at the same time. However, they end up being vague and incomplete. The best answer is not judged by its length or the quality of words used but by its clarity and completeness of idea. Never select an option if its implication is unclear or is not pertaining to the question.

#### 3. Contradiction

These options are the easiest to eliminate because they tend to contradict the passage, either explicitly or implicitly. Detecting an explicit contradiction is just a question of reading the passage thoroughly. Implicit contradictions, too, are easy to discover but they require a clear understanding of the passage and its implication.

#### 4. Irrelevance

Options that are not related to the question are usually used to fill up the void. These options might be based on an unrelated part of the same passage or might not be related to the entire passage at all. Like vague options, these options, too, are framed using impressive words and phrases that give an intellectual feel to them. These traps are identified easily if you have comprehended the question correctly.

Let's try to solve the question based on passage given below with the help of option elimination techniques

An air quality index (AQI) is a way to combine measurements of multiple air pollutants into a single number or rating. This index is ideally kept constantly updated and available in different places. The AQI is most useful when lots of pollution data are being gathered and when pollution levels are normally, but not always, low. In such cases, if pollution levels spike for a few days, the public can quickly take preventive action (like staying indoors) in response to an air quality warning. Unfortunately, that is not urban India. Pollution levels in many large Indian cities are so high that they remain well above any health or regulatory standard for large part of the year. If our index stays in the 'Red/Dangerous' region day after day, there is not much anyone can do, other than getting used to ignoring it.

(UPSC 2017)

Which among the following is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) Our governments are not responsible enough to keep our cities pollution free.
- (b) There is absolutely no need for air quality indices in our country.
- (c) Air quality index is not helpful to the residents of many of our large cities.
- (d) In every city, public awareness about pollution problems should increase.

The passage highlights the importance of Air Quality Index in providing information regarding Air pollution; however this only serves when the pollution level is low for most of the time and there is temporary spike in pollution level for at max few days. Public can take preventive action like staying indoors.

However in many Indian cities the pollution level is generally higher than many regulatory standards for large part of year, so AQI doesn't help much as people have to go outside for their work.

Option A is **irrelevant** according to the passage as the given statement is not related to the main idea of passage and is nowhere mentioned in the passage.

Option B is **factually incorrect**; the passage talks about the importance of AQI (read lines 3 to 6).

Option C is **correct** as it is given in the passage that in many Indian cities the pollution level is generally

higher than many regulatory standards for large part of year, so AQI doesn't help much as people have to go outside for their work.

Option D is **irrelevant** according to passage as the central theme of the passage is about AQI and its importance. The statement given in option is totally unrelated to the question hence can be easily eliminated.

.....

# 2

## CHAPTER

# TYPES OF QUESTIONS, STYLE AND TONE OF RC

In Reading Comprehension, it is very important to classify questions into different categories so that student knows beforehand how to solve those questions quickly and correctly.

RC questions can be classified into these different categories:

### 1. Main Theme or Central Idea

**Description:** These are the questions based on the passage as a whole, are topical in nature and query the author's motive for writing the passage.

**What they test:** These questions test your ability to analyze text and also exactly how well you have understood the exact nature of the passage.

**Solving technique:** The answers to such questions usually lie in the introduction or the concluding paragraph of the passage. A quick read of the first or last or both paragraphs will definitely provide you with an idea about the main theme of the passage.

**Example:**

Which of the following options best summarizes the passage?

### 2. Author's opinion, attitude or point of view

**Description:**

These questions are based on the author's point of view about the subject. The answers to these questions are never explicitly mentioned in the passage i.e. they have to be derived from the sentences used by the author to express his thoughts and opinions.

**What they test:**

These questions test your ability to judge the author's attitude or his stand on the subject by analyzing the content, style and phraseology used

in the passage. To correctly deduce the answers, you need to understand the trend of thought and reason employed by the author while writing the passage.

**Solving technique:** Look for sentences that determine the tone used by the author. The writing style of the passage also provides clue to the answers. If a particular part of the passage is in question, then try and understand the reasoning used by the author to explain that part. Another strategy is analyzing the kinds of adverbs and adjectives being used by the author to describe something. These words are indicative of his mood and the intensity of his thought.

**Examples:**

- A. What is the author's tone in second paragraph?
- B. According to the author, what can be a logical solution to the issue at hand?
- C. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

### Explicit Information

**Description:**

These are direct questions based on data, facts or opinions that are expressly mentioned in the passage. The answer options are generally direct sentences picked up from the passage.

**What they test:**

Questions based on explicit information test your retention skills. They test how well you:

- (a) Remember the information you have read.
- (b) Store the information
- (c) Spot finer details while reading

**Solving technique:**

Make mental notes of factual information like names, dates and figures during the first read. It also makes a lot of sense to read the questions first as it gives an idea of what to look for while reading the passage. Questions based on explicit information should be verified by re-reading the specific part of the passage that contains the answer.

**Examples:**

- (a) Which one of the following options is true according to the passage?
- (b) Which one of the following options is NOT a driving force for young entrepreneurs?
- (c) Why did the author move from his hometown to Paris?

**Implied Information****Description:**

These questions are based on inferences drawn from facts and opinions mentioned in the passage. The answers are not directly stated in the passage but are implied/ inferred/ deduced from the passage.

**What they test:**

These questions test:

- (a) Your ability to interpret and understand the arguments put forth by the author.
- (b) The correctness of your analysis of the passage. In short, it fundamentally tests your comprehension skills as well as your capacity to relate to the author's opinions.

**Solving technique:**

Understanding the overall idea of the passage will help you answer these questions. While reading the passage, try and understand the arguments presented by the author. Since the options are not directly stated in the passage, it is essential that you correctly identify the flow of the passage, link various sub themes and arrive at an appropriate answer to the question.

**Examples:**

- (a) As per the passage, which of the following options can be inferred?
- (b) With which of the following arguments is the author most likely to agree?
- (c) According to the passage, what could have been the reason behind the actions of the dictator?

**Word/ Phrase in Context****Description:**

These questions are based on specific words or phrases mentioned in the passage. The question will quote these phrases and expect you to correctly understand the reason behind their usage. Sometimes, there may be synonym and antonym based questions, which test your understanding of the word in context of the passage. Your aim should be to understand the contextual meanings of the word with respect to the passage rather than its dictionary meanings.

**What they test:**

These questions test your ability to move beyond simply knowing the word and its literal meanings to understanding the language usage and subject matter of the passage. They test your reasoning skills and ability to relate to the author's ideas while reading the passage.

**Solving technique:**

A thorough second reading of the part of the passage from where the phrase has been picked up will help you correctly understand it in context of the passage.

**Examples:**

- (a) What does the author mean when he says that the Spartans were 'as prone to Barbarism as Greeks were to Blasphemy'?
- (b) Why does the author use the words 'stiff upper lip' to describe Sardar Patel?
- (c) In the context of the passage, the phrase 'As good as it gets' means?
- (d) From the options, find the word closest in meaning to the given word as it has been used in the passage?

**Passage Structure or Technique****Description:**

These questions are based on the structure of the passage and the literary techniques used by the author in expressing his arguments. Questions dealing with strengthening and weakening arguments also fall in this category.

**What they test:**

These questions test your ability to analyze the structure of the passage and identify sentences and paragraphs as hypothesis, solutions, conclusions, assumptions, premises or arguments.

**Solving technique:**

A lot of reading practice will equip you with basic knowledge of literary techniques. Your ability to determine one argument from another will be enhanced by reading analytical passages from different sources.

**Examples:**

- (a) Which of these options best represent the structure of the passage?
- (b) What is the fundamental premise on which author has based his analysis?
- (c) What is the assumption made by the author when he says democracy will never fail?

## Analogous Arguments

**Description:**

This is a rare question type that presents analogies of an argument mentioned in the passage as options. You are required to choose the option that is similar to or conforms to the reasoning along the same lines as the argument mentioned in the passage.

**What they test:**

These questions test your comprehension and ability to illustrate the analysis formed in your mind based on your reading of the passage. They also test your capacity to associate two separate illustrations that follow a single line of reasoning.

**Solving technique:**

The key to answering such questions is in understanding the base argument before having a look at the options. Then, eliminating the options by comparing them with the correctness of the line of reasoning provided in the question.

**Examples:**

- (a) Which of the following illustrations best represents the argument mentioned in the second paragraph?
- (b) The phrase 'look before you leap' is applicable in which one of the situations listed below?

## Importance of Classifying Questions

Questions classification is a very useful exercise as it helps in predicting a lot about any passage. Here are some of those things that can be determined:

- A. The general level of difficulty of a passage can be determined. If the passage contains majority of Implied information questions, then it will be tougher than a passage that has many questions based on Explicit information. You can decide if the RC should be attempted based on this judgement.
- B. Reading questions before reading passage can sometimes prove to be quite effective. Knowing the categories of questions asked can give you an idea of how to proceed with the reading of the passage. For example, if there is a question that is based on Explicit information, look for the answer while reading the passage. This helps to cut down on re-reading time.
- C. Different types of questions require a different approach of solving the questions. Knowing the approaches of solving all categories of questions beforehand gives you a directed path of thinking and again, helps cutting down on time. For example, solving Explicit and Implicit questions types requires different skills and cannot be answered by following a similar approach.
- D. If all categories of questions are known and have been practised, the surprise element, that makes a test taker waste a lot of time during the exam, can be dampened. For example, structure and analogy question types can be troublesome if one does not know how to tackle them but these types donot come in exam that frequently.

## Style and Tone

A very popular question across the spectrum of RC exercises is the identification of passage style. Style maintains its uniformity throughout the passage. Style is independent of content but it is dependent on the approach adopted by the author in stating his point of view on the topic, 'how' the passage has been written rather than 'what' is written in the passage is the criterion here.

The style of the passage can be identified by a serious reading and understanding of the opening and closing paragraph of the passage as these provides insight into the flow of thoughts throughout the passage. The style can also be determined by analyzing the author's choice of words, length of sentences and structure of passages in the passage.

### Types of Styles

Here is the list of common styles:

#### 1. Factual/ Event – based

This passage style comprises a list of events or facts which may or may not be stated chronologically. All statements in the passage will pertain to tangible facts, the truth of which is verifiable. A typical example is a news article based on some event that has occurred, enumerating the factual details and the related date of event.

#### 2. Descriptive

A descriptive passage as the name suggests, is a narration of events, emotions, views or feelings of the author. Such passage contains author's descriptive opinion about the subject unlike the factual/event based style which merely lists facts related to the subject. A descriptive passage gives you a colourful view of events and helps you visualize the sequence of the events as if they are unfolding right in front of your eyes. It is usually garnished with lot of adverbs and adjectives.

A mahogany wooden plank is descriptive as compared to a wooden plank which is factual.

#### 3. Analytical

In passages dealing with analytical style, the author presents the reader with his analysis of a subject. There is a very strong logical undercurrent flowing throughout the passage. The passage may contain problems, hypothesis, supporting arguments, counter arguments, expert opinions, assumptions and conclusions. The subject is discussed and analyzed by the author and based on this analysis, the reader forms opinions about the subject of the passage.

#### 4. Argumentative

Argumentative passage gives the feel of a debate. The subject is generally an issue that has two sides to it. The author might support one side or may render support to both sides but there will definitely be a lot of counter-arguing in these passages. There will be discussion on the pros and cons of the subject issue and generally, a conclusion to the argument.

### Tone

Tone indicates the mood or attitude of the author when he talks about the subject of the passage. The tone is not consistent throughout the passage and is more characteristic of the content of the passage than the writing style. A passage can have sentences and paragraphs signifying different tones. There are no fixed categories of tones as these are regular English words indicative of moods and emotions.

Here is a list of some common tones:

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Objective   | 2. Didactic    |
| 3. Optimistic  | 4. Pessimistic |
| 5. Concerned   | 6. Admiring    |
| 7. Sentimental | 8. Satirical   |
| 9. Cynical     | 10. Sarcastic  |

### Difference between Style and Tone

Students often get confused between the style and tone of the passage, even though, these qualities are quite different from each other. Here are some pointers:

- A style is unique and remains consistent throughout the passage whereas tone can change depending on the subject of the matter as the passage unfolds. An example could be a passage where the author presents an analysis and therefore, starts off with an objective tone. Towards the end of the passage, his tone changes to one of optimism when he alludes to a possible solution based on the outcome of the analysis.
- Style is the way in which content is presented whereas Tone is related to the content itself.
- Styles are broadly classified into a few distinct types mentioned above, while Tones cannot be effectively classified as they are regular English words that indicate certain emotions, moods or attitudes.

**Example**

In this extremity, after many days, they arrived before a rich pavilion – all of green and crimson, bordered with gold and azure – the hooks of ivory, the cords of silk, while at the top stood a golden eagle, and at each corner a green silver griffin shining in the sun. Beautiful as was the tent, still more lovely was the lady who stood before it – a maiden queen – crowned with an imperial diadem, and clothed in a robe of green, with the body formed of lace of gold, and her crimson kirtle bound with violet – coloured velvet, the wide sleeves being embroidered with flowers of gold and rich pearls. Around her stood her maiden attendants in comely attire, with silver coronets on their heads and, and silver bows in their hands, while at their backs hung quivers full of golden arrows.

The tone here is clearly that of Admiration. The author seems to shower a lot of praise upon the visual impact created by the group that has just arrived.

**List of Styles and Tones**

The different types of styles and certain keywords by which to remember them are:

1. Factual/ Event based – Newspaper Article
2. Descriptive – Author’s description
3. Data Driven – Numbers, Figures

4. Narrative – Story, First person narration
5. Abstruse/ Abstract – Symbolic, Philosophical
6. Argumentative – Debate, Pros and Cons
7. Analytical – Analysis, Problem Solving

**Tones**

They are classified according to the mood of the author.

**Positive Tones**

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Laudatory  | 2. Sympathy     |
| 3. Adulatory  | 4. Compassion   |
| 5. Approving  | 6. Appreciating |
| 7. Optimistic |                 |

**Negative Tones**

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Demeaning     | 2. Conceited   |
| 3. Preachy       | 4. Blaming     |
| 5. Pessimistic   | 6. Cynical     |
| 7. Argumentative | 8. Disapproval |
| 9. Bragging      | 10. Mocking    |

**Neutral Tones**

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Objective  | 2. Obvious    |
| 3. Analytical | 4. Diplomatic |
| 5. Humorous   |               |



# 3

# IMPLICIT STATEMENTS

## CHAPTER

### Introduction

Sometimes in CSAT paper, question related to Implicit Statements are asked. In this type of question you are given Main Statement (or passage) followed by a set of numbered statements. You are expected to decide whether each of the numbered statements is implied or implicit in the Main Statement.

A statement (a) is implicit or implied in another statement (b), if the statement (b) indirectly points to (a). An explicit statement is one in which the subject matter or conclusion to be drawn is directly mentioned.

#### Example:

“Ram stood first in the race”.

The conclusion that “Ram participated in the race and won” is explicit.

However, the conclusion that “There was at least one more person in the race with Ram” is Implicit as it is not directly mentioned in the statement but it is obvious that in a race (a contest of speed) there must be more than just one participant or it would not be a race.

### Terms Involved

#### What does “Implied” or “Implicit” mean?

**Simple Definition:** A conclusion drawn is Implicit, if it follows from the data given in the passage.

**Detailed Definition:** A statement is Implicit if and only if there is no ambiguity regarding the conclusion drawn from the data in the given passage.

A statement cannot be Implicit if there is any doubt regarding the conclusion drawn on the basis of the given data.

Another way of defining Implicit Statement – **Implicit Statement is that statement that is suggested in the passage but not stated directly.**

Let’s try to understand the meaning with the help of an example.

#### Example:

“Virat was not the captain of the Indian Cricket team that won the tri-series in Australia”.

This statement implies the following:

1. India has a Cricket team.
2. There are players other than Virat in the team.
3. Someone other than Virat was the captain of the Indian cricket team.

However, the statement does not imply the following:

1. Virat can never be the captain of the Indian cricket team.
2. Virat would be the best captain for the Indian cricket team.

So we can see that though first three statements were not stated directly in the question statement, they were implied in the question statement.

### Solved Examples:

Instructions for questions:

Conclusion is drawn from the main paragraph in each question. Find whether the conclusion is implied or not.

Some sportsmen prefer keeping the colour yellow with them because they feel it has a positive psychological effect.

**Conclusion:** Yellow clothes help in motivation.

**Solution:** It is a preference of some players based on personal feeling. The yellow colour they keep could be in the form of small cloth, a small yellow ring, or any other form which has the colour yellow (and not necessarily yellow clothes).

Hence the conclusion is not implied in the main statement.

The doctor has asked Raman to stop drinking alcoholic beverages if he wants to improve his health.

**Conclusion:** Raman is an alcoholic.

**Solution:** Any person who drinks alcoholic beverages is not necessarily an alcoholic. An alcoholic is someone who is addicted to alcohol. This is not implied in the statement because the doctor is merely advising Raman to stop drinking. It's possible that Raman drinks alcoholic beverages once in a month (does not qualify as an alcoholic) and it still affects his health.

Hence the conclusion is not implied in the main statement.

Telecom companies are growing at a phenomenal rate in India mainly due to vast population.

**Conclusion:** Growth of companies in the telecom industry is dependent on the population of the country in which they operate.

**Solution:** There is a direct reasoning provided in the statement which supports the conclusion. If the main reason for growth is the population, then one can say that growth depends upon the population.

Hence the conclusion is implied in the main statement.

Comfortable office furniture greatly increases the productivity of employees involved in the desk jobs.

**Conclusion:** To improve employee productivity, it is necessary to buy expensive furniture.

**Solution:** There is no co-relation between expensive furniture and productivity. Inexpensive furniture may be more useful and help productivity; expensive furniture may be less useful and not really improve the productivity.

Hence the conclusion is not implied in the main statement.

**"The existence of state is in its utility. It exists because it is necessary and people are bound to obey it and if they do not, human society will not exist".**

Which one of the following expresses the view implied in the above statement?

- (a) A state and its people are reasons for each other's existence.
- (b) The utility of a state compels people to obey it and maintain a human society.
- (c) A state exists because of its people and their society.
- (d) If people refuse to obey the state they are likely to lose their society.

**Solution:** The given paragraph does not say that the state is dependent on its people and vice versa. Therefore, eliminate Option A and C. Option D with "lose" is incorrect as there won't exist a society if people do not obey the state.

Hence the correct answer is Option B.

.....

In this case, “Nehra is going to hamper the entire team” is an inference based on the premise that unfit players hamper the team and on the assumption that Nehra is unfit.

Other inferences can also be made like: “Nehra was considered for selection of the team” or “Nehra wanted to be part of the team”.

Such statements though not explicitly mentioned can also be logically derived

#### D. Conclusion

**Definition:** “A conclusion is a final proposition, which is arrived at after the consideration of evidences, assumptions or premises”.

A conclusion is what the author of an argument arrives at following the premise, the data given, the assumptions made and the inference drawn.

Using Same Example as given above:

“Unfit players hamper the progress of the entire team. That is the reason Nehra should not be selected in the team”.

In this case, “Nehra should not be selected in the team” is the conclusion.

#### For more clarity about this concept let's take another example.

“Recruitment managers dislike candidates who are not punctual and who arrive late for interviews. Hence, it is unlikely that Rahul will be selected for the job today”.

**In this case, the Premise is:** “Recruitment managers dislike candidates who are not punctual and who arrive late for interviews”.

**The assumption is:** “Rahul was late for the interview”.

**The Inference drawn is:** “The recruitment manager will probably dislike Rahul because he was late”.

**The Conclusion is:** “Rahul will not be selected for the job”.

After understanding this basic concept, it is also important to keep in mind the most common flaws in reasoning as these flaws will lead to selecting wrong option, even though, you correctly figure out premise and assumption. The reason is that these flaws may lead to faulty inferences and hence will result in drawing wrong conclusion based on assumptions.

## Common Flaws in Critical Reasoning

### A. Association – Causation Flaw

**The Association:** Causation Flaw refers to thinking that an event is the cause of another merely because it precedes the other event chronologically.

Question based on this principle try to lead you into erroneously thinking that, an event or action led to another merely because of the sequence in which they appeared, thus giving rise to Association - Causation Flaw.

The sequence of events or chronology is not a criterion for arriving at a solution, when there is actually no cause – effect relationship. In Critical reasoning, the knowledge of this common flaw should be used to correctly assess an argument and by keeping this principle in mind “Cause – Effect” type questions can be solved easily.

**Let's try to understand this with the help of an example**

**Consider the following statement:**

“India got Independence after the end of second World-war”

If a conclusion is drawn from this statement – “India got Independence because of the second World war” – then it is faulty because even though Indian independence chronologically follows the Second World War there is no cause – effect relationship in the given statement.

### B. Composition Flaw

This refers to thinking that something that applies to one particular action, event or situation is also applicable to other actions, events or situations in general. Difficult reasoning questions usually encourage you to make this mistake. You should always carefully check a critical reasoning question to see whether the example presented can be considered representative of the general population; i.e. you should verify whether you can logically extrapolate the given example to the general population/situation.

**Example:** “Today's Physics test was very difficult”.

If a conclusion is drawn from this statement – “Physics is generally a difficult subject for most students” – then it is faulty because you cannot extrapolate the difficulty of Physics as a subject in general on the basis of test.

### C. Fallacy of Analogy

This refers to thinking that the line of reasoning used in one scenario applies to another scenario by assuming that all parameters remain the same. You should be careful to compare the two scenarios to see whether there is subtle change in the situation which makes the parallel reasoning inappropriate. The important thing in this case is to identify what exactly causes the difference between the two similar scenarios. In critical reasoning it is also extremely important to avoid **over-analyzing** an argument.

**Example:** "Students who study for eight hours a day are successful in the examination. So sportsmen who want to win the tournament should practice for eight hours every day".

This argument is faulty because the reasoning for success in studies cannot be applied directly to sports which can have many other considerations.

### D. Red Herring

This refers to being diverted from the actual argument by some topic which seems relevant but is actually not related to the argument at hand. Difficult questions in critical reasoning try to throw you off track by introducing concepts which trap you into thinking on the basis of what you already know rather than sticking to the information given.

**Example:** "People who do not want to pay Income tax according to the law should not be forced because the Government has other sources of revenue which it can use to cover the deficit".

This is faulty because the law should be enforced regardless of whether the Government can cover up the deficit caused by people breaking the law.

### E. Argumentum Ad Populum

This refers to the assumption that a particular argument is valid because many people think so. This reasoning is improper because the opinion of many people is not the criterion to determine the validity of any argument.

**Example:** "The claim made by environmental agencies about the adverse effects of global warming is not valid because most of the people in India say that they do not feel there is any difference in the climate and they are not affected by it".

This argument is faulty because the opinion of the people cannot determine the validity of an argument which is based on scientific facts.

### F. Non Sequitur

This refers to making an argument by stating a conclusion after presenting the premise even though the conclusion cannot be logically drawn from the premise.

**Example:** "It is difficult for sportsmen, especially cricketers to play continuously for many months at a stretch. Therefore, we must build a sports academy which trains many more sports people".

This is faulty because the conclusion drawn does not follow from the stated premise.

### G. Faulty Appeal to Authority

This refers to using the view of a person or organisation specializing in one field to support an argument in another field. This fallacy can be identified when the authority which is referred to in an argument is not an expert on the subject being discussed in the argument.

**Example:** "The famous actor Shahrukh has invested a lot of money in the stock market. The stock market must be generating a very good return on investment".

This argument is faulty because the actor's judgement in the field of stocks cannot be taken as basis for saying that the stock market will generate good returns.

Following are some common flaws in critical reasoning which should be considered while solving a critical reasoning question. By identifying the type of flaw, the wrong options can be eliminated easily. Practising questions of each type will help in identifying the flaws more easily in examination and will make you more confident in tackling critical reasoning questions.

Now after learning these concepts, let's have a look at different type of questions that can be asked in Critical reasoning. The types of questions usually asked in this section are as follow:

#### 1. Identifying the conclusion

The conclusion that can be drawn on the basis of the inference in the given passage is selected.

#### 2. Identifying the assumption

Choose the assumption mentioned in the given passage used by the author, to draw the conclusion.

**3. Identifying the strengthening argument**

The statement which most strongly supports the argument in the given passage is chosen.

**4. Identifying the weakening argument**

The statement which undermines or weakens the argument in the given passage is selected.

**5. Parallel Reasoning**

A pattern of reasoning from the options given which is similar to the reasoning in the given passage is identified.

**Solved Examples:**

Tobacco companies have found a way out of the ban on advertising their products in newspapers and on TV. A study of 58 Bollywood movies released in the last 3 years shows that more scenes depicting actors smoking are shown now than 3 years ago.

Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) Tobacco companies earn a lot of publicity through movies.
- (b) The ban on advertising tobacco products can now be lifted.
- (c) Children are wise enough to not fall for these subliminal messages.
- (d) Tobacco companies are doing the unthinkable.

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The main information in the passage is that tobacco companies cannot advertise in newspaper and on TV, so they are using films to depict their products. This is in sync with Option A.

Simply because tobacco companies have found a way does not make a case for lifting the ban hence Option B is incorrect

Option C is an opinion and Option D is very generic Hence Option A is correct answer.

America is one country that has no shortage of guns. Almost anyone can lay his hands on them. It isn't surprising then that the number of gun related crimes is always on the rise. This is why all law abiding citizens must be allowed to keep a gun on their person or property and therefore protect themselves.

Which of the following statements will weaken the argument?

- (a) Using guns for protection is everyone's fundamental right.
- (b) Policeman cannot be available whenever a crime is underway.
- (c) 55% of all guns used in crimes are stolen from the homes of law abiding citizens.
- (d) Guns are dangerous regardless of who has them.

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

We have to find that option which will weaken the argument that all law abiding citizens must be allowed to keep a gun.

Option A and Option B only strengthen the argument hence incorrect

Option D is generic although it is possible answer.

Option C weakens the argument most as it specifies that most of the guns used in crimes are stolen from homes of law abiding citizen hence by allowing law abiding citizens having guns may increase the crime rate, hence Option C scores over Option D and is correct.

The rate of question paper leaks in Mumbai is up by a whopping 90% from last year. The leak springs from the office of the Vice – Chancellor, according to some students. They claim that the VC has never launched a private investigation into the leaks, and neither has he reprimanded any one.

The argument above would be weakened if it were true that:

- (a) 40% of the leaks turn out to be of incorrect papers.
- (b) The VC was out of town while the examinations were being conducted.
- (c) The VC has been holding meeting with his staff and also appointed a private detective.
- (d) Reprimanding staff results in strikes and delays in paper assessments since the staff union is very strong in the University.

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

If Option C is true, then the allegation against the VC holds no water.

Option A, B and D fall when compared to Option C. Hence Option C is correct answer.

The pace of economic expansion in Europe has slowed considerably in recent years; with the outlook clouded by uncertainty, growth is expected to plateau at about 5% for both 2016 and 2017. Sluggish exports played a significant role in this slowdown, but so did moderate domestic demand. Worse, a confluence of downside risks could lead to further moderation in the pace of growth.

Which of the following is the most critical and rational inference that can be made from passage?

- (a) Financial instability is inevitable in Europe.
- (b) Slow exports cause economic slowdown in country.
- (c) A firm fiscal position is required to cope up with economic slowdown.
- (d) GDP growth is dependent on the imports and exports of a country.

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Option A does not lead us to infer that financial instability in Europe is inevitable just because the economic expansion has slowed in recent years.

Option B is incorrect as the passage states that a slow export is a contributing factor to the economic slowdown and not the only factor.

Option C is correct as it can be inferred that a strong economy with financial stability will survive economic slowdown.

Option D with GDP growth cannot be corroborated from the passage.

Hence Option C is correct.

The number of deaths among the army personnel is 8 in 1000, but among the civilian population it is 20 per 1000.

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Which one of the following inferences can be drawn from this statement?

- (a) It is better to join army.
- (b) The relationship is fortuitous.
- (c) Quality of life index is very high in armed forces.
- (d) The groups cannot be compared due to their heterogeneity.

**Solution:**

The two groups of army personnel and civilians are completely unrelated. Both groups are subject to different probable causes of death. For example, army personnel are subjected to the risk of death while fighting in war that is something that civilian may not necessarily be exposed to.

Therefore two groups are heterogeneous and cannot be compared. **Option D is correct.**

Option A is incorrect because joining the army does not preclude death.

Option B is incorrect because it is unclear which relationship is being referred to as fortuitous here – relationship between 2 groups or relationship between death and each group.

Option C is incorrect because we have no data regarding quality of life within the armed forces.

Correct answer therefore is Option D.

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# 5

## CHAPTER

# SOLVED EXAMPLES

### Passage-1

The avowed purpose of the exact sciences is to establish complete intellectual control over experience in terms of precise rules which can be formally set out and empirically tested. Could that ideal be fully achieved, all truth and all error could henceforth be ascribed to an exact theory of the universe, while we who accept this theory would be relieved of any occasion for exercising our personal judgement. We should only have to follow the rules faithfully. Classical mechanics approaches this ideal so closely that it is often thought to have achieved it. But this leaves out of account the element of personal judgement involved in applying the formulae of mechanics to the facts of experience.

1. The purpose of the Exact Science is to:
  - (a) Form opinions about our experience.
  - (b) Formulate principles which will help us to exercise our personal judgement.
  - (c) Assert our intellectual superiority.
  - (d) Make formal and testable rules which can help verify experience.

#### Explanation:

The purpose of the exact science is to formulate principles which will help us to exercise our personal judgement (Read line 4-5).

Hence Option B is correct answer.

2. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements related to Exact Science
  1. Personal judgements are set aside in favour of a mechanical theory
  2. One does not find answers to all questions and problems

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

#### Explanation:

In exact science, we would be relieved of any occasion for exercising our personal judgement (read lines 4 – 7). Hence statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2 cannot be inferred from the information given in the passage. Hence statement 2 is incorrect  
Option A is correct answer.

3. Which of the following statements are correct about Classical mechanics?
  1. Has gained intellectual control over the world.
  2. Has formulated an exact theory of Universe
  3. Has formulated precise rules based on experience.
  - (a) 1 and 2 only
  - (b) 3 only
  - (c) 2 and 3 only
  - (d) All statements are correct

#### Explanation:

Statement 1 is not mentioned in the passage, hence it is incorrect.

Although classical mechanics approaches this theory closely but it still didn't formulate it exactly (read last 3 lines), hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Statement 3 is mentioned in the passage (read "we should have to follow the rules faithfully and classical mechanics approaches this ideal so closely), hence only statement 3 is correct.

Option B is correct answer.

### Passage-2

Student researchers in the liberal arts open up a world of interactions that take us beyond narrow societal preferences for a very instrumental, technical education. Liberal arts education, encompassing the broad areas of humanities, social, natural and pure sciences, equips individuals with skills to understand and engage with issues of the world beyond mere black-and-white dichotomies. For instance, our

research on issues such as everyday experiences of corruption, child soldiers in conflict areas, media freedoms in times of impunity, ideas around human sciences, clearly traverse beyond university confines and assume significance for the larger public. This is in contrast to a technocratic approach that perceives education as a “trade commodity” or “service deliverable”. It is in disagreement with this approach that some of the best of us pursue public-oriented liberal arts research, even when the private sector provides unmatched opportunities for those with technical literacy. By caricaturing the liberal arts as untenable, society at large is stymied from constructively engaging with our theoretical and empirical research work. Researching for the public, then, is incumbent on societal recognition of the larger public interest mandate our work entails.

1. A liberal arts education...
  - (a) Opens up a world beyond narrow societal preferences.
  - (b) Engages with issues of the world.
  - (c) Helps people understand the issues.
  - (d) All of the above.

**Explanation:**

The first few lines of the paragraph state all the given statements are true.

(“Student researchers in the liberal arts open up a world of interactions that take us beyond narrow societal preferences for a very instrumental, technical education. Liberal arts education, encompassing the broad areas of humanities, social, natural and pure sciences, equips individuals with skills to understand and engage with issues of the world beyond mere black-and-white dichotomies”.)

Option D is correct answer.

2. Which of the following is true about the technocratic approach?
  - (a) It traverses beyond university confines.
  - (b) It assumes significance for the larger public.
  - (c) It perceives education as a service deliverable.
  - (d) It is untenable.

**Explanation:**

All choices except Option C are true for liberal arts and not technocratic approach. It is true that the technocratic approach considers education as a trade commodity or a service deliverable.

Option C is correct answer.

3. As inferred from the passage, which of the following topics would fall under the umbrella liberal arts?
  - (a) Experience of corruption.
  - (b) Media restriction in times of impunity.
  - (c) Ideas around sciences.
  - (d) All the above.

**Explanation:**

Option A is listed topic under liberal arts in the passage.

Option B is opposite of what is given in passage (media freedom not media restriction)

Option C is wrong as only human sciences are listed topic under liberal arts.

Option A is correct answer.

4. Which of the following is a consequence of caricaturing the liberal arts as untenable?
  - (a) People have started preferring technical literacy over liberal arts.
  - (b) People have started thing of education as a trade community.
  - (c) It has prevented the society from engaging with the liberal arts research work.
  - (d) All of the above.

**Explanation:**

The last sentence of the passage states that making the liberal arts appear “untenable” has prevented people from actively engaging with their theoretical and empirical research work. Option C is the correct answer.

### Passage-3

It is not luck but labour that makes a man. Luck says an American writer, is every waiting for something to turn up; labour with keen eyes and strong will always turns up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy; labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. Luck whines, labour watches. Luck relies on chance, labour on character. Luck slips downwards to self-indulgence; labour strides upwards and aspires to independence. The conviction, therefore, is extending that diligence is the mother of good luck; in other words, that a man’s success in life will be proportionate to his efforts, to his industry, to his attention to small things.

1. Which of the following statements expresses the central idea of the passage?
- Luck waits without exertion but labour exerts without waiting.
  - Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains.
  - Luck often ends in defeat but labour produces luck.
  - Luck is self indulgent but labour is selfless.

**Explanation:**

Option A although is correct but does not sum up the whole idea of the passage. It just tells one difference between luck and labour. Hence Option A is not the central idea of the passage.

Option B is incorrect as opposite is given in the passage.

Option C is not given in the passage.

Option D correctly explains the central idea of the passage as it is given in the passage that labour strides upwards and aspires to independence. Hence we can say that self interest is the motive for luck while labour always focuses on independence. Therefore option D is correct answer.

2. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements are correct
- Expectation of good luck always meets the disappointment.
  - Success is exactly proportionate to hard work only.
- Which of the following statements are correct?
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 cannot be inferred from the information given in the passage.

Statement 2 is given in the passage but is incomplete (read ... success in life will be proportionate to his efforts, to his industry, to his attention to small things...), hence statement 2 is also incorrect.

Option D is correct answer.

3. "...labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence." This statement means
- Hard work of all kinds makes people efficient and skilled.

- The labour lays the foundation of building.
- The writer and labourer are the true eyes of the society.
- There is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning.

**Explanation:**

The statement means that hard work of all kinds makes people efficient and skilled. Hence Option A is correct.

Option B and C refers labour in human form hence both are incorrect.

Option D is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option A is correct answer.

**Passage-4**

To avoid the various foolish opinions to which mankind is prone, no superhuman brain is required. A few simple rules will keep you, not from all errors, but from silly errors.

If the matter is one that can be settled by observation, make the observation yourself. Aristotle could have avoided the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men, by the simple device of asking Mrs. Aristotle to keep her mouth open while he counted. Thinking that you know, when in fact you do not, is a bad mistake to which we are all prone. I believe myself that hedgehogs eat black beetles, because I have been told that they do; but if I were writing a book on the habits of hedgehogs, I should not commit myself until I had seen one enjoying this diet. Aristotle, however, was less cautious. Ancient and medieval writers knew all about unicorns and salamanders; not one of them thought it necessary to avoid dogmatic statements about them because they had never seen any of them.

1. The writer believes that:

- Most people could avoid making foolish mistakes if they were clever.
- Through observation we could avoid making many mistakes.
- Aristotle made many mistakes because he was not observant.
- All errors are caused by our own error in thinking.

**Explanation:**

Option A is incorrect because cleverness is not mentioned in the passage.

Option B is correct as writer believes that through observation we could avoid making many mistakes because a few simple rules will keep us not from all errors but from silly errors.

Option C cannot be inferred from the passage. Only one such instance is mentioned in the passage.

Option D is also not mentioned in the passage.

Hence Option B is correct answer.

2. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements are correct.
1. Unicorns and salamanders were observed by ancient and medieval writers but were unknown to modern writers.
  2. Ancient and medieval writers wrote authoritatively about unicorns and salamanders though they had never seen them.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Explanation:**

The writer is of the opinion that ancient and medieval writers wrote authoritatively about unicorns and salamanders though they had never seen them, which is clearly mentioned in the last line of the passage. Hence statement 2 is correct.

Statement 1 is not correct as it cannot be inferred from the passage. There is no mention of modern writers in the passage.

Hence Option B is correct answer.

**Passage-5**

Because of the proximity and likeness of Mars to Earth, scientists have long speculated about the possibility of life on Mars. As early as the mid-17th century, astronomers observed polar ice caps on Mars, and by the mid-19th century, scientists discovered other similarities to Earth, including the length of day and axial tilt. But in 1965, photos taken by the Mariner 4 probe revealed a Mars without rivers, oceans or signs of life. And in the 1990s, it was discovered that Mars, unlike Earth, no longer possessed a substantial global magnetic field, allowing celestial radiation to reach the planet's

surface and solar wind to eliminate much of Mars's atmosphere over the course of several billion years. More recent probes have focused on whether there was once water on Mars. Some scientists believe that this question is definitively answered by the presence of certain geological landforms. Others posit that different explanations, such as wind erosion or carbon dioxide oceans, may be responsible for these formations. Mars rovers Opportunity and Spirit, which have been exploring the surface of Mars since 2004, have both discovered geological evidence of past water activity. These findings substantially bolster claims that there was once life on Mars.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?
- (a) Disproving a widely accepted theory.
  - (b) Initiating a debate about the possibility of life on Mars.
  - (c) Presenting evidence in support of a controversial claim.
  - (d) Describing the various discoveries made concerning the possibility of life on Mars.

**Explanation:**

This passage is primarily concerned with the possibility of life on Mars. The two paragraphs discuss various discoveries that have been made over the past several centuries. The passage concludes that recent findings substantiate claims that there was once life on Mars. However, scientists are still not certain. In determining the purpose or main idea of the passage, it is important to avoid extreme words and to be able to defend every word.

- (a) This passage does not set out to disprove the theory that there is life on Mars. It is also too extreme to suggest that this is a widely accepted theory.
- (b) This answer choice is tempting because it is relatively neutral. However, the passage does not seek to initiate a debate; it is more concerned with documenting findings that pertain to life on Mars. In other words, the passage presents the findings that frame a debate, not initiating the debate itself.
- (c) The passage presents evidence in support of and against the possibility of life on Mars. It is too limited to suggest that the passage is primarily concerned with presenting evidence in support of life of Mars.

(d) This answer choice avoids extreme words and best summarizes the purpose of the passage.

Hence Option D is the correct answer.

2. Each of the following discoveries is mentioned in the passage EXCEPT
- Wind erosion and carbon dioxide oceans are responsible for certain geological landforms on Mars.
  - Mars does not have a substantial global magnetic field.
  - Mars does not currently have water activity.
  - The length of day on Mars is similar to that on Earth.

**Explanation:**

To address this specific question, point out specific evidence in the text to defend your answer choice. The passage discusses several discoveries; to answer this question, find which of the answer choices is NOT a discovery specifically mentioned in the passage

- The passage does make mention of wind erosion and carbon dioxide oceans, but the author states that these are other possible explanations for certain geological landforms on Mars. Wind erosion and carbon dioxide oceans are possible causes of the geological landforms rather than discoveries.
- At the end of the first paragraph, the passage states that in the 1990s, it was discovered that Mars, unlike Earth, no longer possessed a substantial global magnetic field.
- The Mariner 4 probe revealed in 1965 that there are no rivers or oceans (water activity) on Mars in the third sentence of the first paragraph.
- Certain similarities of Mars to Earth were discovered in the mid-19th century, including the length of day in the second sentence of the first paragraph.

Hence Option A is the correct answer.

3. In the first paragraph, the author most likely mentions the discovery of polar ice caps to suggest that
- Until recently Mars' polar ice caps were thought to consist largely of carbon dioxide
  - Martian polar ice caps are made almost entirely of water ice
  - Mars has many similarities to Earth, including the existence of polar ice caps
  - Mars has only a small fraction of the carbon dioxide found on Earth and Venus

**Explanation:**

This is a specific question that refers back to the second sentence in the first paragraph. The best approach is to reread this sentence and determine, using surrounding sentences, what the authors purpose is in mentioning Mars' polar ice caps. If you read the second part of the sentence, by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, scientists discovered other similarities to Earth, including the length of day and axial tilt, you notice that polar ice caps are introduced as an example of the similarity of Mars to Earth.

- The passage does not mention the content of the polar ice caps, just that they were observed.
- Again, you do not know, from the passage, the composition of Mars' polar ice caps.
- As stated above, polar ice caps are introduced as one of several similarities of Mars to Earth.
- The passage does not indicate the carbon dioxide content of Mars or Earth. It also does not mention Venus.

Option C is the correct answer.

4. Each of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT
- The claim that there was once water on Mars has only limited and indirect support from recent discoveries.
  - It is likely that there were few significant discoveries related to the possibility of life on Mars prior to the mid-17th century.
  - The absence of a substantial global magnetic field on Mars suggests that it would be difficult to sustain life on Mars.
  - The presence of water activity on Mars is related to the possibility of life on Mars.

**Explanation:**

A question that asks for an inference from the passage is a specific question; it is helpful to find evidence for any inference in the text. Make sure each inference can be defended by going back to the text, and does not go far beyond the language in the passage.

- According to the second paragraph, the Mars rovers Opportunity and Spirit have both discovered geological evidence of past water activity. This is both significant (as made clear by the subsequent sentence that these findings substantially bolster claims...) and directs evidence supporting the claim that there was once

water on Mars. Thus, the passage contradicts the statement that this claim is supported by only limited and indirect evidence.

- (b) The first discoveries mentioned were as early as the mid-17th century. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that it is likely that there were not many significant discoveries before this time. Notice that this inference avoids extreme words: It does not say that there were no discoveries just that it is not likely that many preceded this period.
- (c) In the second paragraph, the absence of a substantial global magnetic field is presented as evidence of the lack of life on Mars. Again, note that this answer choice avoids extreme words by using the word suggests.
- (d) The first sentence in the second paragraph states that more recent probes have focused on whether or not there was once water on Mars. Given this purpose, it is clear that the existence of water is important in order to establish whether or not there was life on Mars.

Hence Option A is the correct answer.

### Passage-6

George was a young man who had gone to the big city from a small rural community and, in a relatively short time, attained prominence in the business world. His sudden rise had gone into his head, however, and he became unbearably conceited. Eventually, George returned home after a visit, halfway expecting everyone in town to be at the railway station to welcome him. Much to his surprise, George saw that no one, not even his family, was around to meet him when he descended from the train. He looked very neat in a new suit and carried a bulky suitcase full of fashionable clothes. After, a little while, the station master came from his office and went over to the young fellow. "Well, hello there, George," he called out cheerily, "Are you going away?"

- The station master's question implied that
  - He offered help to George in climbing the train.
  - He is known to George very intimately.
  - He is making fun of George.
  - George's absence from the town was not noticed by him.

**Explanation:**

Even though George was not in town for long time Station master who most probably would be the part of some small rural community did not notice his absence from the village.

Hence Option D is correct answer.

- George hoped for a big welcome because
  - Of his achievement and success.
  - He is returning home after a very long time.
  - People loved him.
  - His community wanted dynamic leaders like him.

**Explanation:**

George was over possessed by his success and had created the illusion that everyone in town would come to receive him as people usually do for successful man. Hence Option A is correct answer.

- George's great expectations are an indication of his:
  - humility.
  - optimism.
  - pride.
  - love of his community.

**Explanation:**

As the passage mentions that his success went in his head so in all probability it was the reason of his inflated expectations. Proper word for it is pride.

Hence Option C is correct answer.

- George's success was most clearly visible in
  - The station master's words.
  - His clothes.
  - His being unbearably conceited.
  - The manner in which he was received by the village.

**Explanation:**

Only thing that can be associated with his success is his looks with new suit and bulky suitcase with gifts in it.

Hence Option B is correct answer.

### Passage-7

The term passive resistance literally means Truth – Force, Soul - Force or Love – Force. This force is independent of material assistance: certainly even in its elementary form, of physical force or violence. Indeed, violence is the negation of this great spiritual force which can only be cultivated or

wielded by those who will entirely eschew violence. It is a force that may be used by individuals as well as communities. It may be used as well in political as in domestic affairs. Its universal applicability is a demonstration of its permanence and invincibility. It can be used alike by men, women and children. It is totally untrue to say that it is a force used by the weak so long as they are not capable of meeting violence by violence.

In politics, its use is based upon the immutable maxim that government of the people is possible only as long as they consent either consciously or unconsciously to be governed. The use of this force requires adoption of poverty, in the sense that we must be indifferent whether we have the wherewithal to feed or clothe ourselves we cannot all suddenly become such men, but the greater the spirit of passive resistance in us, the better men we will become. Its use therefore is undisputable and it is a force which if it becomes universal would revolutionize social ideals and do away with despotism.

Passive resistance is the noblest and best education. Before a child begins to write the alphabet and to gain worldly knowledge, he should know what the soul is, what truth is, what love is, what powers are latent in the soul. A child should learn that in the struggle of life he can easily conquer hate by love, untruth by truth, violence by self suffering.

1. According to the passage, passive resistance:

1. Has a universal appeal
2. Requires a high degree of spirituality
3. Is unconquerable
4. Requires courage

Select the answer from codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Explanation:**

The first paragraph states, "Its (passive resistance) universal applicability is a demonstration of its permanence and invincibility". Thus both statements 1 and 3 are correct as statement 1 speaks about universal applicability while statement 3 speaks about it being "unconquerable".

The first paragraph also states, "Violence is the negation of this great spiritual force". The key phrase is 'great spiritual force'. This implies that passive resistance requires a substantial amount of spirituality. Thus statement 2 is also correct.

Statement 4 can be indirectly concluded, as per passage, "It is totally untrue to say that it is force to be used by weak". Thus one can say that to follow the path of passive resistance, one requires courage so statement 4 is correct.

Therefore all statements are correct.

Option D is correct answer.

2. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements

1. One should be indifferent to worldly pleasures and adopt an austere life in passive resistance
2. Passive resistance can cause revolts and revolution leading to despotism.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Explanation:**

The passage implies indifference and an austere lifestyle for passive resistance. "We must be indifferent whether we have the wherewithal to feed or clothe ourselves". This mean one should be indifferent to worldly needs. The passage also speaks about accepting poverty which means leading an austere or simple life. Thus statement 1 is correct.

The passage mentions that if passive resistance is universalised 'it would revolutionize social ideas and do away with despotism'. Statement 2 conveys the exact opposite idea hence is incorrect.

Option A is correct answer.

3. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements

1. Truth, Love and a pure soul are essential for passive resistance.
2. Use of physical force or violence contradicts the basic idea of passive resistances.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct. The first line of the passage says that Passive resistance means "Truth – Force, Soul – Force or Love – Force". Thus passive resistance requires truth, love and a pure soul.

Statement 2 is also correct

“Violence is the negation of this great spiritual force (passive resistance)”. The passage states that one can become a passive resister only if one eschews or deliberately avoids violence.

Thus both statements are correct.

Hence, correct answer is Option C.

4. According to the passage, what is the most important education for a child?
- Knowledge about the world
  - Experience of violence or self suffering
  - Peaceful non-cooperation
  - Loss of material possession.

**Explanation:**

The passage states, “Passive resistance is the noblest and the best education” (last paragraph). ‘Peaceful non – cooperation’ is nothing but passive resistance.

Hence, correct answer is Option C.

Option A and B are incorrect based on the information given in passage.

Option D is not mentioned in the passage.

### Passage-8

In a civilised society, even one lynching is too many. But India has seen a spate of them of late. The data website IndiaSpend has compiled instances of cow-linked violence from 2010 to 2017. It found that during this period, 28 people were killed in 63 such incidents. About 86% of those killed were Muslims. In 21% of the cases, the police filed cases against the victims/survivors. Cow-related lynchings rose sharply in 2017, with 20 attacks in the first six months. This marks a 75% increase over 2016, which had been the worst year for mob lynchings since 2010.

The groundswell of public disgust at the lynchings crystallised under the banner of the National Campaign Against Mob Lynching (NCAML), which has initiated a campaign for a law against mob lynching. Also known as ‘Masuka’, short for Manav Suraksha Kanoon (law to protect humans), a draft of the proposed legislation is currently up on the Internet, awaiting suggestions from the public.

The primary argument of the activists and lawyers advocating an anti-lynching law is that it fills a void in our criminal jurisprudence. It is true that at

present there is no law that criminalises mob killings. The Indian Penal Code has provisions for unlawful assembly, rioting, and murder but nothing that takes cognisance of a group of people coming together to kill (a lynch mob).

It is possible, under Section 223 (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), to prosecute together two or more people accused of the same offence committed in the course of the “same transaction”. But the provision falls far short of an adequate legal framework for prosecuting lynch mobs. The NCAML’s draft Protection from Lynching Act, 2017 defines, for the first time in Indian legal history, the terms ‘lynching’, ‘mob’ and ‘victim’ of mob lynching. It makes lynching a non-bailable offence, criminalises dereliction of duty by a policeman, criminalises incitement on social media, and stipulates that adequate compensation be paid, within a definite time frame, to victims and survivors. It also guarantees a speedy trial and witness protection.

On the face of it, it is difficult to fault the intent or the provisions of the draft legislation. Nonetheless, two aspects merit close scrutiny: the potential for abuse, and the underlying premise that a generic anti-lynching law could address India’s lynching problem. On the question of misuse, the provisions empowering local law enforcement officials to take pre-emptive action could easily be invoked to criminalise peaceful public assembly, especially if the gathering is of workers or members of marginalised communities agitating for their rights. For instance, the police could use this law to detain a group of labourers planning a dharna, on the grounds that they constitute a mob that poses a threat to company officials.

To take another example, the ‘Review Committee’ that would monitor the prosecution of cases under this law is supposed to be headed by a senior police officer. Its findings would be submitted to a senior police officer. In a scenario where the police often serve as the handmaidens of the ruling dispensation, could we realistically expect one member of the police force to hold another accountable? Would it not have been prudent to mandate that the Review Committee make its report public or have members from civil society?

No one can dispute that a major reason for the recent rise in lynchings is impunity. It can be reasonably assumed that the lynch mobs that

murdered Mohammad Akhlaq in Dadri, Pehlu Khan in Alwar, and Hafiz Junaid in Haryana were confident of getting away with it. So far, the state has done little to shake that confidence. The NCAML activists must know that this confidence has little to do with legislative lacuna. Rather, it has everything to do with the law enforcement machinery taking the side of the lynch mob. This phenomenon has been observed time and again in cases of targeted violence against minorities — which is precisely what cow-related lynchings are.

1. Which of the following is INCORRECT as per the passage?
  1. Since 2010, 2016 had been the worst year for mob lynchings
  2. The police can use the NCAML's draft Protection from Lynching Act, 2017 law to detain any group of labourers planning a dharna.
  3. At present there is no law that criminalises mob killings.
  - (a) Both 1 and 2
  - (b) Only 3
  - (c) Only 2
  - (d) All are correct.

**Explanation:**

Read paragraph one last lines, "This marks a 75% increase over 2016, which had been the worst year for mob lynchings since 2010". Hence statement 1 is correct.

Read lines, "For instance, the police could use this law to detain a group of labourers planning a dharna, on the grounds that they constitute a mob that poses a threat to company officials". Hence statement 2 is correct.

Read paragraph 3, lines ". It is true that at present there is no law that criminalises mob killings". Thus, statement 3 is correct.

Option D is correct answer.

2. The review committee which will monitor the prosecution of cases under Protection from Lynching Act 2017 law is supposed to be headed by whom?
  - (a) The head of NCAML
  - (b) The ruling government
  - (c) The senior police officer
  - (d) None of the above

**Explanation:**

Refer to paragraph 6, "To take another example, the 'Review Committee' that would monitor the prosecution of cases under this law is supposed to be headed by a senior police officer".

Option C is correct answer.

3. For what reason has the author mentioned the website IndiaSpend?
  - (a) To indicate the success of NCAML in protecting cow slaughter.
  - (b) To indicate how government has failed to curb cow linked violence
  - (c) To support the fact that India has been experiencing a lot of cases of lynching
  - (d) All of the above

**Explanation:**

Refer to paragraph 1, "In a civilised society, even one lynching is too many. But India has seen a spate of them of late. The data website IndiaSpend has compiled instances of cow-linked violence from 2010 to 2017. It found that during this period, 28 people were killed in 63 such incidents"

Option C is correct answer.

4. How does the provision of draft legislation make sure that there is peaceful public gathering?
  - (a) By empowering local law enforcement officials to take pre – emptive action.
  - (b) By spreading awareness about potential abuse in public assembly
  - (c) By continuously rechecking cases of targeted violence against minorities
  - (d) By providing an adequate legal framework for prosecuting the participants of public assemblies.

**Explanation:**

Refer paragraph 5, "...On the question of misuse, the provisions empowering local law enforcement officials to take pre-emptive action could easily be invoked to criminalise peaceful public assembly, especially if the gathering is of workers or members of marginalised communities agitating for their rights....". Option A is correct answer.

**Passage-9**

Ecosystems are primarily governed by stochastic (chance) events, the reactions these events provoke on non-living materials and the responses by organisms to the conditions surrounding them. Thus, an ecosystem results from the sum of individual

responses of organisms to stimuli from elements in the environment. The presence or absence of populations merely depends on reproductive and dispersal success, and population levels fluctuate in response to stochastic events. As the number of species in an ecosystem is higher, the number of stimuli is also higher. Since the beginning of life organisms have survived continuous change through natural selection of successful feeding, reproductive and dispersal behaviour. Through natural selection the planet's species have continuously adapted to change through variation in their biological composition and distribution. Mathematically it can be demonstrated that greater numbers of different interacting factors tend to dampen fluctuations in each of the individual factors.

1. According to the passage, which of the following are the characteristics of an ecosystem?
  1. Sum of the individual responses of organisms
  2. Governed by stochastic events
  3. Presence of a high number of species
  - (a) Only 3
  - (b) 2 and 3 only
  - (c) 1 and 2 only
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Explanation:**

The passage mentions that the ecosystem results from the sum of individual responses of organisms to stimuli. Therefore, statement 1 follows.

The introductory line of the passage says that the ecosystem is governed by stochastic events. Thus, statement 2 is correct.

The passage simply says that if the number of species in an ecosystem is higher, then the number of stimuli is also higher. It does not say that an ecosystem has to have a higher number of species. Thus statement 3 does not follow. Hence correct answer is Option C

2. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage.
  1. Natural selection relates to the adaptation of organisms
  2. Natural selection includes reproductive and dispersal behaviour.

What can be said about natural selection?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2

- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Explanation:**

The passage mentions that the organisms have continuously adapted themselves to change through natural selection. Therefore statement 1 is true.

The passage also mentions that natural selection involves feeding, reproductive and dispersal behaviour. Therefore, statement 2 is correct.

Hence both statements are correct.

Hence Option C is the correct answer.

3. The passage thematically centres on:
  - (a) The initial setup of an ecosystem.
  - (b) Theory of natural selection in organism.
  - (c) Biological composition of species.
  - (d) Stimuli in an ecosystem and their response.

**Explanation:**

Option A can be directly eliminated as the passage does not talk about initial setup of ecosystem at all. Similarly Option C can also be eliminated as the passage does not talk about biological composition of species.

While the passage does mention natural selection in organisms, it has been mentioned as a way of adapting to external stimuli. This is not main theme of the passage. Hence Option B is wrong.

The passage mainly discusses stimuli in an ecosystem and the responses of various organisms to these stimuli. Option D is correct.

Hence Option D is the correct answer.

### Passage-10

The Indus Valley Civilisation underwent a period of climate change about 4,000 years ago, say scientists who suggest that the ancient population in India used a variety of subsistence practices to cope with diverse environments. Researchers from the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom and Banaras Hindu University in Uttar Pradesh worked in northwest India between 2007 and 2014. They studied the dynamics of adaptation and resilience in the face of a diverse and varied environmental context, using the case study of the Indus Civilisation (3000 BC—1300 BC). They looked at how Indus populations in north-west India interacted with their environment, and considered how that environment changed during periods of climate change.

“For most ancient complex societies, water was a critical factor, and the availability of water and the way that it was managed and used provide critical insight into human adaptation and the resilience of subsistence practices,” said lead author Cameron Petrie of Cambridge. Most early complex societies developed in regions where the climatic parameters faced by ancient subsistence farmers were varied, but not especially diverse.

Researchers showed that this region was subject to climate change during the period when the Indus Civilisation was at its height (2500 BC—1900 BC), researchers said. The civilisation provides a unique opportunity to study how an ancient society coped with diverse and varied ecologies and change in environmental parameters. The Indus Civilisation was situated close to a deep lake Kotla Dahar, which would have been primarily monsoonal. The lake showed evidence for two dramatic decreases in monsoon rainfall and a progressive lowering of the lake level.

The second of these shows Kotla Dahar becoming ephemeral during 2200-2000 BC as a result of an abrupt weakening of the monsoon, which is visible in speleothem records in Oman and northeast India. The proximity of the Kotla Dahar record to the area occupied by Indus populations shows that climate must be formally considered as a contributing parameter in the process of Indus deurbanisation, at least in the context of the plains of northwest India.

It has long been hypothesised that there was variation in the subsistence practices used by Indus populations and this fits with the theme of coping with diverse environments. “We argue that rather than being forced to intensify or diversify subsistence practices in response to climatic change, we have evidence for the use of millet, rice, and tropical pulses in the pre-urban and urban phases of the Indus Civilisation,” said Mr. Petrie.

“This evidence suggests that local Indus populations were already well adapted to living in varied and variable environmental conditions before the development of urban centres,” he said.

1. What has not been mentioned about Indus Valley civilization?
  - (a) The time period.
  - (b) The location of the civilization.
  - (c) The best development of the civilization.
  - (d) The population composition of the civilization.

**Explanation:**

Except Option D, all the facts have been mentioned in the passage.

Hence Option D is correct answer.

2. What is true about the research mentioned in the passage?
  - (a) The research was primarily conducted by University of Cambridge.
  - (b) The research was done for 7 years.
  - (c) The researchers were mainly concerned about climate change in Indus civilization.
  - (d) The research was also done for Lake Kotla Dhar.

**Explanation:**

The first paragraph mentions that the research was done from 2007 – 2014. Thus it is true that the research was done for 7 years. Option B is correct answer.

Option A, C and D are incorrect as per information given in the passage.

Hence Option B is the correct answer.

3. Which of the following statements are correct about Indus Valley civilization?
  1. It rose to prominence during its later age.
  2. The civilization was dependent on millet for its survival.
  3. The civilization is the best example of an ancient society that coped with diverse ecologies.
  - (a) 1 and 2 only
  - (b) 2 and 3 only
  - (c) 1 only
  - (d) 2 only

**Explanation:**

Statement 2 and 3 are extreme as it is not mentioned that millet were essential for survival and Indus was the best example. The 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph mentions that “Researchers showed that this region was subject to climate change during the period when the Indus Civilisation was at its height (2500 – 1900BC)”. That means it became prominent during its later age.

Statement 1 is therefore correct.

Hence Option C is the correct answer.

4. What is true about Kotla Dahar?
  - (a) It was a lake which was monsoonal
  - (b) There was progressive lowering of lake level
  - (c) It serves as a proof of development of the civilization.
  - (d) It was not affected by the weakening of monsoon.

**Explanation:**

It is written in the second last paragraph that the “the lake showed evidence for two dramatic decreases in monsoon rainfall and a progressive lowering of the lake level”. Thus option B is correct.

Other options are not mentioned in the passage.

**Passage-11**

Essentially, processing what you see takes more brain-power than the physical process of seeing it. So it's not just our sense of perception that makes us see things the way we do, it's also our ability to use history and context to understand and learn organically. Replicating this in a machine is notoriously hard because there's no single method or discipline that can lead us to strong AI. In effect, it's not possible to make strong AI by stringing together a lot of narrow AI. But narrow AI is a start. Anand explains that, like the human brain, AI needs feedback to improve its learning processes. Considering the consequences of an intelligence equivalent to our own, there are two probable (albeit, extreme) ways it can go. One one hand, AI will go rogue and destroy us. On the other, we might make them our slaves and mistreat them. Predictably, the former worries people more than the latter. This says more about us than about the machines we're building.

1. Which of the following is NOT true according to passage?
  1. Processing visuals take more brain – power than the physical process of seeing them
  2. AI needs feedback to improve its learning processes.
  3. The possibility that AI might destroy humans does not worry people.
  - (a) 1 and 2 only
  - (b) 1 and 3 only
  - (c) 2 only
  - (d) 3 only

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 and 2 are true according to passage.

The passage states that the possibility that AI may go rogue and destroy humans is what worries people more. Hence statement 3 is not true.

Hence Option D is correct.

2. Replicating Organic learning in AI is hard because:

- (a) It's not possible to make strong AI by combining many narrow AI
- (b) AI needs feedback to improve its learning process
- (c) There is a lack of a single method/ discipline that leads to stronger AI
- (d) It is dangerous as there are negative consequences of an AI equivalent to humans.

**Explanation:**

The passage states that it is difficult to incorporate organic learning in AI because there isn't a single discipline or way of doing it.

Hence Option C is correct answer.

3. Why it is not possible to make stronger AI by stringing together many narrow AI?
  - (a) It is technically not possible.
  - (b) Narrow AI is only the start.
  - (c) Stronger AI requires feedback which narrow AI lacks.
  - (d) Both 1 and 2

**Explanation:**

Refer to the lines: “In effect, it's not possible to make strong AI by stringing together a lot of narrow AI. But narrow AI is a start. Anand explains that, like the human brain, AI needs feedback to improve its learning processes”.

Hence option C is correct answer.

**Passage-12**

Researchers who hope to use stem cells—the unspecialized cells that produce all of our tissues—to treat diseases face a dilemma. Stem cells from embryos (ES cells) could provide a wealth of new cells but spark ethical objections. Stem cells produced from adult cells (so-called induced pluripotent stem [iPS] cells) avoid the ethical difficulties, but some scientists have questioned whether they are as powerful as ES cells. A new study suggests that the two types of stem cells are equivalent and may help soothe worries about the capabilities of iPS cells.

“I think it was a very well done study, and it will ease some of the concerns about ES cells versus iPS cells,” says stem cell biologist Joseph Wu of the Stanford University School of Medicine in Palo Alto, California, who wasn't connected to the study. Stem cell biologist William Lowry of the University of California, Los Angeles, agrees. “It's probably going to be a lot easier to go forward with iPS cells because of studies like this.”

ES cells can specialize into any type of cell in the body, but they are controversial because obtaining them destroys embryos. In 2006, researchers found a possible workaround. Adding four genes to a specialized adult cell—such as a skin cell from a patient—can convert it into an iPS cell. These cells seem to have similar abilities as ES cells in the lab, and iPS cells don't rouse the ethical objections of ES cells. Such reprogrammed cells are now widely used by stem cell labs around the world, and the scientist who figured out how to make them, Shinya Yamanaka of Kyoto University in Japan, won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2012 for the discovery.

However, some researchers have questioned whether iPS cells measure up to ES cells. Different genes are switched on in iPS cells, some studies have found, raising the possibility that the two types of stem cells aren't equally capable. "There is still controversy out there about how similar they are," says stem cell researcher Konrad Hochedlinger of Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Determining whether ES and iPS cells are comparable is important because clinical trials of both kinds of cells are underway.

Hochedlinger and his colleagues note that several factors could explain why iPS cells and ES cells show different patterns of gene activity. One is the source of the cells. The embryo used to derive an ES cell is not genetically identical to the donor of the cell that is transformed into an iPS cell, so researchers expect some discrepancies in gene activity. The sex of the stem cells could also be significant, because activity of some genes varies between males and females.

To try to rule out these factors, the scientists obtained two lines of ES cells that were male. They allowed cells from each line to mature and then coaxed these cells to transform into iPS cells. Thus, the iPS cells genetically matched their ES cell parents. When the researchers measured gene activity, they found that the iPS cells were more similar to the ES cells they descended from than to each other, suggesting that the source of the cells explains many of the disparities researchers had noted between the two stem cell types.

The ultimate test of a stem cell is its ability to produce different cell types. ES cells and iPS cells were equally good at specializing into a variety

of nervous system cells, the researchers report online today in *Nature Biotechnology*. They also ran a standard test that measures the cells' ability to produce the three major cell lineages in the body and found no differences.

Still, all doubts cannot be silenced. The fact that the researchers made their iPS cells from cells that matured in the lab from ES cells, instead of from the cells of a patient or donor, means that they still might carry traces of the ES cells' gene activity patterns. But still there is a little bit of reservation about how broad the conclusion can be.

1. What is the central controversy being discussed in the passage?
  - (a) The ethical conundrum that arises in obtaining ES stem cells, since they cause the embryo to be destroyed.
  - (b) The issue over whether iPS stem cells are equally capable as ES stem cells.
  - (c) The issue over whether it is ethical to transform ES stem cells into iPS stem cells.
  - (d) None of the above

**Explanation:**

Option A is mentioned briefly in the passage, but not discussed much.

Option B is the right answer, as it is the central controversy that is discussed in the passage.

Option C is not mentioned in the passage.

Hence Option B is correct answer.

2. According to the passage which of the following is the reason why ES and iPS stem cells could be different?
  - (a) The donor of the adult cell is transformed into the iPS stem cell is not genetically identical to the embryo from whom the ES cell is obtained.
  - (b) Certain cell activity differs between male and female cells, and this might be a factor in stem cells of different genders
  - (c) iPS cells that were converted from ES cells might still carry qualities of the ES stem cells.
  - (d) Both A and B

**Explanation:**

Option A and B are mentioned in the fourth paragraph of the passage as the reasons why the ES and iPS stem cells might differ.

Option C is not a reason why they might be different; rather it is listed in the last paragraph as a reason why iPS cells might seem identical to ES cells, but may actually not be.

Hence Option D is correct answer.

3. According to the passage, why was Shinya Yamanaka's achievement in the field of stem cell research significant?
1. He discovered a way to convert ES stem cells into iPS cells.
  2. His discovery silenced the ethical controversy regarding the use of ES stem cells by finding an alternative
  3. He found a way to extract ES stem cells, without the destruction of the embryo
- (a) 2 and 3 only  
(b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 2 only  
(d) All are correct.

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 and 2 are correct as authenticated by the second paragraph. Statement 3 is incorrect; it is not mentioned anywhere in the entire passage.

Hence Option C is correct answer.

4. Which of the following would be the most suitable title for the passage?
- (a) Clearing the way for stem cells.  
(b) The controversy on reprogrammed stem cells.  
(c) How iPS cells changed the world.  
(d) Shinya Yamanaka: the genius behind the stem cell revolution.

**Explanation:**

Option A is eliminated as the passage is not about the scientific breakthrough in stem cell research.

Option C is eliminated as the passage is sceptical; it does not discuss not establish iPS cells as something that has changed the world yet, since the key question the passage debates is whether iPS cells are as capable as ES cells or not.

Option D is eliminated as the passage only mentions this person briefly; it does not focus on discussing his achievement.

Option B is the right answer, as it is the most suitable title for the passage, keeping in mind its central idea.

Hence Option B is the correct answer.

**Passage-13**

Democracy is the form of government in which all citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. Ideally, this includes equal (and more or less direct) participation in the proposal, development and passage of legislation into law. It

can also encompass social, economic and cultural conditions that enable the free and equal practice of political self determination.

According to some theories of democracy, popular sovereignty is the founding principle of such a system. However the democratic principle has also been expressed as the freedom to call something into being which did not exist before, which was not given... and which therefore, strictly speaking, could not be known. This type of freedom, which is connected to human "natality", or the capacity to begin anew, sees democracy as "not only political system...but an ideal, an aspiration, really, intimately connected to and dependent upon a picture of what it is to be human... of what it is a human should be to be fully human". A claim for early democratic institutions comes from the independent "republics" of India, sanghas and ganas, which existed as early as 6<sup>th</sup> century BC and persisted in some areas until the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The evidence is scattered and no pure historical source exists for that period. In addition, Diodorus (a Greek historian at the time of Alexander the Great's excursion of India) without offering any detail mentions that independent and democratic states existed in India. However, modern scholars note that the world democracy at the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and later had been degraded and could mean any autonomous state no matter how oligarchic it was. The lack of concept of citizen equality across caste system boundaries has led many scholars believe that the true nature of ganas and sanghas would not be comparable to that of truly democratic institutions.

1. Consider the following statements with reference to the passage:
1. To have democracy in a nation, it is necessary to call something new which did not exist before.
  2. All the citizens in a democracy have the right to participate in the legislation of law.
- Which of the following statements are valid?
- (a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) None

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 explains one of the features of democracy. Democracy gives citizen the right to make something new that did not exist earlier. However this is not a prerequisite condition for democracy. Statement 1 is incorrect.

The passage states that in a democracy all citizens can participate in the passage of legislation of law (read 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph first two lines). Hence statement 2 is correct. Option B is correct answer.

2. Which of the following are the features of a democracy?
1. Right to equal participation in the legislation of the law.
  2. Practicing political liberty
- (a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) None

**Explanation:**

Passage mentions that all citizens have equal right to participate in the proposal, development and legislation of law (first paragraph). Hence statement 1 is correct.

The passage specifies that the social and economic conditions in a democracy facilitate the political self determination by the citizens (first paragraph last line). Hence statement 2 is correct.

Hence Option C is the correct answer.

3. Why have sanghas and ganas not been considered truly democratic?
- (a) The evidence and historical accounts for that period do not exist.
  - (b) They were considered democratic by a Greek historian who may not have enough knowledge about India.
  - (c) Concept of democracy was not clear till 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC
  - (d) Citizens across castes were not considered equal and this was against the concept of democracy.

**Explanation:**

The practice of caste system is against the principles of democracy. The passage clearly mentions that because the citizens were not equal due to caste, the sanghas and ganas were not considered truly democratic (read 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph last 3 lines).

Hence Option D is the correct answer.

4. Consider following assumptions with respect to the passage:
1. A nation can become democracy by abolishing caste system.
  2. A nation which gives its citizen the freedom to start something new is a democracy.

Which of the following assumptions are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None

**Explanation:**

According to passage, just by abolishing caste system nation cannot become a democracy (a nation cannot be considered as democratic if caste system is practiced in its society not the other way). Statement 1 is incorrect.

Also giving freedom to citizen to start something new is just one of the features of the democracy. This does not imply that nation which gives such a freedom is democracy. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Hence Option D is the correct answer.

5. The passage basically:
- (a) Compares merits and demerits of democracy
  - (b) Give the prerequisites for a nation to be called democracy in true sense.
  - (c) Introduces the concept of democracy and talks about early democratic institutions.
  - (d) Supports the view that early democratic institutions existed in India by giving historical accounts.

**Explanation:**

The demerits of democracy have not been discussed. Eliminate Option A.

The passage mentions some of the features of the democracy and discusses previous institutions that have been called democratic. It does not list the necessary conditions for a nation to be called democratic. Eliminate Option B

The passage does mention that early democratic institution existed in India but also mentions that evidence for this is scattered and there is no complete historical account for this. Option D is eliminated.

Option C correctly explains what the passage tries to say.

Hence Option C is the correct answer.

**Passage-14**

The Catalan regional government of Carles Puigdemont is preparing to hold a unilateral referendum on seceding from Spain, which it says will be legally binding. Catalans will be asked whether they want to form an independent republic. But there is a problem:

Spain's democratic constitution of 1978, which was approved by more than 90% of Catalan voters, gave wide autonomy to the regions but affirmed "the indissoluble unity of the Spanish nation". Only the Spanish parliament can change the constitution. Mr Puigdemont's referendum is therefore illegal, and Mariano Rajoy, Spain's conservative prime minister, is determined to prevent it taking place.

Home to 7.5m people (16% of the total) and accounting for 19% of national GDP, Catalonia is one of Spain's richer regions. It has formed an integral part of Spain since the 16th century (and of the Kingdom of Aragón before that), but it has its own language and culture. Until recently Catalan nationalists were content with home rule. Two things combined to increase support for independence. First, Spain's Constitutional Tribunal rejected parts of a new statute that would have given Catalonia more autonomy. More importantly, nationalist politicians in Barcelona succeeded in deflecting against Madrid popular anger at the austerity that followed the bursting of Spain's housing and financial bubble in 2009. Parties campaigning for independence narrowly won a regional election in 2015. Ranging from bourgeois nationalists to anti-capitalist anarchists, they are united only by the demand for a referendum, which they call "the right to decide". Earlier this month they rushed through the Catalan parliament one law ordering the referendum and a second requiring, if the Yes vote wins and irrespective of turnout, an immediate unilateral declaration of independence.

The Catalan government's own pollster finds that while 70% want a referendum on the territory's future, only 48% do if Spanish government doesn't agree—which it emphatically does not. According to the same poll, support for independence is slowly declining, and now stands at 41%. Mr Rajoy is relying on the courts to stop the referendum, arguing that the rule of law is fundamental to democracy. The Constitutional Tribunal has suspended the two laws. The Civil Guard arrested 14 senior people, most of them Catalan officials, involved in organising the referendum, and has seized 9.8m ballot slips. Mr Puigdemont insists that the vote will go ahead. He is relying on popular mobilisation: tens of thousands protested against the arrests in Barcelona. But it is hard to see the vote being anything more than an unofficial consultation, similar to one held in 2014. Most supporters of "No" side won't vote. If anything like the 2.3m alleged to have voted in 2014 were to turn out, Mr Puigdemont would claim victory.

Behind the confrontations lies a deadlock. Mr Puigdemont does not have enough popular or external support to impose independence. But Mr Rajoy's bet that time and economic recovery would calm Catalonia has proven to be mistaken. A majority of Catalans remain unhappy with the status quo. Their discontent demands a political, rather than merely legal, response. After October 1st, a fresh regional election is likely to follow in Catalonia. And the Spanish government has accepted that it will have to discuss constitutional and other changes to try to anchor Catalonia more firmly in Spain. Dialogue is essential, but in a climate inflamed by confrontation, it will be neither quick nor easy.

1. Which of the following is not true about the referendum as discussed in the passage?
  - (a) The referendum has brought people with different ideologies together.
  - (b) The referendum is proposed followed by the rejection of parts of a new statute that would have given Catalonia more autonomy.
  - (c) Bursting of Spain's housing and financial bubble in 2009 has strengthened the case for the referendum
  - (d) The parties fighting for referendum have not been in power before.

**Explanation:**

All the given facts about the referendum can be followed from the passage except the fact that the parties fighting for referendum have not been in power before, as it is mentioned in the passage that the parties campaigning for independence narrowly won a regional election in 2015. Thus Option D is correct answer.

2. What is the main reason behind the deadlock in the issue of Catalan's referendum?
  - (a) Mr. Rajoy relying on time to calm Catalonia's situation.
  - (b) Mr. Puigdemont not having enough popular or external support to impose independence.
  - (c) The referendum not being welcomed by a part of the population of Catalan
  - (d) Both A and B.

**Explanation:**

As per the passage, it is because of Mr. Puigdemont not having enough popular or external support to impose independence as well as Mr. Rajoy relying on time to calm Catalonia's situation that there is deadlock in the issue discussed (refer paragraph

4) Behind the confrontations lies a deadlock. Mr Puigdemont does not have enough popular or external support to impose independence. But Mr Rajoy's bet that time and economic recovery would calm Catalonia has proven to be mistaken. A majority of Catalans remain unhappy with the status quo.

Hence Option D is the correct answer.

3. Which of the following is true about Catalan?
1. Catalan contributes more than proportional part of the GDP.
  2. Catalan has its own language and culture
  3. Catalan is a part of Spain since 17<sup>th</sup> century
  4. Catalan had been a part of the Kingdom of Aragon in the past.
- (a) 1, 2 and 3                      (b) 2, 3 and 4  
(c) 1, 2 and 4                      (d) All are incorrect.

**Explanation:**

All the given facts about Catalan can be followed from the passage except that Catalan is a part of Spain since 17<sup>th</sup> century. As per the passage, Catalan is an integral part of Spain since 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Hence Option C is correct answer.

4. Why would Mr. Puigdemont claim victory, given the turnout is same as that seen in 2014?
- (a) Majority of those who come to vote would vote "no".
  - (b) Majority of those who come to vote would vote "yes".
  - (c) The nature of the referendum being a consultation
  - (d) As high turnout would mean majority support for the referendum

**Explanation:**

It can be understood here that since most supporters of the "no" side are not going to come, majority of those who are coming will vote for "yes" side and thus, if a large turnout is seen for the vote, it would mean majority of population supports the case for referendum.

Hence Option B is the correct answer.

### Passage-15

In archaeology, as in the physical sciences, new discoveries frequently undermine accepted findings and give rise to new theories. This trend can be seen in the reaction to the recent discovery of a set of 3.3-million-year-old fossils in Ethiopia, the remains

of the earliest well-preserved child ever found. The fossilized child was estimated to be about 3 years old at death, female, and a member of the *Australopithecus afarensis* species. The *afarensis* species, a major human ancestor, lived in Africa from earlier than 3.7 million to 3 million years ago. "Her completeness, antiquity and age at death make this find of unprecedented importance in the history of paleo-anthropology," said Zeresenay Alemseged, a noted paleo-anthropologist. Other scientists said that the discovery could reconfigure conceptions about the lives and capacities of these early humans. Prior to this discovery, it had been thought that the *afarensis* species had abandoned the arboreal habitat of their ape cousins. However, while the lower limbs of this fossil supported findings that *afarensis* walked upright, its gorilla-like arms and shoulders suggested that it retained the ability to swing through trees. This has initiated a re-examination of many accepted theories of early human development. Also, the presence of a hyoid bone, a rarely preserved bone in the larynx that supports muscles of the throat, has had a tremendous impact on theories about the origins of speech. The fossil bone is primitive and more similar to that of apes than to that of humans, but it is the first hyoid found in such an early human-related species.

1. The organization of the passage could best be described as
- (a) Discussing a controversial scientific discovery
  - (b) Contrasting previous theories of human development with current theories
  - (c) Illustrating a general contention with a specific example
  - (d) Arguing for the importance of a particular field of study

**Explanation:**

When assessing a passages' organization, consider the main idea of each paragraph. This passage begins by noting that new discoveries frequently undermine accepted findings and give rise to new theories in archaeology. It supports this statement by relating the impact of one discovery in the field. Thus, the best answer will reference both the contention and the use of the example.

- (a) This choice omits the phenomenon that the discovery is meant to illustrate, which is that discoveries often give rise to new theories. Also, there is nothing controversial about the described discovery.
- (b) The passage does not focus on the contrast between previous theories of human development and current theories. Rather, it discusses a singular discovery that affects previous theories. The passage would need to outline both previous and current theories of development and then contrast them. Instead, the passage focuses on how one example illustrates a way in which the field of archaeology evolves.
- (c) The passage makes a general claim and uses a specific example to support that claim, just as this choice states.
- (d) One might feel that the evolution of theories of human development is a worthwhile object of contemplation, but the passage does not argue for the importance of archaeology as a field of study. This answer choice misstates the organization of the passage.

Hence Option C is the correct answer.

2. The passage quotes Zeresenay Alemseged in order to
- (a) Provide evidence to qualify the main idea of the first paragraph.
- (b) Question the claims of other scientists.
- (c) Provide evidence to support the linguistic abilities of the afarensis species.
- (d) Provide evidence that supports the significance of the find.

**Explanation:**

This quotation in the first paragraph highlights the importance of the discovery and is followed by another similar reference. The quotation is used to emphasize the exceptional importance of this find; the correct answer for this Inference question will reflect this emphasis.

- (a) The main idea of the first paragraph is that a new finding can call accepted archaeological theories into question. The rest of the paragraph provides an example of this phenomenon. However, the quotation emphasizes the importance of the discovery itself. Moreover, even if you take a broad interpretation of the quotation's role, the

quotation does not qualify or limit the main idea of the first paragraph.

- (b) The passage does not discuss claims of other scientists. Thus, this answer choice is incorrect.
- (c) The discussion of the linguistic ability of the afarensis species is in the second paragraph and is unrelated to this quotation.
- (d) The point of this paragraph is to illustrate that archeology is like a physical science in that important factual discoveries lead to theoretical changes. The quotation provides evidence that this discovery is in fact a significant one.

Hence Option D is the correct answer.

3. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements

1. The location of the discovery
2. The species of the fossil

Which of the following is cited as a factor in the importance of the discovery of the fossils?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Explanation:**

The location of the fossil discovery is mentioned in the first paragraph of the passage. However, the location is not provided as a reason why the fossils are significant. Statement 1 is incorrect.

The fossils are described in the second paragraph of the passage as impacting accepted theories of early human development. The fossils are also shown to be important to the development of speech. These implications would not be applicable if the fossils were not of a species of human ancestor (e.g., the fossils of an ancient elephant). Also, there were specific preconceptions of the afarensis species that were called into question by the discovery of the fossils. Thus, the species of the fossils is of particular significance to the discovery. Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Hence Option B is the correct answer.

4. It can be inferred from the passage's description of the discovered fossil hyoid bone that
- (a) Australopithecus afarensis were capable of speech.

- (b) The discovered hyoid bone is less primitive than the hyoid bone of apes.
- (c) The hyoid bone is necessary for speech.
- (d) The discovery of the hyoid bone necessitated the re-examination of prior theories.

**Explanation:**

The passage provides the following information about the discovered hyoid bone: it is the oldest ever found since the bone is rarely preserved and it is primitive and more similar to those of apes than humans.

The passage also states the discovery will impact theories about speech. A good inference is a point that must follow directly from one of these statements.

- (a) The passage gives no information about the linguistic capacities of *Australopithecus afarensis*. The passage does not give enough information to infer that they were capable of speech.
- (b) The passage indicates that the discovered hyoid bone more closely resembles those of apes

than humans. However, while the passage does generally relate to evolution, the discovered bone is not necessarily less primitive than that of an ape. It could be slightly different in an equally primitive way; not all differences in structure would make a bone more advanced.

- (c) While it can be inferred that this bone has an effect on speech, the passage does not indicate that it is necessary for speech. It is possible that a modern species could be capable of speech without a hyoid bone.
- (d) Passage states that the discovery of the hyoid bone has had a tremendous impact on theories about the origins of speech. The passage goes on to say that it is the first hyoid found in such an early human-related species, suggesting that the timeline of human verbal development would be changed by the discovery. Thus, it can be inferred that the discovery made the re-examination of prior theories necessary.

Hence Option D is the correct answer.

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# 6

## CHAPTER

# CSAT PREVIOUS YEARS SOLVED PAPERS

## CSAT-2011 | [Series A]

### English Language & Comprehension

#### Directions for the following 8 (eight) items:

Read each of the following two passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

#### Passage-1

For achieving inclusive growth there is a critical need to rethink the role of the State. The early debate among economists about the size of the Government can be misleading. The need of the hour is to have an enabling Government. India is too large and complex a nation for the State to be able to deliver all that needed. Asking the Government to produce all the essential goods, create all the necessary jobs, and keep a curb on the prices of all goods is to lead to a large cumbersome bureaucracy and widespread corruption.

The aim must be to stay with the objective of inclusive growth that was laid down by the founding fathers of the nation and also to take a more modern view of what the State can realistically deliver.

This is what leads to the idea of an enabling State, that is, a Government that does not try to directly deliver to the citizens everything that they need. Instead, it (1) creates an enabling ethos for the market so that individual enterprise can flourish and citizens can, for the most part, provide for the needs of one another, and (2) steps in to help those who do not manage to do well for themselves, for there will always be individuals, no matter what the system, who need support and help. Hence we need a Government that, when it comes to the market, sets effective incentive-compatible rules and remains on the sidelines with minimal interference, and, at the same time, plays an important role in directly helping the poor by ensuring that they get basic education and health services and receive adequate nutrition and food.

1. According to the passage, the strategy of inclusive growth can be effected by focusing on
  1. The objective of inclusive growth was laid down by the founding fathers of the nation.
  2. Need of the hour is to have an enabling Government.
  3. The Government should engage in maximum interference in market processes.
  4. There is a need to change the size of the Government.

Which of the statements given: above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 4 only
- (d) 1,2,3 and 4

#### Answer: (a)

#### Explanation:

Statement 1 is stated in first few lines of paragraph 2.

Statement 2 is stated in first few line of paragraph 3.

Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

Statement 3 contradicts the passage which says "remains on the sidelines with minimal interference".

Statement 4 is incorrect as the sentence "The early debate ....can be misleading" shows that the size is not something author wishes to focus on.

Hence, the correct answer is option (a).

2. According to the passage, the strategy of inclusive growth can be effected by focusing on
  - (a) Meeting all the needs of every citizen in the country.
  - (b) Increasing the regulations over the manufacturing sector.
  - (c) Controlling the distribution of manufactured goods.
  - (d) Delivery of the basic services to the deprived sections of the society.

#### Answer: (d)

**Explanation:**

Options A, B and C are an increase in government interference which is contradictory to the basic idea of the passage. Hence these options are incorrect. Option D is in line with the passage. Read lines "... steps in to help those who do not manage to do well for themselves..."

Hence, Option D is correct answer.

3. What constitutes an enabling Government?
1. A large bureaucracy.
  2. Implementation of welfare programmes through representatives.
  3. Creating an ethos that helps individual enterprise.
  4. Providing resources to those who are underprivileged.
  5. Offering direct help to the poor regarding basic services.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 4 and 5 only
- (c) 3, 4 and 5 only 3
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Answer: (c)****Explanation:**

Read paragraph 3, Statements 3, 4 and 5 are mentioned in it. Hence these statements are correct. Statement 2 has no support in the passage – rather the passage is against government interference.

Statement 1 is incorrect as the passage calls a large bureaucracy cumbersome and is not in favour of it.

Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

4. Why is the State unable to deliver "all that is needed"?
1. It does not have sufficient bureaucracy.
  2. It does not promote inclusive growth.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)****Explanation:**

The passage states that the state is unable to deliver all that is needed as India is too large and

complex a nation for the state to do so which means that the structure of the nation is responsible, not the state.

Statement 1 and 2 both place blame on state which is incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is Option D.

5. What is the essential message being conveyed by the author of the passage?
- (a) The objectives of inclusive growth laid down by the founding fathers of the nation should be remembered.
  - (b) The Government needs to make available more schools and health services.
  - (c) The Government needs to establish markets and industries to meet the needs of the poor strata of the society.
  - (d) There is a need to rethink the role of the State in achieving inclusive growth.

**Answer: (d)****Explanation:**

Options A and B convey only part of the message. These options cannot be said as central theme of the passage.

Option C contradicts the passage – talking about more rather than less government interference.

Option D is correct since it best captures the passage's focus on inclusive growth.

Hence, the correct answer is Option D.

**Passage-2**

The concept of 'creative society' refers to a phase of development of a society in which a large number of potential contradictions become articulate and active. This is most evident when oppressed social groups get politically mobilised and demand their rights. The upsurge of the peasants and tribals, the movements for regional autonomy and self-determination, the environmental movements, and the women's movements in the developing countries are signs of emergence of creative society in contemporary times. The forms of social movements and their intensity may vary from country to country and place to place within a country. But the very presence of movements for social transformation in various spheres of a society indicates the emergence of a creative society in a country.

6. What does the author imply by “creative society”?
1. A society where diverse art forms and literary writings seek incentive.
  2. A society where social inequalities are accepted as the norm.
  3. A society where a large number of contradictions are recognised.
  4. A society where the exploited and the oppressed groups grow conscious of their human rights and upliftment.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 4 only
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 2 and 4

**Answer:(c)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 takes a literal meaning of the term “creative society”, which is out of context with respect to passage.

Statement 2 contradicts the main idea of the passage, hence it is incorrect.

Statements 3 and 4 are mentioned in first 8 lines of the passage (read sentences “...where potential contradictions become “articulate”... and “this is evident ....creative society in contemporary times”)

Hence, correct answer is Option C.

7. What according to the passage are the manifestations of social movements?
1. Aggressiveness and being incendiary.
  2. Instigation by external forces.
  3. Quest for social equality and individual freedom.
  4. Urge for granting privileges and self-respect to disparaged sections of the society.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Social movements do not need to be aggressive. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Statement 2 contradicts the passage since social groups got politically mobilised and demand their rights (internally not externally).

Statements 3 and 4 are supported by entire passage (they contribute towards central idea of the passage). Hence the correct answer is Option C.

8. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:

1. To be a creative society, it is essential to have a variety of social movements.
2. To be a creative society, it is imperative to have potential contradictions and conflicts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation**

Nowhere in the passage is it given that for creative society it is essential to have variety of social movements or to have potential conflicts and contradictions.

Statements 1 and 2 inverted the arguments given in the passage. Thus both statements are incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is Option D.

**Directions for the following 6 (six) items:**

Read each of the following two passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-3

Ecosystems provide people with a variety of goods and services; food, clean water, clean air, flood control, soil stabilization, pollination, climate regulation, spiritual fulfillment and aesthetic enjoyment; to name just a few. Most of these benefits either are irreplaceable or the technology necessary to replace them is prohibitively expensive. For example, potable fresh water can be provided by desalinating sea-water, but only at great cost.

The rapidly expanding human population has greatly modified the Earth's ecosystems to meet their increased requirements of some of the goods and services, particularly food, fresh water, timber, fibre and fuel. These modifications have contributed substantially to human well being and economic development. The benefits have not been equally distributed. Some people have actually been harmed by these changes. Moreover, short-term increases

in some ecosystem goods and services have come at the cost of the long-term degradation of others. For example, efforts to increase the production of food and fibre have decreased the ability of some ecosystems to provide clean water, regulate flooding and support biodiversity.

9. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements.

Expanding human population has an adverse effect on :

1. Spiritual fulfilment
2. Aesthetic enjoyment
3. Potable fresh water
4. Production of food and fibre
5. Biodiversity

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 3 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Statements 1 and 2 are not mentioned in the passage  
Statement 4 contradicts the passage (food and fibre production is increased not decreased)

Statements 3 and 5 are mentioned in also few lines of the passage. Thus both the statements are correct.

Hence, correct answer is Option C

10. The passage mentions that "some people have actually been harmed by these changes". What does it imply?

1. The rapid expansion of population has adversely affected some people.
2. Sufficient efforts have not been made to increase the production of food and fibre.
3. In the short term some people may be harmed, but in the long term everyone will benefit from modifications in the Earth's ecosystems.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) None of the statements given above.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is implied in the passage (read second paragraph lines 1 – 9)

Statement 2 contradicts the passage

Statement 3 cannot be inferred from the information given in the passage

Hence, correct answer is Option A

11. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements :

1. It is imperative to modify the Earth's ecosystems for the well-being of mankind.
2. Technology can never replace all the goods and services provided by ecosystems.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is incorrect since the passage points out both positive and negative implications of modifications.

Statement 2 is incorrect as per passage (read first paragraph lines 7 -12 "technology necessary to replace them is prohibitively expensive")

Hence, correct answer is option D

### Passage-4

A moral act must be our own act; must spring from our own will. If we act mechanically, there is no moral content in our act. Such action would be moral, if we think it proper to act like a machine and do so. For, in doing so, we use our discrimination. We should bear in mind the distinction between acting mechanically and acting intentionally. It may be moral of a king to pardon a culprit. But the messenger carrying out the order of pardon plays only a mechanical part in the king's moral act. But if the messenger were to carry out the king's order considering it to be his duty, his action would be a moral one. How can a man understand morality who does not use his own intelligence and power of thought, but lets himself be swept along like a log of wood by a current? Sometimes a man defies convention and acts on his own with a view to absolute good.

12. Which of the following statements best describe/ describes the thought of the writer?

1. A moral act calls for using our discretion.
2. Man should react to a situation immediately.
3. Man must do his duty.
4. Man should be able to defy convention in order to be moral.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 4

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 2 is irrelevant to the passage.

Statement 1 is correct since a moral act should spring from our own free will.

Statement 3 is although correct (read lines “but if the messenger.....his action would be a moral one”) but is not the central idea of the passage. **Hence we cannot say it best expresses the thought of author.**

Statement 4 is correct as it defines the author view about how a man can understand morality (which is the central idea of the passage) {read last 6 lines of passage}.

Hence, Option D is correct answer.

13. Which of the following statements is the nearest definition of moral action, according to the writer?
- (a) It is a mechanical action based on official orders from superiors.
  - (b) It is an action based on our sense of discretion.
  - (c) It is a clever action based on the clarity of purpose.
  - (d) It is a religious action based on understanding.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Option A contradicts the passage.

Option C and D are not mentioned in the passage.

Option B is correct. “A moral action should be on our free will or discretion”.

Hence, correct answer is Option B.

14. The passage contains a statement “lets himself be swept along like a log of wood by a current.” Among the following statements, which is/are’ nearest in meaning to this?

1. A person does not use his own reason.
2. He is susceptible to influence/pressure.

3. He cannot withstand difficulties/challenges.
4. He is like a log of wood.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 4

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The statement refers to having one’s own opinion or thought process, following what orders are given without actually understanding them, and also refers to being easily influenced and pressurised. Hence both statement 1 and 2 are correct.

Statement 3 is not consistent with the above meaning. Statement 4 is literal meaning.

Option B is correct answer.

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:**

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

### Passage 5

A country under foreign domination seeks escape from the present in dreams of a vanished age, and finds consolation in visions of past greatness. That is a foolish and dangerous pastime in which many of us indulge. An equally questionable practice for us in India is to imagine that we ‘are still spiritually great though we have come down in the world in other respects: Spiritual or any other greatness cannot be founded on lack of freedom and opportunity, or on starvation and misery. Many western writers have encouraged that notion that Indians are other-worldly. I suppose the poor and unfortunate in every country become to some extent other-worldly, unless they become revolutionaries, for this world is evidently not meant for them. So also subject peoples.

As a man grows to maturity he is not entirely engrossed in, or satisfied with, the external objective world. He seeks also some inner meaning, some psychological and physical satisfactions. So also with peoples and civilizations as they mature and grow adult. Every civilization and every people exhibit these parallel streams of an external life and an internal life. Where they meet or keep close to each other, there is an equilibrium and stability. When they diverge conflict arises and the crises that torture the mind and spirit.

15. The passage mentions that “this world is evidently not meant for them”. It refers to people who

1. seek freedom from foreign domination.
2. live in starvation and misery.
3. become revolutionaries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 3 only

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The pronoun “them” refers to the poor and unfortunate in every country (read last 8 lines of first paragraph).

Only statement 2 is consistent with it.

Statements 1 and 3 cannot be inferred with clarity from the given information.

Hence, Option B is correct answer.

16. Consider the following assumptions:

1. A country under foreign domination cannot indulge in spiritual pursuit.
2. Poverty is an impediment in the spiritual pursuit.
3. Subject peoples may become other-worldly.

With reference to the passage, which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 3 only

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is contradictory to the passage (first paragraph read lines 6 – 8)

Statement 2 is correct (read lines “spiritual or any other greatness.....starvation and misery).

Statement 3 is correct (read lines “many western writers ..... some extent other - worldly”).

Hence, the correct answer is Option C.

17. The passage thematically centres on

- (a) the state of mind of oppressed people
- (b) starvation and misery
- (c) the growth of civilization
- (d) body, mind and spirit of people in general.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The whole passage gives information about state of mind of oppressed people.

Option A states central theme of the passage

Option B, C and D are just references in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is Option A.

18. According to the passage, the torture of the mind and spirit is caused

- (a) by the impact of foreign domination.
- (b) by the desire to escape from foreign domination and find consolation in visions of past greatness.
- (c) due to lack of equilibrium between an external life and an internal life.
- (d) due to one's inability to be either revolutionary or other-worldly.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Option C is correct (second paragraph read lines “every civilization and every people..... that torture the mind and spirit”).

Hence, the correct answer is Option C.

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:**

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

### Passage 6

A species that exerts an influence out of proportion to its abundance in an ecosystem is called a keystone species. The keystone species may influence both the species richness of communities and the flow of energy and materials through ecosystems. The sea star *Pisaster ochraceus*, which lives in rocky intertidal ecosystems on the Pacific coast of North America, is also an example of a keystone species. Its preferred prey is the mussel *Mytilus californianus*. In the absence of sea stars, these mussels crowd out other competitors in a broad belt of the intertidal zone. By consuming mussels, sea star creates bare spaces that are taken over by a variety of other species.

A study at the University of Washington demonstrated the influence of *Pisaster* on species richness by removing sea stars from selected parts of the intertidal zone repeatedly over a period of five years. Two major changes occurred in the areas

from which sea stars were removed. First, the lower edge of the mussel bed extended farther down into the intertidal zone, showing that sea stars are able to eliminate mussels completely where they are covered with water most of the time. Second, and more dramatically, 28 species of animals and algae disappeared from the sea star removal zone. Eventually only *Mytilus*, the dominant competitor, occupied the entire substratum. Through its effect on competitive relationships, predation by *Pisaster* largely determines which species live in these rocky intertidal ecosystems.

19. What is the crux of the passage

- (a) Sea star has a preferred prey.
- (b) A preferred prey determines the survival of a keystone species.
- (c) Keystone species ensures species diversity.
- (d) Sea star is the only keystone species on the Pacific coast of North America.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Option A and D represents example of central theme of the passage.

Option B is irrelevant.

Option C is correct since the passage focuses on the role of key stone species.

Hence Option C is correct answer.

20. With reference to the, passage, consider the following statements:

- 1. Mussels are generally the dominant species in intertidal ecosystems.
- 2. The survival of sea generally determined abundance of mussels.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is incorrect since Mussels are the dominant species only in the absence of Sea stars.

Statement 2 cannot be inferred from the passage (the abundance of mussels is determined by the absence of sea stars).

Hence Option D is correct answer.

21. Which of the following is/are implied by the passage?

- 1. Mussels are always hard competitors for sea stars.
- 2. Sea stars of the Pacific coast have reached the climax of their evolution.
- 3. Sea stars constitute an important component in the energy flow in intertidal ecosystem.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 3 only

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is incorrect since mussels are prey – rather than competitors for sea stars.

Statement 2 cannot be inferred from the passage as no data is given about it.

Statement 3 is correct as it is mentioned in first few lines of the passage.

Hence, correct answer is Option D.

22. Consider the following assumptions:

- 1. The food chains/food web in an ecosystem are influenced by keystone species.
- 2. The presence of keystone species is a specific characteristic of aquatic ecosystems.
- 3. If the keystone species is completely removed from an ecosystem, it will lead to the collapse of the ecosystem:

With reference to the passage, which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct since the removal of the keystone species threatens the survival of other species in the ecosystem.

Statement 2 has no support in the passage. It merely takes the example of an aquatic ecosystem to explain keystone species.

Statement 3 is an extreme statement. Ecosystem will suffer a loss, but may not collapse Hence option A is correct answer

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

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

**Passage-7**

Now India's children have a right to receive at least eight years of education, the gnawing question is whether it will remain on paper or become a reality. One hardly needs a reminder that this right is different from the others enshrined in the Constitution, that the beneficiary a six year old child cannot demand it, nor can she or he fight a legal battle when the right is denied or violated. In all cases, it is the adult society which must act on behalf of the child. In another peculiarity, where a child's right to education is denied no compensation offered later can be adequate or relevant. This is so because childhood does not last. If a legal battle fought on behalf of a child is eventually won, it may be of little use to the boy or girl because the opportunity missed at school during childhood cannot serve the same purpose later in life. This may be painfully true for girls because our society permits them only a short childhood, if at all. The Right to Education (RTE) has become law at a point in India's history when the ghastly practice of female infanticide has resurfaced in the form of foeticide. This is "symptomatic of a deeper turmoil" in society which is compounding the traditional obstacles to the education of girls. Tenacious prejudice against the intellectual potential of girls runs across our cultural diversity and the system of education has not been able, to address it.

**23.** With reference to the passage, consider the following statements :

1. When children are denied education, adult society does not act on behalf of them.
2. Right to Education as a law cannot be enforced in the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is incorrect as it is not that the adult society does not act on the behalf of children if they are denied any education. It is merely since a child

cannot demand his/her own rights; therefore adult society must act on behalf of child.

Statement 2 is incorrect as the passage does not indicate that the right cannot be enforced in the country but rather mentions the shortfall and difficulties which may occur in the act of enforcing the law.

Hence, correct answer is Option D.

**24.** According to the passage, what could be the traditional obstacle to the education of girls?

1. Inability of parents to fight a legal battle when the -Right to Education is denied to their children.
2. The traditional way of thinking about girls role in society.
3. The prejudice against the intellectual potential of girls.
4. Improper system of education.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 , 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer : (b)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is not mentioned in the passage

Statements 2, 3 and 4 are mentioned as traditional obstacles to the education of girls, this can be seen by statements "This may be painfully .....if at all", "Tenacious prejudice against the intellectual potential of girls run across..... has not been able to address it"

Hence, the correct answer is Option B.

**25.** On the basis of the passage, consider the following statements :

1. Right to Education is a legal right and not a fundamental right.
2. For realising the goal of universal education, the education system in the country must be made identical to that of developed countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is incorrect as in the passage it is mentioned that “One hardly needs a reminder ..... enshrined in the constitution”, which indicates it is a constitutional right.

Statement 2 is incorrect as it is not indicated in the passage that the adoption of a new system of education similar to that of developed countries will lead to the realization of the goal of universal education.

Hence, correct answer is Option D.

**26.** Which one of the following statements conveys the key message of the passage?

- (a) India has declared that education is compulsory for its children.
- (b) Adult society is not keen on implementing the Right to Education.
- (c) The Right to Education, particularly of a girl child, needs to be safeguard.
- (d) The system of education should address the issue of Right to Education.

**Answer : (c)**

**Explanation:**

Option A is incorrect as there is no mention of any declaration making education compulsory.

Option B is incorrect as the passage mentions that adults should act on behalf of children in implementing the act but there is no mention of the adults not being keen in implementing the act.

Option D is incorrect as this is not the key message in the passage and it cannot be implied or inferred from the passage.

Option C is correct as it conveys the key message of the passage as it mentions the various obstacles a girl child has to face in her education and mentions the importance of safeguarding the right.

Hence, the correct answer is Option C.

**27.** Which one of the following statements conveys the inference of the passage?

- (a) The society has a tenacious prejudice against the intellectual potential of girls.
- (b) Adults cannot be relied upon to fight on behalf of children for their Right to Education.
- (c) The legal fight to get education for children is often protracted and prohibitive.
- (d) There is no sufficient substitute for education received in childhood.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Option A is mentioned in the passage and hence is not an inference.

Option B cannot be inferred from the passage. In fact it may be opposite of what is stated in passage.

Option C has word “prohibitive” which cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option D is supported by “If a legal battle.... if at all” which point out the opportunity cost of the missed childhood, particularly for girls.

Hence, option D is correct answer.

**Directions for the following 9 (nine) items:**

The following nine items are based on three passages in English to test the comprehension of English language. Read each passage and answer the items that follow.

**Passage-8**

He walked several miles that day but could not get anything to eat or drink except some dry bread and some water, which he got from cottagers and farmers. As night fell, he slept under a haystack lying in a meadow. He felt frightened at, ‘First, for the wind blew awfully over, the empty fields. He felt cold and hungry, and was feeling more lonely than he had ever felt before. He, however, soon fell asleep, being much tired with his long walk. When he got up next day, he was feeling terribly hungry so he purchased a loaf of bread with a few coins that he had.

- 28.** When the night fell, he slept
- (a) in the open field
  - (b) under a pile of dry grass
  - (c) in a farmer’s cottage
  - (d) under a tree.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

A haystack refers to pile of hay or dried grass.

Hence Option B is correct answer.

**29.** He soon fell asleep because

- (a) he was exhausted
- (b) he was all alone
- (c) he had not slept for days
- (d) he was very frightened

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

"He fell asleep being much tired with his long walk", hence he was exhausted.

Hence, Option A is correct answer.

**30.** With reference to the passage, consider the following statements :

1. He was walking through the countryside.
2. The cottagers and farmers gave him enough food so that he could sleep at night without feeling hungry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (a)****Explanation:**

He slept under haystack lying in the meadow. A meadow refers to a tract of grass land or field, which means he was walking through countryside. Hence statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2 is incorrect as it contradicts the passage –he was "hungry".

Hence, correct answer is Option A.

**Passage-9**

I opened the bag and packed the boots in; and then, just as I was going to close it, a horrible idea occurred to me. Had I packed my toothbrush? I don't know how it is, but I never do know whether I've packed, my toothbrush.

My toothbrush is a thing that haunts me when I'm travelling, and makes my life a misery. I dream that I haven't packed it, and wake up in a cold perspiration, and get out of bed and hunt for it. And, in the morning, I pack it before I have used it, and it is always the last thing I turn out of the bag; and then I repack and forget it, and have to rush upstairs for it at the last moment and carry it to the railway station, wrapped up in my pocket handkerchief.

**31.** When he was going to close the bag, the idea that occurred to him was

- (a) unpleasant
- (b) sad
- (c) fantastic
- (d) amusing

**Answer: (a)****Explanation:**

Horrible means something very bad or unpleasant.

Hence, correct answer is Option A

**32.** What makes his life miserable whenever he undertakes travelling?

- (a) Going to railway station
- (b) Forgetting the toothbrush
- (c) Packing his bag
- (d) Bad dreams

**Answer: (b)****Explanation:**

"My toothbrush is a thing..... a misery" indicates the correct answer.

Hence, correct answer is Option B.

**33.** His toothbrush is finally

- (a) in his bag
- (b) in his bed
- (c) in his handkerchief
- (d) lost

**Answer: (c)****Explanation:**

At the last moment he carries it to railway station wrapped in his handkerchief.

Hence, correct answer is Option C.

**Passage-10**

In spring, polar bear mothers emerge from dens with three month old cubs. The mother bear has fasted for as long as eight months but that does not stop the young from demanding full access to her remaining reserves. If there are triplets, the most persistent stands to gain an extra meal and it may have the meal at the expense of others. The smallest of the litter forfeits many meals to stronger siblings. Females are protective of their cubs but tend to ignore family rivalry over food. In 21 years of photographing polar bears, I've only once seen the smallest of triplets survive till autumn.

**34.** Female Polar bears give birth during

- (a) spring
- (b) summer
- (c) autumn
- (d) winter

**Answer: (d)****Explanation:**

"In spring....cubs" indicates that they give birth to cubs three month before spring which indicates the season of "winter".

Hence, correct answer is Option D.

35. Mother bear

- (a) takes sides over cubs
- (b) lets the cubs fend for themselves
- (c) feeds only their favourites
- (d) sees that all cubs get an equal share

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

“If there are..... expense of others” which means that the mother bear let her cubs fight or the meal and in a sense makes them fend for themselves without interfering.

Hence, correct answer is Option B.

36. With reference to the passage, the following assumption have been made:

1. Polar bears fast as long as eight months due to non-availability of prey.
2. Polar bears always give birth to triplets.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Statements 1 and 2 cannot be inferred from the given information in the passage.

They may be true or false.

Hence, correct answer is Option D.

## CSAT-2012 | [Series A]

### English Language & Comprehension

**Directions for the following 15 (fifteen) items:**

Read the following three passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

#### Passage-1

Education, without a doubt, has an important functional, instrumental and utilitarian dimension. This is revealed when one asks questions such as ‘what is the purpose of education? The answers, too often, are ‘to acquire qualifications for employment/upward mobility’, ‘wider/higher (in terms of income) opportunities’ and ‘to meet the needs for trained human power in diverse fields for national development’. But in its deepest sense education

is not instrumentalist. That is to say, it is not to be justified outside of itself because it leads to the acquisition of formal skills or of certain desire psychological-social attributes. It must be respected in itself. Education is thus not a commodity to be acquired or possessed and then used, but a process of inestimable importance to individuals and society, although it can and does have enormous use value. Education then, is a process of expansion and conversion, not in the sense of converting or turning students into doctors or engineers, but the widening and turning out of the mind – the creation, sustenance and development of self-critical awareness and independence of thought. It is an inner process of moral-intellectual development.

1. What do you understand by the ‘instrumentalist’ view of education?

- (a) Education is functional and utilitarian in its purposes.
- (b) Education is meant to fulfil human needs.
- (c) The purpose of education is to train the human intellect.
- (d) Education is meant to achieve moral development.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

Look at the following lines: “But in its deepest sense education is not Instrumentalist. That is to say, it is not to be justified outside of itself...”

The word “NOT” indicates that the answer should have a negative connotation. (In the deepest sense education is not {positive} will make little sense).

Option B, C and D are mentioned in the passage as positive outcomes or innate qualities of education.

Hence, the correct answer is Option A.

2. According to the passage, education must be respected in itself because

- (a) it helps to acquire qualifications for employment.
- (b) it helps in upward mobility and acquiring social status.
- (c) it is an inner process of moral and intellectual development.
- (d) All the (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Options A and B talk about acquiring employment and social status respectively which are “as a result of” education. Education leads to “the acquisition of formal skills or of certain desired psychological – social attributes”. But “it must be respected in itself”. The entire passage then talks about the values and foundation that education provides to man.

Hence, Option C is correct answer.

3. Education is a process in which
- students are converted into trained professionals.
  - opportunities for higher income are generated.
  - individuals develop self-critical awareness and independence of thought.
  - qualifications for upward mobility are acquired.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Education as a commodity is useful in acquiring all that is stated in Option A, B and D. However, it is much more than that. The last paragraph mentions “Education then, is a process of expansion and conversion... It is an inner process of moral-intellectual development”.

Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

**Passage-2**

Chemical pesticides lose their role in sustainable agriculture if the pests evolve resistance. The evolution of pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed. One or a few individuals may be unusually resistant (perhaps because they possess an enzyme that can detoxify the pesticide). If the pesticide is applied repeatedly, each successive generation of the pest will contain a larger proportion of resistant individuals. Pests typically have a high intrinsic rate of reproduction, and so a few individuals in one generation may give rise to hundreds or thousands in the next, and resistance spreads very rapidly in a population.

This problem was often ignored in the past, even though the first case of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) resistance was reported as early as 1946. There is exponential increase in the numbers of invertebrates that have evolved resistance and in the number of pesticides

against which resistance has evolved. Resistance has been recorded in every family of arthropod pests (including dipterans such as mosquitoes and house flies, as well as beetles, moths, wasps, fleas, lice and mites) as well as in weeds and plant pathogens. Take the Alabama leafworm, a moth pest of cotton, as an example. It has developed resistance in one or more regions of the world to Aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, lindane and toxaphene.

If chemical pesticides brought nothing but problems, — if their use was intrinsically and actually unsustainable — then they would already have fallen out of widespread use. This has not happened. Instead, their rate of production has increased rapidly. The ratio of cost to benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use. In the USA, insecticides have been estimated to benefit the agricultural products to the tune of around \$5 for every \$1 spent.

Moreover, in many poorer countries, the prospect of imminent mass starvation, or of an epidemic disease, are so frightening that the social and health costs of using pesticides have to be ignored. In general the use of pesticides is justified by objective measures such as ‘lives saved’, ‘economic efficiency of food production’ and ‘total food produced’. In these very fundamental senses, their use may be described as sustainable. In practice, sustainability depends on continually developing new pesticides that keep at least one step ahead of the pests — pesticides that are less persistent, biodegradable and more accurately targeted at the pests.

4. “The evolution of pesticide resistance is natural selection in action.” What does it actually imply?
- It is very natural for many organisms to have pesticide resistance.
  - Pesticide resistance among organisms is a universal phenomenon.
  - Some individuals in any given population show resistance after the application of pesticides.
  - None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The sixth line of the passage states, “One or few individuals may be unusually resistant ... pesticide”. This is in line with Option C. Hence, the correct answer is Option C.

5. With reference to the passage consider the following statements:

1. Use of chemical pesticides has become imperative in all the poor countries of the world.
2. Chemical pesticides should not have any role in sustainable agriculture.
3. One pest can develop resistance to many pesticides.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 states “all” instead of “many”, making it incorrect.

The last paragraph talks about pesticides in a “fundamental” sense and their role in sustainable agriculture. Statement 2 is incorrect.

In paragraph two, the last lines mention the example of Alabama leafworm which has developed resistance to a number of pesticides.

Hence, the correct answer is Option B

6. Though the problems associated with the use of chemical pesticides is known for a long time, their widespread use has not waned. Why?

- (a) Alternatives to chemical pesticides do not exist at all
- (b) New pesticides are not invented at all.
- (c) Pesticides are biodegradable.
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The passage clearly states in the third paragraph, “The ratio of cost to benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use”.

None of the option states this.

Hence, correct answer is Option D

7. How do pesticides act as agents for the selection of resistant individuals in any pest population?

1. It is possible that in a pest population the individuals will behave differently due to their genetic makeup.

2. Pests do possess the ability to detoxify the pesticides.

3. Evolution of pesticide resistance is equally distributed in pest population.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 finds support in first paragraph. Statement 2 is strengthened by the passage which mentions “pest may possess...”

Hence the correct answer is Option B

8. Why is the use of chemical pesticides generally justified by giving the examples of poor and developing countries?

1. Developed countries can afford to do away with use of pesticides by adapting to organic farming, but it is imperative for poor and developing countries to use chemical pesticides.
2. In poor and developing countries, the pesticide addresses the problem of epidemic diseases of crops and eases the food problem.
3. The social and health costs of pesticide use are generally ignored in poor and developing countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The first five lines of last paragraph states: “... mass starvation or of an epidemic disease, are so frightening...have to be ignored”.

This is stated in statement 2.

Hence, the correct answer is Option C.

9. What does the passage imply?

- (a) Alternative options to chemical pesticides should be promoted.
- (b) Too much use of chemicals is not good for the ecosystem.
- (c) There is no scope for the improvement of pesticides and making their use sustainable.

- (d) Both the statements (a) and (b) above are correct.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The last paragraph states, "Sustainability depends... of the pests". Hence, statement 1 is correct. The last sentence of the passage says that we are in the need of pesticides that are more "biodegradable". Hence, statement 2 is also implied.

Hence, correct answer is Option D

### Passage-3

Today's developing economies use much less energy per capita than developed countries such as the United States did at similar incomes, showing the potential for lower-carbon growth. Adaptation and mitigation need to be integrated into a climate-smart development strategy that increases resilience, reduces the threat of further global warming, and improves development outcomes. Adaptation and mitigation measures can advance development, and prosperity can raise incomes and foster better institutions. A healthier population living in better-built houses and with access to bank loans and social security is better equipped to deal with a changing climate and its-consequences. Advancing robust, resilient development policies that promote adaptation is needed today because changes in the climate, already begun, will increase even in the short term.

The spread of economic prosperity has always been intertwined with adaptation to changing ecological conditions. But as growth has altered the environment and as environmental change has accelerated, sustaining growth and adaptability demands greater capacity to understand our environment, generate new adaptive technologies and practices, and diffuse them widely. As economic historians have explained, much of humankind's creative potential has been directed at adapting to the changing world. But adaptation cannot cope with all the impacts related to climate change, especially as larger changes unfold in the long term.

Countries cannot grow out of harm's way fast enough to match the changing climate. And some growth strategies, whether driven by the government or the market, can also add to vulnerability particularly if they over exploit natural resources. Under the Soviet development plan, irrigated cotton cultivation expanded in water-stressed Central Asia and

led to the near disappearance of the Aral Sea, threatening the livelihoods of fishermen, herders and farmers. And clearing mangroves — the natural coastal buffers against storm surges — to make way for intensive farming or housing development, increases the physical vulnerability of coastal settlements, whether in Guinea or in Louisiana.

- 10.** Which of the following conditions of growth can add to vulnerability?
1. When the growth occurs due to excessive exploitation of mineral resources and forests.
  2. When the growth brings about a change in humankind's creative potential.
  3. When the growth is envisaged only for providing houses and social security to the people.
  4. When the growth occurs due to emphasis on farming only.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 1 and 4 only              (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The last paragraph mentions, "Overexploitation of natural resources" as one of the factor adding to vulnerability. Statement 2 and 4 are mentioned in the passage but not in this context. Statement 3 with "social security" is incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is Option A

- 11.** What does low-carbon growth imply in the present context?
1. More emphasis on the use of renewable sources of energy.
  2. Less emphasis on manufacturing sector and more emphasis on agriculture sector.
  3. Switching over from monoculture practices to mixed farming.
  4. Less demand for goods and services.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only  
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 1 and 4 only  
(d) None of the above implies low-carbon growth.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

Low carbon implies renewable sources of energy which are low on carbon and can be used and recycled. Throughout the passage themes of sustainable growth, adaptive technologies and the environment have been mentioned.

Hence, correct answer is Option A.

**12.** Which of the following conditions is/are necessary for sustainable economic growth?

1. Spreading of economic prosperity more.
2. Popularising / spreading of adaptive technologies widely.
3. Investing on research in adaptation and mitigation technologies.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 3 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer Option B

**Explanation**

Statements 2 and 3 find support in the second paragraph with “but as growth have altered the environment....technologies and practices and diffuse them widely”.

Hence, the correct answer is Option B.

**13.** Which of the following inferences can be made from the passage?

1. Rainfed crops should not be cultivated in irrigated areas.
2. Farming under water-deficient areas should not be a part of development strategy.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below;

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Neither of the statements can be inferred from the passage.

Hence the correct answer is Option D.

**14.** Consider the following assumptions:

1. Sustainable economic growth demands the use of creative potential of man.

2. Intensive agriculture can lead to ecological backlash.

3. Spread of economic prosperity can adversely affect the ecology and environment.

With reference to the passage, which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 finds support in the second paragraph: “...much of humankind’s creative potential has been directed at adapting to the changing world”.

The examples of the Soviet development plan – cotton cultivation and mangroves of Guinea give support to statement 2.

Paragraph 2 talks about economic prosperity being intertwined with ecological conditions.

Hence, correct answer is option D

**15.** Which one of the following statements constitutes the central theme of this passage?

- (a) Countries with greater economic prosperity are better equipped to deal with the consequences of climate change
- (b) Adaptation and mitigation should be integrated with development strategies.
- (c) Rapid economic growth should not be pursued by both developed and developing economies.
- (d) Some countries resort to over exploitation of natural resources for the sake of rapid development.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Option A, C and D talk about parts of the passage which are important but not central to the passage. The first paragraph mentions, “Adaptation and mitigation measures can advance development”.

The second paragraph talks about changing world and sustaining growth. It mentions the need for adaptability to understand the environment.

Hence, the correct answer is Option B.

**Directions for the following 11 (eleven) items:**

Read the following three passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-4**

Invasions of exotic species into new geographic areas sometimes occur naturally and without human agency. However, human action have increased this trickle to a flood. Human-caused introduction may occur either accidentally as a consequence of human transport, or internationally but illegally to serve some private purpose or legitimately to procure some hoped-for public benefit by bringing a pest under control, producing new agricultural products or providing novel recreational opportunities. Many introduced species are assimilated into communities without much obvious effect. However, some have been responsible for dramatic changes to native species and natural communities. For example, the accidental introduction of the brown tree snake *Boiga irregularis* into Guam, an island in the Pacific, has through nest predation reduced 10 endemic forest bird species to the point of extinction.

One of the major reasons for the world's great biodiversity is the occurrence of centers of endemism so that similar habitats in different parts of the world are occupied by different groups of species that happen to have evolved there. If every species naturally had access to everywhere on the globe, we might expect a relatively small number of successful species to become dominant in each biome. The extent to which this homogenization can happen naturally is restricted by the limited powers of dispersal of most species in the face of the physical barriers that exist to dispersal. By virtue of the transport opportunities offered by humans, these barriers have been breached by an ever-increasing number of exotic species. The effects of introduction have been to convert a hugely diverse range of local community compositions into something much more homogeneous.

It would be wrong, however, to conclude that introducing species to a region will inevitably cause a decline in species richness there. For example, there are numerous species of plants, invertebrates and vertebrates found in continental Europe but absent from the British Isles (many because they have so far failed to decolonize after the last glaciations).

Their introduction would be likely to augment British biodiversity. The significant detrimental effect noted above arise where aggressive species provide a novel challenge to endemic biotas ill-equipped to deal with them.

**16.** With reference to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Introduction of exotic species into new geographical areas always leads to reduced biodiversity.
- (b) Exotic species introduced by man into new areas have always greatly altered the native ecosystems.
- (c) Man is the only reason to convert a hugely diverse range of local community compositions into more homogeneous ones.
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) is correct in this context.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Paragraph 1 mentions: "however, Some (introduction) have been responsible for dramatic changes in native species..." Also, the last lines of paragraph 2 mentions "the effect of these introductions...much more homogenous".

The first three lines of the last paragraph mention, "It would be wrong to conclude that introducing species to a region will cause a decline in species richness". These lines help rule out Option A and B.

Hence, the correct answer is Option D.

**17.** Why does man introduce exotic species into new geographical areas?

- 1. To breed exotic species with local varieties.
- 2. To increase agricultural productivity.
- 3. For beautification and landscaping.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Paragraph 1 mentions "to serve some purpose... providing novel recreational activities".

The other statements can be taken as part of "private purpose".

Hence, the correct answer is Option D.

18. How is homogenization prevented under natural conditions?

- Evolution of groups of species specific to local habitats.
- Presence of oceans and mountain ranges.
- Strong adaptation of groups of species to local physical and climatic conditions.
- All the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The second paragraph mentions "The extent to which this homogenization...into something much more homogenous". This supports Option D.

Hence, the correct answer is Option D.

19. How have the human beings influenced the biodiversity?

- By smuggling live organisms.
- By building highways.
- By making ecosystems sensitive so that new species are not allowed.
- By ensuring that new species do not have major impact on local species.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 1 and 3
- 2 and 4

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The first paragraph states, "Human caused introductions may occur either accidentally as a consequence of human transport, or intentionally but illegally to serve some private purpose".

Thus point 1- smuggling (illegal) and point 2 – building highways (transport) are correct.

Hence, correct answer is Option A.

20. What can be the impact of invasion of exotic species on an ecosystem?

- Erosion of endemic species.
- Change in the species composition of the community of the ecosystem.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The first paragraph states that invasion of exotic species has led to dramatic changes to native species and natural communities. This supports statement 2.

The last line of last paragraph states that the introduction of exotic species has a detrimental effect and poses a challenge to endemic biota's ill-equipped to deal with them.

Hence, the correct answer is Option C

### Passage-5

Most champions of democracy have been rather reticent in suggesting that democracy would itself promote development and enhancement of social welfare- they have tended to see them as good but distinctly separate and largely independent goals. The detractors of democracy, on the other hand, seemed to have been quite willing to express their diagnosis of what they see as serious tensions between democracy and development. The theorists of the practical split-"Make up your mind: do you want democracy, or instead, do you want development?" – often came, at least to start with, from East Asian countries, and their voice grew in influence as several of these countries were immensely successful – through the 1970s and 1980s and even later – in promoting economic growth without pursuing democracy.

To deal with these issues we have to pay particular attention to both the content of what can be called development and to the interpretation of democracy (in particular to the respective roles of voting and of public reasoning). The assessment of development cannot be divorced from the lives that people can lead and the real freedom that they enjoy. Development can scarcely be seen merely in terms of enhancement of inanimate objects of convenience, such as a rise in the GNP (or in personal incomes), or industrialization – important as they may be as means to the real ends. Their value must depend on what they do to the lives and freedom of the people involved, which must be central to the idea of development.

If development is understood in a broader way, with a focus on human lives, then it becomes immediately clear that the relation between development and democracy has to be seen partly in terms of their constitutive connection, rather than only through their

external links. Even though the question has often been asked whether political freedom is “conducive to development”, we must not miss the crucial recognition that political liberties and democratic rights are among the “constituent component” of development. Their relevance for development does not have to be established indirectly through their contribution to the growth of GNP.

21. According to the passage, why is a serious tension perceived between democracy and development by the detractors of democracy?
- Democracy and development are distinct and separate goals.
  - Economic growth can be promoted successfully without pursuing a democratic system of governance.
  - Non-democratic regimes deliver economic growth faster and fear more successfully than democratic ones.
  - All the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The last line of first paragraph states that several East Asian countries succeeded, through the 1970's and 1980's, in promoting economic growth without pursuing democracy.

Hence, the correct answer is Option B.

22. According to the passage, what should be the ultimate assessment/aim/view of development?
- Rise in the per capita income and industrial growth rates.
  - Improvement in the Human Development Index and GNP.
  - Rise in the savings and consumption trends.
  - Extent of real freedom that citizens enjoy.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The second paragraph states that, “The assessment of development cannot be divorced from the lives that people can lead and the real freedom that they enjoy”.

Hence, the correct answer is Option D.

23. What does a “constitutive” connection between democracy and development imply?
- The relation between them has to be seen through external links.
  - Political and civil rights only can lead to economic development.

- Political liberties and democratic rights are essential elements of development.
- None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The last paragraph states, “...we must not miss the crucial recognition that political liberties and democratic rights are among the ‘constituent components’ of development”.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

### Passage-6

The need for Competition Law becomes more evident when foreign direct investment (FDI) is liberalized. The impact of FDI is not always pro-competitive. Very often FDI takes the form of a foreign corporation acquiring a domestic enterprise or establishing a joint venture with one. By making such an acquisition the foreign investor may substantially lessen competition and gain a dominant position in the relevant market, thus charging higher prices. Another scenario is where the affiliates of two separate multinational companies (MNCs) have been established in competition with one another in a particular developing economy, following the liberalization of FDI. Subsequently the parent companies overseas merge. With the affiliates no longer remaining independent, competition in the host country may be virtually eliminated and the prices of the products may be artificially inflated. Most of these adverse consequences of mergers and acquisitions by MNCs can be avoided if an effective competition law is in place. Also, an economy that has implemented an effective competition law is in a better position to attract FDI than one that has not. This is not just because most MNCs are expected to be accustomed to the operation of such a law in their home countries and know how to deal with such concerns but also that MNCs expect competition authorities to ensure a level playing field between domestic and foreign firms.

24. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:
- It is desirable that the impact of Foreign Direct Investment should be pro-competitive.
  - The entry of foreign investors invariably leads to the inflated prices in domestic markets.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The passage mentions, "The impact of FDI is not always pro-competitive". Before that the introductory statement talks about the NEED for competition law in the face of liberalized FDI. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2 is not representative of what is mentioned in the passage i.e. "Very often...thus charging higher prices".

Hence, correct answer is Option A.

**25.** According to the passage, how does a foreign investor dominate the relevant domestic market?

1. Multinational companies get accustomed to domestic laws.
2. Foreign companies establish joint ventures with domestic companies.
3. Affiliates in a particular market/sector lose their independence as their parent companies overseas merge.
4. Foreign companies lower the cost of their products as compared to that of products of domestic companies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The passage clearly states the following: "...FDI takes the form of foreign corporation acquiring a domestic enterprise or establishing a joint venture. By making such an acquisition, the foreign investor may lessen the competition and gain a dominant position in the relevant market...." Thus, statement 2 is correct.

The next few lines mention: "...affiliates of 2 separate MNC's...parent companies overseas merge".

Hence, the correct answer is Option B.

**26.** What is the inference from this passage?

- (a) Foreign investors and multinational companies always dominate domestic market.

- (b) It is not in the best interests of domestic economy to allow mergers of companies.

- (c) With competition law, it is easy ensure a level playing field between domestic and foreign firms.

- (d) For countries with open economy, Foreign Direct Investment is essential for growth.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The passage begins with need for competition law. It goes on to describe the dynamics between domestic markets and foreign investments. The idea is best captured in Option C

Hence, the correct answer is Option C.

**Directions for the following 6 (six) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-7

The poor especially in market economies, need the strength that collectivities offer for creating more economic, social and political space for themselves, for enhancing their socioeconomic well-being and voice, and as a protection against free market individualism. It has been argued that a group approach to farming, especially in the form of bottom up agricultural production collectivities, offers substantial scope for poverty alleviation and empowering the poor as well as enhancing agricultural productivity. To realize this potential, however, the groups would need to be voluntary in nature, small in size, participative in decision making and equitable in work sharing and benefit distribution. There are many notable examples of such collectivities to be found in varied contexts, such as in the transition economies. All of them bear witness to the possibility of successful cooperation under given conditions. And although the gender impact of the family cooperatives in the transition economies are uncertain, the Indian examples of women-only groups farming offer considerable potential for benefiting women.

**27.** Agricultural collectivities such as group based farming can provide the rural poor

1. Empowerment.
2. Increased agricultural productivity.

3. Safeguard against exploitative markets.
4. Surplus production of agricultural commodities.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, and 4
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The passage mentions, "...and as a protection against free market individualism". Thus statement 3 is correct.

The passage also mentions, "It has been argued that a group approach...poverty alleviation and empowering the poor as well as enhancing productivity". Thus Statement 1 and 2 are also correct.

Hence, the correct answer is Option B.

- 28.** What does the author imply by gender impact?
- (a) Women are doubtful participants in cooperatives.
  - (b) Family cooperatives may not include women.
  - (c) Women benefiting from group farming.
  - (d) Women's role in transition economies is highly restrictive.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The last few lines of the passage mention, "And although...potential for benefiting women"

Hence, correct answer is Option C.

- 29.** Consider the following assumptions:
1. It is imperative for transition economies to have agricultural collectivities.
  2. Agricultural productivity can be increased by group approach to farming

With reference to the above passage, which of these assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Nowhere in the passage is it mentioned that agricultural collectives are "imperative". Thus, statement 1 is incorrect.

The passage mentions that group approach to farming especially agricultural collectives have the scope to empower the poor and enhance agricultural productivity. Thus statement 2 is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is Option B.

### Passage-8

In a typical Western liberal context, deepening of democracy invariably leads to consolidation of 'liberal values'. In the Indian context, democratization is translated into greater involvement of people not as 'individuals' which is a staple to liberal discourse, but as communities or groups. Individuals are getting involved in the public sphere not as 'atomized' individuals but as members of primordial communities drawn on religious or caste identity. Community-identity seems to be the governing force. It is not therefore surprising that the so-called peripheral groups continue to maintain their identities with reference to the social groups (caste, religion or sect) to which they belong while getting involved in the political processes despite the fact that their political goals remain more or less identical. By helping to articulate the political voice of the marginalized, democracy in India has led to 'a loosening of social structures and empowered the peripherals to be confident of their ability to improve the socio-economic conditions in which they are placed. This is a significant political process that had led to a silent revolution through a meaningful transfer of power from the upper caste elites to various subaltern groups within the democratic framework of public governance.

- 30.** According to the passage, what does "deepening of democracy" mean in the Western context?
- (a) Consolidation of group and class identities.
  - (b) Democratization translated as greater involvement of people.
  - (c) Democratization as greater involvement of 'atomized' individuals in the public sphere.
  - (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The first few lines state, "Individuals are getting.... members of primordial communities..."

This is close to what is stated in Option C

Hence, correct answer is Option C.

31. Greater democratization in India has not necessarily led to
- The dilution of caste and communal identities in the public sphere.
  - Irrelevance of community identity as a governing force in Indian politics.
  - Marginalization of elite groups in society.
  - Relative unimportance of hereditary identities over class identities.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The passage very clearly mentions, "Community – identity seems to be the governing force. It is not therefore surprising that the so called peripheral groups continue to maintain their identities with reference to social group..."

Hence, the correct answer is Option B.

32. What is the "silent revolution" that has occurred in the Indian democratic process?
- Irrelevance of caste and class hierarchies in political processes.
  - Loosening of social strictures in voting behavior and patterns.
  - Social change through transfer of power from upper caste elites to subaltern groups.
  - All the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The last five lines of the passage mention, "This is a significant political process that had led to the silent revolution through a meaningful transfer of power from upper class elite to subaltern groups within the democratic framework..."

Hence, option C is correct answer.

**Directions for the following 8 (eight) items:**

The following eight items are based on **three passages** in English to test the comprehension of English language. Read each passage and answer the items that follow.

### Passage-9

For fourteen and a half months I lived in my little cell or room in the Dehradun jail, and I began to feel as if I was almost a part of it. I was familiar with every bit of it, I knew every mark and dent on the whitewashed walls and on the uneven floor and the ceiling with its moth-eaten rafters. In the little yard outside I

greeted little tufts of grass and odd bits of stone as old friends. I was not alone in my cell, for several colonies of wasp and hornets lived there, and many lizards found a home behind the rafters, emerging in the evenings in search of prey.

33. Which of the following explains best the sentence in the passage "I was almost a part of it"?
- I was not alone in the cell.
  - I was familiar with every bit of the cell.
  - I greeted little tufts of grass like old friends.
  - I felt quite at home in the cell.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Option 1 and 3 are out of context. Option 4 is a hyperbole of what is stated in the question stem.

Option 2 summarizes the question stem perfectly.

Hence, correct answer is Option B.

34. The passage attempts to describe:
- the general conditions of the country's jails.
  - the prisoner's capacity to notice the minute details of his surroundings.
  - the prisoner's conscious efforts to overcome the loneliness.
  - the prisoner's ability to live happily with other creatures.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The general description of surrounding tells us that the prisoner tried means and ways to distract himself from something- loneliness. Also, it is mentioned that the prisoner greeted little tufts of grass and that he wasn't alone in the cell. This indicates that the prisoner made a conscious effort to not only notice things (as mentioned in option B) but to use his time constructively.

Option A is too general. Option B is not comprehensive.

Option D with "live happily" is incorrect.

Hence, correct answer is Option C

35. The author of the passage seems to suggest that:
- it is possible to adjust oneself to uncongenial surroundings.
  - the conditions in Indian prisons are not bad.
  - it is not difficult to spend one's time in a prison.
  - there is a need to improve the conditions in our jails.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The author familiarized himself with his surroundings and befriends his natural environment as a means of survival and to kill his loneliness. He seemed to have adjusted to his surroundings to the extent of feeling at ease in it.

Option A comes closest to what is tried to explain in the passage.

Hence, correct answer is Option A.

**Passage-10**

We started pitching the highest camp that has ever been made. Everything took five times as long as it would have taken in a place where there was enough air to breathe; but at last we got the tent up, and when we crawled in, it was not too bad. There was only a light wind, and inside it was not too cold for us to take off our gloves. At night most climbers take off their boots; but I prefer to keep them on. Hillary, on the other hand, took his off and laid them next to his sleeping bag.

**36.** What does the expression “pitching the highest camp” imply?

- (a) They reached the summit of the highest mountain in the world.
- (b) Those who climbed that far earlier did not pitch any camp.
- (c) So far nobody has ever climbed that high.
- (d) They were too many climbers and needed to pitch a big camp.

**Answer: (c)****Explanation:**

The expression “pitching the highest camp” means to have targeted a territory that has not yet been conquered.

Option C comes closest to it.

Option A moves away from the paragraph. Option B gives a literal explanation of the expression.

Option D is out of context.

Hence, correct answer is Option C.

**37.** They took a long time to finish the work because:

- (a) they were very tired.
- (b) there was not enough air to breathe.
- (c) it was very cold.
- (d) it was very dark.

**Answer: (b)****Explanation:**

The third line mentions, “Everything took five times as long as it would have taken in a place where there was enough air to breathe”. This implies that given place had a shortage of air. This is given clearly in Option B. Hence, correct answer is Option B.

**38.** When they crawled into the tent?

- (a) they took off their gloves because it was not very cold.
- (b) they could not take off their gloves because it was very cold.
- (c) they took off their gloves though it was very cold.
- (d) they did not take off their gloves though it was not cold.

**Answer: (a)****Explanation:**

The passage mentions, “...it was not too cold for us to take off our gloves”. This means that it was not very cold and so they could take off their gloves. This is aptly put in Option A.

Hence, correct answer is Option A.

**Passage-11**

A local man, staying on the top floor of an old wooden house, was awakened at midnight by a fire. Losing his way in a smoke-filled passage, he missed the stairway and went into another room. He picked up a bundle to protect his face from the fire and immediately fell through the floor below where he managed to escape through a clear doorway. The “bundle” proved to be the baby of the Mayor’s wife. The “hero” was congratulated by all.

**39.** The man went into another room because:

- (a) he did not know where exactly the stairway was.
- (b) the passage was full of smoke.
- (c) he was extremely nervous.
- (d) he stumbled on a bundle.

**Answer: (b)****Explanation:**

The information clearly states that the man missed the stairway because he lost his way in the smoke-filled passage.

Hence, correct answer is Option B.

40. The man was called a hero because he
- expressed his willingness to risk his life to save others.
  - managed to escape from the fire.
  - showed great courage in fighting the fire.
  - saved a life.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Option A is wrong because man did not save the baby intentionally nor did he express any willingness to do so.

He used the "bundle" to protect himself but ended up saving the baby's life because of which he was called a hero.

Option B and C are not correct. He managed to escape from fire through a clear doorway. He did not have to fight the fire for it.

Hence, correct answer is Option D.

## CSAT-2013 | [Series A]

*English Language & Comprehension*

**Directions for the following 8 (eight) items:**

Read each of the following two passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-1

The subject of democracy has become severely muddled because of the way the rhetoric surrounding it has been used in recent years. There is, increasingly, an oddly confused dichotomy between those who want to 'impose' democracy on countries in the non-Western world (in these countries' 'own interest', of course) and those who are opposed to such 'imposition' (because of the respect for the countries' 'own ways'). But the entire language of 'imposition', used by both sides, is extraordinarily inappropriate since it makes the implicit assumption that democracy belongs exclusively to the West, taking it to be a quintessentially 'Western' idea which has originated and flourished only in the West.

But the thesis and the pessimism it generates about the possibility of democratic practice in the world would be extremely hard to justify. There were several experiments in local democracy in ancient India. Indeed, in understanding the roots of democracy in

the world, we have to take an interest in the history of people participation and public reasoning in different parts of the world. We have to look beyond thinking of democracy only in terms of European and American evolution. We would fail to understand the pervasive demands for participatory living, on which Aristotle spoke with far-reaching insight, if we take democracy to be a kind of a specialized cultural product of the West.

It cannot, of course, be doubted that the institutional structure of the contemporary practice of democracy is largely the product of European and American experience over the last few centuries. This is extremely important to recognize since these developments in institutional formats were immensely innovative and ultimately effective. There can be little doubt that there is a major 'Western' achievement here.

- Which of the following is closest to the view of democracy as mentioned in the above passage?
  - The subject of democracy is a muddle due to a desire to portray it as a Western concept, 'alien' to non-Western countries.
  - The language of imposition of democracy is inappropriate. There is, however, a need to consider this concept in the backdrop of culture of 'own ways' of non-Western society.
  - While democracy is not essentially a Western idea belonging exclusively to the West, the institutional structure of current democratic practices has been their contribution.
  - None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Options A and B are only partial true with reference to the viewpoint put forth in the passage. "Muddling" and "Imposition" are both focused on primarily in the first paragraph. Option C focuses on what the passage mentions about democracy as a whole, and is a suitable option.

Hence the correct answer is Option C.

- With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:
  - Many of the non-Western countries are unable to have democracy because they take democracy to be a specialized cultural product of the West.
  - Western countries are always trying to impose democracy on non-Western countries.

Which of the above is/are valid assumption/assumptions?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Except for the experiments made in local democracy in ancient India, no other examples have been provided to substantiate the reason behind non-Western countries being unable to have democracy. Additionally, the consequences of the experiments have also not been mentioned. Thus assumption 1 is not valid, eliminate Option A and C.

According to the first paragraph of the passage, it is inappropriate to assume that democracy is entirely a western concept. Further there is no information that they can validate the assumption made in statement 2. Eliminate option B

Hence Option D is the correct answer.

### Passage-2

Corporate governance is based on principles such as conducting the business with all integrity and fairness, being transparent with regard to all transactions, making all the necessary disclosures and decisions, complying with all the laws of the land, accountability and responsibility towards the stakeholders and commitment to conducting business in an ethical manner. Another point which is highlighted on corporate governance is the need for those in control to be able to distinguish between what are personal and corporate funds while managing a company.

Fundamentally, there is a level of confidence that is associated with a company that is known to have good corporate governance. The presence of an active group of independent directors on the board contributes a great deal towards ensuring confidence in the market. Corporate governance is known to be one of the criteria that foreign institutional investors are increasingly depending on when deciding on which companies to invest in. It is also known to have a positive influence on the share price of the company. Having a clean image on the corporate governance front could also make it easier for companies to source capital at more reasonable

costs. Unfortunately, corporate governance often becomes the centre of discussion only after the exposure of a large scam.

**3.** According to the passage, which of the following should be the practice/practices in good corporate governance?

- 1. Companies should always comply with labour and tax laws of the land.
- 2. Every company in the country should have a government representative as one of the independent directors on the board to ensure transparency.
- 3. The manager of a company should never invest his personal funds in the company.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The passage states “complying with all laws of the land”. This makes statement 1 correct.

The passage mentions independent directors, not government representatives, making statement 2 incorrect.

The passage mentions distinction between two types of funds. It does not mention “never investing”, thereby making statement 3 incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is Option A.

**4.** According to the passage, which of the following is/are the major benefit/benefits of good corporate governance?

- 1. Good corporate governance leads to increase in share price of the company.
- 2. A company with good corporate governance always increases its business turnover rapidly.
- 3. Good corporate governance is the main criterion for foreign institutional investors when they decide to buy a company.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is mentioned in the passage "...known to have a positive influence on the share price of the company".

Statement 2 is not mentioned in the passage.

The word "main" in statement 3 makes it incorrect- it is one of the criteria.

Hence Option A is correct answer.

**Passage-3**

Malnutrition most commonly occurs between the ages of six months and two years. This happens despite the child's food requirements being less than that of an older child. Malnutrition is often attributed to poverty, but it has been found that even in households where adults eat adequate quantities of food, more than 50 per cent of children-under-five do not consume enough food. The child's dependence on someone else to feed him/her is primarily responsible for the malnutrition. Very often the mother is working and the responsibility of feeding the young child is left to an older sibling. It is therefore crucial to increase awareness regarding the child's food needs and how to satisfy them.

5. According to the passage, malnutrition in children can be reduced
- if the children have regular intake of food.
  - after they cross the age of five.
  - if the food needs of younger children are known.
  - if the responsibility of feeding younger children is given to adults.

**Answer: (c)****Explanation:**

The passage says that the child's dependence on someone else to feed him/her is primarily responsible for malnutrition. It goes on to say that awareness about children's food needs is required. Basically, the person feeding the young child must be aware about his/her food needs and should be capable of satisfying them. This is best reflected in Option C.

Option A may not help, because the kind of food consumed by the child may not be what he/she needs.

Option B is incorrect, as the passage deals with malnutrition in children aged 6 months to 2 years.

Option D is incorrect, as it is impractical- there may not always be adult around to feed the child.

Hence the correct answer is Option C.

6. According to the author, poverty is not the main cause of malnutrition, but the fact that

- taking care of younger ones is not a priority for working mothers.
- awareness of nutritional needs is not propagated by the Public Health authorities.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (b)****Explanation:**

According to the passage "...more than 50% of children –under 5 – do not consume enough food", owing to their dependence on someone else to feed them. The passage also mentions that, "very often mother is working and the responsibility of feeding the young child is left to an older sibling". The passage then highlights the crucial need for increasing awareness regarding a child's food requirements. Thus, one can infer that not poverty but lack of spreading of information on the part of Public Health authorities is the main cause of malnutrition. Eliminate Option A, C and D.

Hence the correct answer is Option B

**Passage-4**

A number of empirical studies find that farmers are risk-averse, though only moderately in many cases. There is also evidence to show that farmers' risk aversion results in cropping patterns and input use designed to reduce risk rather than to maximize income. Farmers adopt a number of strategies to manage and cope with agricultural risks. These include practices like crop and field diversification, non-farm employment, storage of stocks and strategic migration of family members. There are also institutions ranging from share tenancy to kinship, extended family and informal credit agencies. One major obstacle to risk sharing by farmers is that the same type of risks can affect a large number of farmers in the region. Empirical studies show that the traditional methods are not adequate. Hence there is a need for policy interventions, especially measures that cut across geographical regions.

Policies may aim at tackling agricultural risks directly or indirectly. Examples of risk-specific policies are crop insurance, price stabilization and the development of varieties resistant to pests and diseases. Policies which affect risk indirectly are irrigation, subsidized credit and access to information. No single risk-specific policy is sufficient to reduce risk and is without side-effects, whereas policies not specific to risk influence the general situation and affect risks only indirectly. Crop insurance, as a policy measure to tackle agricultural risk directly, deserves careful consideration in the Indian context and in many other developing countries - because the majority of farmers depend on rain-fed agriculture and in many areas yield variability is the predominant cause of their income instability.

7. The need for policy intervention to mitigate risks in agriculture is because
- farmers are extremely risk-averse.
  - farmers do not know how to mitigate risks.
  - the methods adopted by farmers and existing risk sharing institutions are not adequate.
  - majority of farmers depend on rain-fed agriculture.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The passage states, "Empirical studies show that the traditional methods are not adequate". This makes Option C the best answer.

"Extremely" in Option A makes it wrong.

Option B contradicts the passage since farmers do take action to mitigate the risks.

Option D is true but incomplete as an answer.

Hence correct answer is Option C

8. Which of the following observations emerges from the above passage?
- One can identify a single policy that can reduce risk without any side-effect.
  - No single risk-specific policy is sufficient to reduce agricultural risk.
  - Policies which affect risk indirectly can eliminate it.
  - Government's policy intervention can mitigate agricultural risk completely.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Option B is directly found in sentence 4 of paragraph 2 of the passage.

Hence, Option B is correct answer.

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:**

Read the following passage and answer the four items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

### Passage-5

Financial markets in India have acquired greater depth and liquidity over the years. Steady reforms since 1991 have led to growing linkages and integration of the Indian economy and its financial system with the global economy. Weak global economic prospects and continuing uncertainties in the international financial markets therefore, have had their impact on the emerging market economies. Sovereign risk concerns, particularly in the Euro area, affected financial markets for the greater part of the year, with the contagion of Greece's sovereign debt problem spreading to India and other economies by way of higher-than-normal levels of volatility.

The funding constraints in international financial markets could impact both the availability and cost of foreign funding for banks and corporates. Since the Indian financial system is bank dominated, banks' ability to withstand stress is critical to overall financial stability. Indian banks, however, remain robust, notwithstanding a decline in capital to risk-weighted assets ratio and a rise in non-performing asset levels in the recent past. Capital adequacy levels remain above the regulatory requirements. The financial market infrastructure continues to function without any major disruption. With further globalization, consolidation, deregulation, and diversification of the financial system, the banking business may become more complex and riskier. Issues like risk and liquidity management and enhancing skill therefore assume greater significance.

9. According to the passage, the financial markets in the emerging market economies including India had the adverse impact in recent years due to
- weak global economic prospects.
  - uncertainties in the international financial markets.
  - sovereign risk concerns in the Euro area.
  - bad monsoons and the resultant crop loss.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Statements 1, 2 and 3 are directly justified from sentences 3 and 4 of paragraph 1.

Statement 4 is not mentioned in the passage

Hence Option B is the correct answer

- 10.** The Indian financial markets are affected by global changes mainly due to the
- (a) increased inflow of remittances from abroad.
  - (b) enormous increase in the foreign exchange reserves.
  - (c) growing global linkages and integration of the Indian financial markets.
  - (d) contagion of Greece's sovereign debt problem.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Option C is directly justified from sentence 2 of paragraph 1.

Options A and B are not mentioned in the passage.

Option D is an example of global change

Hence Option C is correct.

- 11.** According to the passage, in the Indian financial system, banks' ability to withstand stress is critical to ensure overall financial stability because Indian financial system is
- (a) controlled by the Government of India.
  - (b) less integrated with banks.
  - (c) controlled by Reserve Bank of India.
  - (d) dominated by banks.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Option D is directly justified from statement 2 of paragraph 2

Options A, B and C are not mentioned in the passage

Hence Option D is correct answer.

- 12.** Risk and liquidity management assumes more importance in the Indian banking system in future due to
- 1. further globalization.
  - 2. more consolidation and deregulation of the financial system.

- 3. further diversification of the financial system.
- 4. more financial inclusion in the economy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 3 and 4 only

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

Statements 1, 2 and 3 are mentioned in the second – last sentence of the passage and are justified in the last sentence.

Statement 4 is not mentioned in the passage

Hence Option A is correct answer.

**Directions for the following 2 (two) items:**

Read the following passage and answer the two items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

### Passage-6

Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions. Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas. Mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny animals and from plants that live in the sea. Over millions of years, these dead creatures form large deposits under the sea-bed; and ocean currents cover them with a blanket of sand and silt. As this mineral hardens, it becomes sedimentary rock and effectively shuts out the oxygen, so preventing the complete decomposition of the marine deposits underneath. The layers of sedimentary rock become thicker and heavier. Their pressure produces heat, which transforms the tiny carcasses into crude oil in a process that is still going on today.

- 13.** Mineral oil deposits under the sea do not get completely decomposed because they
- (a) are constantly washed by the ocean currents.
  - (b) become rock and prevent oxygen from entering them.
  - (c) contain a mixture of hydrogen and carbon.
  - (d) are carcasses of organisms lying in saline conditions.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Option B is justified from the third last sentence of the passage.

Hence Option B is the correct answer

**14.** Sedimentary rock leads to the formation of oil deposits because

- (a) there are no saline conditions below it.
- (b) it allows some dissolved oxygen to enter the dead organic matter below it.
- (c) weight of overlying sediment layers causes the production of heat.
- (d) it contains the substances that catalyse the chemical reactions required to change dead organisms into oil.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Option C is justified from the last sentence of the passage

Hence Option C is the correct answer

**Directions for the following 7 (seven) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-7

The law in many parts of the world increasingly restricts the discharge of agricultural slurry into watercourses. The simplest and often the most economically sound practice returns the material to the land as semisolid manure or as sprayed slurry. This dilutes its concentration in the environment to what might have occurred in a more primitive and sustainable type of agriculture and converts pollutant into fertilizer. Soil microorganisms decompose the organic components of sewage and slurry and most of the mineral nutrients become available to be absorbed again by the vegetation.

The excess input of nutrients, both nitrogen and phosphorus - based, from agricultural runoff (and human sewage) has caused many 'healthy' oligotrophic lakes (low nutrient concentrations, low plant productivity with abundant water weeds, and clear water) to change to eutrophic condition where high nutrient inputs lead to high phytoplankton productivity (sometimes dominated by bloom-forming toxic species). This makes the water turbid,

eliminates large plants and, in the worst situations, leads to anoxia and fish kills; so called cultural eutrophication. Thus, important ecosystem services are lost, including the provisioning service of wild-caught fish and the cultural services associated with recreation.

The process of cultural eutrophication of lakes has been understood for some time. But only recently did scientists notice huge 'dead zones' in the oceans near river outlets, particularly those draining large catchment areas such as the Mississippi in North America and the Yangtze in China. The nutrient-enriched water flows through streams, rivers and lakes, and eventually to the estuary and ocean where the ecological impact may be huge, killing virtually all invertebrates and fish in areas up to 70,000 km in extent. More than 150 sea areas worldwide are now regularly starved of oxygen as a result of decomposition of algal blooms, fuelled particularly by nitrogen from agricultural runoff of fertilizers and sewage from large cities. Oceanic dead zones are typically associated with industrialized nations and usually lie off countries that subsidize their agriculture, encouraging farmers to increase productivity and use more fertilizer.

**15.** According to the passage, why should the discharge of agricultural slurry into watercourses be restricted?

1. Losing nutrients in this way is not a good practice economically.
2. Watercourses do not contain the microorganisms that can decompose organic components of agricultural slurry.
3. The discharge may lead to the eutrophication of water bodies.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

According to passage, "the simplest and often the most economically sound practice returns the material to the land as semisolid manure...This dilutes its concentration in the environment...and converts pollutant into fertilizer". This implies, that agricultural slurry into a watercourse is both economically and environmentally non feasible. Thus statement 1 holds, eliminate Option B.

There is no information in the passage that vindicates statement 2, eliminate Option D

Support for statement 3 (eutrophication) is found in the entire second paragraph. Eliminate Option A

Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

**16.** The passage refers to the conversion of “pollutant to fertilizer”. What is pollutant and what is fertilizer in this context?

- Decomposed organic component of slurry is pollutant and microorganisms in soil constitute fertilizer.
- Discharged agricultural slurry is pollutant and decomposed slurry in soil is fertilizer.
- Sprayed slurry is pollutant and watercourse is fertilizer.
- None of the above expressions is correct in this context.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

From paragraph 1 we can deduce that Option B is correct

Option B is correct answer

**17.** According to the passage, what are the effects of indiscriminate use of fertilizers?

- Addition of pollutants to the soil and water.
- Destruction of decomposer microorganisms in soil.
- Nutrient enrichment of water bodies.
- Creation of algal blooms.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 2 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The last part of 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph leads us to inference that excessive use of fertilizers leads to the creation of organic dead zone, impacting the quality of sea and agricultural (thereby soil) areas. This supports the claim made in statement 1. Eliminate Option C

Statement 2 contradicts what the passage states about the decomposer microorganism, “Soil microorganism decomposes the organic component of slurry and sewage and most of the mineral nutrients became available to be absorbed again by the vegetation”. Eliminate Option A and D.

Paragraph 2 mentions, “...change to the eutrophic conditions where high nutrients input..” justifying statement 3.

Statement 4 is vindicated by, “...to high phytoplankton productivity (sometimes dominated by bloom forming toxic species)”.

Hence, Option B is the correct answer.

**18.** What is/are the characteristics of a water body with cultural eutrophication?

- Loss of ecosystem services
- Loss of flora and fauna
- Loss of mineral nutrients

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Statements 1 and 2 are justified from last and second – last sentence of paragraph 2.

Statement 3 states opposite of the passage.

Hence Option B is the correct answer.

**19.** What is the central theme of this passage?

- Appropriate legislation is essential to protect the environment.
- Modern agriculture is responsible for the destruction of environment.
- Improper waste disposal from agriculture can destroy the aquatic ecosystems.
- Use of chemical fertilizers is undesirable in agriculture.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Option C best captures the essence of the passage. Option A, B and D may be inference from the passage but are not its focus.

Hence Option C is the correct answer.

### Passage-8

The miseries of the world cannot be cured by physical help only. Until man's nature changes, his physical needs will always arise, and miseries will always be felt, and no amount of physical help will remove them completely. The only solution of the

problem is to make mankind pure. Ignorance is the mother of evil and of all the misery we see. Let men have light, let them be pure and spiritually, strong and educated; then alone will misery cease in the world. We may convert every house in the country into a charitable asylum, we may fill the land with hospitals, but human misery will continue until man's character changes.

20. According to the passage, which of the following statements is most likely to be true as the reason for man's miseries?
- The poor economic and social conditions prevailing in society.
  - The refusal on the part of man to change his character.
  - The absence of physical and material help from his society.
  - Ever increasing physical needs due to changing social structure.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Option B is justified from the last sentence in the passage. It is also the focus of the entire passage. The remaining options are contradictory to the passage. Hence, the correct answer is Option B.

21. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- The author gives primary importance to physical and material help in eradicating human misery.
  - Charitable homes, hospitals, etc. can remove human misery to a great extent.
- Which of the assumptions is/are valid?
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Statements 1 (first 6 lines states opposite of statement) and 2 (last 6 lines states opposite of statement) are contradictory to the passage. Hence Option D is the Correct Answer.

**Directions for the following 2 (two) items :**

Read the following passage and answer the two items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

**Passage-9**

Ecological research over the last quarter of the century has established the deleterious effects of habitat fragmentation due to mining, highways and such other intrusions on forests. When a large block of forests gets fragmented into smaller bits, the edges of all these bits come into contact with human activities resulting in the degradation of the entire forests. Continuity of forested landscapes and corridors gets disrupted affecting several extinction-prone species of wildlife. Habitat fragmentation is therefore considered as the most serious threat to biodiversity conservation. Ad hoc grants of forest lands to mining companies coupled with rampant illegal mining is aggravating this threat.

22. What is the central focus of this passage?
- Illegal mining in forests
  - Extinction of wildlife
  - Conservation of nature
  - Disruption of habitat

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The very first line of the passage states "...deleterious effect of habitat fragmentation....", which is recurring theme throughout the passage. Hence option D is correct answer

23. What is the purpose of maintaining the continuity of forested landscapes and corridors?
- Preservation of biodiversity.
  - Management of mineral resources.
  - Grant of forest lands for human activities.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- 1 only
  - 1 and 2
  - 2 and 3
  - 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The passage clearly states that, "Continuity of forested landscapes...extinction prone species... most serious threat to biodiversity conservation". This validates Option A. Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

**Directions for the following 8 (eight) items:**

The following eight items are based on three passages in English to test the comprehension of English language. Read each passage and answer the items that follow.

**Passage-10**

Seven-year-old Jim came home from the park without his new bicycle. "An old man and a little boy borrowed it," he explained. "They are going to bring it back at four o'clock." His parents were upset that he had given his expensive new bicycle, but were secretly proud of his kindness and faith. Came four o'clock, no bicycle. The parents were anxious. But at 4:30, the door bell rang, and there stood a happy man and a boy, with the bicycle and a box of chocolates. Jim suddenly disappeared into his bedroom, and then came running out. "All right," he said, after examining the bicycle. "You can have your watch back !"

24. When Jim came home without his bicycle, his parents
- were angry with him.
  - were worried.
  - did not feel concerned.
  - were eager to meet the old man and the little boy.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Read line 5 and 6 of passage, it clearly states that parents were upset when Jim came without bicycle. Hence correct answer is Option B.

25. Jim returned the watch to the old man and the little boy because
- they gave him chocolates.
  - his father was proud of him.
  - he was satisfied with the condition of his bicycle.
  - they were late only by 30 minutes.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Read last 3 lines of the passage which mentions that Jim returned the watch after he was satisfied with the condition of bicycle.

Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

**Passage-11**

It was already late when we set out for the next town, which according to the map was about fifteen kilometres away on the other side of the hills. There we felt that we would find a bed for the night. Darkness fell soon after we left the village, but luckily

we met no one as we drove swiftly along the narrow winding road that led to the hills. As we climbed higher, it became colder and rain began to fall, making it difficult at times to see the road. I asked John, my companion, to drive more slowly. After we had travelled for about twenty kilometres, there was still no sign of the town which was marked on the map. We were beginning to get worried. Then without warning, the car stopped and we found we had run out of petrol.

26. The author asked John to drive more slowly because
- the road led to the hills.
  - John was an inexperienced driver.
  - the road was not clearly visible.
  - they were in wilderness.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Read lines 9 -12 which provides the reason of why author asked John to drive more slowly. The reason is that rain is making it difficult at times to see the road.

Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

27. The travellers set out for the town although it was getting dark because
- they were in a hurry.
  - the next town was a short distance away and was a hill-resort.
  - they were in wilderness.
  - the next town was a short distance away and promised a good rest for the night.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The reason why they set out for town is that they believe they would find a bed for night stay as mentioned in passage (read lines 4 – 5).

Hence, Option D is the correct answer.

28. The travellers were worried after twenty kilometres because
- it was a lonely countryside.
  - they probably feared of having lost their way.
  - the rain began to fall.
  - it was getting colder as they drove.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

As mentioned in passage (lines 13 - 16), there was no town in sight after travelling for 20 km, hence they feared that might have lost their way.

Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

### Passage-12

A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd to the great confusion of the traffic and no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for foot-passengers, but she replied, "I'm going to walk where I like. We've got liberty now." It did not occur to the dear lady that if liberty entitled the foot-passenger to walk down the middle of the road it also entitled the taxi-driver to drive on the pavement, and that the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everything would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.

28. It was pointed out to the lady that she should walk on the pavement because she was
- a pedestrian.
  - carrying a basket.
  - stout.
  - an old lady.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

As pointed in passage that pavement is for foot passengers and the lady was pedestrian (read lines 4 - 6).

Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

30. The lady refused to move from the middle of the street because
- she was not afraid of being killed.
  - she felt that she is entitled to do whatever she liked.
  - she did not like walking on the pavement.
  - she was confused.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Read lines 7 - 8 of the passage which clearly gave the answer why lady refused to move from middle of the road as she thinks she is free to walk where she likes.

Hence Option B is correct

31. The old lady failed to realise that

- she was not really free.
- her liberty was not unlimited.
- she was an old person.
- roads are made for motor vehicles only.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

As clearly mentioned in the passage that individual liberty may lead to social anarchy if not controlled as everyone will do whatever they like as explained by the example of Taxi driver in passage. Hence we can deduce that old lady failed to realise that her liberty is not unlimited.

Hence, Option B is the correct answer..

## CSAT-2014 | [Series A]

### English Language & Comprehension

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

Read each of the following two passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-1

In recent times, India has grown fast not only compared to its own past but also in comparison with other nations. But there cannot be any room for complacency because it is possible for the Indian economy to develop even faster and also to spread the benefits of this growth more widely than has been done thus far. Before going into details of the kinds of micro-structural changes that we need to conceptualize and then proceed to implement, it is worthwhile elaborating on the idea of inclusive growth that constitutes the defining concept behind this Government's various economic policies and decisions. A nation interested in inclusive growth views the same growth differently depending on whether the gains of the growth are heaped primarily on a small segment or shared widely by the population. The latter is cause for celebration but not the former. In other words, growth must not be treated as an end in itself but as an instrument, for spreading prosperity to all. India's own past experience and the experience of other nations suggests that growth is necessary for eradicating poverty but it is not a sufficient condition. In other words, policies for promoting growth need to be

complemented with policies to ensure that more and more people join in the growth process and, further, that there are mechanisms in place to redistribute some of the gains to those who are unable to partake in the market process and, hence, get left behind.

A simple way of giving this idea of inclusive growth a sharper form is to measure a nation's progress in terms of the progress, of its poorest segment, for instance the bottom 20 per cent of the population. One could measure the per capita income of the bottom quintile of the population and also calculate the growth rate of income; and evaluate our economic success in terms of these measures that pertain to the poorest segment. This approach is attractive because it does not ignore growth like some of the older heterodox criteria did. It simply looks at the growth of income of the poorest sections of the population. It also ensures that those who are outside of the bottom quintile do not get ignored. If that were done, then those people would in all likelihood drop down into the bottom quintile and so would automatically become a direct target of our policies. Hence the criterion being suggested here is a statistical summing up of the idea of inclusive growth, which, in turn, leads to two corollaries: to wish that India must strive to achieve high growth and that we must work to ensure that the weakest segments benefit from the growth.

1. The author's central focus is on
  - (a) applauding India's economic growth not only against its own past performance, but against other nations.
  - (b) emphasizing the need for economic growth which is the sole determinant of a country's prosperity.
  - (c) emphasizing inclusive growth where gains of growth are shared widely by the population.
  - (d) emphasizing high growth.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

According to the passage, "A nation interested in inclusive growth views the same growth differently depending on whether the gains of growth are heaped primarily on a small segment or shared widely by the population". This emphasizes the author's central focus.

Option A goes beyond the scope of the passage

Option B only focuses on economic growth as being the sole determinant of a country's prosperity, which is untrue as per passage.

Option D is vague with the usage of "high growth". Hence the correct answer is Option C.

2. The author supports policies which will help
  - (a) develop economic growth.
  - (b) better distribution of incomes irrespective of rate of growth.
  - (c) develop economic growth and redistribute economic gains to those getting left behind.
  - (d) put an emphasis on the development of the poorest segments of society.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

According to the author, "In other words, policies for promoting growth need to be... who are unable to partake in the market processes and, hence, get left behind". Thus, he/she would support the recommendation made in Option C.

Option A is Vague with the usage of "develop economic growth" and misses out on crucial aspects that are mentioned in the passage.

The passage does not recommend redistributing income as much as it recommends ameliorating the situation of those left behind in reaping the gains of growth. Eliminate Option B

Option D refers to the long term consequence of policies supporting economic growth and does not put forth as Option C how policies can help the immediate situation. Hence Option C is the correct answer.

3. Consider the following statements

According to the author, India's economy has grown but there is no room for complacency as

1. growth eradicates poverty.
2. growth has resulted in prosperity for all.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The passage discusses the potential of growth and not what growth has already done for India. The author does not make any claims about growth eradicating poverty altogether. In fact the author states that, "... growth is necessary for eradicating poverty but it is

not a sufficient condition". Thus statement 1 does not hold, Eliminate Option A and C.

The author does not enter the discussion of prosperity for all as suggested in statement 2. Thus it does not hold, Eliminate Option B

Hence, the correct answer is Option D.

### Passage-2

It is easy for the government to control State-owned companies through nods and winks. So what really needs to be done as a first step is to put petrol pricing on a transparent formula — if the price of crude is  $x$  and the exchange rate  $y$ , then every month or fortnight, the government announces a maximum price of petrol, which anybody can work out from the  $x$  and the  $y$ . The rule has to be worked out to make sure that the oil-marketing companies can, in general, cover their costs. This will mean that if one company can innovate and cut costs, it will make greater profits. Hence, firms will be more prone to innovate and be efficient under this system. Once the rule is announced, there should be no interference by the government. If this is done for a while, private companies will re-enter this market. And once a sufficient number of them are in the fray, we can remove the rule-based pricing and leave it truly to the market (subject to, of course, the usual regulations of anti-trust and other competition laws).

4. Consider the following statements :

According to the passage, an oil company can make greater profits, if a transparent formula for petrol pricing is announced every fortnight or month, by

1. promoting its sales.
2. undertaking innovation.
3. cutting costs.
4. selling its equity shares at higher prices.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 and 3  
(c) 3 and 4                    (d) 1, 2 and 4

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

According to the passage, "The rule has to be worked out...cover their costs. This will mean that if one company can innovate and cut costs, it will make greater profits". This supports statements 2 and 3. Eliminate Option A, C and D.

Hence Option B is correct answer.

5. Consider the following statements :

According to the passage, private oil companies re-enter the oil producing market if

1. a transparent rule-based petrol pricing exists.
2. there is no government interference in the oil producing market.
3. subsidies are given by the government.
4. regulations of anti-trust are removed.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2                      (b) 2 and 3  
(c) 3 and 4                    (d) 2 and 4

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

According to the passage, firms will be prone towards innovation and efficiency in a transparent rule based petrol pricing system. Thus statement 1 holds. Eliminate Option B, C, and D.

The passage also states that, "Once the rule is announced, there should be no interference by the government...". Thus statement 2 holds.

The passage does not mention government subsidies and it supports anti - trust regulations. Thus statements 3 and 4 do not hold.

Hence the correct answer is Option A.

**Directions for the following 6 (six) items:**

Read each of the following two passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-3

Climate change poses potentially devastating effects on India's agriculture. While the overall parameters of climate change are increasingly accepted — a 1°C average temperature increase over the next 30 years, sea level rise of less than 10 cm in the same period, and regional monsoon variations and corresponding droughts — the impacts in India are likely to be quite site and crop specific. Some crops may respond favourably to the changing conditions, others may not. This emphasizes the need to promote agricultural research and create maximum flexibility in the system to permit adaptations.

The key ingredient for "drought proofing" is the managed recharge of aquifers. To ensure continued yields of important staple crops (e.g. wheat), it may also be necessary to shift the locations where these crops are grown, in response to temperature

changes as well as to water availability. The latter will be a key factor in making long term investment decisions.

For example, water runoff from, the Himalayas is predicted to increase over the next 30 years as glaciers melt, but then decline substantially thereafter. It will be critical to provide incentives to plan for these large-scale shifts in agro-ecological conditions.

India needs to make long term investment in research and development in agriculture. India is likely to experience changed weather patterns in future.

6. Consider the following statements:

Climate change may force the shifting of locations of the existing crops due to

1. melting of glaciers.
2. water availability and temperature suitability at other locations.
3. poor productivity of crops.
4. wider adaptability of crop plants.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3                      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 4 only                    (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The passage mentions only about Himalayan Glaciers whereas Statement 1 "melting of Glaciers" talks in generalised sense, hence can be eliminated. The second paragraph of the passage mentions the role of temperature suitability and water availability in the shifting of crops to other locations. Therefore statement 2 is correct. Eliminate Option C.

The second paragraph of the passage states the necessity of shifting crops "To ensure continued yields..." This validates statement 3.

The wider adaptability of crop plants cannot possibly require the shifting of their locations, Statement 4 is incorrect. Eliminate Option D.

Hence Correct Answer is Option B.

7. According to the passage, why is it important to promote agricultural research in India ?

- (a) To predict variations in monsoon patterns and to manage water resources
- (b) To make long term investment decisions for economic growth
- (c) To facilitate wider adaptability of crops
- (d) To predict drought conditions and to recharge aquifers

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The passage mentions in the first paragraph, that "...need to promote agricultural research and create maximum flexibility in the system to permit adaptations". This validates Option C as correct answer.

Option A, B and D are not been mentioned in relation to agricultural research in the passage.

### Passage-4

It is essential that we mitigate the emissions of greenhouse gases and thus avoid some of the worst impacts of climate change that would take place in coming years and decades. Mitigation would require a major shift in the way we produce and consume energy. A shift away from overwhelming dependence on fossil fuels is now long overdue, but unfortunately, technological development has been slow and inadequate largely because government policies have not promoted investments in research and development, myopically as a result of relatively low prices of oil. It is now, therefore, imperative for a country like India treating the opportunity of harnessing renewable energy on a large scale as a national imperative. This country is extremely well endowed with solar, wind and biomass sources of energy. Where we have lagged, unfortunately, is in our ability to develop and to create technological solutions for harnessing these resources.

One particular trajectory for carrying out stringent mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) clearly shows the need for ensuring that global emissions of greenhouse gases peak no later than 2015 and reduce rapidly thereafter. The cost associated with such a trajectory is truly modest and would amount, in the estimation of IPCC, to not more than 3 percent of the global GDP in 2030. In other words, the level of prosperity that the world would have reached without mitigation would at worst be postponed by a few months or a year at the most. This is clearly not a very high price to pay for protecting hundreds of millions of people from the worst risks associated with climate change. Any such effort, however, would require lifestyles to change appropriately also. Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions is not a mere

technological fix, and clearly requires changes in lifestyles and transformation of a country's economic structure, whereby effective reduction in emissions is brought about, such as through the consumption of much lower quantities of animal protein. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has determined that the emissions from the livestock sector amount to 18 percent of the total. The reduction of emissions from this source is entirely in the hands of human beings, who have never questioned the impacts that their dietary habits of consuming more and more animal protein are bringing about. Mitigation overall has huge co-benefits, such as lower air pollution and health benefits, higher energy security and greater employment.

8. According to the passage, which of the following would help in the mitigation of greenhouse gases?

1. Reducing the consumption of meat
2. Rapid economic liberalization
3. Reducing the consumerism
4. Modern management practices of livestock

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 4 only

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The passage mentions consumption of much lower quantities of animal protein as necessary for mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions. Thus statement 1 holds, eliminate Options B and D.

Rapid economic liberalization has not been mentioned as one of the requirements for the mitigation of greenhouse gases. Thus statement 2 does not hold, eliminate Option A. Statement 3 is validated by "Mitigation... requires change in lifestyle and transformation of a country's economic structure....who have never questioned the impacts that their dietary habits of consuming more and more animal protein are bringing about".

Statement 4 is incorrect, as the passage does not touch upon the management of livestock.

Hence Option C is correct answer

9. Why do we continue to depend on the fossil fuels heavily ?

1. Inadequate technological development
2. Inadequate funds for research and development
3. Inadequate availability of alternative sources of energy

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1,2 and 3

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The passage validates statement 1, in the following lines of paragraph 1- "A shift away from fossil fuels is now long overdue, but unfortunately, technological advancement has been slow and inadequate..".

Statement 2 is correct as it can be deduced from the paragraph 1, similarly Statement 3 is also true as country is well endowed with renewable sources of energy however it still lacks in creating technological solutions in harnessing these resources, and hence there is inadequate availability of alternative source of energy for use.

Therefore all three statements are correct according to passage.

Option D is correct answer.

10. According to the passage, how does the mitigation of greenhouse gases help us ?

1. Reduces expenditure on public health
2. Reduces dependence on livestock
3. Reduces energy requirements
4. Reduces rate of global climate change

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1,3 and 4
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1 and 4 only

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is supported by the passage. The last lines of the passage state that, "Mitigation overall has huge co-benefits, such as ...health benefits". If the health of public is benefitted by the mitigation of GHG, it follows that there will be reduction in expenditure on health.

Statement 2 is incorrect because reduction of dependence on livestock and animal protein has been mentioned as the requirement for mitigation of GHG not the other way around.

Statement 3 is correct as mitigation of GHG requires use of alternative source of energy and more efficient utilisation of energy resources which in turn reduce energy requirements.

Statement 4 is supported by the passage because 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph state that "...we mitigate the emission of GHG and thus avoid some of the worst impacts of climate change that would take place in coming years and decades".

Hence, Option B is the correct answer.

11. What is the Essential message of the passage?

- (a) We continue to depend on fossil fuels heavily
- (b) Mitigation of the greenhouse gases is imperative
- (c) We must invest in research and development
- (d) People must change their lifestyle

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The entire passage describes the need for immediate mitigation of greenhouse gases and the benefits of this. This is best reflected in Option B.

Option A is incorrect, because our heavy dependence on fossil fuels has only been mentioned in order to highlight the need for mitigation of greenhouse gases.

Option C is incorrect, because our lack of investment in research and development has been mentioned only to bring out the reason behind our slow technological development. It cannot be considered as the essential message of this passage.

Option D is incorrect, because lifestyle change is just one of the requirements for mitigation of greenhouse gases.

Hence, Option B is the correct answer.

**Directions for the following 8 (eight) items:**

Read each of the following two passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-5

The Himalayan ecosystem is highly vulnerable to damage, both due to geological reasons and on account of the stress caused by increased pressure of population, exploitation of natural

resources and other related challenges. These aspects may be exacerbated due to the impact of climate change. It is possible that climate change may adversely impact the Himalayan ecosystem through increased temperature, altered precipitation patterns, episodes of drought and biotic influences. This would not only impact the very sustenance of the indigenous communities in uplands but also the life of downstream dwellers across the country and beyond. Therefore, there is an urgent need for giving special attention to sustain the Himalayan ecosystem. This would require conscious efforts for conserving all the representative systems.

Further, it needs to be emphasized that the endemics with restricted distribution, and most often with specialized habitat requirements, are among the most vulnerable elements. In this respect the Himalayan biodiversity hotspot, with rich endemic diversity, is vulnerable to climate change. The threats include possible loss of genetic resources and species, habitats and concomitantly a decrease in ecosystem services. Therefore, conservation of endemic elements in representative ecosystems/habitats assumes a great significance while drawing conservation plans for the region.

Towards achieving the above, we will have to shift toward contemporary conservation approaches, which include a paradigm of landscape level interconnectivity between protected area systems. The concept advocates a shift from the species-habitat focus to an inclusive focus on expanding the biogeographic range so that natural adjustments to climate change can proceed without being restrictive.

12. Consider the following statements :

According to the passage, the adverse impact of climate change on an ecosystem can be a

1. permanent disappearance of some of its flora and fauna.
2. permanent disappearance of ecosystem itself.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

According to the passage, "...Climate change may adversely impact the Himalayan ecosystem..." and "The threats include possible loss of genetic resources and species, habitats and concomitantly a decrease in ecosystem services". While this supports the claim in statement 1 about the permanent disappearance of some of the flora and fauna from given ecosystem, it cannot substantiate the claim about the permanent disappearance of an ecosystem altogether. This eliminates Option B, C and D.

Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

**13.** Which one of the following statements best implies the need to shift toward contemporary conservation approach ?

- Exploitation of natural resources causes a stress on the Himalayan ecosystem.
- Climate change alters precipitation patterns, causes episodes of drought and biotic interference.
- The rich biodiversity, including endemic diversity, makes the Himalayan region a biodiversity hotspot.
- The Himalayan biogeographic region should be enabled to adapt to climate change smoothly.

**Answer: (d)****Explanation:**

According to the passage, "The concept advocates a shift from the species habitat focus to an inclusive focus on expanding the bio geographic range...can proceed without being restrictive". This vindicates Option D as the correct answer.

Option A, B and C only highlight part of the picture and are not as holistic in their approach as Option D. Hence, Option D is the correct answer.

**14.** What is the most important message conveyed by the passage?

- Endemism is a characteristic feature of Himalayan region.
- Conservation efforts should emphasize on biogeographic ranges rather than on some species or habitats.
- Climate change has adverse impact on the Himalayan ecosystem.
- Without Himalayan ecosystem, the life of the communities of uplands and downstreams will have no sustenance.

**Answer: (b)****Explanation:**

According to the passage, "The concept advocates a shift from the species habitat focus to an inclusive focus on expanding the bio geographic range...can proceed without being restrictive". This vindicates Option B as the correct answer.

Though true about Himalayan region, Option A and D do not highlight the important message conveyed through the passage.

The passage discusses the potential impact of climate change on the Himalayan Ecosystem, whereas Option C incorrectly implies that it has already adversely impacted the Himalayan ecosystem.

Hence correct answer is Option B

**15.** With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made :

To maintain natural ecosystems, exploitation of natural resources should be completely avoided.

- Not only anthropogenic but also natural reasons can adversely affect ecosystems.
- Loss of endemic diversity leads to the extinction of ecosystems.

Which of the above assumptions is/are correct?

- 1 and 2
- 2 only
- 2 and 3
- 3 only

**Answer: (b)****Explanation:**

The passage states that, "The Himalayan ecosystem is highly vulnerable to damage, both due to geological reasons...exploitation of natural resources and other related challenge". This substantiates statement 2 as valid assumption. Eliminate Option D. The passage does not have any data that can support statement 1 and 3. The passage only discusses adverse impacts on natural ecosystems, not their extinctions. Similarly, complete exploitation of natural resources has not been discussed. Eliminate Option A and C.

Hence, Option B is the correct answer.

**Passage-6**

It is often forgotten that globalization is not only about policies on international economic relationships and transactions, but has equally to do with domestic policies of a nation. Policy changes necessitated by meeting the internationally set conditions (by WTO etc.) of free trade and investment flows obviously affect domestic

producers and investors. But the basic philosophy underlying globalization emphasizes absolute freedom to markets to determine prices and production and distribution patterns, and view government interventions as processes that create distortions and bring in inefficiency. Thus, public enterprises have to be privatized through disinvestments and sales; sectors and activities hitherto reserved for the public sector have to be opened to the private sector. This logic extends to the social services like education and health. Any restrictions on the adjustments in workforce by way of retrenchment of workers should also be removed and exit should be made easier by removing any restrictions on closures. Employment and wages should be governed by free play of market forces, as any measure to regulate them can discourage investment and also create inefficiency in production. Above all, in line with the overall philosophy of reduction in the role of the State, fiscal reforms should be undertaken to have generally low levels of taxation and government expenditure should be kept to the minimum to abide by the principle of fiscal prudence. All these are policy actions on the domestic front and are not directly related to the core items of the globalization agenda, namely free international flow of goods and finance.

16. According to the passage, under the globalization, government interventions are viewed as processes leading to
- distortions and inefficiency in the economy.
  - optimum use of resources.
  - more profitability to industries.
  - free play of market forces with regard to industries.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

According to the passage, "But the basic philosophy... and view that government interventions as processes that create distortions and bring in inefficiency". This validates Option A as correct answer. Option B, C and D contradict the passage.

Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

17. According to the passage, the basic philosophy of globalization is to
- give absolute freedom to producers to determine prices and production.
  - give freedom to producers to evolve distribution patterns.

- give absolute freedom to markets to determine prices, production and employment.
- give freedom to producers to import and export.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

According to the passage, "But the basic philosophy underlying globalization emphasizes absolute freedom to markets to determine prices and production and distribution patterns..." and further elaborates on the aspect of employment through "Any restriction on the adjustments in the workforce by way of retrenchment of workers should also be removed and exit should be made easier... employment and wages should be governed by free play of market forces...". This points toward Option C as being the correct answer.

Option A misses out on the aspect of employment, while Option B only focuses on distribution patterns. The processes of import and export have not been discussed in the passage. Eliminate Option D.

Hence option C is correct

18. According to the passage, which of the following is/are necessary for ensuring globalization?
- Privatization of public enterprises
  - Expansionary policy of public expenditure
  - Free play of market forces to determine wages and employment
  - Privatization of social services like education and health

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 only     | (b) 2 and 3 only |
| (c) 1, 3 and 4 | (d) 2, 3 and 4   |

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Under the realm of Globalization, the passage suggests that, "Thus, public enterprises have to be privatised... activities hitherto reserved for the public sector have to be opened to the private sector. This logic extends to social services like education and health" and "employment and wages should be governed by free play of market forces". Thus, statements 1, 3 and 4 present aspects those are necessary for ensuring Globalization. Eliminate Option A, B and D.

The expansionary policy of public expenditure as suggested by statement 2 find no support in the passage. Thus statement 2 does not hold.

Hence Option C is correct answer

19. According to the passage, in the process of globalization the State should have
- expanding role.
  - reducing role.
  - statutory role.
  - none of the above roles

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The passage states that, "Above all, in line with the overall philosophy of reduction in the role of the state". This vindicates option B as correct answer.

Option A and C are not in consonance with the passage.

Hence Option B is correct answer

**Directions for the following 7 (seven) items:**

Read the following two passage and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

**Passage-7**

Many nations now place their faith in capitalism and governments choose it as the strategy to create wealth for their people. The spectacular economic growth seen in Brazil, China and India after the liberalisation of their economies is proof of its enormous potential and success. However, the global banking crisis and the economic recession have left many bewildered. The debates tend to focus on free market operations and forces, their efficiency and their ability for self-correction. Issues of justice, integrity and honesty are rarely elaborated to highlight the failure of the global banking system. The apologists of the system continue to justify the success of capitalism and \* argue that the recent crisis was a blip.

Their arguments betray an ideological bias with the assumptions that an unregulated market is fair and competent, and that the exercise of private greed will be in the larger public interest.

Few recognize the bidirectional relationship between capitalism and greed; that each reinforces the other. Surely, a more honest conceptualisation of the conflicts of interest among the rich and powerful players who have benefited from the system, their biases and ideology is needed; the focus on the wealth creation should also highlight the resultant gross inequity.

20. The apologists of the "Tree Market System", according to the passage, believe in
- market without control by government authorities.
  - market without protection by the government.
  - ability of market to self correct.
  - market for free goods and services

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

According to the apologists, free markets are fair, competent, efficient and also able to self correct themselves. According to them, Capitalism is a successful system.

Although apologist believe in market without control by government but there main point is about self correcting ability of that system which is also the point of debate regarding market system, hence option A alone is not main view of apologists. (Read para1 line 9-12 )

Protection of the market by the government has not been discussed in the passage. Eliminate Option B. Option D is not discussed in the passage.

Option C clearly points toward Apologist view about free market system

Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

21. With reference to "ideological bias", the passage implies that
- free market is fair but not competent.
  - free market is not fair but competent.
  - free market is fair and competent.
  - free market is neither fair nor biased.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

As stated in Para 2 of the passage, the ideological bias related to free market is that it is fair and competent. This is reflected in Option C

Option A, B and D contradicts this ideological bias.

Hence option C is correct

22. "The exercise of private greed will be in the larger public interest" from the passage
- refers to the false ideology of capitalism.
  - underlies the righteous claims of the free market.
  - shows the benevolent face of capitalism.
  - ignores resultant gross inequity.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
  - 2 and 3
  - 1 and 4
  - 4 only

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

If, as per last few lines of the passage, wealth creation results in gross inequity, then the ideology of the apologists that private greed is in the larger interest of the public can be proved false. Thus statements 1 and 4 hold as far as private greed is concerned. Eliminate Option A, B and D.

This refutes the righteous claims of the free market and dismisses capitalism as being benevolent. Thus statements 2 and 3 do not hold

Hence, Option C is the correct answer..

**Passage-8**

Net profits are only 2-2% of their total assets for central public sector undertakings, lower than for the private corporate sector. While the public sector or the State-led entrepreneurship played an important role in triggering India's industrialization, our evolving development needs, comparatively less-than-satisfactory performance of the public sector enterprises, the maturing of our private sector, a much larger social base now available for expanding entrepreneurship and the growing institutional capabilities to enforce competition policies would suggest that the time has come to review the role of public sector.

What should the portfolio composition of the government be ? It should not remain static all times. The airline industry works well as a purely private affair. At the opposite end, rural roads, whose sparse traffic makes tolling unviable, have to be on the balance-sheet of the State. If the government did not own rural roads, they would not exist. Similarly, public health capital in our towns and cities will need to come from the public sector. Equally, preservation and improvement of forest cover will have to be a new priority for the public sector assets.

Take the example of steel. With near-zero tariffs, India is a globally competitive market for the metal. Indian firms export steel into the global market, which demonstrates there is no gap in technology. Indian companies are buying up global steel companies, which shows there is no gap in capital availability. Under these conditions, private ownership works best.

Private ownership is clearly desirable in regulated industries, ranging from finance to infrastructure, where a government agency performs the function of regulation and multiple competing firms are located

in the private sector. Here, the simple and clean solution — government as the umpire and the private sector as the players is what works best. In many of these industries, we have a legacy of government ownership, where productivity tends to be lower, fear of bankruptcy is absent, and the risk of asking for money from the tax payer is ever present. There is also the conflict of interest between government as an owner and as the regulator. The formulation and implementation of competition policy will be more vigorous and fair if government companies are out of action.

**23.** According to the passage, what is/are the reason/reasons for saying that the time has come to review the role of public sector?

1. Now public sector has lost its relevance in the industrialization process.
2. Public sector does not perform satisfactorily.
3. Entrepreneurship in private sector is expanding.
4. Effective-competition policies are available now.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct in the given context ?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Though the passage suggests re-evaluating the role of public sector it does not suggest that it has lost its relevance in the industrialization process. In fact it suggests that it should act as the umpire and the private sector should be the players. Thus statement 1 does not hold. Eliminate Option A and D.

Statement 2, 3 and 4 are vindicated by "... comparatively less than satisfactory performance of the public sector enterprises...a much larger social base for expanding entrepreneurship and the growing, institutional capabilities to enforce competition policies..". Eliminate Option B.

Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

**24.** According to the passage, rural roads should be in the domain of public sector only. Why ?

- (a) Rural development work is the domain of government only.

- (b) Private sector cannot have monetary gains in this.
- (c) Government takes money from tax payers and hence it is the responsibility of government only.
- (d) Private sector need not have any social responsibility.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

According to the passage, "At the opposite end, rural roads, whose sparse traffic makes tolling unviable, have to be on the balance sheet of the state". The lack of viability of tolling means that there will be no monetary gains. This vindicates Option B

Option a merely repeats the question asked in the form of statement.

There is no data in the passage that can validate Option C and D.

Hence, Option B is the correct answer.

- 25.** The portfolio composition of the government refers to
- (a) Public sector assets quality.
  - (b) Investment in liquid assets.
  - (c) Mix of government investment in different industrial sectors.
  - (d) Buying Return on Investment yielding capital assets

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

According to the passage, the portfolio composition of the government should not remain static and it should invest in rural roads, public health and preservation and improvement of forest cover. This refers to a mixture of industries that the government must invest in as indicated by Option C.

The quality of public sector assets, investment in liquid assets and buying return on investment yielding capital assets have not been discussed in the passage. Eliminate Option A, B and D.

Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

- 26.** The author prefers government as the umpire and private sector as players because
- (a) Government prescribes norms for a fair play by the private sector.
  - (b) Government is the ultimate in policy formulation.
  - (c) Government has no control over private sector players,
  - (d) None of the above statements is correct in this context.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The author states that, "there is also the conflict of interest between government as an owner and as regulator. The formulation and implementation of competition policy will be more vigorous and fair if government companies are out of action".

Hence as stated in paragraph 4 of passage, it will best that government prescribes norm for private player for fair play and itself act as regulator as it works best for both. This vindicates Option A

Option B and C are incorrect as per passage.

Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

- 27.** The number of deaths among the army personnel is 8 in 1000, but among the civilian population it is 20 per 1000. Which one of the following inferences can be drawn from this statement ?
- (a) It is better to join the army.
  - (b) The relationship is fortuitous.
  - (c) Quality of Life Index is very high within the armed forces.
  - (d) The groups cannot be compared due to their heterogeneity.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The two groups of army personnel and civilians are completely unrelated. Both groups are subject to different probable causes of death. For example, army personnel are subjected to the risk of death while fighting in war that is something that civilian may not necessarily be exposed to.

Therefore, two groups are heterogeneous and cannot be compared. Option D is correct.

Option A is incorrect because joining the army does not preclude death.

Option B is incorrect because it is unclear which relationship is being referred to as fortuitous here – relationship btw 2 groups or relationship btw death and each group.

Option C is incorrect because we have no data regarding quality of life within the armed forces

Correct answer therefore is Option D.

- 28.** Given the statement: "Buses are the cause of more accidents than cars, and trucks cause fewer accidents than buses", which of the following conclusions can we draw?
- (a) There are more buses on the road than trucks.

- (b) Car drivers are more careful than bus drivers.
- (c) Truck drivers are more skilled than either car or bus drivers.
- (d) None of the above

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The statement talks about the number of accidents caused by buses, cars and trucks as relative to each other.

Option A cannot be concluded just because the statement mentions that buses cause more accidents than trucks, we cannot infer anything about the number of vehicles on the road. The frequency of accidents need not be proportional to number of vehicles.

Option B cannot be concluded, the statement mention that cars cause less accidents than buses but we cannot infer anything about the caution exercised by the driver. The frequency of accident need not have any relation to the driver's caution.

Option C is incorrect. There could be other causes of accidents that go beyond the skill of truck, bus and car driver.

Hence, Option D is the correct answer.

### Passage-9

"If political leadership fails to emerge, there is likelihood of military taking over power in developing countries. Radical student groups or labour may try to raise revolution but they are not likely to compete with the military. Military intervention, rule, and withdrawal from politics is closely related to a society's level of political development."

29. In the context of political development, the assumption in the above passage is that
- (a) political leadership is not an effective instrument.
  - (b) military fills in political vacuum.
  - (c) military intervention is inevitable for development.
  - (d) None of the above

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The passage talks about how military intervention can prove effective in cases where political leadership fails, and its withdrawal when political development is in place. Therefore, it is assumed that the military fills the political vacuum. Option B is therefore correct.

Option A is incorrect because the passage does not solely focus on how military power can help when political leader is ineffective, it also mention military withdrawal where political development has taken place.

Option C is incorrect because the passage only says that the military can be helpful when politics fails. It does not say that military intervention is unavoidable or inevitable for development.

Hence, Option B is the correct answer.

## CSAT-2015 | [Series A]

### English Language & Comprehension

**Directions for the following 8 (eight) items:**

Read each of the following two passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage -1

Human history abounds in claims and theories confining the right of governing to a few select citizens. Exclusion of the many is justified on the ground that human beings may be rightfully segregated for the good of society and viability of the political process.

1. Which one of the following statements is **least essential** as a part of the argument in the above passage?
  - (a) Man seeks control over external things affecting him.
  - (b) In society, there are 'super' and 'sub' human beings.
  - (c) Exceptions to universal citizen participation are conducive to systemic efficacy.
  - (d) Governing implies recognition of disparities in individual capacities.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The passage says that there are only selective human beings capable of governing and this disparity between individuals makes it necessary to segregate people for the good of the society.

Option B, C, and D talk about same thing as above. They endorse the same view as the passage.

Only Option A is irrelevant with respect to passage as there is no mention of "external things" in the passage.

Hence the correct answer is Option A

**Passage - 2**

By 2050, the Earth's population will likely have swelled from seven to nine billion people. To fill all those stomachs — while accounting for shifting consumption patterns, climate change, and a finite amount of arable land and potable water — some experts say food production will have to double. How can we make the numbers add up? Experts say higher yielding crop varieties and more efficient farming methods will be crucial. So will waste reduction. Experts urge cities to reclaim nutrients and water from waste streams and preserve farmland. Poor countries, they say, can improve crop storage and packaging and rich nations could cut back on resource-intensive foods like meat.

2. Which one of the following statements **best sums up** the above passage?
- The population of the world is growing very fast.
  - Food security is a perennial problem only in developing countries.
  - The world does not have enough resources to meet the impending food scarcity.
  - Food security is increasingly a collective challenge.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Only Option D best summarizes the passage as term “collective” refers to the initiatives that the poor as well as the rich countries of the world should take in order to tackle the rising challenge of food security as mentioned in passage.

Option A is absurd and unrelated

Option B misses the point of passage

Option C is not the primary concern of the passage.

Hence Option D is the correct answer.

**Passage - 3**

Many people in India feel that if we cut our defence expenditure on weapon-building, we can create a climate of peace with our neighbours, subsequently reducing the conflict or creating a no-war situation. People who proclaim such ideas are either the victims of war or the propagators of false argument.

3. With reference to the above passage, which of the following is the **most valid assumption**?

- Building of weapons systems by us has instigated our neighbours to wage wars against us.
- The greater spending on weapon-building by us would lessen the possibility of armed conflict with our neighbours.
- It is necessary to have state of the art weapons systems for national security.
- Many people in India believe that we are wasting our resources on weapon-building

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The passage has spoken against the people who propagate the claim that increasing funding for weapon building will urge the neighbouring countries to wage war against us. The passage says that these people are using a false argument. So, the most valid assumption is the converse of the claim made by the people. Therefore, this would be that increasing funding in weapon building industries would discourage (instead of urge) neighbouring countries to wage war against us.

Option B is the closest to this.

Option A follows the same false logic used by the people

Option C uses “state of the art” which is not supported by the passage.

Option D which uses “wasting our resources” is unrelated to the argument.

Hence, the correct answer is Option B.

**Passage - 4**

India accounts for nearly a fifth of the world's child deaths. In terms of numbers, it is the highest in the world — nearly 16 lakhs every year. Of these, more than half die in the first month of life. Officials believe that the reason for this is the absence of steps to propagate basic health practices relating to breast feeding and immunisation. Also the large reproductive population of 2.6 crore remains bereft of care during the critical phases of pregnancy and post-delivery. Added to this is the prevalence of child marriages, anaemia among young women and lack of focus on adolescent sanitation, all of which impact child death rates.

4. Which is the **critical inference** that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) A lot of Indians are illiterate and hence do not recognize the value of basic health practices.
- (b) India has a very huge population and the government alone cannot manage public health services.
- (c) Universalization and integration of maternal health and child health services can effectively address the problem.
- (d) The nutrition of women in child bearing age does not affect child mortality rate.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The passage focuses on both child and maternal health equally and calls for the need to adopt proper steps to address the problem related to them.

This is reflected in Option C.

Option A talks about illiteracy, which is not the point of the passage. Indians may be aware of but still lack access to basic health measures.

Option B is not supported by the passage

Option D is incorrect according to the passage.

Hence Option C is correct.

### Passage - 5

Foods travel more than the people who eat them. Grocery stores and supermarkets are loaded with preserved and processed foods. This, however, often leads to environmental threats, such as pollution generated by long distance food transportation and wastage of food during processing and transportation, destruction of rain forests, reduced nutritional content, increased demand for preservation and packaging. Food insecurity also increases as the produce comes from regions that are not feeding their own population properly.

5. With reference to the above passage, which of the following statements is/are true?
1. Consuming regionally grown food and not depending on long travelled food is a part of eco-friendly behaviour.
  2. Food processing industry puts a burden on our natural resources.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Since passage says that food transportation causes a threat to the environment by causing pollution during transportation, as well as destruction of rain forests, it implicitly advocates the consumption of regionally grown food that does not require long distance transportation. Hence Statement 1 is true with respect to passage.

Statement 2 is also true as according to passage natural resources like air, rain forests, and environment are also affected by food processing industry.

Hence the correct answer is Option C

### Passage - 6

I must say that, beyond occasionally exposing me to laughter, my constitutional shyness has been of no disadvantage whatever. Infact I can see that, on the contrary, it has been all to my advantage. My hesitancy in speech, which was once an annoyance, is now a pleasure. Its greatest benefit has been that it has taught me the economy of words. I have naturally formed the habit of restraining my thoughts. And I can now give myself the certificate that a thoughtless word hardly ever escapes my tongue or pen. I do not recollect ever having had to regret anything in my speech or writing. I have thus been spared many a mishap and waste of time. Experience has taught me that silence is part of the spiritual discipline of a votary of truth. Proneness to exaggerate, to suppress or modify the truth, wittingly or unwittingly, is a natural weakness of man, and silence is necessary in order to surmount it. A man of few words will rarely be thoughtless in his speech; he will measure every word. We find so many people impatient to talk. There is no chairman of a meeting who is not pestered with notes for permission to speak. And whenever the permission is given the speaker generally exceeds the time-limit, asks for more time, and keeps on talking without permission. All this talking can hardly be said to be of any benefit to the world. It is so much waste of time. My shyness has been in reality my shield and buckler. It has allowed me to grow. It has helped me in my discernment of truth.

6. The author says that a thoughtless word hardly ever escapes his tongue or pen. Which one of the following is **not** a valid reason for this?
- (a) He has no intention to waste his time.
  - (b) He believes in the economy of words.

- (c) He believes in restraining his thoughts.
- (d) He has hesitancy in his speech.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

According to the author, the acquisition of the habit of restraining his thoughts and beliefs in the economy of words, also his hesitancy in his speech, collectively provided him assurance that a thoughtless word hardly ever escapes his tongue or pen.

Option A is not a reason for this.

Hence the correct answer is Option A

7. The most appropriate reason for the author to be spared many a mishap is that
- (a) he hardly utters or writes a thoughtless word.
  - (b) he is a man of immense patience.
  - (c) he believes that he is a spiritual person.
  - (d) he is a votary of truth.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

According to passage, (lines 10 to 15) having received the certificate that a thoughtless word hardly ever escapes his pen or mouth, he has been spared many a mishap.

Hence correct answer is Option A

8. For the author, silence is necessary in order to surmount
- (a) constitutional shyness.
  - (b) hesitancy in speech.
  - (c) suppression of thoughts.
  - (d) tendency to overstate.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Option D can be inferred from the lines "Proneness to exaggerate....silence is necessary to surmount it" in the passage.

Hence Option D is correct answer.

**Directions for the following 8 (eight) items:**

Read each of the following two passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-7

The richer States have a responsibility to cut down carbon emissions and promote clean energy investments. These are the States that got electricity, grew faster and now have high per capita income, making them capable of sharing India's burden of

becoming eco-friendly. Delhi, for example, can help by generating its own clean electricity using solar rooftop panels or even help poor States finance their clean energy projects. It is no secret that State Electricity Boards, which control 95% of the distribution network, are neck-deep in losses. These losses further discourage State utilities from adopting renewable energy as it is more expensive than fossil fuels.

9. Which among the following is the **most logical and rational assumption** that can be made from the above passage?
- (a) The richer States must lead in the production and adoption of renewable energy.
  - (b) The poor States always have to depend on rich States for electricity.
  - (c) The State Electricity Boards can improve their finances by undertaking clean energy projects.
  - (d) The high economic disparity between the rich and poor States is the major cause of high carbon emissions in India.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

In the passage it is concluded that States can cut down on costs by adopting fossil fuels instead of renewable energy as it is more expensive. This conclusion is based on the basic premise or assumption that the States with **higher per capita** income are capable of adopting renewable energy as they have the necessary capital required for it. This is reflected in Option A. Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

### Passage - 8

Set against a rural backdrop, 'Stench of kerosene' is the story of a couple, Guleri and Manak, who have been happily married for several years but do not have a child. Manak's mother is desperate to have a grandchild to carry on the family name. Hence, she gets Manak remarried in Guleri's absence. Manak, who acts as a reluctant but passive spectator, is meanwhile, informed by a friend that Guleri, on hearing about her husband's second marriage, poured kerosene on her clothes and set fire to them. Manak is heartbroken and begins to live as if he were a dead man. When his second wife delivers a son, Manak stares at the child for a long time and blurts out, "Take him away ! He stinks of kerosene."

10. This is a sensitive issue-based story which tries to sensitise the readers about
- (a) Male chauvinism and infidelity
  - (b) Love and betrayal
  - (c) Lack of legal safeguards for women
  - (d) Influence of patriarchal mindset

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The story revolves around the central character Manak who does not raise his voice against the misdeed of his mother and acts as a passive spectator. It mainly tries to convey how a woman is driven to suicide by the norms of society and there is nothing that she can do except to give up hope of getting justice. This plight of women can be blamed on the lack of legal safeguards for women due to which Manak was able to remarry in spite of having a wife already.

Since Manak did not voluntarily get remarried in his wife's absence and wasn't craving for a child of his own, we can rule out "male chauvinism" and "infidelity". So option A is eliminated.

Although the story partially speaks about love and betrayal it does not try to sensitise the readers about it so Option B is eliminated.

Passage does talk about legal safeguards but it's not the main theme of the passage hence option C is eliminated.

Option D is correct as in the whole passage patriarchal mindset was reflected (line 4 to 6).

### Passage-9

The ultimate aim of government, is not to rule or control by fear, nor to demand obedience, but conversely, to free every man from fear, that he may live in all possible security. In other words, to strengthen his natural right to exist and work without injury to himself or others. The object of government is not to change men from rational beings into beasts or puppets. It should enable them to develop their minds and bodies in security, and to employ their reason unshackled.

11. Which among the following is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the above passage?
- (a) The true aim of government is to secure the citizens their social and political freedom.
  - (b) The primary concern of government is to provide absolute social security to all its citizens.

- (c) The best government is the one that allows the citizens to enjoy absolute liberty in all matters of life.
- (d) The best government is the one that provides absolute physical security to the people of the country

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The passage explains how Governments should always work towards providing their citizens with social and political freedom, and not try to rule them by fear. This is reflected in Option A, hence it is the correct answer.

We eliminate Option B because it mentions only social security while the passage talks about "all possible security". We eliminate Option C and Option D because they talk about best government, absolute liberty, and absolute physical security which are not related to the passage.

### Passage-10

Our municipal corporations are understaffed. The issue of skills and competencies of the staff poses an even greater challenge. Urban services delivery and infrastructure are complex to plan and execute. They require a high degree of specialization and professionalism. The current framework within which municipal employees, including senior management, are recruited does not adequately factor in the technical and managerial competencies required. Cadre and recruitment rules only specify the bare minimum in academic qualifications. There is no mention of managerial or technical competencies, or of relevant work experience. This is the case with most municipal corporations. They also suffer from weak organisation design and structure.

12. Which among the following is the **most logical and rational assumption** that can be made from the above passage?
- (a) The task of providing urban services is a complex issue which requires the organisational expansion of municipal bodies all over the country.
  - (b) Our cities can provide better quality of life if our local government bodies have adequate staff with required skills and competencies.

- (c) Lack of skilled staff is due to the absence of institutions which offer the requisite skills in city management.
- (d) Our country is not taking advantage of the demographic dividend to manage the problems associated with rapid urbanization.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

We eliminate Option A because the passage does not merely focus on increasing the number of staff of Municipal Corporations, therefore Organisational Expansion be ruled out.

We eliminate Option C because it talks about the lack of training institutions, whereas the passage not only talks about the skills but also of managerial or technical competencies and relevant work experience.

Option D is not relevant to the passage.

Only Option B which mentions the benefit of having skilled and competent staff is correct, hence the right answer.

### Passage-11

Flamingos in large flocks in the wild are social and extremely loyal. They perform group mating dances. Parents are very fond of their chicks, gathering them into creches for protection while both males and females fly off to search for food.

13. Which among the following is the **most logical corollary** to the above passage?
- (a) Mass nesting in all species of birds is essential to ensure complete survival of their offspring.
  - (b) Only birds have the capacity to develop social behaviour and thus can do mass nesting to raise their chicks in safety.
  - (c) Social behaviour in some species of birds increases the odds of survival in an unsafe world.
  - (d) All species of birds set up creches for their chicks to teach them social behaviour and loyalty.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

We eliminate Option A, B and D, as they refer to "all species of birds" or "only birds" which is not mentioned in the passage. Only Option C can be logically concluded from the passage, Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

### Passage-12

Vast numbers of Indian citizens without bank accounts live in rural areas, are financially and functionally illiterate, and have little experience with technology. A research study was conducted in a particular area in which electronic wage payments in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are meant to go directly to the poor. It was observed that recipients often assume that the village leader needs to mediate the process, as was the case under the previous paper-based system. Among households under this research study area who claimed to have at least one bank account, over a third reported still receiving MGNREGS wages in cash directly from a village leader.

14. What is the **most logical, rational and crucial message** that is implied in the above passage?
- (a) MGNREGS should be extended only to those who have a bank account.
  - (b) The paper-based system of payments is more efficient than electronic payment in the present scenario.
  - (c) The goal of electronic wage payments was not to eliminate mediation by village leaders.
  - (d) It is essential to provide financial literacy to the rural poor.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The entire passage talks about inability of the rural poor to handle financial transaction on their own due to lack of knowledge in that area.

Only Option D reflects the message conveyed by the passage

Option A is unfair and biased hence eliminated

Option B which recommends not using convenient technology is a counterproductive option

Option C is incorrect – the whole aim behind electronic wage payment was in fact the elimination of the middleman but this did not work because of financial illiteracy among poor.

So correct answer is Option D.

### Passage-13

Individuals, groups and leaders who promote human development operate under strong institutional, structural and political constraints that affect policy options. But experience suggests broad principles for shaping an appropriate agenda for human development.

One important finding from several decades of human development experience is that focusing exclusively on economic growth is problematic. While we have good knowledge about how to advance health and education, the causes of growth are much less certain and growth is often elusive. Further, an unbalanced emphasis on growth is often associated with negative environmental consequences and adverse distributional effects. The experience of China, with its impressive growth record, reflects these broader concerns and underlines the importance of balanced approaches that emphasize investments in the non-income aspects of human development.

15. With reference to the above passage, consider the following statements:

1. In developing countries, a strong institutional framework is the only requirement for human development and policy options.
2. Human development and economic growth are not always positively inter-related.
3. Focusing only on human development should be the goal of economic growth.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 2 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 2 can be inferred from the sentence "one important finding ....problematic", in the passage.

The other two statements finds no support in the passage.

Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

16. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Higher economic growth is essential to ensure reduction in economic disparity.
2. Environmental degradation is sometimes a consequence of economic growth.

Which of the above is/are valid assumption/assumptions?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

We eliminate Assumption 1 as nothing in passage has been mentioned about "economic disparity".

Only assumption 2 is valid as passage talks about negative environmental consequences of economic growth.

Hence, Option B is the correct answer.

17. The mangroves can shed tons of leaves per acre every year; fungi and bacteria break down this leaf litter and consume it, they then are consumed by tiny worms and crustaceans, which in turn feed small fish, which feed larger fish and birds and crocodiles.

Which among the following is the most logical inference of the above statement?

- (a) Coastal areas cannot have food chains without mangroves.
- (b) Mangroves are an essential component of all marine ecosystems.
- (c) Mangroves have a crucial role in some of the coastal food chains.
- (d) The composition of marine flora and fauna is largely determined by mangroves.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

According to the question every coastal area may not have Mangroves and thus every coastal food chain does not necessarily begin with Mangroves. Hence Option A is eliminated.

Option B is eliminated as it talks about "all marine ecosystems" which is not supported by the passage. We can rule out Option D which generalizes "marine flora and fauna".

Only Option C which says "some" of the coastal food chain is correct, hence is the right answer.

18. "By liberty I mean the eager maintenance of that atmosphere in which men have the opportunity to be their best selves."

Which one of the following expresses the view implied in the above statement?

- (a) Liberty is the absence of restraint on human action.
- (b) Liberty is what law permits people to perform.
- (c) Liberty is the ability to do what one desires.
- (d) Liberty is the maintenance of conditions for the growth of human personality.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

In Option D "maintenance of conditions" relates to "maintenance of that atmosphere" and "growth of human personality" relates to "opportunity to be their best selves" in the passage.

"Absence of restraint" is too extreme, hence Option A is eliminated.

Option B finds no support in passage.

Option C is again too extreme and not supported by the passage.

Hence Option D is the correct answer.

Directions for the following 7 (Seven) items:

Read each of the following two passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-14

Climate change is already making many people hungry all over the world, by disrupting crop yields and pushing up prices. And it is not just food but nutrients that are becoming scarcer as the climate changes. It is the poorest communities that will suffer the worst effects of climate change, including increased hunger and malnutrition as crop production and livelihoods are threatened. On the other hand, poverty is a driver of climate change, as desperate communities resort to unsustainable use of resources to meet current needs.

19. Which among the following is the **most logical corollary** to the above passage?

- (a) Government should allocate more funds to poverty alleviation programmes and increase food subsidies to the poor communities.
- (b) Poverty and climate impacts reinforce each other and therefore we have to re-imagine our food systems.
- (c) All the countries of the world must unite in fighting poverty and malnutrition and treat poverty as a global problem.
- (d) We must stop unsustainable agricultural practices immediately and control food prices.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The passage tries to say that climate change has terrible consequences such as hunger and malnutrition that are faced mainly by the poorer communities and that at the same time it is poor who are indirectly responsible for climate change with their unsustainable use of resources.

The question asks for a logical corollary to the point made by the passage.

Option B gives us this – Poverty and Climate Change reinforce each other and our food system needs reinvention to account for this.

Option A, C and D offer potential solutions to the problem but these are not corollaries to the scenario given in the passage. Hence Option B is the correct answer.

### Passage-15

The Global Financial Stability Report finds that the share of portfolio investments from advanced economies in the total debt and equity investments in emerging economies has doubled in the past decade to 12 percent. The phenomenon has implications for Indian policy makers as foreign portfolio investments in the debt and equity markets have been on the rise. The phenomenon is also flagged as a threat that could compromise global financial stability in a chain reaction, in the event of United States Federal Reserve's imminent reversal of its "Quantitative Easing" policy.

20. Which among the following is the **most rational and critical inference** that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) Foreign portfolio investments are not good for emerging economies.
- (b) Advanced economies undermine the global financial stability.
- (c) India should desist from accepting foreign portfolio investments in the future.
- (d) Emerging economies are at a risk of shock from advanced economies.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The passage tries to say that emerging economies like India can be adversely affected by the portfolio investments from advanced economies.

Option A with "not good" is too extreme; it takes a very strong stance not supported by the passage.

The passage only says "could compromise global financial stability"- it is a possibility and not something that has already happened hence Option B is eliminated.

Option C is also too extreme. The passage talks more in terms of "could" and "may" and "has implications" Option D is correct and can be inferred from the words "flagged as a threat" from the passage. There is a risk of shock for emerging economies from advanced ones.

Hence, the correct answer is Option D.

**Passage-16**

Open defecation is disastrous when practised in very densely populated areas, where it is impossible to keep away human faeces from crops, wells, food and children's hands. Groundwater is also contaminated by open defecation. Many ingested germs and worms spread diseases. They prevent the body from absorbing calories and nutrients. Nearly one-half of India's children remain malnourished. Lakhs of them die from preventable conditions. Diarrhoea leaves Indians' bodies smaller on average than those of people in some poorer countries where people eat fewer calories. Underweight mothers produce stunted babies prone to sickness who may fail to develop their full cognitive potential. The germs released into environment harm rich and poor alike, even those who use latrines.

21. Which among the following is the **most rational and critical inference** that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) The Central and State governments in India do not have enough resources to afford a latrine for each household.
- (b) Open defecation is the most important public health problem of India.
- (c) Open defecation reduces the human capital of India's workforce.
- (d) Open defecation is a public health problem in all developing countries.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The passage talks about the adverse effect of Open defecation – the diseases it spreads and the consequence on Indians and Indian children. There is focus on Indian bodies not being able to absorb calories and nutrients efficiently, Indians having smaller bodies on average, stunted babies that are prone to sickness and lacking full cognitive ability etc. These adverse effects imply damage to India's workforce.

Option C is therefore inferred from the passage.

Option A is not hinted in the passage hence cannot be inferred.

Option B is something that can only be inferred on the basis of information on other public health problems in India. The passage discusses only Open Defecation.

Option D cannot be inferred from the passage as passage does not discuss the situation in other countries with regard to open defecation.

Hence Option C is the Correct Answer.

**Passage - 17**

We generally talk about democracy but when it comes to any particular thing, we prefer a belonging to our caste or community or religion. So long as we have this kind of temptation, our democracy will remain a phoney kind of democracy. We must be in a position to respect a man as a man and to extend opportunities for development to those who deserve them and not to those who happen to belong to our community or race. This fact of favouritism has been responsible for much discontent and ill-will in our country.

22. Which one of the following statements **best sums up** the above passage?

- (a) Our country has a lot of diversity with its many castes, communities and religions.
- (b) True democracy could be established by providing equal opportunities to all.
- (c) So far none of us have actually understood the meaning of democracy.
- (d) It will never be possible for us to establish truly democratic governance in our country,

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The point put forth by passage is that we all talk about democratic behaviour but ultimately succumb to the temptation of showing favouritism to the people of same caste, community or religion as us. As long as equal respect and opportunity is not extended to the people based on merit, our democracy will not be true democracy.

Option B encapsulates this by saying that true democracy is one in which people have equal opportunities.

Option A does not mention democracy or favouritism showed in India.

Option C picks the wrong point from passage – the passage tries to say that we all know what democracy is but we fail to act upon it.

Option D is pessimistic, passage does not support such negative viewpoint.

Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

**Passage-18**

The existence/establishment of formal financial institutions that offer safe, reliable, and alternative financial instruments is fundamental in mobilising savings. To save, individuals need access to safe and reliable financial institutions, such as banks, and

to appropriate financial instruments and reasonable financial incentives. Such access is not always available to all people in developing countries like India and more so, in rural areas. Savings help poor households manage volatility in cash flow, smoothen consumption, and build working capital. Poor households without access to a formal savings mechanism encourage immediate spending temptations.

23. With reference to the above passage, consider the following statements :

1. Indian financial institutions do not offer any financial instruments to rural households to mobilise their savings.
2. Poor households tend to spend their earnings/savings due to lack of access to appropriate financial instruments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The passage does not support Statement 1; passage merely mention that “..safe and reliable financial institutions...appropriate financial instruments and reasonable financial incentives...access is not always available to all people ..Rural areas”.

“Do not offer” is an absolute term and is not true according to the passage.

Statement 2 is supported by the passage; it says that “poor household without access to a formal saving mechanism encourage immediate spending temptations”.

Hence the correct answer is Option B

24. What is the crucial message conveyed in the passage?

- (a) Establish more banks
- (b) Increase the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate
- (c) Increase the interest rate of bank deposits
- (d) Promote financial inclusion

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The primary message in passage is that even people living in rural areas deserve access to financial institutions, instruments, and incentives. This can be best summed up as “financial inclusion”

Hence Option D is correct.

Option A is too general; the passage makes it clear that more banks are needed especially in rural areas. Option B and C find no support in passage Hence Option D is the correct answer.

### Passage-19

Governments may have to take, steps which would otherwise be an infringement on the Fundamental Rights of individuals, such as acquiring a person's land against his will, or refusing permission for putting up a building, but the larger public interest for which these are done must be authorized by the people (Parliament). Discretionary powers to the administration can be done away with. It is becoming more and more difficult to keep this power within limits as the government has many number of tasks to perform. Where discretion has to be used, there must be rules and safeguards to prevent misuse of that power. Systems have to be devised which minimise, if not prevent, the abuse of discretionary power. Government work must be conducted within a framework of recognised rules and principles, and decisions should be similar and predictable.

25. Which among the following is the **most logical assumption** that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) Government should always be given wide discretionary power in all matters of administration.
- (b) The supremacy of rules and safeguards should prevail as opposed to the influence of exclusive discretion of authority.
- (c) Parliamentary democracy is possible only if the Government has wider discretionary power.
- (d) None of the above statements is a logical assumption that can be made from this passage.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The passage says that although the government may be forced sometimes to take action against people, this must always be within a framework of rules in order to prevent misuse of discretionary power.

Option B perfectly encapsulates this.

Option A state the opposite of what is given in the passage.

Option C is also contradictory to the passage

Option D can be ruled out.

Hence, Option B is the correct answer.

**Directions for the following 7 (seven) items:**

Read the following four passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-20**

India has suffered from persistent high inflation. Increase in administered prices, demand and supply imbalances, imported inflation aggravated by rupee depreciation, and speculation — have combined to keep high inflation going. If there is an element common to all of them, it is that many of them are the outcomes of economic reforms. India's vulnerability to the effects of changes in international prices has increased with trade liberalisation. The effort to reduce subsidies has resulted in a continuous increase in the prices of commodities that are administered.

**26.** What is the most logical, rational and crucial message that is implied in the above passage?

- (a) Under the present circumstances, India should completely avoid all trade liberalisation policies and all subsidies.
- (b) Due to its peculiar socio-economic situation, India is not yet ready for trade liberalisation process.
- (c) There is no solution in sight for the problems of continuing poverty and inflation in India in the near future.
- (d) Economic reforms can often create a high inflation economy.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The passage states India's problem of high inflation and gives several reasons for the same. It then points out the common cause of high inflation – economic reforms. Therefore, the message of passage is India's attempt at economic reforms have resulted in high inflation.

This message is best captured by Option D

We cannot make extreme statement that India should completely stop trade liberalisation and subsidies hence Option A is eliminated.

The socio- economic situation in India has not been touched upon hence Option B is eliminated.

The passage does not delved into the solutions to problems it mentions; we cannot assume that solution is not forthcoming; also the issue of poverty has not been dealt with so Option C is eliminated.

Hence Option D is correct answer.

**Passage-21**

No Right is absolute, exclusive or inviolable. The Right of personal property, similarly, has to be perceived in the larger context of its assumed legitimacy. The Right of personal property should unite the principle of liberty with that of equality, and both with the principle of cooperation.

**27.** In the light of the argument in the above passage, which one of the following statements is the most convincing explanation ?

- (a) The Right of personal property is a Natural Right duly supported by statutes and scriptures.
- (b) Personal property is a theft and an instrument of exploitation. The Right of personal property is therefore violative of economic justice.
- (c) The Right of personal property is violative of distributive justice and negates the principle of cooperation,
- (d) The comprehensive idea of economic justice demands that the Right of each person to acquisition of property has to be reconciled with that of others.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The passage says that the Right of personal property should be a combination of liberty, equality and the spirit of cooperation with others. It cannot be considered as absolute.

Option D encapsulates this perfectly as, "has to be reconciled with that of others".

Option A does not mention cooperation at all, hence incorrect.

Option B and C take an extremely negative stance as to the Right of personal property; this is not supported by the passage hence are eliminated.

Hence, Option D is the correct answer.

**Passage-22**

The conflict between man and State is as old as State history. Although attempts have been made for centuries to bring about a proper adjustment between the competing claims of State and the individual, the solution seems to be still far off. This is primarily because of the dynamic nature of human society where old values and ideas constantly yield place to new ones. It is obvious that if individuals are allowed to have absolute freedom of speech and action, the result would be chaos, ruin and anarchy.

28. The author's viewpoint can be best summed up in which of the following statements?
- The conflict between the claims of State and individual remains unresolved.
  - Anarchy and chaos are the obvious results of democratic traditions.
  - Old values, ideas and traditions persist despite the dynamic nature of human society.
  - Constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech is not in the interest of society.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The passage describes the conflict between Man and the State, and says that the dynamic nature of society is one of the reasons for this. It also makes the point that absolute liberty once granted to individuals, is something that will lead to chaos. It does not include with a definite statement, and all that can be said as a summary of the author's opinions is that there is an unresolved conflict between Man and the State.

Hence Option A is correct.

Option B which states anarchy to be the result of democracy is wrong. Anarchy has been stated in the passage to be a result of absolute freedom. Hence Option B is eliminated.

Option C is not supported by the passage.

Option D has a major flaw in "constitutional guarantee of freedom" not being in the interest of society. It should be read as "absolute freedom", hence Option D is eliminated.

Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

### Passage-23

Climate change is a complex policy issue with major implications in terms of finance. All actions to address climate change ultimately involve costs. Funding is vital for countries like India to design and implement adaptation and mitigation plans and projects. Lack of funding is a large impediment to implementing adaptation plans. The scale and magnitude of the financial support required by developing countries to enhance their domestic mitigation and adaptation actions are a matter of intense debate in the multilateral negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Convention squarely puts the responsibility for provision of financial support on the developed countries, taking into account their contribution to the stock of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere. Given the magnitude of

the task and the funds required, domestic finances are likely to fall short of the current and projected needs of the developing countries. Global funding through the multilateral mechanism of the Convention will enhance their domestic capacity to finance the mitigation efforts.

29. According to the passage, which of the following is/are a matter of intense debate in the multilateral negotiations under UNFCCC regarding the role of developing countries in climate change?

- The scale and size of required financial support.
- The crop loss due to climate change in the developing countries.
- To enhance the mitigation and adaptation actions in the developing countries.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The question asks for the topic that was a "matter of intense debate" in the negotiations under UNFCCC regarding developing countries and climate change. Statement 1, the scale and size of funding required has been clearly stated in the passage as a matter of intense debate.

Statement 2 is not mentioned in passage.

Statement 3, to enhance mitigation and adaptation has been clearly stated in the passage as a matter of intense debate (line 8 – 10).

Hence Option C is correct.

30. In this passage, the Convention puts the responsibility for the provision of financial support on the developed countries because of
- their higher level of per capita incomes.
  - their large quantum of GDP.
  - their large contribution to the stock of GHGs in the atmosphere.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The reason the Convention puts funding responsibility on developed countries is “taking into account their contribution to the stock of Green House Gas (GHGs) in the atmosphere” (Line 17-18).

Therefore, statement 3 is validated. None of the other statements find mention in the passage.

Hence the correct answer is Option C.

**31.** With regards to developing countries, it can be inferred from the passage that climate change is likely to have implications on their

1. domestic finances.
2. capacity for multilateral trade.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (a)****Explanation:**

Line 20 with “domestic finances are likely fall short of current and projected needs of the developing countries” justifies Statement 1.

Statement 2 finds no mention in passage.

Hence correct answer is Option A

**32.** Which one of the following is essentially discussed in the passage ?

- (a) Conflict between developed and developing countries regarding support for mitigation
- (b) Occurrence of climate change due to excessive exploitation of natural resources by the developed countries
- (c) Lack of political will on the part of all the countries to implement adaptation plans
- (d) Governance problems of developing countries as a result of climate change

**Answer: (a)****Explanation:**

The essential discussion in the passage is based on the funding that developing countries should receive from developed countries for climate change mitigation, hence Option A is correct.

Option B is not an essential discussion in the passage. The exploitation of natural resources (contribution to GHG's in the atmosphere) by developed countries had been mentioned in the passage only to justify their responsibility to provide funding to developing countries for climate change.

“Lack of political will” is not supported by the passage hence option C is eliminated.

Option D is irrelevant

Hence correct answer is Option A.

## CSAT-2016 | [Series A]

### *English Language & Comprehension*

Directions for the following 6 (six) items:

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-1

Accountability, or the lack of it, in governance generally, and civil services, in particular, is a major factor underlying the deficiencies in governance and public administration. Designing an effective framework for accountability has been a key element of the reform agenda. A fundamental issue is whether civil services should be accountable to the political executive of the day or to society at large. In other words, how should internal and external accountability be reconciled ? Internal accountability is sought to be achieved by internal performance monitoring, official supervision by bodies like the Central Vigilance Commission and Comptroller and Auditor General, and judicial review of executive decisions. Articles 311 and 312 of the Indian Constitution provide job security and safeguards to the civil services, especially the All India Services. The framers of the Constitution had envisaged that provision of these safeguards would result in a civil service that is not totally subservient to the political executive but will have the strength to function in larger public interest. The need to balance internal and external accountability is thus built into the Constitution. The issue is where to draw the line. Over die years, the emphasis seems to have tilted in favour of greater internal accountability of the civil services to the political leaders of the day who in turn are expected to be externally accountable to the society at large through the election process. This system for seeking accountability to society has not worked out, and has led to several adverse consequences for governance.

Some special measures can be considered for improving accountability in civil services. Provisions of articles 311 and 312 should be reviewed and laws and regulations framed to ensure external accountability of civil services. The proposed Civil Services Bill seeks to address some of these requirements. The respective roles of professional civil services and the political executive should be defined so that professional managerial functions and management of civil services are depoliticized. For this purpose, effective statutory civil service boards should be created at the centre and in the states. Decentralization and devolution of authority to bring government and decision making closer to the people also helps to enhance accountability.

1. According to the passage, which of the following factor/factors led to the adverse consequences for governance/public administration?
  1. Inability of civil services to strike a balance between internal and external accountabilities.
  2. Lack of sufficient professional training to the officers of All India Services.
  3. Lack of proper service benefits in civil services.
  4. Lack of Constitutional provisions to define the respective roles of professional civil services vis-a-vis political executive in this context.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 4 only
- (d) 3 and 4

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The main idea of passage is importance of accountability in governance and to whom civil servant should be accountable for better administration. The passage also highlights the adverse consequences of lack of accountability in public administration and civil services in particular.

Statement 1 is true according to the passage (Para 1 Read Line 10 to 12 "the issue is where to draw the line").

Statement 4 is also true as passage mentioned reviewing the provisions of Art. 311 and 312.

Statement 2 and Statement 3 were not given in the passage.

2. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Political executive is an obstacle to the accountability of the civil services to the society.
2. In the present framework of Indian polity, the political executive is no longer accountable to the society.

Which of these assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct as Civil Servants are accountable to political executives who in turn are accountable to society. So political executive hinders direct accountability of civil servants to society (Para 1 Read last 4 lines).

Statement 2 is wrong as it is given in passage that political executives are accountable to society through election process.

3. Which one of the following is the essential message implied by this passage?
  - (a) Civil services are not accountable to the society they are serving.
  - (b) Educated and enlightened persons are not taking up political leadership.
  - (c) The framers of the Constitution did not envisage the problems being encountered by the civil services.
  - (d) There is a need and scope for reforms to improve the accountability of civil services.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The whole passage is about Civil Service accountability. It talks about what provisions are already there in constitution and what further reforms are required to make civil services more accountable to society. Hence Statement 4 best implied the message.

Other statements are not correct and are vague with reference to passage.

4. According to the passage, which one of the following is **not** a means of enhancing internal accountability of civil services?
  - (a) Better job security and safeguards
  - (b) Supervision by Central Vigilance Commission

- (c) Judicial review of executive decisions
- (d) Seeking accountability through enhanced participation by people in decision making process

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 4 is not correct.

All other statements are given in passage (1<sup>st</sup> paragraph).

Statement 4 is more about external accountability not internal (Para 2 read Last 3 lines).

### Passage-2

In general, religious traditions stress our duty to god, or to some universal ethical principle. Our duties to one another derive from these. The religious concept of rights is primarily derived from our relationship to this divinity or principle and the implication it has on our other relationships. This correspondence between rights and duties is critical to any further understanding of justice. But, for justice to be practiced; virtue, rights and duties cannot remain formal abstractions. They must be grounded in a community (common unity) bound together by a sense of common union (communion). Even as a personal virtue, this solidarity is essential to the practice and understanding of justice.

5. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:
1. Human relationships are derived from their religious traditions.
  2. Human beings can be duty bound only if they believe in god.
  3. Religious traditions are essential to practice and understand justice.

Which of these assumption(s) is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct as it is given in 2<sup>nd</sup> line of passage (Our duties to one another derive from these that is from religious traditions or some universal ethical principle).

Statement 2 is incorrect as nowhere in the passage this statement is mentioned.

Statement 3 is also incorrect as relation between rights and duties is critical for understanding of justice. The author is talking in general (Para 1 Read 1<sup>st</sup> line) and nowhere in the passage is it given that religious traditions are prerequisite to understand justice.

6. Which one of the following is the crux of this passage?
- (a) Our duties to one another derive from our religious traditions.
  - (b) Having relationship to the divine principle is a great virtue.
  - (c) Balance between rights and duties is crucial to the delivery of justice in a society.
  - (d) Religious concept of rights is primarily derived from our relationship to god.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The passage talks about importance of Rights and Duties for the delivery of Justice, hence Option C clearly points to Crux of the passage (Read line 4 and 5 of the passage).

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

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-3

Biomass as fuel for power, heat, and transport has the highest mitigation potential of all renewable sources. It comes from agriculture and forest residues as well as from energy crops. The biggest challenge in using biomass residues is a long-term reliable supply delivered to the power plant at reasonable costs; the key problems are logistical constraints and the costs of fuel collection. Energy crops, if not managed properly, compete with food production and may have undesirable impacts on food prices. Biomass production is also sensitive to the physical impacts of a changing climate.

Projections of the future role of biomass are probably overestimated, given the limits to the sustainable biomass supply, unless breakthrough technologies substantially increase productivity. Climate-energy models project that biomass use could increase nearly four-fold to around 150 - 200 exajoules, almost a quarter of world primary energy in 2050. However the

maximum sustainable technical potential of biomass resources (both residues and energy crops) without disruption of food and forest resources ranges from 80 - 170 exajoules a year by 2050, and only part of this is realistically and economically feasible. In addition, some climate models rely on biomass-based carbon capture and storage, an unproven technology, to achieve negative emissions and to buy some time during the first half of the century.

Some liquid biofuels such as corn-based ethanol, mainly for transport, may aggravate rather than ameliorate carbon emissions on a life-cycle basis. Second generation biofuels, based on ligno-cellulosic feedstocks - such as straw, bagasse, grass and wood - hold the promise of sustainable production that is high-yielding and emit low levels of greenhouse gases, but these are still in the R & D stage.

7. What is/are the present constraint/constraints in using biomass as fuel for power generation?
1. Lack of sustainable supply of biomass.
  2. Biomass production competes with food production.
  3. Bio-energy may not always be low carbon on a life-cycle basis.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct as it is mentioned in the passage as one of the problem (Para 1 Read line 3 and 4).

Statement 2 is correct as it is mentioned in passage that energy crops may compete with food crops and may have adverse effect on food price, so it also a constraint in using biomass as fuel for power generation (Para 1 read last 3 line).

Statement 3 is also correct as it is given that some hydrocarbons may aggravate the emission on life cycle basis (Para 3 Read Line 1 and 2).

8. Which of the following can lead to food security problem?
1. Using agricultural and forest residues as feedstock for power generation

2. Using biomass for carbon capture and storage.

3. Promoting the cultivation of energy crops.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is not correct as here agricultural and forest residue (not the food crop) is used as feedstock for power generation.

Statement 2 is not correct as it shows the effect of biomass on carbon storage and not on food security.

Statement 3 is correct as it is mentioned in passage that if balance is not maintained between cultivation of energy crop and food crop it may lead to the food security problem (Para 1 read line 5).

9. In the context of using biomass, which of the following is/are the characteristic/ characteristics of the sustainable production of biofuel?

1. Biomass as a fuel for power generation could meet all the primary energy requirements of the world by 2050.
2. Biomass as a fuel for power generation does not necessarily disrupt food and forest resources.
3. Biomass as a fuel for power generation could help in achieving negative emissions, given certain nascent technologies.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is wrong, as biomass will be able to provide only about one-fourth of world primary energy by 2050.

Statement 2 is true as agricultural and forest residue can be used for biomass production which does not have any adverse effect on food and forest resources (Read Para 1 line 2).

Statement 3 is also correct as it is mentioned in passage that by the use of nascent technology for production of biofuels we can have a low level of green house gas emissions (Read Para 3 last 4 lines).

10. With reference to the passage, following assumptions have been made:

1. Some climate-energy models suggest that the use of biomass as a fuel for power generation helps in mitigating greenhouse gas emissions.
2. It is not possible to use biomass as a fuel for power generation without disrupting food and forest resources.

Which of these assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 is correct as it is mentioned in passage that by the use of nascent technology for production of bio fuels we can have low level of green house gas emissions (Read Para 3 last 4 lines).

Statement 2 is wrong as agricultural and forest residue can be used for biomass production which does not have any adverse effect on food and forest resources (Read Para 1 line 2).

#### Passage-4

We are witnessing a dangerous dwindling of biodiversity in our food supply. The green revolution is a mixed blessing. Over time farmers have come to rely heavily on broadly adapted, high yield crops to the exclusion of varieties adapted to the local conditions. Monocropping vast fields with the same genetically uniform seeds helps boost yield and meet immediate hunger needs. Yet high-yield varieties are also genetically weaker crops that require expensive chemical fertilizers and toxic pesticides. In our focus on increasing the amount of food we produce today, we have accidentally put ourselves at risk for food shortages in future.

11. Which among the following is the **most logical and critical inference** that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) In our agricultural practices, we have become heavily dependent on expensive chemical fertilizers and toxic pesticides only due to green revolution.
- (b) Monocropping vast fields with high-yield varieties is possible due to green revolution.
- (c) Monocropping with high-yield varieties is the only way to ensure food security to millions.
- (d) Green revolution can pose a threat to biodiversity in food supply and food security in the long run.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The passage explains what adverse effect Green Revolution had on biodiversity and in our food supply especially in food crops.

It state that through Green Revolution we are to able to increase production but the high yielding crops are more prone to local climate change and requires expensive chemicals to grow and at the same time mono cropping of these crops have put biodiversity of food crops in danger.

Any change in local climatic condition may lead to failure of these high yielding crops and may lead to food shortage in long run.

**Directions for the following 8 (eight) items:**

Read the following eight passages and answer the item that follows each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

#### Passage-5

By killing transparency and competition, crony capitalism is harmful to free enterprise, opportunity and economic growth. Crony capitalism, where rich and the influential are alleged to have received land and natural resources and various licences in return for payoffs to venal politicians, is now a major issue to be tackled. One of the greatest dangers to growth of developing economies like India is the middle-income trap where crony capitalism creates oligarchies that slow down the growth.

12. Which among the following is the **most logical corollary** to the above passage?

- (a) Launching more welfare schemes and allocating more finances for the current schemes are urgently needed.

- (b) Efforts should be made to push up economic growth by other means and provide licences to the poor.
- (c) Greater transparency in the functioning of the government and promoting the financial inclusion are needed at present.
- (d) We should concentrate more on developing manufacturing sector than service sector.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Corollary is forming a Proposition that follows from one already proved

In this passage problem of crony capitalism is highlighted which can cause harm to free enterprises, economic growth if not checked.

So the most logical thing that follows is to tackle the problem of crony capitalism.

Option C provides the solution to tackle it.

Option A, B and D are irrelevant in present context.

### Passage-6

Climate adaptation may be rendered ineffective if policies are not designed in the context of other development concerns. For instance, a comprehensive strategy that seeks to improve food security in the context of climate change may include a set of coordinated measures related to agricultural extension, crop diversification, integrated water and pest management and agricultural information services. Some of these measures may have to do with climate changes and others with economic development.

13. What is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?
- (a) It is difficult to pursue climate adaptation in the developing countries.
  - (b) Improving food security is a far more complex issue than climate adaptation.
  - (c) Every developmental activity is directly or indirectly linked to climate adaptation.
  - (d) Climate adaptation should be examined in tandem with other economic development options

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Option A is incorrect as it talks about climate adaptation in developing countries only.

Option B is incorrect because nowhere in passage it is given that food security problem is more complex than climate adaptation.

Option C cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option D is correct as it presents the main idea of passage.

### Passage-7

Understanding of the role of biodiversity in the hydrological cycle enables better policy making. The term biodiversity refers to the variety of plants, animals, microorganisms, and the ecosystems in which they occur. Water and biodiversity are interdependent. In reality, the hydrological cycle decides how biodiversity functions. In turn; vegetation and soil drive the movement of water Every glass of water we drink has, at least in part, passed through fish, trees, bacteria, soil and other organisms. Passing through these ecosystems, it is cleansed and made fit for consumption. The supply of water is a critical service that the environment provides.

14. Which among the following is the most critical inference that can be made from the above passage?
- (a) Biodiversity sustains the ability of nature to recycle water.
  - (b) We cannot get potable water without the existence of living organisms.
  - (c) Plants, animals and microorganisms continuously interact among themselves.
  - (d) Living organisms could not have come into existence without hydrological cycle.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

Option A is correct as it is given in passage that biodiversity (including plants, animals etc) helps in cleansing water and make it fit for consumption (read last 2 line of passage).

Option B is incorrect as we cannot infer it from the passage.

Option C is incorrect because although plants, animals and microorganism interact among themselves but the main theme of passage is the role of biodiversity in hydrological cycle hence it cannot be the critical interference.

Option D is incorrect because we cannot infer it from the passage.

**Passage-8**

In the last decade, the banking sector has been restructured with a high degree of automation and products that mainly serve middle-class and upper middle-class society. Today there is a need for a new agenda for the banking and non-banking financial services that does not exclude the common man.

15. Which one of the following is the message that is essentially implied in the above passage?
- Need for more automation and more products of banks.
  - Need for a radical restructuring of our entire public finance system.
  - Need to integrate banking and non-banking institutions.
  - Need to promote financial inclusion.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The main idea of the passage is to provide banking and non-banking financial services to middle and upper middle class. Hence Option D is correct

Option C is incorrect because passage doesn't talk about integration of banking and non-banking institutions.

Option B and A are not given in passage.

**Passage-9**

Safe and sustainable sanitation in slums has immeasurable benefits to women and girls in terms of their health, safety, privacy and dignity, However, women do not feature in most of the schemes and policies on urban sanitation. The fact that even now the manual scavenging exists, only goes to show that not enough has been done to promote pour-flush toilets and discontinue the use of dry latrines. A more sustained and rigorous campaign needs to be launched towards the right to sanitation on a very large scale. This should primarily focus on the abolition of manual scavenging.

16. With reference to the above passage, consider the following statements:
- Urban sanitation problems can be fully solved by the abolition of manual scavenging only.
  - There is a need to promote greater awareness on safe sanitation practices in urban areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Though manual scavenging highlights the problem of urban sanitation however it's not the only problem, lack of awareness about safe sanitation practice is also a problem, so Statement 1 is incorrect as it only talks about Manual Scavenging.

Statement 2 is correct because the passage highlights the problem of lack of awareness hence better promotion of safe sanitation practices is required.

**Passage-10**

To understand the nature and quantity of Government proper for man, it is necessary to attend to his character. As nature created him for social life, she fitted him for the station she intended. In all cases she made his natural wants greater than his individual powers. No one man is capable, without the aid of society, of supplying his own wants; and those wants, acting upon every individual, impel the whole of them into society.

17. Which among the following is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the above passage?
- Nature has created a great diversity in human society.
  - Any given human society is always short of its wants.
  - Social life is a specific characteristic of man.
  - Diverse natural wants forced man towards social system.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The main idea of passage is that men itself is not capable to fulfil all its wants so individual came together to fulfil their wants resulting in development of social system.

Option D is therefore correct

Option A, B and C are not relevant in present context.

**Passage-11**

The nature of the legal imperatives in any given state corresponds to the effective demands that state encounters, and that these, in their turn, depend, in a general way, upon the manner in which economic power is distributed in the society which the state controls.

18. The statement refers to:

- (a) the antithesis of Politics and Economics
- (b) the interrelationship of Politics and Economics
- (c) the predominance of Economics over Politics
- (d) the predominance of Politics over Economics

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

The passage clearly shows the relationship between polity and economy of a state. The nature of legal imperative depends upon the demands that state encounters. These demands in turn depend on manner in which economic power is distributed in society (for which state have to make laws).

**Passage-12**

About 15 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions come from agricultural practices. This includes nitrous oxide from fertilizers; methane from livestock, rice production, and manure storage; and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from burning biomass, but this excludes CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from soil management practices, savannah burning and deforestation. Forestry, land use, and land-use change account for another 17 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions each year, three quarters of which come from tropical deforestation. The remainder is largely from draining and burning tropical peatland. About the same amount of carbon is stored in the world's peatlands as is stored in the Amazon rainforest,

19. Which among the following is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) Organic farming should immediately replace mechanised and chemical dependant agricultural practices all over the world.
- (b) It is imperative for us to modify our land use practices in order to mitigate climate change.
- (c) There are no technological solutions to the problem of greenhouse gas emissions.
- (d) Tropical areas are the chief sites of carbon sequestration.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Option A is incorrect as passage doesn't talk about organic farming.

Option B is correct because passage highlights that improper land use result in GHG emission (Read line 3 to 5 in passage).

Option C is irrelevant.

Option D is also irrelevant.

**Directions for the following 8 (eight) item:**

Read the following five passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-13**

As we look to 2050, when we will need to feed two billion more people, the question of which diet is best has taken on new urgency. The foods we choose to eat in the coming decades will have dramatic ramifications for the planet. Simply put, a diet that revolves around meat and dairy, a way of eating that is on the rise throughout the developing world, will take a greater toll on the world's resources than one that revolves around unrefined grains, nuts, fruits and vegetables.

20. What is the **critical message** conveyed by the above passage?

- (a) Our increasing demand for foods sourced from animals puts a greater burden on our natural resources.
- (b) Diets based on grains, nuts, fruits and vegetables are best suited for health in developing countries.
- (c) Human beings change their food habits from time to time irrespective of the health concerns.
- (d) From a global perspective, we still do not know which type of diet is best for us.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The main idea of passage is the effect of type of diet we eat on world's resources.

It is clearly mentioned that diet based on meat and dairy products will have greater effect than diet based on fruits, vegetables etc.

So option A clearly explains the message.

Option B cannot be inferred and also not relevant.  
Option C and Option D are Irrelevant with respect to passage.

### Passage-14

All humans digest mother's milk as infants, but until cattle began being domesticated 10,000 years ago, children once weaned no longer needed to digest milk. As a result, they stopped making the enzyme lactase, which breaks down the sugar lactose into simple sugar. After humans began herding cattle, it became tremendously advantageous to digest milk, and lactose tolerance evolved independently among cattle herders in Europe, the middle East and Africa/Groups not dependant on cattle, such as the Chinese and Thai, remain lactose intolerant.

21. Which among the following is the **most logical assumption** that can be made from the above passage?
- About 10,000 years ago, the domestication of animals took place in some parts of the world.
  - A permanent change in the food habits of a community can bring about a genetic change in its members.
  - Lactose tolerant people only are capable of getting simple sugars in their bodies.
  - People who are not lactose tolerant cannot digest any dairy product.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

According to passage Cattle milk results in production of enzyme Lactase which helps in digesting milk and result in Lactose tolerance.

Hence it can be assumed that change in food habits can bring genetic changes as proved by examples in the passage (read last 3 lines of passage).

So option B is correct.

Option A is irrelevant.

Option C and D cannot be inferred from the passage and are irrelevant.

### Passage-15

The conceptual difficulties in National Income comparisons between underdeveloped and industrialised countries are particularly serious because a part of the national output in various underdeveloped countries is produced without passing through the commercial channels."

22. In the above statement, the author implies that:
- the entire national output produced and consumed in industrialized countries passes through commercial channels.
  - the existence of a non-commercialized sector in different underdeveloped countries renders the national income comparisons over countries difficult.
  - no part of national output should be produced and consumed without passing through commercial channels.
  - a part of the national output being produced and consumed without passing through commercial channels is a sign of under-development.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

According to passage, there is difficulty in estimating National Output in Developing Countries as part of the output is produced without passing through commercial channels and hence can't be estimated properly.

Option A cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option B is correct as it correctly point out the problem mentioned in passage.

Option C and Option D are irrelevant according to passage.

### Passage-16

An increase in human-made carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could initiate a chain reaction between plants and microorganisms that would unsettle one of the largest carbon reservoirs on the planet - soil. In a study, it was found that the soil, which contains twice the amount of carbon present in all plants and Earth's atmosphere combined, could become increasingly volatile as people add more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. This is largely because of increased plant growth. Although a greenhouse gas and a pollutant, carbon dioxide also supports plant growth. As trees and other vegetation flourish in a carbon dioxide-rich future, their roots could stimulate microbial activity in soil that may in turn accelerate the decomposition of soil carbon and its release into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide.

23. Which among the following is the **most logical corollary** to the above passage?
- Carbon dioxide is essential for the survival of microorganisms and plants.

- (b) Humans are solely responsible for the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
- (c) Microorganisms and soil carbon are mainly responsible for the increased plant growth.
- (d) Increasing green cover could trigger the release of carbon trapped in soil.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

Corollary means forming a Proposition that follows from one already proved.

In passage author said that CO<sub>2</sub> promotes plant growth which in turn promotes microbial activity resulting in increased decomposition of soil carbon and releasing CO<sub>2</sub> in atmosphere.

Option A is incorrect as we don't know what effect CO<sub>2</sub> have on microorganisms.

Option B cannot be inferred based on the information given in the passage.

Option C It is atmospheric carbon not soil carbon which promotes plant growth. Hence C is also incorrect.

Option D is correct as it rightly explain the main theme of the passage as increasing green cover promotes more microbial activity which may trigger the release of soil carbon.

### Passage-17

Historically, the biggest challenge to world agriculture has been to achieve a balance between demand for and supply of food. At the level of individual countries, the demand-supply balance can be a critical policy issue for a closed economy, especially if it is a populous economy and its domestic agriculture is not growing sufficiently enough to ensure food supplies, on an enduring basis; it is not so much and not always, of a constraint for an open, and growing economy, which has adequate exchange surpluses to buy food abroad. For the world as a whole, supply-demand balance is always an inescapable prerequisite for warding off hunger and starvation. However, global availability of adequate supply does not necessarily mean that food would automatically move from countries of surplus to countries of deficit if the latter lack in purchasing power. The uneven distribution of hunger, starvation, under- or malnourishment, etc., at the world-level, thus owes itself to the presence of empty-pocket hungry mouths, overwhelmingly confined to the

underdeveloped economies. Inasmuch as 'a two-square meal' is of elemental significance to basic human existence, the issue of worldwide supply of food has been gaining significance, in recent times, both because the quantum and the composition of demand has been undergoing big changes, and because, in recent years, the capabilities of individual countries to generate uninterrupted chain of food supplies have come under strain. Food production, marketing and prices, especially price-affordability by the poor in the developing world, have become global issues that need global thinking and global solutions.

**24.** According to the above passage, which of the following are the fundamental solutions for the world food security problem?

1. Setting up more agro-based industries.
2. Improving the price affordability by the poor.
3. Regulating the conditions of marketing.
4. Providing food subsidy to one and all.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Main problems mentioned in passage for World Food Security problem are

- (a) Supply Demand balance
- (b) Lack of purchasing power capacity of countries having food shortage
- (c) Food supply chain of various countries coming under strain.

Statement 2 and 3 provides solution to the problem. Statement 1 and 4 are irrelevant.

**25.** According to the above passage, the biggest challenge to world agriculture is:

- (a) to find sufficient land for agriculture and to expand food processing industries.
- (b) to eradicate hunger in underdeveloped countries.
- (c) to achieve a balance between the production of food and non-food items.
- (d) to achieve a balance between demand for and supply of food.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

As stated in 1<sup>st</sup> two lines and also in 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> line of passage, the biggest problem is to maintain balance between supply and demand.

Option A not mentioned in passage.

Option B is wrong as demand and supply is the biggest problem.

Option C is not mentioned in the passage.

Option D is correct

**26.** According to the above passage, which of the following helps/help in reducing hunger and starvation in the developing economies?

1. Balancing demand and supply of food.
2. Increasing imports of food.
3. Increasing purchasing power of the poor.
4. Changing the food consumption patterns and practices.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1,2, 3 and 4

**Answer: (c)****Explanation:**

Main problems mentioned in passage for World Food Security problem are:

- (a) Supply Demand balance
- (b) Lack of purchasing power capacity of countries having food shortage
- (c) Food supply chain of various countries coming under strain.

Statement 1 and 3 are correct as they rightly address the problem of hunger and starvation in developing economies.

Statement 2 cannot be inferred from the passage.

Statement 4 also cannot be inferred from the passage.

**27.** The issue of worldwide supply of food has gained importance mainly because of:

1. overgrowth of the population worldwide.
2. sharp decline in the area of food production.
3. limitation in the capabilities for sustained supply of food.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)****Explanation:**

Only statement 3 is given as the problem for the issue in the passage.

Statement 1 and 2 are not given.

## CSAT-2017 | [Series A]

### English Language & Comprehension

Directions for the following 6 (six) items:

Read the following seven passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

#### Passage -1

Disruption of traditional institutions, identifications and loyalties is likely to lead to ambivalent situations. It is possible that some people may renew their identification with traditional groups whereas others align themselves with new groups and symbols emergent from processes of political development. In addition, political development tends to foster group awareness of a variety of class, tribe, region, clan, language, religion, occupation and others.

**1.** Which one of the following is the best explanation of the above passage?

- (a) Political development is not a unilinear process for it involves both growth and decay.
- (b) Traditional societies succeed in resisting positive aspects of political development.
- (c) It is impossible for traditional societies to break away from lingering loyalties.
- (d) Sustenance of traditional loyalties is conducive to political development.

**Answer: (a)****Explanation:**

The passage talks about effect of Political Development on traditional institutions. Political development may result in formation of new groups from traditional one but also some people may still align their identification with traditional ones.

Political development also results in increased group awareness of variety of class, tribe etc.

Option A is correct as it is mentioned in passage that political development indeed result in formation of new groups and disintegration of old ones (read line 3 – 8).

Option B is incorrect as it is mentioned in passage that many traditional societies break away paving way for new ones resulting from political development.

Option C is factually incorrect according to passage.

Option D is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the information given in passage.

### Passage-2

There has been a significant trend worldwide towards regionalism in government, resulting in a widespread transfer of powers downwards towards regions and communities since 1990s. This process, which involves the creation of new political entities and bodies at a sub-national level and an increase in their content and powers, is known as devolution. Devolution has been characterized as being made up of three factors—political legitimacy, decentralization of authority and decentralization of resources. Political legitimacy here means a mass demand from below for the decentralization process, which is able to create a political force for it to take place. In many cases, decentralization is initiated by the upper tier of government without sufficient political mobilization for it at the grassroots level, and in such cases the decentralization process often does not fulfil its objectives.

2. Which among the following is the most **logical, rational and critical inference** that can be made from the above passage?
- Emergence of powerful mass leaders is essential to create sub-national political entities and thus successful devolution decentralization.
  - The upper tier of government should impose devolution and decentralization on the regional communities by law or otherwise.
  - Devolution, to be successful, requires a democracy in which there is free expression of the will of the people at lower level and their active participation at the grassroots level.
  - For devolution to take place, a strong feeling of regionalism in the masses is essential.

**Answer: (c)**

### Explanation:

The passage talks about process of Devolution. It enlists factors for successful devolution which includes: Political legitimacy, Decentralization of authority and Decentralization of resources.

It clearly points out that for successful decentralization, demand from grass root level should be taken into consideration rather than initiated by upper tier of government which may not yield desired result.

Option A is incorrect because passage doesn't mention requirement of powerful mass leader to create sub national political entities.

Option B factually incorrect according to passage (read last 6 lines).

Option C is correct as it is mentioned in passage (Read last 6 lines).

Option D is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the passage.

### Passage-3

We live in digital times. The digital is not just something we use strategically and specifically to do a few tasks. Our very perception of who we are, how we connect to the world around us, and the ways in which we define our domains of life, labour and language are hugely structured by the digital technologies. The digital is everywhere and, like air, invisible. We live within digital systems, we live with intimate gadgets, we interact through digital media, and the very presence and imagination of the digital has dramatically restructured our lives. The digital, far from being a tool, is a condition and context that defines the shapes and boundaries of our understanding of the self, the society, and the structure of governance.

3. Which among the following is the **most logical and essential message** conveyed by the above passage?
- All problems of governance can be solved by using digital technologies.
  - Speaking of digital technologies is speaking of our life and living.
  - Our creativity and imagination cannot be expressed without digital media.
  - Use of digital systems is imperative for the existence of mankind in future.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Passage highlights the role of Digital technologies, gadgets in our life. How digital technologies are shaping our surroundings, our way of interaction with others and how it affects our understanding of self, society and working structure of governance.

Option A is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the information given in passage.

Option B is correct as whole passage is about the important role digital technology is playing in shaping our life and our society as whole.

Option C and Option D are irrelevant and cannot be inferred from passage.

**Passage-4**

The IMF has pointed out that the fast growing economies of Asia face the risk of falling into 'middle-income trap'. It means that average incomes in these countries, which till now have been growing rapidly, will stop growing beyond a point—a point that is well short of incomes in the developed West. The IMF identifies a number of causes of middle-income trap—none of which is surprising—from infrastructure to weak institutions, to less macroeconomic conditions. Overall cause, says IMF, is growth of productivity.

4. Which among the following is the **most logical, rational and critical inference** that can be made from the above passage?
- Once a country reaches middle-income stage, it runs the risk of falling productivity which leads to stagnant incomes.
  - Falling into middle-income trap is a general characteristic of fast growing economies.
  - There is no hope at all for emerging Asian economies to sustain the growth momentum.
  - As regards growth of productivity, the performance of Asian economies is not satisfactory.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

The passage highlights the observation of IMF in context of fast growing economies of Asia. According to IMF there is a risk of falling into Middle Income Trap. Reasons for such risk are also mentioned in passage like weak infrastructure and overall cause being growth of productivity (Last 6 lines).

Option A is incorrect as in passage the risk of falling into middle income trap is given for fast growing economies of Asia and not for any country. Hence we can't say that every country runs this risk (We cannot generalize it based on given information).

Option B is also incorrect as only Asian growing economies are mentioned and not every growing economy.

Option C is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option D is correct as IMF has pointed out that overall cause for this middle income trap is growth of productivity (Last 2 line).

**Passage-5**

An innovative India will be inclusive as well as technologically advanced, improving the lives of all Indians. Innovation and R&D can mitigate increases in social inequality and relieve the pressures created by rapid urbanization. The growing divergence in productivity between agriculture and knowledge-intensive manufacturing and services threatens to increase income inequality. By encouraging India's R&D labs and universities to focus on the needs of poor people and by improving the ability of informal firms to absorb knowledge, an innovation and research agenda can counter this effect. Inclusive innovation can lower the costs of goods and services and create income-earning opportunities for the poor people.

5. Which among the following is the **most logical and rational assumption** that can be made from the above passage?
- Innovation and R & D is the only way to reduce rural to urban migration.
  - Every rapidly growing country needs to minimize the divergence between productivity in agriculture and other sectors.
  - Inclusive innovation and R & D can help create an egalitarian society.
  - Rapid urbanization takes place only when a country's economic growth is rapid.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Passage talks about role of Innovation and R&D in improving lives of all Indians. It can mitigate increase in social inequality (Read lines 3-6). However it also shows that divergence in productivity between agriculture on one hand and manufacturing and services on other hand may cause income inequality. Encouraging R&D labs and universities to focus on needs of poor people and providing them income earning opportunities may solve this problem. Importance is given to Inclusive Innovation which also caters the needs of under privileged.

Option A is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the passage. Passage only talks about relieving the pressure created by rapid urbanization and don't talk about migration.

Option B is also cannot be inferred because whole passage is in Indian context we cannot generalize it for every growing country.

Option C is correct as it is mentioned in passage that R&D and Innovation can help poor people by providing them income earning opportunities and providing them goods and services at lower cost thus reducing income inequality.

Option D is irrelevant in present context.

### Passage-6

Climate change is likely to expose a large number of people to increasing environmental risks forcing them to migrate. The international community is yet to recognize this new category of migrants. There is no consensus on the definition and status of climate refugees owing to the distinct meaning the term refugees carry under international laws. There are still gaps in understanding how climate change will work as the root cause of migration. Even if there is recognition of climate refugees, who is going to provide protection? More emphasis has been given to international migration due to climate change. But there is a need to recognize the migration of such people within the countries also so that their problems can be addressed properly.

6. Which of the following is the **most rational inference** from the above passage?
- The world will not be able to cope with large-scale migration of climate refugees.
  - We must find the ways and means to stop further climate change.
  - Climate change will be the most important reason for the migration of people in the future.
  - Relation between climate change and migration is not yet properly understood.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation:**

According to passage, Climate change engineered environmental risk may force large number of people to migrate. However, international community didn't recognize this category of migrants yet. No consensus has been made on status and definition

of climate refugee also there are some gaps in understanding as how climate change work as root cause of migration.

Providing protection to these refugees is also an issue. Internal migration within country is also happening due to climate change and it should be recognized to address the problem.

Option A and Option C cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option B is in correct as here issue of migration due to climate change is mentioned.

Option D is correct as it is mentioned in the passage that there are some gap in understanding how climate change work as root cause for migration.

### Passage-7

Many farmers use synthetic pesticides to kill infesting insects. The consumption of pesticides in some of the developed countries is touching 3000 grams/hectare. Unfortunately, there are reports that these compounds possess inherent toxicities that endanger the health of the farm operators, consumers and the environment. Synthetic pesticides are generally persistent in environment. Entering in food chain they destroy the microbial diversity and cause ecological imbalance. Their indiscriminate use has resulted in development of resistance among insects to insecticides, upsetting of balance in nature and resurgence of treated populations. Natural pest control using the botanical pesticides is safer to the user and the environment because they break down into harmless compounds within hours or days in the presence of sunlight. Plants with pesticidal properties have been in nature for millions of years without any ill or adverse effects on the ecosystem. They are easily decomposed by many microbes common in most soils. They help in the maintenance of biological diversity of predators and the reduction of environmental contamination and human health hazards. Botanical pesticides formulated from plants are biodegradable and their use in crop protection is a practical sustainable alternative.

7. On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- Synthetic pesticides should never be used in modern agriculture.
  - One of the aims of sustainable agriculture is to ensure minimal ecological imbalance.

3. Botanical pesticides are more effective as compared to synthetic pesticides.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only            (b) 2 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only            (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Passage highlights the ill effects of excessive (indiscriminate) use of Synthetic pesticides on farm operators, consumers and on environment. Pesticides entering food chain endangers microbial activity and causes ecological imbalance. They persist in environment and also result in development of resistance in insects against pesticides.

Botanical pesticides don't have these problems, they didn't persist in environment, are easily decomposed by microbes, helps in maintaining ecological diversity. They provide sustainable alternative to crop protection.

Statement 1 is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from passage. Passage gives information about ill effects of excessive use of synthetic pesticides.

Statement 2 is correct as it is given in passage (read lines 25 – 27).

Statement 3 is incorrect as information is not given in the passage hence cannot be inferred.

8. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding biopesticides?
1. They are not hazardous to human health.
  2. They are persistent in environment.
  3. They are essential to maintain the biodiversity of any ecosystem.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only  
(b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only  
(d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

Passage highlights the ill effects of excessive (indiscriminate) use of Synthetic pesticides on farm operators, consumers and on environment. Pesticides entering food chain endanger microbial activity and cause ecological imbalance. They persist in environment and also result in development of resistance in insects against pesticides.

Botanical pesticides don't have these problems, they didn't persist in environment, are easily decomposed by microbes, help in maintaining ecological diversity. They provide sustainable alternative to crop protection.

Statement 1 is correct as it is given in passage (read last few lines of passage).

Statement 2 is incorrect as they are easily decomposed by microbes present in soil.

Statement 3 is not correct as it is not mentioned in passage. They help in maintaining biological diversity of predators is given in passage.

**Directions for the following 7 (seven) items:**

Read the following seven passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-8

An air quality index (AQI) is a way to combine measurements of multiple air pollutants into a single number or rating. This index is ideally kept constantly updated and available in different places. The AQI is most useful when lots of pollution data are being gathered and when pollution levels are normally, but not always, low. In such cases, if pollution levels spike for a few days, the public can quickly take preventive action (like staying indoors) in response to an air quality warning. Unfortunately, that is not urban India. Pollution levels in many large Indian cities are so high that they remain well above any health or regulatory standard for large part of the year. If our index stays in the Red/Dangerous' region day after day, there is not much any one can do, other than getting used to ignoring it.

9. Which among the following is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the above passage?
- (a) Our governments are not responsible enough to keep our cities pollution free.
  - (b) There is absolutely no need for air quality indices in our country.
  - (c) Air quality index is not helpful to the residents of many of our large cities.
  - (d) In every city, public awareness about pollution problems should increase.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

The passage highlights the importance of Air Quality Index in providing information regarding Air pollution; however this only serves when the pollution level is low for most of the time and there is temporary spike in pollution level for at max few days. Public can take preventive action like staying indoors. However in many Indian cities the pollution level is generally higher than many regulatory standards for large part of year, so AQI doesn't help much as people have to go outside for their work.

Option A is irrelevant according to passage.

Option B is factually incorrect, the passage talks about big Indian cities.

Option C is correct as it is given in passage that in many Indian cities the pollution level is generally higher than many regulatory standards for large part of year, so AQI doesn't help much as people have to go outside for their work.

Option D is irrelevant according to passage.

**Passage-9**

Productive jobs are vital for growth and a good job is the best form of inclusion. More than half of our population depends on agriculture, but the experience of other countries suggests that the number of people dependent on agriculture will have to shrink if per capita incomes in agriculture are to go up substantially. While industry is creating jobs, too many such jobs are low-productivity non-contractual jobs in the unorganized sector, offering low incomes, little protection, and no benefits. Service jobs are relatively of high productivity, but employment growth in services has been slow in recent years.

**10.** Which among the following is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) We must create conditions for the faster growth of highly productive service jobs to ensure employment growth and inclusion.
- (b) We must shift the farm workers to the highly productive manufacturing and service sectors to ensure the economic growth and inclusion.
- (c) We must create conditions for the faster growth of productive jobs outside of agriculture even while improving the productivity of agriculture.

- (d) We must emphasize the cultivation of high-yielding hybrid varieties and genetically modified crops to increase the per capita income in agriculture.

**Answer: (a)****Explanation:**

The passage highlights the role of productive jobs in growth. According to passage more than half of our population depends on agriculture and to improve per capita income people have to shift to other sectors. However industry is creating low productivity non contractual low income jobs in unorganized sector which will not solve the problem. Service sector on other hand can provide high productivity high income job but employment growth is slow in service sector in recent years.

Option A is correct as it clearly summarize the main idea of passage.

Option B is factually incorrect because according to passage manufacturing jobs are low productivity low income jobs.

Option C is incorrect because nothing is mentioned about improving the productivity of agriculture.

Option D is irrelevant according to passage.

**Passage-10**

A landscape-scale approach to land use can encourage greater biodiversity outside protected areas. During hurricane 'Mitch' in 1998, farms using ecoagricultural practices suffered 58 per cent, 70 per cent and 99 per cent less damage in Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala, respectively, than farms using conventional techniques. In Costa Rica, vegetative windbreaks and fencerows boosted farmers' income from pasture and coffee while also increasing bird diversity. Bee pollination is more effective when agricultural fields are closer to natural or seminatural habitat, a finding that matters because 87 per cent of the world's 107 leading crops depend on animal pollinators. In Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Colombia silvopastoral systems that integrate trees with pastureland are improving the sustainability of cattle production, and diversifying and increasing farmers' income.

**11.** Which among the following is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) Agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity can often increase farm output and reduce the vulnerability to disasters.
- (b) All the countries of the world should be encouraged to replace ecoagriculture with conventional agriculture.

- (c) Ecoagriculture should be permitted in protected areas without destroying the biodiversity there.
- (d) The yield of food crops will be very high if ecoagricultural practices are adopted to cultivate them.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The passage talks about advantages of Landscape scale approach in increasing biodiversity outside protected areas. According to the passage farm using Ecoagricultural practices suffered less damage as compared to other farms and also their farm output increased as shown by examples in passage.

Option A is correct as it is mentioned in passage (Read line 4 -1 2).

Option B is factually incorrect as in passage; advantages of using ecoagriculture are mentioned against conventional agriculture.

Option C is incorrect as nowhere in passage it is mentioned that it should be used inside protected areas.

Option D is incorrect as no information is given about food crop yield in passage.

### Passage-11

The medium term challenge for Indian manufacturing is to move from lower to higher tech sectors, from lower to higher value-added sectors, and from lower to higher productivity sectors. Medium tech industries are primarily capital intensive and resource processing; and high tech industries are mainly capital and technology intensive. In order to push the share of manufacturing in overall GDP to the projected 25 per cent, Indian manufacturing needs to capture the global market in sectors showing a rising trend in demand. These sectors are largely high technology and capital intensive.

12. Which among the following is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the above passage?
- (a) India's GDP displays high value-added and high productivity levels in medium tech and resource processing industries.
  - (b) Promotion of capital and technology intensive manufacturing is not possible in India.

- (c) India should push up the public investments and encourage the private investments in research and development, technology upgradation and skill development.
- (d) India has already gained a great share in global markets in sectors showing a rising trend in demand.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

Passage highlights medium term challenges for Indian manufacturing sector like moving from low to high productivity etc. Medium tech industries which are capital intensive and resources processing largely capture the sector instead of high tech industries which are capital and technology intensive. To boost manufacturing share in GDP it has to give more emphasis on high tech industries as these industries serve sectors which show rising trend in global demand.

Option A is correct according to the passage (read lines 2 – 7).

Option B and Option C are irrelevant.

Option D is factually incorrect according to the passage.

### Passage-12

Over the last decade, Indian agriculture has become more robust with record production of food grains and oilseeds. Increased procurement, consequently, has added huge stacks of food grains in the granaries. India is one of the world's top producers of rice, wheat, milk, fruits and vegetables. India is still home to a quarter of all undernourished people in the world. On an average, almost half of the total expenditure of nearly half of the households is on food.

13. Which among the following is the **most logical corollary** to the above passage?
- (a) Increasing the efficiency of farm-to-fork value chain is necessary to reduce the poverty and malnutrition.
  - (b) Increasing the agricultural productivity will automatically eliminate the poverty and malnutrition in India.
  - (c) India's agricultural productivity is already great and it is not necessary to increase it further.
  - (d) Allocation of more funds for social welfare and poverty alleviation programmes will ultimately eliminate the poverty and malnutrition in India.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation:**

Passage talks about robust production of food grain and oilseeds with increased procurement resulting in huge stacks of grains in granaries. It also highlights that India is one of the top producer in rice, wheat etc. however still one-fourth of all under nourished people reside in India. Expenditure, on food is also high in India nearly half of total household expenditure.

Option A is correct as it provide efficient way to utilise stacked grain to fight poverty and malnutrition.

Option B is incorrect as increased productivity will not automatically eliminate the poverty but efficient supply chain will help fighting poverty.

Option C and Option D are irrelevant.

### Passage-13

The States are like pearls and the Centre is the thread which turns them into a necklace; if the thread snaps, the pearls are scattered.

14. Which one of the following views corroborates the above statement?
- A strong Centre and strong States make the federation strong.
  - A strong Centre is a binding force for national integrity.
  - A strong Centre is a hindrance to State autonomy.
  - State autonomy is a prerequisite for a federation.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

Passage highlights the importance of Centre in National Integrity and without centre support states will not be able to forge a strong Nation.

Option A is incorrect as strong states is not mentioned anywhere in passage and also importance of centre is only mentioned for National Integrity.

Option B clearly corroborates the passage.

Option C and Option D are irrelevant.

### Passage-14

Really I think that the poorest he that is in England has a life to live, as the greatest he, and therefore truly, I think it is clear that every man that is to live under a government ought first by his own consent

to put himself under the government, and I do think that the poorest man in England is not at all bound in a strict sense to that government that he has not had a voice to put himself under.

15. The above statement argues for
- distribution of wealth equally to all
  - rule according to the consent of the governed
  - rule of the poor
  - expropriation of the rich

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

Passage explains that all people whether rich or poor have equal Right to live. People especially poor people should have a say or consent in working of govt which governs them as without consent it may be possible that people may differ with working of govt.

Option A is irrelevant

Option B is correct acc to passage.

Option C is incorrect as passage talks about consent not about the rule.

Option D is irrelevant.

**Directions for the following 7 (seven) items):**

Read the following seven passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-15

We have hard work ahead. There is no resting for any of us till we redeem our pledge in full, till we make all the people of India what destiny intends them to be. We are citizens of a great country, on the verge of bold advance, and we have to live up to that high standard. All of us, to whatever religion we may belong, are equally the children of India with equal rights, privileges and obligations. We cannot encourage communalism or narrow-mindedness, for no nation can be great whose people are narrow in thought or action.

16. The challenge the author of the above passage throws to the public is to achieve
- a high standard of living, progress and privileges.
  - equal privileges, fulfilment of destiny and political tolerance.

- (c) spirit of adventure and economic parity.
- (d) hard work, brotherhood and national unity.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

Author wants People to work hard for the progress of all people of India, to live up to high standards. Acc to him all citizens have equal rights, privileges and obligations. He said that citizen should not be narrow minded or communal in thought and action if they want to progress and achieve their destiny.

Option A is incorrect as high standard of living is not mentioned as challenge.

Option B is correct as author mentioned all these as challenges in front of us (Read last 6 lines).

Option C and Option D are not mentioned in passage.

### Passage-16

“The individual, according to Rousseau, puts his person and all his power in common under the supreme direction of the General Will and in our corporate capacity we receive each member as an indivisible part of the whole.”

17. In the light of the above passage, the nature of General Will is best described as
- (a) the sum total of the private wills of the individuals
  - (b) what is articulated by the elected representatives of the individuals
  - (c) the collective good as distinct from private wills of the individuals
  - (d) the material interests of the community

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation**

According to passage, individuals submit their will and power to higher authority and become individual part of that community.

Option A best describes the nature of General Will.

Option B and D are irrelevant.

Option C cannot be inferred from the passage.

### Passage-17

In a democratic State, where a high degree of political maturity of the people obtains, the conflict between the will of the sovereign law-making body and the organized will of the people seldom occurs.

18. What does the above passage imply?

- (a) In a democracy, force is the main phenomenon in the actual exercise of sovereignty. 3 only
- (b) In a mature democracy, force to a great extent is the main phenomenon in the actual exercise of sovereignty.
- (c) In a mature democracy, use of force is irrelevant in the actual exercise of sovereignty.
- (d) In a mature democracy, force is narrowed down to a marginal phenomenon in the actual exercise of sovereignty.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation**

According to passage in highly matured democratic society, the conflict between the law makers and citizens seldom occurs.

Option A and Option B are incorrect as they are against the message given in the passage.

Option C is also incorrect because passage doesn't rule out some conflict which may require use of force.

Option D is correct as it is given in the passage that conflict seldom occurs and rarely requires force in the actual exercise of sovereignty.

### Passage-18

A successful democracy depends upon widespread interest and participation in politics, in which voting is an essential part. To deliberately refrain from taking such an interest, and from voting, is a kind of implied anarchy; it is to refuse one's political responsibility while enjoying the benefits of a free political society.

19. This passage relates to

- (a) duty to vote
- (b) right to vote
- (c) freedom to vote
- (d) right to participate in politics

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation**

According to passage successful democracy depends on active interest and participation in politics in which voting is essential part. Refraining from voting deliberately goes against democracy.

It's like not fulfilling your political responsibility while still enjoying the benefits of democratic society.

Option A is correct as whole passage explains the importance of voting in democratic society and it's everyone responsibility to vote for successful democracy to work.

Option B and Option C are incorrect as here author point out that for successful democracy active participation in politics is required which also

includes voting. So here voting is a duty to maintain democratic society.

Option D is irrelevant according to passage.

### Passage-19

In a free country, the man who reaches the position of leader is usually one of outstanding character and ability. Moreover, it is usually possible to foresee that he will reach such a position, since early in life one can see his qualities of character. But this is not always true in the case of a dictator; often he reaches his position of power through chance, very often through the unhappy state of his country.

20. The passage seems to suggest that
- a leader foresees his future position.
  - a leader is chosen only by a free country.
  - a leader must see that his country is free from despair.
  - despair in a country sometimes leads to dictatorship.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation**

According to passage, in free country the Leader who reached top position generally possesses qualities like outstanding character and ability, However dictator may not have these qualities it may be possible that he reached the position due to unhappy state of his country and not due to his qualities.

Option A is incorrect as according to the passage other foresee the qualities in leader, not the leader see his future position.

Option B and Option C are incorrect as they cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option D is correct as it is given that unrest in country may result in dictatorship (read last 3 lines) .

### Passage-20

The greatest blessing that technological progress has in store for mankind is not, of course, an accumulation of material possessions. The amount of these that can be effectively enjoyed by one individual in one lifetime is not great. But there is not the same narrow limit to the possibilities of the enjoyment of leisure. The gift of leisure may be abused by people who have had no experience of making use of it. Yet the creative use of leisure by a minority in societies has been the mainspring of all human progress beyond the primitive level.

21. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

- People always see the leisure time as a gift and use it for acquiring more material possessions.
- Use of leisure by some people to produce new and original things has been the chief source of human progress.

Which of these assumptions is/are valid?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

According to passage use of leisure by some people to produce new and original things has been the main reason behind human progress. Leisure is different from material possession, as accumulation of material possession may not result in anything great.

Statement 1 is incorrect according to passage (Read lines 8 -13). Statement 2 is correct according to passage (read lines 10 -13).

### Passage-21

There is more than a modicum of truth in the assertion that "a working knowledge of ancient history is necessary to the intelligent interpretation of current events". But the sage who uttered these words of wisdom might well have added something on the benefits of studying particularly the famous battles of history for the lessons they contain for those of us who lead or aspire to leadership. Such a study will reveal certain qualities and attributes which enabled the winners to win—and certain deficiencies which caused the losers to lose. And the student will see that the same pattern recurs consistently, again and again, throughout the centuries.

22. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

- A study of the famous battles of history would help us understand the modern warfare.
- Studying the history is essential for anyone who aspires to be a leader.

Which of these assumptions is/are valid?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

The passage highlights the importance of ancient history in interpretation of current events. The battles provide lessons for those who want to become leaders as these battles reveals certain qualities in winner which led them to win and certain deficiencies in loser which result in loss and this pattern repeats itself again and again.

Statement 1 is incorrect because importance of ancient history in interpretation of current events is given in passage not for modern warfare.

Statement 2 is correct according to the passage, as battles reveals certain qualities in winner which led them to win hence study of history teaches lesson about leadership (Read line 7 -12).

**Directions for the following 8 (eight) items):**

Read the following eight passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-22**

What climate change will undeniably do is cause or amplify events that hasten the reduction of resources. Competition over these diminishing resources would ensue in the form of political or even violent conflict. Resource-based conflicts have rarely been overt and are thus difficult to isolate. Instead they take on veneers that appear more politically palatable. Conflicts over resources like water are often cloaked in the guise of identity or ideology.

23. What does the above passage imply?

- (a) Resource-based conflicts are always politically motivated.
- (b) There are no political solutions to resolve environmental and resource-based conflicts.
- (c) Environmental issues contribute to resource stresses and political conflict.
- (d) Political conflict based on identity or ideology cannot be resolved.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation**

According to passage Climate change will result in reduction of resources more quickly which may lead to political and violent conflict for utilisation of these diminishing resources. Passage also highlights that conflict over these resources are often cloaked in guise of identity and ideology to serve politically and hence are difficult to serve.

Option A is incorrect as it is not given in passage that resource based conflicts are always politically motivated. Option B and Option D are irrelevant  
Option C is correct according to passage.

**Passage-23**

The man who is perpetually hesitating which of the two things he will do first, will do neither. The man who resolves, but suffers his resolution to be changed by the first counter-suggestion of a friend—who fluctuates from opinion to opinion and veers from plan to plan—can never accomplish anything. He will at best be stationary and probably retrograde in all. It is only the man who first consults wisely, then resolves firmly and then executes his purpose with inflexible perseverance, undismayed by those petty difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit—that can advance to eminence in any line.

24. The keynote that seems to be emerging from the passage is that
- (a) we should first consult wisely and then resolve firmly.
  - (b) we should reject suggestions of friends and remain unchanged.
  - (c) we should always remain broad-minded.
  - (d) we should be resolute and achievement-oriented.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation**

According to passage, Person who first resolve about something and then change his resolution on the opinion of others is incapable of accomplish anything. He will result in his own backwardness due to this vacillation.

Wise man on other hand, first consult wisely resolves firmly and then executes his plan irrespective of the problems he faced during execution.

Option A clearly point out the main idea of passage.

Option B is factually incorrect and irrelevant.

Option C and Option D are irrelevant in present context.

**Passage-24**

During the summer in the Arctic Ocean, sea ice has been melting earlier and faster, and the winter freeze has been coming later. In the last three decades, the extent of summer ice has declined by about 30 per cent. The lengthening period of summer melt threatens to undermine the whole Arctic food web, atop which stand polar bears.

25. Which among the following is the **most crucial message** conveyed by the above passage?
- Climate change has caused Arctic summer to be short but temperature to be high.
  - Polar bears can be shifted to South Pole to ensure their survival.
  - Without the presence of polar bears, the food chains in Arctic region will disappear.
  - Climate change poses a threat to the survival of polar bears.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation**

Passage highlights the negative effect of climate change on Arctic Ocean Sea Ice and Food Web in general and on Polar Bear in particular which occupies the highest place in arctic food web.

Option A is factually incorrect.

Option B is irrelevant.

Option C cannot be deduced from given information.

Option D is correct according to passage.

**Passage-25**

Why do people prefer open defecation and not want toilets or, if they have them, only use them sometimes? Recent research has shown two critical elements : ideas of purity and pollution, and not wanting pits or septic tanks to fill because they have to be emptied. These are the issues that nobody wants to talk about, but if we want to eradicate the practice of open defecation, they have to be confronted and dealt properly.

26. Which among the following is the **most crucial message** conveyed by the above passage?
- The ideas of purity and pollution are so deep-rooted that they cannot be removed from the minds of the people.
  - People have to perceive toilet use and pit-emptying as clean and not polluting.
  - People cannot change their old habits.
  - People have neither civic sense nor sense of privacy.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

Passage highlights two important reasons for why people prefer Open Defecation (Read line 4 – 6). To eradicate the practice of open defecation we have to deal these two issues properly (Read last 3 lines).

Option A is incorrect as nowhere in passage it is mentioned that these ideas of purity and pollution cannot be removed from mind of people.

Option B is correct as it provides solution to the problem by addressing issues related to the problem. Option C and Option D are irrelevant in present context.

**Passage-26**

In the last two decades, the world's gross domestic product (GDP) has increased by 50 per cent, whereas inclusive wealth has increased by a mere 6 per cent. In recent decades, GDP-driven economic performance has only harmed inclusive wealth like human capital; and natural capital like forests, land and water. While the world's human capital which stands at 57 per cent of total inclusive wealth grew by only 8 per cent, the natural capital which is 23 per cent of total inclusive wealth declined by 30 per cent worldwide in the last two decades.

27. Which of the following is the **most crucial inference** from the above passage?
- More emphasis should be laid on the development of natural capital.
  - The growth driven by GDP only is neither desirable nor sustainable.
  - The economic performance of the countries of the world is not satisfactory.
  - The world needs more human capital under the present circumstances.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

Passage provides not only information about increase in World GDP by 50% but also point out that Inclusive wealth has increased merely by 6%. Passage explains that GDP driven economic performance has harmed Inclusive wealth.

Data given in passage shows that Natural Capital declined in last two decades where as World GDP increased.

Option A is incorrect as there is GDP driven growth.

Option B can be clearly inferred from the passage (Read line 4 – 6).

Option C and Option D are irrelevant.

**Passage-27**

By 2020, when the global economy is expected to run short of 56 million young people, India, with its youth surplus of 47 million, could fill the gap. It is in this context that labour reforms are often cited as the way to unlock double-digit growth in India.

In 2014, India's labour force was estimated to be about 40 per cent of the population, but 93 per cent of this force was in unorganized sector. Over the last decade, the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of employment has slowed to 0.5 per cent, with about 14 million jobs created during last year when the labour force increased by about 15 million.

28. Which of the following is the **most rational inference** from the above passage?

- (a) India must control its population growth so as to reduce its unemployment rate.
- (b) Labour reforms are required in India to make optimum use of its vast labour force productively.
- (c) India is poised to achieve the double-digit growth very soon.
- (d) India is capable of supplying the skilled young people to other countries.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

According to passage, By 2020 Global Economy need 56 million young people and India with its 47 million youth surplus can have the potential to provide the young labours.

However to fulfil this urgent need, labour reforms are required as supported by the data provided in passage.

Option A and Option C are irrelevant.

Option D is incomplete.

Option B is correct according to passage.

### Passage-28

The very first lesson that should be taught to us when we are old enough to understand it, is that complete freedom from the obligation to work is unnatural, and ought to be illegal, as we can escape our share of the burden of work only by throwing it on someone else's shoulders. Nature ordains that the human race shall perish of famine if it stops working. We cannot escape from this tyranny. The question we have to settle is how much leisure we can afford to allow ourselves

29. The **main idea** of the passage is that

- (a) it is essential for human beings to work.
- (b) there should be a balance between work and leisure.
- (c) working is a tyranny which we have to face.
- (d) human's understanding of the nature of work is essential.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

Passage talks about the importance of work in human life and that it's not possible for us to have complete freedom from work as it will affect us negatively (read line 7-8). The main question which requires attention is how we manage our time between work and leisure (that is how much time we can afford to leisure) without having any negative consequences.

Option A and Option C are given in passage but are incomplete. Option D is irrelevant. Option B clearly expresses the main idea of passage.

### Passage-29

There is no harm in cultivating habits so long as they are not injurious. Indeed, most of us are little more than bundle of habits. Take away our habits and the residuum would hardly be worth bothering about. We could not get on without them. They simplify the mechanism of life. They enable us to do a multitude of things automatically, which, if we had to give fresh and original thought to them each time, would make existence an impossible confusion.

30. The author suggests that habits

- (a) tend to make our lives difficult
- (b) add precision to our lives
- (c) make it easier for us to live
- (d) tend to mechanize our lives

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation**

Whole passage highlights importance of Habits in our life. Habits make our work easier. They help us to do lot of things automatically which would otherwise need lot of time and may create confusion.

Option A is incorrect factually.

Option B is also incorrect as precision is nowhere mentioned in passage.

Option C is correct according to passage (read line 6-7). Option D is also incorrect.

## CSAT-2018 | [Series A]

### English Language & Comprehension

Directions for the following 4 (four) items :

Read the following four passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage -1**

Global population was around 1.6 billion in 1990—today it is around 7.2 billion and growing. Recent estimates on population growth predict a global population of 9.6 billion in 2050 and 10.9 billion in 2100. Unlike Europe and North America, where only three to four per cent of population is engaged in agriculture, around 47 per cent of India's population is dependent upon agriculture. Even if India continues to do well in the service sector and the manufacturing sector picks up, it is expected that around 2030 when India overtakes China as the world's most populous country, nearly 42 per cent of India's population will still be predominantly dependent on agriculture.

1. Which of the following is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the above passage?
  - (a) Prosperity of agriculture sector is of critical importance to India.
  - (b) Indian economy greatly depends on its agriculture.
  - (c) India should take strict measures to control its rapid population growth.
  - (d) India's farming communities should switch over to other occupations to improve their economic conditions.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

The passage talks about the percentage of population in various regions that are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. According to the passage India has around 47% of its people working in agriculture. And going forward, the number is expected to be at least 42%, a huge proportion. So Option (b) is the most logical answer.

Option (a) is ruled out as it is a value judgement, which is not the thrust of the passage. Option (c) is ruled out as that is a possibility, among many others, and nothing is actually hinted about it in the passage.

**Passage-2**

Many pathogens that cause foodborne illnesses are unknown. Food contamination can occur at any stage from farm to plate. Since most cases of food poisoning go unreported, the true extent of global foodborne illnesses is unknown. Improvements in international monitoring have led to greater public awareness, yet the rapid globalization of food production increases consumers' vulnerability by

making food harder to regulate and trace. "We have the world on our plates", says an official of WHO.

2. Which of the following is the **most logical corollary** to the above passage?
  - (a) With more options for food come more risks.
  - (b) Food processing is the source of all foodborne illnesses.
  - (c) We should depend on locally produced food only.
  - (d) Globalization of food production should be curtailed.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation**

The passage mainly talks about two things : 1. Food poisoning, and 2. Globalization of food production.

The passage says that "globalization of food production increases consumers' vulnerability as food production becomes harder to regulate and trace." This clearly indicates that the best option is (a).

Option (b) and (c) are clearly incorrect as they are not mentioned anywhere.

Option (d) may be rejected as the passage, though criticizing globalization of food production, does not imply that globalization should be curtailed. Even the WHO statement does not hint at "curtailment", it only tells us the nature of our food today.

**Passage-3**

I am a scientist, privileged to be somebody who tries to understand nature using the tools of science. But it is also clear that there are some really important questions that science cannot really answer, such as : Why is there something instead of nothing? Why are we here? In those domains, I have found that faith provides a better path to answers. I find it oddly anachronistic that in today's culture there seems to be a widespread presumption that scientific and spiritual views are incompatible.

3. Which of the following is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the above passage?
  - (a) It is the faith and not science that can finally solve all the problems of mankind.
  - (b) Science and faith can be mutually complementary if their proper domains are understood.

- (c) There are some very fundamental questions which cannot be answered by either science or faith.
- (d) In today's culture, scientific views are given more importance than spiritual views.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

Option (a) is clearly incorrect as it is not mentioned.

Option (d) is incorrect because nowhere in the passage is it written that scientific views are currently been given more importance than cultural ones. The passage speaks of society considering science and faith incompatible.

The passage states that the author "finds it odd that even in today's culture there seems to be an assumption that scientific and cultural views are incompatible". This infers that the author is in disagreement with the said fact and so option (b) is the best answer.

The passage does state that there are some fundamental questions which science is currently unable to give a reasonable answer to, but it doesn't mean that science is not capable of answering them, it may just be a matter of time. Also, the passage does not talk about faith not having answers. So option (c) is incorrect.

#### Passage-4

Though I have discarded much of past tradition and custom, and am anxious that India should rid herself of all shackles that bind and contain her and divide her people, and suppress vast numbers of them, and prevent the free development of the body and the spirit; though I seek all this, yet I do not wish to cut myself off from that past completely. I am proud of that great inheritance that has been and is, ours and I am conscious that I too, like all of us, am a link in that unbroken chain which goes back to the dawn of history in the immemorial past of India.

4. The author wants India to rid herself of certain past bonds because
- (a) he is not able to see the relevance of the past
- (b) there is not much to be proud of
- (c) he is not interested in the history of India
- (d) they obstruct her physical and spiritual growth

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation**

The use of words like "shackles" and "bind" and "suppress" clearly show the author's view that certain past bonds obstruct "her physical and spiritual growth" Option (d) is the best answer.

Options (b) and (c) are incorrect because the author has shown interest, appreciation and pride in India's past on a whole.

Option (a) is incorrect for the same reason.

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:**

Read the following passage and answer the four items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

#### Passage-5

It is no longer, enough for us to talk about providing for universal access to education. Making available schooling facilities is an essential prerequisite, but is insufficient to ensure that all children attend school and participate in the learning process. The school may be there, but children may not attend or they may drop out after a few months. Through school and social mapping, we must address the entire gamut of social, economic, cultural and indeed linguistic and pedagogic issues, factors that prevent children from weaker sections and disadvantaged groups, as also girls, from regularly attending and complementing elementary education. The focus must be on the poorest and most vulnerable since these groups are the most disempowered and at the greatest risk of violation or denial of their right to education.

The right to education goes beyond free and compulsory education to include quality education for all. Quality is an integral part of the right to education. If the education process lacks quality, children are being denied their right. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act lays down that the curriculum should provide for learning through activities, exploration and discovery. This places an obligation on us to change our perception of children as passive receivers of knowledge, and to move beyond the convention of using textbooks as the basis of examinations. The teaching-learning process must become stress-free; and a massive programme for curricular reform should be initiated to provide for a child-friendly learning system that is more relevant and empowering. Teacher accountability systems and processes must ensure that children are learning. And that their right to learn in a child-friendly environment is not violated. Testing and redesigned to ensure that these do not force children to struggle between school and tuition centres, and bypass childhood.

5. According to the passage, which of the following is/are of paramount importance under the Right to Education?

1. Sending of children to school by all parents
2. Provision of adequate physical infrastructure in schools
3. Curricular reforms for developing child-friendly learning system

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None of the above

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation**

The thrust of the passage is about fundamental changes that go beyond mere infrastructure and attendance. It says that the Right to Education focuses not on changing the mindset of parents, but focuses on changing the quality of the education that disadvantaged groups receive. It focuses on intangible changes like curricular reforms, teacher's accountability etc. rather than the actual physical infrastructure present at schools. It focuses on teaching-learning process.

Statement 1 is not correct. Statement 2 also is incorrect. Only 3 fits in.

6. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :

1. The Right to Education guarantees teachers' accountability for the learning process of children.
2. The Right to Education guarantees 100% enrolment of children in the schools.
3. The Right to Education intends to take full advantage of demographic dividend.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

Statement 1 says - '...RTE guarantees teachers' accountability...' - this is wrong as the passage speaks about "...teacher accountability systems must ensure that ... etc." Author is expecting that such a thing should happen, and that implies it is not a guaranteed feature. Statement 1 is thus wrong, and is not an assumption. "Guaranteed" is a very strong word, which indicates

that all measures have already been taken! In fact, the author is hoping that one day such a situation can arise. Thus, options (a) and (d) are gone.

Statement 2 is correct as the passage speaks of "free and compulsory..." etc. That would imply 100% enrolment of children.

Now look at the options. Only (b) can be correct - 2 and 3 only.

7. According to the passage, which one of the following is critical in bringing quality in education?

- (a) Ensuring regular attendance of children as well as teachers in school
- (b) Giving pecuniary benefits to teachers to motivate them
- (c) Understanding the socio-cultural background of children
- (d) Inculcating learning through activities and discovery

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation**

Option (d) is the best answer as the passage says that ensuring regular attendance is required, but not sufficient in ensuring quality education. However inculcating learning through activities and discoveries falls under the Act's objectives to enhance the learning process and make it less dependent on stressful books and examinations.

Options (a) and (b) could be eliminated easily. Option (c) is not the major argument.

8. What is the essential message in this passage?

- (a) The Right to Education now is a Fundamental Right.
- (b) The Right to Education enables the children of poor and weaker sections of the society to attend schools.
- (c) The Right to Free and Compulsory Education should include quality education for all.
- (d) The Government as well as parents should ensure that all children attend schools.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation**

Option (a) is a fact, not the essential message.

Option (b) is another fact, though a praiseworthy one, but not the essential message.

Option (c) is correct, as that is what the passage is trying to communicate - Quality Education.

Option (d) is not the main message.

Directions for the following 7 (seven) items :

Read the following four passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-6

'Desertification' is a term used to explain a process of decline in the biological productivity of an ecosystem, leading to total loss of productivity. While this phenomenon is often linked to the arid, semi-arid and sub-humid ecosystems, even in the humid tropics, the impact could be most dramatic. Impoverishment of human-impacted terrestrial ecosystems may exhibit itself in a variety of ways : accelerated erosion as in the mountain regions of the country, salinization of land as in that semi-arid and arid 'green revolution' areas of the country, e.g., Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, and site quality decline—a common phenomenon due to general decline in tree cover and monotonous monoculture of rice/wheat across the Indian plains. A major consequence of deforestation is that it relates to adverse alterations in the hydrology and related soil and nutrient losses. The consequences of deforestation invariably arise out of site degradation through erosive losses. Tropical Asia, Africa and South America have the highest levels of erosion. The already high rates for the tropics are increasing at an alarming rate (e.g., through the major river systems—Ganga and Brahmaputra, in the Indian context), due to deforestation and ill-suited land management practices subsequent to forest clearing. In the mountain context, the declining moisture retention of the mountain soils, drying up of the underground springs and smaller rivers in the Himalayan region could be attributed to drastic changes in the forest cover. An indirect consequence is drastic alteration in the upland-lowland interaction, mediated through water. The current concern the tea planter of Assam has is about the damage to tea plantations due to frequent inundation along the flood-plains of Brahmaputra, and the damage to tea plantation and the consequent loss in tea productivity is due to rising level of the river bottom because of siltation and the changing course of the river system. The

ultimate consequences of site desertification are soil degradation, alteration in available water and its quality, and the consequent decline in food, fodder and fuel-wood yields essential for the economic well-being of rural communities.

9. According to the passage, which of the following are the consequences of decline in forest cover?

1. Loss of topsoil
2. Loss of smaller rivers
3. Adverse effect on agricultural production
4. Declining of groundwater

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation**

The passage talks about the human impact on water bodies and general ecosystems, due to agricultural and other practices.

All the four statements are mentioned. Loss of topsoil is a great concern. Smaller rivers drying out (in Himalayan region) is mentioned. Drying up of underground springs and rivers leading to damage to tea plantations, leading to poor agricultural production too is mentioned.

Soil degradation, soil erosion and soil water retention capacity all indicate that the groundwater too is adversely affected.

Correct answer is (d) - 1, 2, 3 and 4.

10. Which of the following is/are the correct inference/inferences that can be made from the passage?

1. Deforestation can cause changes in the course of rivers.
2. Salinization of land takes place due to human activities only.
3. Intense monoculture practice in plains is a major reason for desertification in Tropical Asia, Africa and South America(a)

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above is a correct inference

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation**

Statement 1 is mentioned, hence a correct inference can be drawn.

Statement 2 is incorrect because it says that the salinization of land can take place only by human intervention, something that the passage does not claim.

Statement 3 is incorrect as the passage only talks about intense monoculture practices in India and does not specify its ill effects in Africa and South America.

**11.** With reference to 'desertification', as described in the passage, the following assumptions have been made :

1. Desertification is a phenomenon in tropical areas only.
2. Deforestation invariably leads to floods and desertification.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

Assumption 1 is incorrect as desertification also occurs in sub-tropical and temperate regions.

Assumption 2 is correct as many negative outcomes of deforestation combine and eventually lead to flash floods and desertification.

**Passage-7**

A diversity of natural assets will be needed to cope with climate change and ensure productive agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. For example, crop varieties are needed that perform well under drought, heat, and enhanced CO<sub>2</sub>. But the private-sector and farmer-led process of choosing crops favours homogeneity adapted to past or current conditions, not varieties capable of producing consistently high yields in warmer, wetter, or drier conditions. Accelerated breeding programmes are needed to conserve a wider pool of genetic resources of existing crops, breeds, and their wild relatives. Relatively intact ecosystems, such as forested catchments, mangroves, wetlands, can buffer the impacts of climate change. Under a changing climate, these ecosystems are themselves at risk, and management approaches will need to be more proactive and adaptive. Connections between natural areas, such as migration corridors, may be needed to facilitate species movements to keep up with the change in climate.

**12.** With reference to the above passage, which of the following would assist us in coping with the climate change?

1. Conservation of natural water sources
2. Conservation of wider gene pool
3. Existing crop management practices
4. Migration corridors

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only  
(b) 1, 2 and 4 only  
(c) 3 and 4 only  
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

Statement 2 is clearly wrong, as it goes against the question asked - "which of these will assist in coping with climate change?" Existing crop management practices (Statement 3) are directly against the idea of coping up with climate change.

**13.** With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :

1. Diversification of livelihoods acts as a coping strategy for climate change.
2. Adoption of monocropping practice leads to the extinction of plant varieties and their wild relatives.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

The passage talks about monocropping practices and how they pose a danger to native plant varieties. It says - "...choosing crops favours homogeneity..."

However there is no mention of diversification of livelihoods in the passage. The opening line indicates "diversity of natural assets" not livelihoods.

**Passage-8**

Today, the top environmental challenge is a combination of people and their aspirations. If the aspirations are more like the frugal ones we had after the Second World War, a lot more is possible than if we view the planet as a giant shopping mall. We need to get beyond the fascination with glitter and understand that the planet works as a biological system.

14. Which of the following is the most crucial and logical inference that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) The Earth can meet only the basic needs of humans for food, clothing and shelter.
- (b) The only way to meet environmental challenge is to limit human population.
- (c) Reducing our consumerism is very much in our own interest.
- (d) Knowledge of biological systems can only help us save this planet.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation**

“Fascination with glitter” and “shopping mall” clearly states that the passage is trying to tell us to reduce our consumerism. Our top challenge is people and their aspirations, and they are guided by consumerism - hence (c) is best.

Option (a) is not chosen as it is not explicitly mentioned.

Option (b) is wrong.

Option (d) is incorrect as “knowledge of biological systems” is different from understanding the fact that the Earth is “a biological system”.

### Passage-9

Some people believe that leadership is a quality which you have at birth or not at all. This theory is false, for the art of leadership can be acquired and can indeed be taught. This discovery is made in time of war and the results achieved can surprise even the instructors. Faced with the alternatives of going left or right, every soldier soon grasps that a prompt decision either way is better than an endless discussion. A firm choice of direction has an even chance of being right while to do nothing will be almost certainly wrong.

15. The author of the passage holds the view that

- (a) leadership can be taught through war experience only
- (b) leadership can be acquired as well as taught
- (c) the results of training show that more people acquire leadership than are expected
- (d) despite rigorous instruction, very few leaders are produced

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

The passage says that the theory that people are born with leadership qualities (or not at all) is false and that leadership can be naturally acquired or can be taught. So the best possible answer is (b).

Option (a) is wrong as that is not the only way.

Option (c) is wrong as any comparison of numbers is not provided.

Option (d) is not mentioned anywhere.

**Direction for the following 8 (eight) items**

Read the following eight passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-10

All actions to address climate change ultimately involve costs. Funding is vital in order for countries like India to design and implement adaptation and mitigation plans and projects. The problem is more severe for developing countries like India, which would be one of the hardest hit by climate change, given its need to finance development. Most countries do indeed treat climate change as real threat and are striving to address it in a more comprehensive and integrated manner with the limited resources at their disposal.

16. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :

1. Climate change is not a challenge for developed countries.
2. Climate change is a complex policy issue and also a development issue for many countries.
3. Ways and means of finance must be found to enable developing countries to enhance their adaptive capacity.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation**

The passage doesn't claim that climate change is a challenge for developed countries.

It states that climate change indeed is a complex policy especially for developing countries who are

hit the hardest by climate change as they need to continue their financial development.

The passage states that funding is required especially for countries like India if they are to adapt and find a possible solution to increase their adaptive capacity. So statements 2 and 3 are correct.

### Passage-11

Cooking with biomass and coal in India is now recognized to cause major health problems, with women and children in poor populations facing the greatest risk. There are more than 10 lakh premature deaths each year from household air pollution due to polluting cooking fuels with another 1.5 lakh due to their contribution to general outdoor air pollution in the country. Although the fraction of the Indian population using clean cooking fuels, such as LPG, natural gas and electricity, is slowly rising, the number using polluting solid fuels as their primary cooking fuel has remained static for nearly 30 years at about 70 crore.

17. Which of the following is the most crucial and logical inference that can be made from the above passage?
- Rural people are giving up the use of polluting solid fuels due to their increasing awareness of health hazards.
  - Subsidizing the use of clean cooking fuels will solve the problem of India's indoor air pollution.
  - India should increase its import of natural gas and produce more electricity.
  - Access to cooking gas can reduce premature deaths in poor households.

**Answer: (d)**

#### Explanation

A passage reflecting the reality sought to be tackled by the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY).

The passage talks about the health hazards posed by cooking with biomass and coal and reports that there are more than 10 lakh premature deaths each year due to household pollution via cooking fuels. It also says that using of clean cooking fuels such as LPG, electricity et(c) are being used by a fraction of Indians. The only logical inference is that access to cleaner sources of fuel like cooking gas can reduce premature deaths in poor households.

Option (a) can be ruled out - it is not given.

Option (b) is not explained in the passage.

Option (c) is irrelevant to the given content in the passage.

### Passage-12

Scientific knowledge has its dangers, but so has every great thing. Over and beyond the dangers with which it threatens the present, it opens up as nothing else can, the vision of a possible happy world; a world without poverty, without war, with little illness. Science, whatever unpleasant consequences it may have by the way, is in its very nature a liberator.

18. Which one of the following is the most important implication of the passage?
- A happy world is a dream of science.
  - Science only can build a happy world, but it is also the only major threat.
  - A happy world is not possible without science.
  - A happy world is not at all possible with or without science.

**Answer: (c)**

#### Explanation

According to the passage, science is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for a happy world. The option (c) says that a happy world is not possible without science, which is true.

Option (a) is wrong as science opens up the vision of a possible happy world, but a happy world may or may not be the dream of science.

Option (b) is wrong as it says "Science only can..."

Option (d) is wrong as it says "...with or without science".

### Passage-13

The Arctic's vast reserves of fossil fuel, fish and minerals are now accessible for a longer period in a year. But unlike Antarctica, which is protected from exploitation by the Antarctic Treaty framed during the Cold War and is not subject to territorial claims by any country, there is no legal regime protecting the Arctic from industrialization, especially at a time when the world craves for more and more resources. The distinct possibility of ice-free summer has prompted countries with Arctic coastline to scramble for great chunks of the melting ocean.

19. Which one of the following is the most important implication of the passage?
- India can have territorial claims in the Arctic territory and free access to its resources.
  - Melting of summer ice in the Arctic leads to changes in the geopolitics.

- (c) The Arctic region will solve the world's future problem of resource crunch.
- (d) The Arctic region has more resources than Antarctica.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

Option (a) is clearly wrong, and is nowhere mentioned.

Option (c) is incorrect as the passage does not talk about the resource hunger of the world getting solved by Arctic resources.

Option (d) is wrong as comparison of quantum of resources of Arctic and Antarctica is not given.

The passage clearly says that there is no legal regime protecting the Arctic, and an ice-free summer could be the catalyst for geo-political changes as countries try to scramble for parts of the arctic.

### Passage-14

Being a member of the WTO, India is bound by the agreements that have been signed and ratified by its members, including itself. According to Article 6 of the Agriculture Agreement, providing minimum support prices for agricultural products is considered distorting and is subject to limits. The subsidy arising from 'minimal supports' cannot exceed 10 per cent of the value of agricultural production for developing countries. PDS in India entails minimum support prices and public stockholding of food grains. It is possible that, in some years, the subsidy to producers will exceed 10 per cent of the value of agricultural production.

20. What is the crucial message conveyed by the above passage?
- (a) India should revise its PDS.
- (b) India should not be a member of WTO.
- (c) For India, food security collides with trade.
- (d) India provides food security to its poor.

**Answer: (c)**

**Explanation**

This passage talks about a persistent problem India is facing at the WTO regarding the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA).

The passage talks about the problem that India, as a WTO member, is facing. On the one hand, it has to uphold the agreements it has signed as a member of WTO, but on the other it also has to look out for the food security of its underprivileged citizens, which often clashes with WTO's norms.

So option (c) is the best answer.

Option (a) is wrong as that is a strong policy recommendation, not mentioned.

Option (b) is wrong as that is another strong recommendation, not mentioned.

Option (d) is not to be chosen as it is a mere fact, not a crucial message conveyed.

### Passage-15

India's educational system is modelled on the mass education system that developed in the 19th century in Europe and later spread around the world. The goal of the system is to condition children as 'good' citizens and productive workers. This suited the industrial age that needed the constant supply of a compliant workforce with a narrow set of capabilities. Our educational institutes resemble factories with bells, uniforms and batch-processing of learners, designed to get learners to conform. But, from an economic point of view, the environment today is very different. It is a complex, volatile and globally interconnected world.

21. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
1. India continues to be a developing country essentially due to its faulty education system.
  2. Today's learners need to acquire new-age skill-sets.
  3. A good number of Indians go to some developed countries for education because the educational systems there are a perfect reflection of the societies in which they function.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

This passage talks about the gross delinking which our education system has, with today's competitive markets. It tells us that our educational institutions, made by the Britishers, haven't reformed with time and resemble factories whose only job is to produce conforming students.

So the most relevant option is (b). Today's learners need to acquire new-age skills-sets.

Statement 1 is incorrect as it does not explicitly mention or even imply that our education system is a reason for our country still being a developing nation. Statement 3 is not given anywhere.

**Passage-16**

The practice of dieting has become an epidemic; everyone is looking out for a way to attain that perfect body. We are all different with respect to our ethnicity, genetics, family history, gender, age, physical and mental and spiritual health status, lifestyles and preferences. Thereby we also differ in what foods we tolerate or are sensitive to. So we really cannot reduce so many complexities into one diet or diet book. This explains the failure of diets across the world in curbing obesity. Unless the reasons for weight gain are well understood and addressed and unless habits are changed permanently, no diet is likely to succeed.

- 22.** What is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the above passage?
- Obesity has become an epidemic all over the world.
  - A lot of people are obsessed with attaining a perfect body.
  - Obesity is essentially an incurable disease.
  - There is no perfect diet or one solution for obesity.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation**

The main inference that can be drawn from the passage is that every individual has a slightly different body style which leads to lots of complexities. A diet cannot take into consideration these complexities; that is why most diets fail to work out. The passage urges people to understand the reasons for weight gain and changing habits.

So the perfect answer is (d).

**Passage-17**

Monoculture carries great risks. A single disease or pest can wipe out swathes of the world's food production, an alarming prospect given that its growing and wealthier population will eat 70% more by 2050. The risks are magnified by the changing climate. As the planet warms and monsoon rains intensify, farmlands in Asia will flood. North America will suffer more intense droughts, and crop diseases will spread to new latitudes.

- 23.** Which of the following is the **most logical, rational and crucial message** given by the passage?
- Preserving crop genetic diversity is an insurance against the effects of climate change.

- Despite great risks, monoculture is the only way to ensure food security in the world.
- More and more genetically modified crops only can save the world from impending shortages of food.
- Asia and North America will be worst sufferers from climate change and the consequent shortage of food.

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation**

This passage only talks about the risks posed by monoculture and climate change related risks. So option (b) and (c) are ruled out.

Although the passage only mentions the negative effects of climate change that could happen in North America and Asia, this does not mean that they will be the worst sufferers of food shortage. Hence we rule out (d).

So only correct option left is (a).

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the name that follow. Your answers to these name should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-18**

The quest for cheap and plentiful meat has resulted in farms where more and more animals are squeezed into smaller lots in cruel and shocking conditions. Such practices have resulted in many of the world's health pandemics such as the avian flu. Worldwide, livestock increasingly raised in cruel, cramped conditions, where animals spend their short lives under artificial light, pumped full of antibiotics and growth hormones, until the day they are slaughtered. Meat production is water intensive. 15000 litres of water is needed for every kilogram of meat compared with 3400 liters for rice, 3300 litres for eggs and 256 for a kilogram of potatoes.

- 24.** What is the **most rational and crucial message** given by the passage?
- Mass production of meat through industrial farming is cheap and is suitable for providing protein nutrition to poor countries.
  - Meat-producing industry violates the laws against cruelty to animals.
  - Mass production of meat through industrial farming is undesirable and should be stopped immediately.

- (d) Environmental cost of meat production is unsustainable when it is produced through industrial farming.

**Answer: (d)**

**Explanation**

The passage focuses on mainly two aspects :

1. Cruelty to animals which are slaughtered in factory farms, and
2. High environmental cost of maintaining such farms.

Option (a) is the opposite of what is being said.

Option (b) is correct but it is not the most crucial message being given.

Option (c) is an extreme statement, and not a recommendation being given.

### Passage-19

A male tiger was removed from Pench Tiger Reserve and was relocated in Parma National Park. Later, this tiger trekked toward his home 250 miles away. The trek of this solitary tiger highlights a crisis. Many wildlife reserves exist as islands of fragile habitat in a vast sea of humanity, yet tigers can range over a hundred miles, seeking prey, mates and territory. Nearly a third of India's tigers live outside tiger reserves, a situation that is dangerous for both human and animal. Prey and tigers can only disperse if there are recognized corridors of land between protected areas to allow unmolested passage.

- 25.** Which of the following is the most rational and crucial message given by the passage?
- (a) The conflict between man and wildlife cannot be resolved, no matter what efforts we make.
  - (b) Safe wildlife corridors between protected areas is an essential aspect of conservation efforts.
  - (c) India needs to declare more protected areas and set up more tiger reserves.
  - (d) India's National Parks and Tiger Reserves need to be professionally managed.

**Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

The passage focuses on the problems with relocation of wild animals, especially animals like tigers as they tend to wander towards their original place of living. This puts the tigers at risk of human hunting and also puts the native human population at risk. So the solution offered here is the presence of wildlife corridors in which wild animals can safely travel.

- 26.** With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The strategy of conservation of wildlife by relocating them from one protected area to another is not often successful.
2. India does not have suitable legislation to save the tigers, and its conservation efforts have failed which forced the tigers to live outside protected areas.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (a)**

**Explanation**

India does have suitable legislation that help in saving the tiger population. Further, that is not the topic of discussion in this passage. Hence, statement 2 is ruled out.

However, due to the absence of wildlife corridors in the country, relocating of wild animals is often unsuccessful. Thus statement 1 is correct.

## CSAT-2019 | [Series A]

*English Language & Comprehension*

### Directions for the following 7 (seven) items:

Read the following six passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

#### Passage -1

What stands in the way of the widespread and careful adoption of 'Genetic Modification (GM)' technology is an 'Intellectual Property Rights' regime that seeks to create private monopolies for such technologies. If GM technology is largely corporate driven, it seeks to maximize profits and that too in the short run. That is why corporations make major investments for herbicide-tolerant and pest-resistant crops. Such properties have only a short window, as soon enough, pests and weeds will evolve to overcome such resistance. This suits the corporations. The National Farmers Commission pointed out that priority must be given in genetic modification to the incorporation of genes that can help impart resistance to drought, salinity and other stresses.

1. Which one of the following is the most logical, rational and crucial message conveyed by the above passage?
  - (a) Public research institutions should take the lead in GM technology and prioritise the technology agenda.
  - (b) Developing countries should raise this issue in WTO and ensure the abolition of Intellectual Property Rights.
  - (c) Private corporations should not be allowed to do agribusiness in India, particularly the seed business.
  - (d) Present Indian circumstances do not favour the cultivation of genetically modified crops.

**Answer: (a)**

2. On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
  1. The issue of effects of natural calamities on agriculture is not given due consideration by GM technology companies.
  2. In the long run, GM technology will not be able to solve agricultural problems arising due to global warming.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-2

Most invasive species are neither terribly successful nor very harmful. Britain's invasive plants are not widespread, not spreading especially quickly, and often less of a nuisance than vigorous natives such as bracken. The arrival of new species almost always increases biological diversity in a region; in many cases, a flood of newcomers drives no native species to extinction. One reason is that invaders tend to colonise disturbed habitats like polluted lakes and post-industrial wasteland, where little else lives. They are nature's opportunists.

3. Which one of the following is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?
  - (a) Invasive species should be used to rehabilitate desert areas and wastelands of a country.
  - (b) Laws against the introduction of foreign plants are unnecessary.

- (c) Sometimes, the campaigns against foreign plants are pointless.
- (d) Foreign plants should be used to increase the biodiversity of a country.

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-3

Diarrhoeal deaths among Indian children are mostly due to food and water contamination. Use of contaminated groundwater and unsafe chemicals in agriculture, poor hygiene in storage and handling of food items to food cooked and distributed in unhygienic surroundings; there are myriad factors that need regulation and monitoring. People need to have awareness of adulteration and ways of complaining to the relevant authorities. Surveillance of food-borne diseases involves a number of government agencies and entails a good training of inspection staff. Considering the proportion of the urban population that depends on street food for its daily meals, investing in training and education of street vendors is of great significance.

4. On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
  1. Food safety is a complex issue that calls for a multipronged solution.
  2. Great investments need to be made in developing the manpower for surveillance and training.
  3. India needs to make sufficient legislation for governing food processing industry.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only              (b) 3 only  
 (c) 1 and 3 only              (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-4

The interests of working and poor people have historically been neglected in the planning of our cities. Our cities are increasingly intolerant, unsafe and unlivable places for large numbers of citizens and yet we continue to plan via the old ways — the static Development Plan — that draws exclusively from technical expertise, distanced from people's live experiences and needs, and actively excluding large number of people, places, activities and practices that are an integral part of the city.

5. The passage seems to argue
- against the monopoly of builders and the interests of elite groups.
  - against the need for global and smart cities.
  - in favour of planning cities mainly for working class and poor people.
  - in favour of participation of peoples' groups in city planning.

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage – 5

A vast majority of Indians are poor, with barely 10 percent employed in the organised sector. We are being convinced that vigorous economic growth is generating substantial employment. But this is not so. When our economy was growing at 3 percent per year, employment in the organised sector was growing at 2 percent per year. As the economy began to grow at 7 - 8 percent per year, the rate of growth of employment in the organised sector actually declined to 1 percent per year.

6. The above passage seems to imply that
- most of modern economic growth is based on technological progress.
  - much of modern Indian economy does not nurture sufficient symbiotic relationship with labour-intensive, natural resource-based livelihoods.
  - service sector in India is not very labour-intensive.
  - literate rural population is not willing to enter organised sector.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-6

India has banking correspondents, who help bring people in the hinterland into the banking fold. For them to succeed, banks cannot crimp on costs. They also cannot afford to ignore investing in financial education and literacy. Banking correspondents are way too small to be viewed as a systemic risk. Yet India's banking regulator has

restricted them to serving only one bank, perhaps to prevent arbitrage. Efforts at banking outreach may succeed only if there are better incentives at work for such last-mile workers and also those providers who ensure not just basic bank accounts but also products such as accident and life insurance and micro pension schemes.

7. Which one of the following is the most logical, rational and crucial inference that can be derived from the above passage?
- Efforts to bring people in India's hinterland into the banking system are not successful.
  - For meaningful financial inclusion, India's banking system needs more number of banking correspondents and other such last-mile workers.
  - Meaningful financial inclusion in India requires that banking correspondents have diverse skills.
  - Better banking outreach would be impossible unless each banking correspondent is allowed to serve a number of banks.

**Answer: (b)**

### Directions for the following 8 (eight) items:

Read the following six passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-7

Low-end IoT (Internet of Things) devices are cheap commodity items: addressing security would add to the cost. This class of items is proliferating with new applications; many home appliances, thermostats, security and monitoring devices and personal convenience devices are part of the IoT. So are fitness trackers, certain medical implants and computer-like devices in automobiles. The IoT is expected to expand exponentially — but new security challenges are daunting.

8. Which one of the following statements is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?
- Development of enabling technologies in India can be a big boost to its manufacturing sector.
  - India is not yet fully ready to adopt IoT in view of the imminent security challenges.
  - Life becomes more comfortable with the development of cheap low-end IoT devices.

- (d) As we go digital, we must recognise the huge threat to Internet security from some IoT devices.

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage-8

With the digital phenomenon restructuring most social sectors, it is little surprise that global trade negotiations are now eyeing the digital area in an attempt to pre-emptively colonise it. Big Data is freely collected or mined from developing countries, and converted into digital intelligence in developed countries. This intelligence begins to control different sectors and extract monopoly rents. A large foreign company providing cab service, for instance, is not a network of cars and drivers; it is digital intelligence about commuting, public transport, roads, traffic, city events, personal behavioural characteristics of commuters and drivers and so on.

9. Which one of the following is the most logical and rational corollary to the above passage?
- Globalization is not in the interests of India as it undermines its socio-economic structures.
  - India should be careful to protect its digital sovereignty in global trade talks.
  - India should charge monopoly rents from multinational companies in exchange for Big Data.
  - The loss of Big Data from India is proportional to the degree/value of its foreign trade.

**Answer: (b)**

10. Which of the following is most definitively implied by the above passage?
- Big Data is the key resource in the digital space.
  - Big economies create Big Data.
  - Access to Big Data is the prerogative of developed countries.
  - Access to and possession of Big Data is a characteristic of developed countries.

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-9

The rural poor across the world, including India, have contributed little to human-induced climate change, yet they are on the frontline in coping with its effects. Farmers can no longer rely on historical averages for rainfall and temperature, and the

more frequent and extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods, can spell disaster. And there are new threats, such as sea level rise and the impact of melting glaciers on water supply. How significant are small farms? As many as two billion people worldwide depend on them for their food and livelihood. Small-holder farmers in India produce 41 percent of the country's food grains, and other food items that contribute to local and national food security.

11. What is the most logical and rational corollary to the above passage?
- Supporting small farmers is an important part of any agenda regarding environmentally sustainable development.
  - Poor countries have little role to play in the mitigation of global warming.
  - Due to a large number of farmer households, India will not have food security problem in the foreseeable future.
  - Only small-holder farmers in India can ensure food security.

**Answer: (a)**

12. The above passage implies that
- There is a potential problem of food insecurity in India.
  - India will have to strengthen its disaster management capabilities.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-10

A changing climate, and the eventual efforts of governments (however reluctant) to deal with it, could have a big impact on investors' returns. Companies that produce or use large amounts of fossil fuels will face higher taxes and regulatory burdens. Some energy producers may find it impossible to exploit their known reserves, and be left with "stranded assets" — deposits of oil and coal that have to be left in the ground. Other industries could be affected by the economic damage caused by more extreme weather — storms, floods, heat waves and droughts.

13. On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Governments and companies need to be adequately prepared to face the climate change.
2. Extreme weather events will reduce the economic growth of governments and companies in future.
3. Ignoring climate change is a huge risk for investors.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-11

Access to schooling for those coming of school age is close to universal, but access to quality exhibits a sharp gradient with socio-economic status. Quotas for the weaker sections in private schools is a provision introduced by the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The quotas have imposed a debate on issues of social integration and equity in education that private actors had escaped by and large. The idea of egalitarian education system with equality of opportunity as its primary goal appears to be outside the space that private school principals inhabit. Therefore, the imposition of the quotas has led to resistance, sometimes justified.

14. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Making equality of opportunity a reality is the fundamental goal of the Indian education system.
2. The present Indian school system is unable to provide egalitarian education.
3. Abolition of private schools and establishment of more government schools is the only way to ensure egalitarian education.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 3 only

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-12

A majority of the TB infected in India are poor and lack sufficient nutrition, suitable housing and have little understanding of prevention. TB then devastates families, makes the poor poorer, particularly affects women and children, and leads to ostracisation and loss of employment. The truth is that even if TB does not kill them, hunger and poverty will. Another truth is that deep-seated stigma, lack of counselling, expensive treatment and lack of adequate support from providers and family, coupled with torturous side-effects demotivate patients to continue treatment — with disastrous health consequences.

15. Which one of the following is the most logical, rational and crucial message conveyed by the above passage?

- (a) TB is not a curable disease in Indian circumstances.
- (b) Curing TB requires more than diagnosis and medical treatment.
- (c) Government's surveillance mechanism is deficient; and poor people have no access to treatment.
- (d) India will be free from diseases like TB only when its poverty alleviation programmes are effectively and successfully implemented.

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-13

India's economic footprint, given its population, still remains small compared to the US, the European Union or China. It has much to learn from other economies, yet must implement solutions that fit its unique circumstances. India especially needs an effective long-term regulatory system based on collaboration rather than the current top-down approach. Regulations seek desirable outcomes yet are repeatedly used as political tools to push one agenda or another. Often, regulations fail to consider impacts on jobs and economic growth — or less restrictive alternatives. Regulations may be used to protect local markets at the expense of more widely shared prosperity in the future. Additionally, regulations inevitably result in numerous unintended consequences. In today's

hyper competitive global economy, regulations need to be viewed as “weapons” that seek cost-justified social and environmental benefits while improving the economic well-being of most citizens.

16. Which one of the following is the most logical, rational and crucial inference that can be derived from the above passage?
- A better regulatory system will help India achieve the size of economy appropriate to its population.
  - In a competitive global economy, India must use regulations strategically.
  - Regulations in India do not favour its integration with today's hyper competitive global economy.
  - Job creation and economic growth should be dominant considerations in developing India's regulatory system.

**Answer: (a)**

17. On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made: In today's global economy,
- Regulations are not effectively used to protect local markets.
  - Social and environmental concerns are generally ignored by the governments across the world while implementing the regulations.
- Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (c)**

#### Passage-14

In a study, scientists compared the microbiomes of poorly nourished and well nourished infants and young children. Gut microbes were isolated from faecal samples of malnourished and healthy children. The microbiome was “immature” and less diverse in malnourished children compared to the better developed “mature” microbiome found in healthy children of the same age. According to some studies, the chemical composition of mother's milk has shown the presence of a modified sugar (sialylated oligosaccharides). This is not utilized by the baby for its own nutrition. However, the bacteria constituting the infant's microbiome thrive on this sugar which serves as their food.

Malnourished mothers have low levels of this sugar in their milk. Consequently, the microbiomes of their infants fail to mature. That in turn, leads to malnourished babies.

18. Which one of the following is the most logical, rational and crucial inference that can be derived from the above passage?
- If malnourished condition in children is caused by gut bacteria, it cannot be treated.
  - The guts of malnourished babies should be inoculated with mature microbiomes.
  - Babies of malnourished mothers should be fed with dairy milk fortified with sialylated oligosaccharides instead of mother's milk.
  - Research on benign effects of gut bacteria on nutrition has policy implications.

**Answer: (c)**

19. On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :
- Processed probiotic foods are a solution to treat the children suffering from malnutrition due to immature gut bacteria composition.
  - The babies of malnourished mothers generally tend to be malnourished.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (c)**

#### Passage-15

Temperatures have risen nearly five times as rapidly on the Western Antarctic Peninsula than the global average over the past five decades. Researchers have now found that melting glaciers are causing a loss of species diversity among benthos in the coastal waters off the Antarctic Peninsula, impacting an entire seafloor ecosystem. They believe increased levels of suspended sediment in water to be the cause of the dwindling biodiversity in the coastal region.

20. On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :
- Regions of glaciers warm faster than other regions due to global warming.
  - Global warming can lead to seafloor sedimentation in some areas.
  - Melting glaciers can reduce marine biodiversity in some areas.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 3 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage - 16

A research team examined a long-term owl roost. Owls prey on small mammals and the excreted remains of those meals that accumulated over the time, provide us an insight into the composition and structure of small mammals over the past millennia. The research suggested that when the Earth went through a period of rapid warming about 13,000 years ago, the small mammal community was stable and resilient. But, from the last quarter of the nineteenth century, human-made changes to the environment had caused an enormous drop in biomass and energy flow. This dramatic decline in energy flow means modern ecosystems are not adapting as easily as they did in the past.

21. On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Global warming is a frequently occurring natural phenomenon.
2. The impending global warming will not adversely affect small mammals.
3. Humans are responsible for the loss of the Earth's natural resilience.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only  
(b) 3 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only  
(d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-17

Food varieties extinction is happening all over the world — and it is happening fast. For example, of the 7,000 apple varieties that were grown during the nineteenth century, fewer than a hundred remain. In the Philippines, thousands of varieties of rice once thrived; now only up to a hundred are grown there. In China, 90 percent of the wheat varieties cultivated just a century ago have disappeared. Farmers in the past painstakingly bred and developed crops well suited to the peculiarities of their local climate and environment. In the recent past, our heavy dependence on a few high yielding varieties and technology-driven

production and distribution of food is causing the dwindling of diversity in food crops. If some mutating crop disease or future climate change decimates the few crop plants we have come to depend on to feed our growing population, we might desperately need some of those varieties we have let go extinct.

22. On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :

1. Humans have been the main reason for the large scale extinction of plant species.
2. Consumption of food mainly from locally cultivated crops ensures crop diversity
3. The present style of production and distribution of food will finally lead to the problem of food scarcity in the near future.
4. Our food security may depend on our ability to preserve the locally cultivated varieties of crops

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

- (a) 1 and 3      (b) 2 and 4  
(c) 2 and 3      (d) 1 and 4

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage -18

Political theorists no doubt have to take history of injustice, for example, untouchability, seriously. The concept of historical injustice takes note of a variety of historical wrongs that continue into the present in some form or the other and tend to resist repair. Two reasons might account for resistance to repair. One, not only are the roots of injustice buried deep in history, injustice itself constitutes economic structures of exploitation, ideologies of discrimination and modes of representation. Two, the category of historical injustice generally extends across a number of wrongs such as economic deprivation, social discrimination and lack of recognition. This category is complex, not only because of the overlap between a number of wrongs, but because one or the other wrong, generally discrimination, tends to acquire partial autonomy from others. This is borne out by the history of repair in India.

23. What is the main idea that we can infer from the passage?

- (a) Untouchability in India has not been taken seriously by political theorists.
- (b) Historical injustice is inevitable in any society and is always beyond repair.

- (c) Social discrimination and deprivation have their roots in bad economies.
- (d) It is difficult, if not impossible, to repair every manifestation of historical injustice.

**Answer: (d)**

**24.** On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :

1. Removal of economic discrimination leads to removal of social discrimination.
2. Democratic polity is the best way to repair historical wrongs.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage -19

Education plays a great transformatory role in life, particularly so in this rapidly changing and globalizing world. Universities are the custodians of the intellectual capital and promoters of culture and specialized knowledge. Culture is an activity of thought, and receptiveness to beauty and human feelings. A merely well informed man is only a bore on God's earth. What we should aim at is producing men who possess both culture and expert knowledge. Their expert knowledge will give them a firm ground to start from and their culture will lead them as deep as philosophy and as high as art. Together it will impart meaning to human existence.

**25.** On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :

1. A society without well educated people cannot be transformed into a modern society.
2. Without acquiring culture, a person's education is not complete.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-20

Soil, in which nearly all our food grows, is a living resource that takes years to form. Yet it can vanish in minutes. Each year 75 billion tones of fertile soil is lost to erosion. That is alarming — and not just for food producers. Soil can trap huge quantities of

carbon dioxide in the form of organic carbon and prevent it from escaping into the atmosphere.

**26.** On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :

1. Large scale soil erosion is a major reason for widespread food insecurity in the world.
2. Soil erosion is mainly anthropogenic.
3. Sustainable management of soils helps in combating climate change.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only              (b) 3 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only              (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-21

Inequality is visible, even statistically measurable in many instances, but the economic power that drives it is invisible and not measurable. Like the force of gravity, power is the organising principle of inequality, be it of income, or wealth, gender, race, religion and region. Its effects are seen in a pervasive manner in all spheres, but the ways in which economic power pulls and tilts visible economic variables remain invisibly obscure.

**27.** On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :

1. Economic power is the only reason for the existence of inequality in a society.
2. Inequality of different kinds, income, wealth, etc. reinforces power.
3. Economic power can be analysed more through its effects than by direct empirical methods.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only              (b) 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only              (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-22

Climate change may actually benefit some plants by lengthening growing seasons and increasing carbon dioxide. Yet other effects of a warmer world, such as more pests, droughts, and flooding, will be less benign. How will the world adapt? Researchers project that by 2050, suitable croplands for four commodities — maize, potatoes, rice and wheat — will shift, in some cases pushing farmers to plant new crops. Some farmlands may benefit from warming, but others won't. Climate alone does not dictate yields; political shifts, global demand, and agricultural practices will influence how farms fare in the future.

28. Which one of the following is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?

- Farmers who modernize their methods and diversify their fields will be in an advantageous position in future.
- Climate change will adversely affect the crop diversity.
- Shifting major crops to new croplands will lead to a great increase in the total area under cultivation and thus an increase in overall agricultural production.
- Climate change is the most important factor affecting the agricultural economy in the future.

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage - 23

A bat's wings may look like sheets of skin. But underneath, a bat has the same five fingers as an orangutan or a human, as well as a wrist connected to the same cluster of wrist bones connected to the same long bones of the arm. What can be more curious than that the hand of a man, formed for grasping, that of a mole for digging, the leg of the horse, the paddle of the porpoise, and the wing of the bat, should all be constructed on the same pattern?

29. Which one of the following is the most logical, scientific and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?

- Different species having similar structure of hands is an example of biodiversity.
- Limbs' being used by different species for different kinds of work is an example of biodiversity.
- Man and the aforementioned animals having similar structure of limbs is an example of coincidence in evolution.
- Man and the aforementioned animals have a shared evolutionary history.

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage - 24

Around 56 million years ago, the Atlantic Ocean had not fully opened and animals, perhaps including our primate ancestors, could walk from Asia to North America through Europe and across Greenland. Earth was warmer than it is today, but as the Palaeocene epoch gave way to Eocene, it

was about to get much warmer still -rapidly and radically. The cause was a massive geologically sudden release of carbon. During this period called Palaeocene - Eocene Thermal Maximum or PETM, the carbon injected into the atmosphere was roughly the amount that would be injected today if humans burned all the Earth's reserves of coal, oil and natural gas. The PETM lasted for about 1,50,000 years, until the excess carbon was reabsorbed. It brought on drought, floods, insect plagues and a few extinctions. Life on Earth survived — indeed, it prospered — but it was drastically different.

30. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :

- Global warming has a bearing on the planet's biological evolution.
- Separation of land masses causes the release of huge quantities of carbon into the atmosphere.
- Increased warming of Earth's atmosphere can change the composition of its flora and fauna.
- The present man-made global warming will finally lead to conditions similar to those which happened 56 million years ago.

Which of the assumptions given above are valid?

- 1 and 2
- 3 and 4
- 1 and 3
- 2 and 4

**Answer: (c)**

## CSAT-2020 | [Series A]

### English Language & Comprehension

Directions for the following 6 (six) items :

Read the following five passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-1

In India, over the last decade or so, labour has been departing agriculture, but is only going to construction and unregistered manufacturing which are not markedly better jobs. Services, where labour tends to be most productive, are not generating the additional jobs the country needs. India will need 24 million or so jobs over the next decade. The new sector, e-commerce, can at best close only half the jobs gap. Only those sectors that drive domestic demand such \* as health and education can comfortably fill the other half.

1. Which one of the following is best implied in the passage?
  - (a) Strong measures need to be taken to reduce the rural to urban migration of labour.
  - (b) The working condition in construction and unregistered manufacturing needs to be improved.
  - (c) Service sector has been reducing the problem of unemployment.
  - (d) Increased social sector spending is imperative for large-scale job creation.

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage-2

In India, the current focus on the right to privacy is based on some new realities of the digital age. A right is a substantive right only if it works in all situations, and for everyone. A right to free expression for an individual about her exploitation, for instance, is meaningless without actual availability of security that guarantees that private force cannot be used to thwart this right. The role of the State, therefore, is not just to abstain from preventing rightful free expression, but also to actively ensure that private parties are not able to block it.

2. On the basis of the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :
  1. State should have some institutions to ensure its appropriate role in a digital society.
  2. State should ensure that private parties do not violate the citizens' right to privacy.
  3. Digital economy is not compatible with the idea of not violating the citizens' privacy.

Which of the above assumptions is/ are valid?

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 3 only |
| (c) 1 and 3 | (d) 2 only |

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-3

One of the biggest ironies around water is that it comes from rivers and other wetlands. Yet it is seen as divorced from them. While water is used as a resource, public policy does not always grasp that it is a part of the natural ecosystem. Efforts at engineering water systems are thus efforts at augmenting water supply rather than strengthening the capacities of ecological systems.

3. Which one of the following is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?
  - (a) Rivers and other wetlands should be protected under Ramsar Convention.
  - (b) Engineering water systems should be modernized and further augmented.
  - (c) Wetlands need to be reinforced as more than just open sources of water.
  - (d) Water supply should not be free of cost so as to prevent its misuse or overuse.

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-4

Asset allocation is the most important investment decision we will ever make, and sadly, most of us do not give that decision the importance it deserves. We are adamant about seeking predictability with our future. We tend to think of investing in risky assets as extremely volatile and value eroding. We also dislike fluctuating returns and the loss of control of investment. We think our money is best left idle, unproductive but safe. There is no asset that is risk-free. We could lose our jobs, our homes can lose value, our banks can go bankrupt, our bonds can default, the government can collapse and companies we chose fondly may cease to exist. But we cannot live life assuming that all these extreme events are waiting to happen, and all at the same time. All these extreme forms of risks we know will not manifest at the same time.

4. Which one of the following statements best implies the suggestion given by the author of the passage?
  - (a) Distribute your wealth across different kinds of assets so that your risks would be minimized.
  - (b) Risk-taking behaviour should be a necessary component of your personality if you want to generate wealth.
  - (c) While making investments, find a trustworthy asset management organization which would manage your wealth for you.
  - (d) You should know that investing your money is a risky business.

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-5

Although most of the Genetically Modified (GM) crops cultivated now are genetically engineered for a single

trait, in future, crops genetically engineered for more than one trait will be the norm. Thus, biotechnology's role in agriculture and the regulation of the same cannot be understood solely in the context of the current generation of GM crops. Instead, there is a need to take a comprehensive look, taking into account various aspects, including socio-economic impacts, so that the potential of the technology can be harnessed while minimizing negative impacts. Given the importance of biotechnology in developing varieties that can help in climate change mitigation and adaptation, not using biotechnology as a part of the climate change action plan cannot be an option. Domestic regulation of biotechnology cannot be viewed in isolation of trade policy and obligations under various international treaties and conventions.

5. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :
1. Biotechnology regulation is an evolving process.
  2. Participation of people is needed in policy decisions regarding biotechnology regulation.
  3. Biotechnology regulation should take into account socio-economic aspects in decision-making.
  4. Wider involvement of political executive in biotechnology regulation improves its effectiveness in dealing with the country's trade policies and international obligations.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only      (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only      (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: (b)**

6. Which one of the following statements best implies the crux of the passage?
- (a) Precautionary principle is not given importance in current debate on developing GM crops.
  - (b) Biotechnology is not currently used in climate change mitigation and adaptation mechanisms.
  - (c) Biotechnology's role is not confined to the current priorities of developing GM crops.
  - (d) The negative impacts of biotechnology are not properly understood.

**Answer: (c)**

**Directions for the following 7 (seven) items :**

Read the following five passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-6

Private investment in general is volatile. Foreign private investment is more volatile because the available investment avenues are significantly greater (i.e., the entire world). Therefore, the responsibility of providing employment cannot be left to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The current FDI inflows are volatile over time and, across sectors and regions, which is a necessary consequence of their search for the highest returns. The adverse consequences are unstable employment and an accentuation of income and regional inequalities. A probable positive consequence of foreign investment is the inflow of new technology and its subsequent diffusion. However, the technology diffusion is not at all certain because the existing state of physical and human capital in India may prove inadequate for the diffusion.

7. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :
1. Relying on foreign investment in the long run is not an economically sound policy.
  2. Policies must be undertaken to reduce volatility in foreign private investment.
  3. Policies must be undertaken to strengthen domestic private investment.
  4. Public investment should be given priority over private investment.
  5. Substantial public investment in education and health should be undertaken.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4                      (b) 1, 3 and 5  
(c) 2, 4 and 5                      (d) 3 only

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-7

Many opportunities to harness the highly skewed, seasonal and spatial distribution of monsoon flows, which occur in a four-month period from June to September annually, have been lost. Since these few months account for most of the rainfall and consequent freshwater availability, the need for

holding rainwater in reservoirs, for subsequently releasing it for use over the year, is a necessity nobody can afford to overlook. Climate change will continue to affect weather conditions and create water shortages and excesses. While millions suffer from droughts and floods, waters in the country's many rivers flow unutilized, and are discharged into the sea every year.

8. With reference to the above passage, which of the following could be the most rational and practical implications for India?
1. Inter-linking of rivers should be undertaken.
  2. A network of dams and canals should be built across the country for proper distribution of water.
  3. Farmers should be provided easy loans for digging borewells.
  4. Usage of water for agriculture should be regulated by law.
  5. Distribution of river water among regions should be regulated by the Union Government.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2                      (b) 2, 4 and 5  
(c) 1, 3 and 4                (d) 2, 3 and 5

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-8

People will invest in education whenever they are granted the economic freedom to fully enjoy its benefits. Again, this is for the obvious reason that the return on education increases as the level of economic freedom rises. When people, thanks to lower tax rates, are allowed to retain most of the higher income that they gain from each incremental level of education, it makes eminent sense to invest in education. On the other hand, when the government decides to tax the higher income of educated individuals at even higher rates, it makes very little sense to invest in educating oneself further. The same incentives apply to parents who decide on whether to invest in their children's education.

9. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :
1. Lower tax rates in a country invariably translate into greater investments in higher education.

2. Investment in the education of children ensures their economic freedom.
3. Economic freedom has a positive impact on building up human capital.

Which of the above assumptions is /are valid?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-9

Our urban bodies cannot possibly ensure sustainable delivery of water in our cities unless financing mechanisms are put in place. Water delivery requires heavy investment in collecting it from a natural source, treating it to make it potable, and laying a distribution network of pipes for delivery to the users. It also requires investments in sewerage infrastructure and sewage treatment plants so that the sewers can carry the wastewater to these plants to ensure that no untreated sewage is discharged back into natural water bodies. If our cities were rich enough to meet the entire cost, water could be delivered free. They are not.

10. What is the most logical and crucial message conveyed by the passage?
- (a) Urban local bodies must recover costs through user charges.
  - (b) Urban local bodies are not efficient enough to meet the water requirements of our cities.
  - (c) Water shortage in our cities is a perennial problem that cannot be solved.
  - (d) In view of the water crisis in our cities, there is an urgent need to limit the population of cities by adopting an upper limit of population size.

**Answer: (a)**

11. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :

1. Rich cities only can ensure sustainable delivery of water.
2. Sustainable delivery of water in cities means much more than supplying water to households.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2            (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (b)**

**Passage-10**

In India, agriculture still engages about half of its workforce, and about 85 per cent of its farms are small and marginal. Compared to China and Vietnam, which have experienced fast structural and rural transformation, India's story is of slow transformation. As a result, poverty reduction in India was at a much slower pace during 1988-2014, compared to China and Vietnam. India's poverty reduction was slow during 1988-2005, but during 2005-2012, it accelerated dramatically-almost three times faster than during the earlier period. What did India do during this period? Research reveals that the relative price scenario changed significantly (by more than 50%) in favour of agriculture in the wake of rising global prices. This boosted private investments in agriculture by more than 50%. As a result, agri-GDP growth touched 4-1% during 2007-2012 as against 2-4% during 2002-2007. The net surplus, of agri-trade touched \$25 billion in 2013-2014; real farm wages rose by 7% per annum. All this led to unprecedented fall in poverty.

12. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :

1. Structural and rural transformation is impossible when farms are mainly small and marginal.
2. A good price incentive can trigger investments in agriculture.
3. India needs to build value chains for high-value agri-products like livestock and horticulture.
4. Higher global prices of agricultural commodities are essential for India's poverty reduction.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

- (a) 1 and 3                      (b) 2 and 4  
(c) 2 and 3                      (d) 3 and 4

**Answer: (c)**

13 Which one of the following statements best reflects the critical message of the passage?

- (a) India should create large-scale off-farm rural employment to reduce poverty in the near future.
- (b) India should create a large number of farmer producer companies.

- (c) Private investment in agriculture should be given priority over public investment.
- (d) Inclusive agricultural growth is key to reduce poverty in the near future.

**Answer: (d)**

Directions for the following 6 (six) items :

Read the following five passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-11**

Spanish ships in the late 16th century first brought the potato tuber from South America to Europe whereby in the early 19th century, it had become a reliable backup to cereal crops, particularly in the cold, rain-soaked soils of Ireland. The Irish were soon almost wholly dependent on the potato as their staple food. And they were planting primarily one prodigious variety, the 'Lumper' potato, whose genetic frailty would be cruelly exposed by the fungus 'Phytophthora infestans'. In 1845, spores of the deadly fungus began spreading across the country, destroying nearly all the Lumpers in its path. The resulting famine killed or displaced millions.

14. Which one of the following statements best reflects the critical message of the passage?

- (a) For introducing any foreign plant into a country, the soil and climate conditions of that country should be suitable.
- (b) As a staple food of a country, tuber crops like potato cannot replace cereal crops.
- (c) Some of the fungal infections of plants cannot be prevented or stopped from spreading across large areas.
- (d) Relying on a homogeneous food source is not desirable.

**Answer: (d)**

**Passage-12**

India is at once among the fastest growing global economies and home to the largest number of malnourished children in the world. There are regions where malnutrition is not the exception but the norm. And across the country, malnutrition is the cause of death for roughly half the 1-3 million children who die before their fifth birthday each year. Even those children who survive suffer permanently from the

damage that has already been done to their bodies and minds from not getting enough of the right foods and nutrients. Around 44 million children under 5 are stunted. That makes it harder for them to learn in school and subsequently earn a living as adults. Their lifetime earnings potential is almost a quarter less than that of their healthy peers.

15. With reference to the above passage, which of the following is/are the most rational and practical implication/ implications?

1. India's Public Distribution System should be monitored by the Union Government.
2. Girls should be encouraged to delay marriage and first pregnancy.
3. Mothers should be encouraged to breastfeed their children immediately after birth.
4. The supply of safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities to all should be ensured.
5. Authorities should ensure the vaccination as prescribed.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4      (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5  
(c) 1 only              (d) 3 and 5 only

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-13

The pulse variety 'Pusa Arhar 1.6' has the potential to be grown in the paddy-growing regions of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and eventually in all of India. Its yield (about 2000 kg/hectare) will be significantly greater than those of the existing varieties and because its size will be uniform, it will be amenable to mechanical harvesting, an attractive feature for farmers in northern India who currently use this technology for paddy. Most important, Arhar straw, unlike paddy straw, is green and can be ploughed back into the soil. In paddy straw, the problem is the high silica content, which does not allow for easy decomposition. In the case of Arhar, the farmer, even after combine harvesting, just needs to run a rotovator to cut the leftover straw into pieces, which can be ploughed back and will decompose very fast. All this is difficult with leftover paddy stalks that cannot be easily salvaged or ploughed back.

Farmers, therefore, choose the easiest option of simply burning j,t.

16. Which of the following are the most rational inferences that can be made from the passage?

1. Farmers' income will be higher with pulse cultivation than with paddy cultivation.
2. Pulse cultivation causes less pollution as compared to paddy cultivation.
3. Pulse straw can be used to improve soil quality.
4. In the context of northern Indian agriculture, paddy straw has no usefulness.
5. Mechanized agriculture is the main cause for stubble burning.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 2, 3 and 5              (b) 1, 4 and 5  
(c) 2 and 3 only          (d) 1 and 4 only

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-14

In India, authorities always look to store the maximum amount of water in reservoirs during the monsoon season, which is then used for irrigation and generation of electricity during the summer months. It is an internationally accepted practice that the water level of a reservoir should be kept below a certain level before the onset of monsoon season. This is so that when monsoon rains come, there is space to store the excess rainwater and also so that water can be released in a regulated manner. But the authorities store the maximum amount of water in reservoirs even before the close of the monsoon, only to ensure greater electricity generation and irrigation.

17. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :

1. High risks involved in holding maximum water in reservoirs are due to our over-dependence on hydropower projects.
2. Storage capacity of dams should not be fully used before or during monsoon season.
3. Role of dams in flood control is underestimated in India.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 2 only  
(c) 3 only              (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage-15

Economic liberalization in India was shaped largely by the economic problems of the government than by the economic priorities of the people or by the long-term development objectives. Thus, there were limitations in conception and design which have been subsequently validated by experience. Jobless growth, persistent poverty and rising inequality have mounted as problems since economic liberalization began. And all these years later, four quiet crises confront the economy; agriculture, infrastructure, industrialization and education as constraints on the country's future prospects. These problems must be resolved if economic growth has to be sustained and transformed into meaningful development.

18. Which of the following is /are the most rational and logical inference/ inferences that can be made from the passage?

1. It is essential to rethink and redefine the economic role of the State in the quest for development.
2. India has not made effective implementation of its policies in social sectors nor made sufficient investments in them.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (c)**

19. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :

1. India's economy needs to be greatly integrated with global economy so as to create large number of jobs and to sustain its growth momentum.
2. Economic liberalization would cause large economic growth which would reduce poverty and create sufficient employment in the long run.

Which of the above assumptions is /are valid?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

Directions for the following 6 (six) items :

Read the following five passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-16

Bank credit to the industrial sector has started shrinking. Its decline has been a serious concern as credit growth is essential to revive investment. The problem's origins lie in the incomplete reforms of the last 25 years. An institutional change that should have followed the 1991 reforms should have been setting up of a resolution corporation for banks. In a market economy with booms and busts, banks should be allowed to be set up and to fail. Today, we cannot shut down banks because there is no proper system to shut them down. Weak loss-making banks continue to need more capital.

20. Which one of the following is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?

- (a) Indian banking system is not able to help the country in its economic growth.
- (b) Economic reforms that started in 1991 have not helped in improving the economy to expected levels.
- (c) India lacks the institutional mechanism to deal with the failure of banks.
- (d) Encouraging the foreign investments in our industrial sector is a good alternative to this sector's dependence on banks for credit.

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-17

India has tremendous potential for solar energy. We all realize that we have to stop burning fossil fuels to meet our energy needs. But certain renewable resources are still going through their cost curves and learning curves to get the required amount of output. The Indian Government has strongly committed to its targets of reducing emissions by 33 per cent by 2030, and towards this it has initiated a

strong push towards a gas-based economy and has also invested heavily in renewable energy. However, business houses are wary of investing too heavily in renewable energy at a time when the technology is not yet ready.

21. Which one of the following is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?
- India's commitment to reduce emissions by 33% is unlikely to be achieved.
  - India should import gas rather than invest in renewable resources.
  - Getting renewable resources to market too soon may be costly.
  - India should put in more efforts in the exploration of natural gas.

**Answer: (c)**

22. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :
- Governments often provide inefficient and costly subsidies for technologies that may not be ready in the near future.
  - India's commitment of reducing emissions by 33% by 2030 shall be on the basis of gas-based economy.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-18

Genome editing is different from genome modification. Genome editing typically involves finding the part of a plant genome that could be changed to render it less vulnerable to disease, or resistant to certain herbicides, or to increase yields. Researchers use 'molecular scissors' to dissect the genome and repair it, which is a process that occurs naturally when plants are under attack from diseases and can throw up new mutations that enable the plant to survive future attacks. This evolutionary process can effectively be speeded up now that it is possible to examine plant genomes in detail in laboratories, and create mechanisms through which the relevant genes can be altered very precisely.

23. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made :

- Genome editing does not require the transfer of genes from one plant to another.
- Through genome editing, the chosen genes can be altered precisely in a manner akin to the natural process that helps plants to adapt to the environmental factors.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-19

Many people understand the connection between solid waste management and health in terms of the consequences of unattended heaps of dry garbage which become home for flies and other vermin. However, there is another aspect that is not well-understood, that is, what happens when unscientific solid waste management combines with poor drainage and dumping of untreated sewage into drains which are meant to carry storm water during rains. The result is choked drains which are full of stagnant water breeding mosquitoes, resulting in the spread of water-borne diseases.

24. In the context of India, which one of the following statements best reflects the critical message of the passage?

- In India, the drainage networks are not separate for sewerage and storm water.
- Urban local bodies do not have enough resources and legislative authority to deal with the problems of waste management.
- Solid waste management should be integrated with the maintenance of drainage and sewerage networks.
- Bad management of solid waste and sewerage systems by our municipalities is the reason for drinking water shortages in our cities.

**Answer: (c)**

**Passage-20**

In Part III of the Constitution, which assures people certain fundamental rights, Article 25 proclaims that “all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion”. What people fail to notice is that this proclamation is prefixed with the words “subject to public order, morality, health and to the other provisions of this Part”, which set conditions precedent for the legal protection of religious practices of any community. The closing words of this prefatory rider in Article 25 virtually constitute a subordination clause placing other fundamental rights mentioned in Part III over and above the right to religious freedom. Among those other fundamental rights is the right to equality before law and equal protection of laws—assured at the outset and elaborated in later articles to mean, inter alia, that the State shall not deny equal protection of laws to any person or group of persons on the basis of religion alone.

25. What is the most logical inference from the above passage?
- State shall not interfere with the religious affairs of the citizens.
  - Religious freedom under the Constitution is open to State intervention.
  - Religious freedom of the citizens is not covered under fundamental rights.
  - Religious practices of any community are immune to State laws.

**Answer: (b)**

## CSAT-2021 | [Series A]

*English Language & Comprehension*

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:**

Read the following four passages and answer the items that follow. Your answer to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-1**

With respect to what are called denominations of religion, if everyone is left to be a judge of his own religion, there is no such things as religion that is wrong; but if they are to be a judge of each other's

religion, there is no such thing as a religion that is right, and therefore all the world is right or all the world is wrong in the matter of religion.

- What is the most logical assumption that can be made from the passage given above?
  - No man can live without adhering to some religious denomination.
  - It is the duty of everyone to propagate one's religious denomination.
  - Religious denominations tend to ignore the unity of man.
  - Men do not understand their own religious denomination.

**Answer: (c)**

**Passage-2**

It is certain, that seditions, wars, and contempt or breach of the laws are not so much to be imputed to the wickedness of the subjects, as to the bad state of a dominion. For men are not born fir for citizenship but must be made so. Besides, men's natural passions are everywhere the same; and if wickedness more prevails, and more offences are committed in one commonwealth than in another, it is certain that the former has neither enough pursued the end of unity, nor framed its laws with sufficient forethought; and that, therefore, it has failed in making quite good its right as a commonwealth.

- Which among the following is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the passage given above?
  - Seditions, wars, and breach of the laws are inevitable in every dominion.
  - It is not the people, but the sovereign who is responsible for all the problems of any dominion.
  - That dominion is the best which pursues the aim of unity and has laws for good citizenship.
  - It is impossible for men to establish a good dominion.

**Answer: (c)**

**Passage-3**

Inequality violates a basic democratic norm: the equal standing of citizens. Equality is a relation that obtains between persons in respect of some fundamental

characteristic that they share in common. Equality is, morally speaking, a default principle. Therefore, persons should not be discriminated on grounds such as race, caste, gender, ethnicity, disability, or class. These features of human condition are morally irrelevant. The idea that one should treat persons with respect not only because some of these persons have some special features or talent, for example skilled cricketers, gifted musicians, or literary giants, but because persons are human beings, is by now part of commonsense morality.

3. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
1. Equality is a prerequisite for people to participate in the multiple transactions of society from a position of confidence.
  2. Occurrence of inequality is detrimental to the survival of democracy.
  3. Equal standing of all citizens is an idea that cannot actually be realised even in a democracy.
  4. Right to equality should be incorporated into our values and day-to-day political vocabulary.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 4 only      (d) 3 and 4 only

**Answer: (c)**

#### Passage-4

Aristocratic government ruins itself by limiting too narrowly the circle within which power is confined; oligarchic government ruins itself by the incautious scramble for immediate wealth. But even democracy ruins itself by excess of democracy. Its basic principle is the equal right of all to hold office and determine public policy. This is, at first glance, a delightful arrangement; it becomes disastrous because the people are not properly equipped by education to select the best rulers and the wisest courses. The people have no understanding and only repeat what their rulers are pleased to tell them. Such a democracy is tyranny or autocracy. – Plato

4. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage given above?
- (a) Human societies experiment with different forms of governments.

- (b) Any form of government tends to deteriorate by excess of its basic principle.
- (c) Education of all citizens ensures a perfect, functional and sustainable democracy.
- (d) Having a government is a necessary evil because tyranny is inherent in any form of government.

**Answer: (b)**

Directions for the following 4 (four) items : Read the following four passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

#### Passage-5

India faces a challenging immediate future in energy and climate policy-making. The problems are multiple : sputtering fossil fuel production capability; limited access to electricity and modern cooking fuel for the poorest; rising fuel imports in an unstable global energy context; continued electricity pricing and governance challenges leading to its costly deficits or surplus supply; and not least, growing environmental contestation around land, water and air. But all is not bleak: growing energy efficiency programmes; integrated urbanisation and transport policy discussions; inroads to enhancing energy access and security; and bold renewable energy initiatives, even if not fully conceptualized, suggest the promise of transformation.

5. Which one of the following statements best reflects the critical message conveyed by the passage given above?
- (a) India's energy decision-making process is ever more complex and interconnected.
- (b) India's energy and climate policy is heavily tuned to sustainable development goals.
- (c) India's energy and climate actions are not compatible with its broader social, economic and environmental goals.
- (d) India's energy decision-making process is straightforward supply-oriented and ignores the demand side.

**Answer: (a)**

#### Passage-6

There are reports that some of the antibiotics sold in the market are fed to poultry and other livestock

as growth promoters. Overusing these substances can create superbugs, pathogens that are resistant to multiple drugs and could be passed along humans. Mindful of that, some farming companies have stopped using the drugs to make chickens gain weight faster. Since Denmark banned antibiotic growth promoters in the 1990s, the major pork exporters says it is producing more pigs – and the animals get fewer diseases.

6. Which one of the following statements **best reflects the critical message** conveyed by the passage given above ?
- People should avoid consuming the products of animal farming.
  - Foods of animal origin should be replaced with foods of plant origin.
  - Using antibiotics on animals should be banned.
  - Antibiotics should only be used to treat diseases.

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage-7

Policy makers and media have placed the blame for skyrocketing food prices on a variety of factors, including high fuel prices, bad weather in key food producing countries, and the diversion of land to non-food production. Increased emphasis, however, has been placed on a surge in demand for food from the most populous emerging economies. It seems highly probable that mass consumption in these countries could be well poised to create a food crisis.

7. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- Oil producing countries are one of the reasons for high food prices.
  - If there is a food crisis in the world in the near future, it will be in the emerging economies.

Which of the above statements is/are valid?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage-8

A central message of modern development economics is the importance of income growth, by which is meant growth in Gross Domestic Product

(GDP). In theory, rising GDP creates employment and investment opportunities. As incomes grow in a country where the level of GDP was once low, households, communities, and governments are increasingly able to set aside some funds for the production of things that make for a good life. Today GDP has assumed such a significant place in the development lexicon, that if someone mentions “economic growth”, we know they mean growth in GDP.

8. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- Rising GDP is essential for a country to be a developed country.
  - Rising GDP guarantees a reasonable distribution of income to all households.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

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

### Passage-9

Fig trees (genus *Ficus*) are considered sacred in India, East Asia and Africa and are common in agricultural and urban landscapes where other large trees are absent. In natural forests, fig trees provide food for wildlife when other resources are scarce and support a high density and diversity of frugivores (fruit-eating animals). If frugivorous birds and bats continue to visit to fig trees located in sites with high human disturbances, sacred fig trees may promote frugivore abundance. Under favourable microclimate, plenty of seedlings of other tree species would grow around fig trees.

9. On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumption have been made:
- Fig trees can often be keystone species in natural forests.
  - Fig trees can grow where other large woody species cannot grow.
  - Sacred trees can have a role in biodiversity conservation.
  - Fig trees have a role in the seed dispersal of other tree species.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 3 only  
(c) 2 and 4 only      (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage-10

At the heart of agroecology is the idea that agroecosystems should mimic the biodiversity levels and functioning of natural ecosystems. Such agricultural mimics, like their natural models, can be productive, pest-resistant, nutrient conserving, and resilient to shocks and stresses. In ecosystems there is no 'waste', nutrients are recycled indefinitely. Agroecology aims at closing nutrient loops, i.e., returning all nutrients that come out of the soil back to the soil such as through application of farmyard manure. It also harnesses natural processes to control pests and build soil fertility i.e., through intercropping. Agroecological practices include integrating trees with livestock and crops.

**10.** Consider the following:

1. Cover crops
2. Fertigation
3. Hydroponics
4. Mixed farming
5. Polyculture
6. Vertical farming

Which of the above farming practices can be compatible with agroecology, as implied by the passage?

- (a) 1, 4 and 5 only      (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only  
(c) 1, 2, 3 and 6 only      (d) 4 and 6 only

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-11

Computers increasingly deal not just with abstract data like credit card details and databases, but also with the real world of physical objects and vulnerable human bodies. A modern car is a computer on wheels; an aeroplane is a computer on wings. The arrival of the "Internet of Things" will see computers baked into everything from road signs and MRI scanners to prosthetics and insulin pumps. There is little evidence that these gadgets will be any more trustworthy than their desktop counterparts. Hackers have already proved that they can take remote control of internet connected cars and pacemakers.

**11.** Which one of the following statements **best reflects the most critical inference** that can be made from the passage given above?

- (a) Computers are not completely safe.  
(b) Companies producing the software do not take cyber security seriously.  
(c) Stringent data security laws are needed.  
(d) The present trend of communication technologies will affect our lives in future.

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-12

A social and physical environment riddled with poverty, inequities, unhygienic and insanitary conditions generates the risk of infectious diseases. Hygiene has different levels: personal, domestic and community hygiene. There is no doubt that personal cleanliness brings down the rate of infectious diseases. But the entry of the market into this domain has created a false sense of security that gets conditioned and reinforced by the onslaught of advertisements. Experience in Western Europe shows that along with personal hygiene, general improvements in environmental conditions and components like clean water, sanitation and food security have brought down infant/child death/infections rates considerably. The obsession with hand hygiene also brings in the persisting influence of the market on personal health, overriding or marginalizing the negative impact on ecology and the emergence of resistant germs.

**12.** On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. People who are obsessed with personal hygiene tend to ignore the community hygiene.
2. Emergence of multi-drug resistant germs can be prevented by personal cleanliness.
3. Entry of the market in the domain of hygiene increases the risk of infectious diseases.
4. Scientific and micro-level interventions are not sufficient to bring down the burden of infectious diseases.
5. It is community hygiene implemented through public health measures that is really effective in the battle against infectious diseases.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 4 only

**Answer: (c)**

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

### Passage-13

Researchers simulated street lighting on artificial grassland plots containing pea-aphids, sap-sucking insects, at night. These were exposed to two different types of light – a white light similar to newer commercial LED lights and an amber light similar to sodium street lamps. The low intensity amber light was shown to inhibit, rather than induce, flowering in a wild plant of the pea family which is a source of food for the pea-aphids in grasslands. The number of aphids was also significantly suppressed under the light treatment due to the limited amount of food available.

13. Which one of the following statements **best reflects the most critical inference** that can be made from the passage given above?
- (a) Low intensity light has more adverse effect on the plants as compared to high intensity light.
  - (b) Light pollution can have a permanent adverse impact on an ecosystem.
  - (c) White light is better for the flowering of plants as compared to the light of other colours.
  - (d) Proper intensity of light in an ecosystem is important not only for plants but for animals too.

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-14

Approximately 80 percent of all flowering plant species are pollinated by animals, including birds and mammals, but the main pollinators are insects. Pollination is responsible for providing us with a wide variety of food, as well as many plant-derived medicines. At least one-third of the world's agricultural crops depend upon pollination. Bees are the most dominant taxa when it comes to pollination and they are crucial to more than four hundred crops.

Pollination is an essential service that is the result of intricate relationship between plants and animals, and the reduction or less of either affects the survival of both. Effective pollination requires resources, such as refuges of pristine natural vegetation.

14. On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

- 1. Sustainable production of India's cereal food grains is impossible without the diversity of pollinating animals.
- 2. Monoculture of horticultural crops hampers the survival of insects.
- 3. Pollinators become scarce in cultivated areas devoid of natural vegetation.
- 4. Diversity in insects induces diversity of plants.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 3 and 4 only

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage-15

A study conducted on the impacts of climate change over the Cauvery basin of Tamil Nadu using regional climate models showed an increasing trend for maximum and minimum temperatures, and a decrease in the number of rainy days. These climatic shifts will have an impact on the hydrological cycles in the region, lead to more run-off and less recharge, and affect the groundwater tables. Further, there has been an increase in the frequency of droughts in the State. This has driven farmers to increase dependency on groundwater resources to secure their crops.

15. Which one of the following statements **best reflects the crux** of the passage given above?
- (a) Development of regional climate models helps in choosing climate-smart agricultural practices.
  - (b) Heavy dependence on groundwater resources can be reduced by adopting dry-land cropping systems.
  - (c) Climate changes increase the criticality of water resources while simultaneously threatening it.
  - (d) Climate changes cause the farmers to adopt unsustainable livelihoods and risky coping strategies.

**Answer: (c)**

**Passage-16**

Researchers were able to use stem cells to gauge the neurotoxic effects of the environmental pollutant Bisphenol A (BPA). They used a combination of biochemical and cell-based assays to examine the gene expression profile during the differentiation of mouse embryonic stem cells upon treatment with BPA, a compound known to cause heart diseases, diabetes, and developmental abnormalities in humans. They were able to detect and measure BPA toxicity towards the proper specification of primary germ layers, such as endoderm and ectoderm, and the establishment of neural progenitor cells.

**16.** On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. BPA may alter embryonic development in vivo.
2. Biochemical and cell-based assays are useful in finding out treatments for pollution-induced diseases.
3. Embryonic stem cells could serve as a model to evaluate the physiological effects of environmental pollutants.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (c)**

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:** Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-17**

Medieval merchants risked the hazards of the Silk Road to reach the markets of China; Portuguese caravels in the 15th century sailed beyond the bounds of the known world, searching less for knowledge than for gold and spices. Historically, the driver for opening frontiers has always been the search for resources. Science and curiosity are weaker drivers. The only way to open up space, whether the space of solar system or interstellar space is to create an economic engine and that engine is resource extraction.

**17.** Which one of the following statements best sums up the passage given above?

- (a) Wealth generation is the primary motive for any human endeavour.

- (b) Space, whether space in solar system or interstellar space, will govern our future economy.  
(c) Human beings are motivated to explore new frontiers principally by economic considerations.  
(d) Wealth generation is based on the risk-taking behaviour of some men.

**Answer: (c)**

**Passage-18**

"..... most people would agree that telling deliberate lies is wrong, except perhaps in certain special situations where more harm will be done by telling the truth. Even the most truthful people probably tell a good many more lies that might be regarded as semantic lies; their use of words contains some measure of falsehood, more or less deliberate."

**18.** The idea which the first part of the passage mentions is

- (a) agreement about telling lies.  
(b) disagreement about telling lies.  
(c) disagreement about telling the truth.  
(d) disagreement about the harm in telling the truth.

**Answer: (d)**

**19.** Which one of the following habits is found more often in good people?

- (a) Mixing up the true and false  
(b) Intentional mixing up of truth with the false.  
(c) Falsification of facts  
(d) Complete concealment of truth

**Answer: (b)**

**Directions for the following 2 (two) items:** Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-19**

Can a democracy avoid being a welfare state for long? Why cannot mass welfare be left entirely to the markets? There is a built-in tension between markets and democracy. Markets do not work on a one-person-one-vote principle as democracies do. What one gets out of the market place depends on one's endowments, skills, purchasing power and the forces of demand and supply. Markets reward individual initiative and skill, and may also lift many from the bottom rungs of society, but some people

never get the opportunity to develop skills that markets demand; they are simply too poor and too handicapped; or skill formation takes too long. By creating jobs, markets may be able to help even unskilled people, but capitalism has always witnessed bursts of unemployment.

20. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Modern democracies rely on the market forces to enable them to be welfare states.
2. Markets ensure sufficient economic growth necessary for democracies to be effective.
3. Government programmes are needed for those left behind in economic growth.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid ?

- (a) 1 and 3 only            (b) 3 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only            (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-20

In our schools, we teach our children all that is there to know about Physics, maths and history and what-have you. But do we teach them about the bitter caste divide that plagues the country, about the spectre of famine that stalks large part of our land, about gender sensitivity, about the possibility of atheism as a choice, etc.? Equally important, do we teach them to ask question, or do we teach them only to passively receive our wisdom? From the cocooned world of school, suddenly, the adolescent finds himself/herself in the unfettered world of university. Here he/she is swept up in a turmoil of ideas and influences and ideologies. For someone who has been discouraged from asking questions and forming an opinion, this transition can be painful.

21. Which one of the following best reflects the central idea of the passage given above ?

- (a) School curriculum is not compatible with the expectations of children and parents.
- (b) Emphasis on academic achievements does give time for development of personality and skills.
- (c) Preparing the children to be better citizens should be the responsibility of the education system.
- (d) To be a better citizen, the present world order demands societal and life-coping skills in addition to academic content.

**Answer: (d)**

**Directions for the following 2 (two) items :** Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-21

The best universities like Harvard and MIT, despite having the luxury of having some truly excellent teachers on their payroll, are increasingly embracing the “flipped classroom” format, where students listen to video lectures at home, and spend class time applying their knowledge, solving problems, discussing examples, etc. Professors guide that discussion and fill in wherever necessary, explaining those bits that seem to be eluding the students and throwing in advanced ideas that happen to be topical. These universities have made their video lectures available free for anyone in the world. They are also encouraging colleges and universities all over the world to integrate these online courses into their own pedagogy, picking the pieces that are appropriate for their needs and building a package around them.

22. Which one of the following statements best reflects the central idea of the passage given above?

- (a) Efficacy of universities would be better in online mode of conducting classroom tuition as compared conventional method.
- (b) Availability of higher education can be made easier and cheaper without diluting the content.
- (c) We need not invest much in infrastructure related to higher education and yet develop better human and social capital.
- (d) Private sector institutions in higher education as well as coaching institutes can take advantage of this opportunity and thrive well.

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-22

Our cities are extremely vulnerable to climate change because of large concentrations of populations and poor infrastructure. Moreover, population densities are increasing in them but we have not yet developed the systems to address climate change impacts. Our cities contribute to 65 percent of the GDP, but there are not enough facilities to cater to the needs of the people. It is important to address the issues of air quality, transport, etc., that are vital to identifying sustainable solutions. We need to involve citizens in

city planning and create an ecosystem that meets the needs of people.

- 23.** Which among the following is the **most logical and rational inference** that can be made from the passage given above ?
- Our cities need to have well-defined administrative set-up with sufficient autonomy.
  - Ever increasing population densities is a hindrance in our efforts to achieve sustainable development.
  - To maintain and develop our cities we need to adopt sustainability related interventions.
  - Public-Private Partnership mode of development is the viable long-term solution for the infrastructure and sustainability problems of India.

**Answer: (c)**

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

### Passage-23

Nothing can exist in a natural state which can be called good or bad by common assent, since every man who is in natural state consults only his own advantage, and determines what is good or bad according to his own fancy and insofar as he has regard for his own advantage alone, and holds himself responsible to no one save himself by any law; and therefore sin cannot be conceived in a natural state, but only a civil state, which is decreed by common consent what is good or bad, and each one holds himself responsible to the state.

- 24.** Which one of the following statements **best reflects the central idea** of the passage given above?
- The conceptions of what is right or wrong exist due to the formation of a state.
  - Unless a ruling authority decides as to what is right or wrong, no man would be morally right.
  - Man is inherently immoral and selfish in a natural state.
  - The idea of what is right or wrong is necessary for the survival of human species.

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-24

In the immediate future, we will see the increasing commodification of many new technologies – artificial intelligence and robotics, 3D manufacturing, custom made biological and pharmaceutical products, lethal autonomous weapons and driverless cars. This will pose conundrums. The moral question of how a driverless car will decide between hitting jaywalker and swerving and damaging the car has often been debated. The answer is both simple- save the human life- and complex. At which angle should the car swerve- just enough to save the jaywalker or more than enough? If the driverless car is in Dublin, who would take the decision? The Irish Government, or the car's original code writer in California, or a software programmer in Hyderabad to whom maintenance is outsourced? If different national jurisdictions have different fine print on prioritizing a human life, how will it affect insurance and investment decisions, including transnational ones?

- 25.** Which of the following statements best reflect the **rational, plausible, and practical implications** that can be derived from the passage given above?
- Too much globalization is not in the best interests of any country.
  - Modern technologies are increasingly blurring the economic borders.
  - Innovation and capital have impinged on the domain of the state.
  - Public policy of every country should focus on developing its own supply chains.
  - Geopolitics will have to reconcile to many ambiguities and uncertainties.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1, 4 and 5 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- 2, 3 and 5 only
- 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-25

The resolution of bankruptcy cases of Indian banks under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code should help bring non-performing assets (NPA) situation under some control. Despite the slow pace of

resolution by the National Company Law Tribunal, the Code can be helpful in cleaning up bank books in future credit cycles. The recapitalization of public sector banks too can help increase the capital cushion of banks and induce them to lend more and boost economic activity. But bad debt resolution and recapitalization are only a part of the solution as they, by themselves, can do very little to rein in reckless lending that has pushed the Indian banking system to its current sorry state. Unless there are systemic reforms that address the problem of unsustainable lending, future credit cycles will continue to stress the banking system.

26. Which one of the following statements best reflects the **most logical, rational and practical suggestion implied** by the passage given above?
- Lending by the banks should be closely monitored and regulated by the central Government.
  - Interest rates should be kept low so as to induce banks to lend more, promote credit growth and thereby boost economic activity.
  - Merger of many banks into a few large banks alone in the long-term solution to make them viable and prevent their bad performance.
  - Indian banking system requires structural reforms as a long-term solution for bad loans problem.

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage-26

In India, the objective of macroeconomics policy is to enhance the economic welfare of the people, and any one wing of such macro policy, monetary or fiscal, cannot independently work without active support of another.

27. Which one of the following statements **best reflects the corollary** to the passage given above?
- The central bank cannot work independently of the Government.
  - Government should regulate financial markets and institutions closely.
  - Market economy is not compatible with the socialist policies of the Government.
  - Financial sector reforms are required for enhancing the economic welfare of the people.

**Answer: (a)**

## CSAT-2022 | [Series A]

### English Language & Comprehension

#### Directions for the following 3 (three) items:

Read the following two passage and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

#### Passage-1

The main threat to maintaining progress to human development comes from the increasingly evident unsustainability of production and consumption patterns. Current production models rely heavily on fossil fuels. We now know that this is unsustainable because the resources are finite. The close link between economic growth and greenhouse gas emissions needs to be severed for human development to become truly sustainable. Some developed countries have begun to alleviate the worst effects by expanding recycling and investing in public transport and infrastructure. But most developing countries are hampered by the high costs and low availability of clean energy sources. Developed countries need to support developing countries' transition of sustainable human development.

1. Unsustainability in production pattern is due to which of the following?
- Heavy dependence on fossil fuels
  - Limited availability of resources
  - Expansion of recycling

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 2 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (a)**

2. Consider the following statements :
- Developed countries can support developing countries' transition to sustainable human development by
- making clean energy sources available at low cost
  - providing loans for improving their public transport at nominal interest rates
  - encouraging them to change their production and consumption patterns

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only              (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-2

Unless the forces and tendencies which are responsible for destroying the country's environment are checked in the near future and afforestation of denuded areas is taken up on a massive scale, the harshness of the climatic conditions and soil erosion by wind and water will increase to such an extent that agriculture, which is the mainstay of our people, will gradually become impossible. The desert countries of the world and our own desert area in Rajasthan are a grim reminder of the consequences of large-scale deforestation. Pockets of desert-like landscape are now appearing in other parts of the country including the Sutlej-Ganga Plains and the Deccan Plateau. Where only a few decades back there used to be lush green forests with perennial streams and springs, there is only brown earth, bare of vegetation, without any water in the streams and springs except in the rainy season.

3. According to passage given above, deforestation and denudation will ultimately lead to which of the following?

1. Depletion of soil resource
2. Shortage of land for the common man
3. Lack of water for cultivation

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only              (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only              (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (c)**

### Directions for the following 4 (four) items:

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answer to these items should be based on passage only.

### Passage-3

In simple matters like shoe-making, we think only a special trained person will serve out purpose, but in politics, we presume that everyone who knows how to get votes knows how to administer a State. When we are ill, we call for a trained physician, whose degree

is a guarantee of specific preparation and technical competence—we do not ask for the handsomest physician, or the most eloquent one : well then, the whole State is ill should we not look for the service and guidance of the wisest and the best?"

4. Which one of the following statements best reflects the message of the author of the passage?

- (a) We assume that in a democracy, any politician is qualified to administer a State.
- (b) Politicians should be selected from those trained in administration.
- (c) We need to devise a method of barring incompetence from public office.
- (d) As voters select their administrators, the eligibility of politicians to administer a State cannot be questioned.

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-4

The poverty line is quite unsatisfactory when it comes to grasping the extent of poverty in India. It is not only because of its extremely narrow definition of 'who is poor' and the debatable methodology used to count the poor, but also because of a more fundamental assumption underlying it. It exclusively relies on the notion of poverty as insufficient income or insufficient purchasing power. One can better categorize it by calling it income poverty. If poverty is ultimately about deprivations affecting human well-being, then income poverty is only one aspect of it. Poverty of a life, in our view, lies not merely in the impoverished state in which the person actually lives, but also in the lack of real opportunity given by social constraints as well as personal circumstances - to choose other types of living. Even the relevance of low incomes, meagre possessions, and other aspects of what are standardly seen as economic poverty relate ultimately to their role in curtailing capabilities, i.e., their role in severely restricting the choices people have to lead variable and valued lives.

5. Why is the methodology adopted in India to count the 'poor' debatable?

- (a) There is some confusion regarding what should constitute the 'poverty line'.
- (b) There are wide diversities in the condition of the rural and urban poor.

- (c) There is no uniform global standard for measuring income poverty.
- (d) It is based on the proposition of poverty as meagre income or buying capacity.

**Answer: (d)**

6. Why is income poverty only one measure of counting the 'poor'?
- (a) It talks of only one kind of deprivation ignoring all others.
  - (b) Other deprivations in a human life have nothing to do with lack of purchasing power.
  - (c) Income poverty is not a permanent condition, it changes from time to time.
  - (d) Income poverty restricts human choices only at a point of time.

**Answer: (a)**

7. What does the author mean by 'poverty of a life'?
- (a) All deprivations in a human life which stem not only from lack of income but lack of real opportunities
  - (b) Impoverished state of poor people in rural and urban areas
  - (c) Missed opportunities in diverse personal circumstances
  - (d) Material as well as non-material deprivations in a human life which restrict human choices permanently

**Answer: (a)**

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:**

Read the following passages and answer the items that follow the passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-5**

In some places in the world, the productivity of staples such as rice and wheat has reached a plateau. Neither new strains nor fancy agrochemicals are raising the yields. Nor is there much unfarmed land left that is suitable to be brought under the plough. If global temperature continues to rise, some places will become unsuitable for farming. Application of technology can help overcome these problems. Agricultural technology is changing fast. Much of this change is brought about by affluent farmers in the West/Americas. Techniques developed in the West are being adapted in some places to make tropical crops more productive. Technology is of little use if it is not adapted. In the developing world, that

applies as much to existing farming techniques as it does to the latest advances in genetic modification. Extending to the smallholders and subsistence farmers of Africa and Asia the best of today's agricultural practices, in such simple matters as how much fertilizers to apply and when, would lead to a greatly increased availability of food for humanity. So would things like better roads and storage facilities, to allow for the carriage of surpluses to markets and reduce wastage.

8. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Development of agricultural technology is confined to developed countries.
2. Agricultural technology is not adapted in developing countries.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

9. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Poor countries need to bring about change in their existing farming techniques.
2. Developed countries have better infrastructure and they waste less food.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (a)**

10. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Growing enough food for future generations will be a challenge..
2. Corporate farming is a viable option for food security in poor countries..

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (a)**

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-6**

Natural selection cannot anticipate future environments on the earth. Therefore, the set of existing organisms can never be fully prepared for environmental catastrophes that await life. An outcome of this is the extinction of those species which cannot overcome environmental adversity. This failure to survive, in modern terms, can be attributed to the genomes which are unable to withstand geological vagaries or biological mishaps (infections, diseases and so on). In biological evolution on the earth, extinction of species has been a major feature. The earth may presently have up to ten million species, yet more than 90% of species that have ever lived on the earth are now extinct. Once again, the creationist doctrines fail to satisfactorily address why a divine creator will firstly bother to create millions of species and then allow them to perish. The Darwinian explanation for extinct life is once again simple, elegant and at once convincing—organisms go extinct as a function of environmental or biological assaults for which their inheritance deems them ill-equipped. Therefore, the so-called Darwinian theory of evolution is not a theory at all. Evolution happens—this is a fact. The mechanism of evolution (Darwin proposed natural selection) is amply supported by scientific data. Indeed, to date no single zoological, botanical, geological, palaeontological, genetic or physical evidence has refuted either of the central two main Darwinian ideas. If religion is not taken into consideration, Darwinian laws are acceptable just like the laws proposed by Copernicus, Galileo, Newton and Einstein—sets of natural laws that explain natural phenomena in the universe.

- 11.** According to the passage, natural selection cannot anticipate future environments on the earth as
1. species not fully prepared to face the environmental changes that await them will face extinction
  2. all the existing species would get extinct as their genomes will not withstand biological mishaps
  3. inability of the genome to withstand environmental changes would result in extinction
  4. extinction of species is a common feature

- (a) 1, 2 and 3                      (b) 2, 3 and 4  
(c) 1, 3 and 4                      (d) 1, 2 and 4

**Answer: (c)**

- 12.** The passage suggests that Darwinian theory of evolution is not a theory at all because
- (a) it does not satisfy the creationist doctrine
  - (b) extinction is a function of environment and biological assaults
  - (c) there are no evidences to refute it
  - (d) existence of organisms is attributed to a creator

**Answer: (c)**

- 13.** With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:
1. Only species that have the ability to overcome environmental catastrophes will survive and perpetuate.
  2. More than 90% of the species on the earth are in the danger of getting extinct due to drastic changes in the environment.
  3. Darwin's theory explains all the natural phenomena.
- (a) 1 only                      (b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (a)****Passage-7**

With steady economic growth, higher literacy and increasing skill levels, the number of Indian middle-class families has gone up exponentially. Direct results of the affluence have been changes in dietary patterns and energy consumption levels. People have moved to a higher protein-based diet like milk products, fish and meat, all of which need significantly more water to produce than cereal-based diets. Increasing use of electronic and electric machines/gadgets and motor vehicles needs more and more energy and generation of energy needs water.

- 14.** Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?
- (a) People should be persuaded to continue with the mainly Indian traditional cereal-based diets.
  - (b) India needs to focus on developing agricultural productivity and capacity for more energy generation in the coming years.

- (c) Modern technological developments result in the change of cultural and social behaviour of the people.
- (d) Water management practices in India need to change dramatically in the coming years.

**Answer: (d)**

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-8

For two or three generations past, ever-increasing numbers of individuals have been living as workers merely, not as human beings. An excessive amount of labour is rule today man's spiritual element cannot thrive. He finds it very difficult to spend his little leisure in serious activities. He does not want to think; or he cannot even if he wants to. He seeks not self-improvement, but entertainment which would enable him to be mentally idle and to forget his usual activities. Therefore, the so-called culture of our age is dependant more on cinema than on theatre, more on newspapers, magazines and crime stories than on serious literature.

15. The passage is based on the idea that
- man should not work hard
  - the great evil of our age is overstrain
  - man cannot think well
  - man cannot care for his spiritual

**Answer: (b)**

16. Man does not seek self- improvement because he
- is not intellectually capable
  - has no time to do so
  - is distracted by materialism
  - loves amusement and is mentally

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-9

The demographic dividend, which has begun in India and is expected to last another few decades, is a great window of opportunity. The demographic dividend is basically a swelling in the working age population, which conversely means that the relative ratio of very young and very old will, for a while, be on the decline. From the experience of Ireland and China, We know that this can be a source of

energy and an engine of economic growth. The demographic dividend tends to raise a nation's savings rate since in any nation, it is the working age population that is the main saver. And since the savings rate is an important driver of growth, this should help elevate our growth rate. However, the benefits of demographic dividend depend on the quality of the working age population And this implies bringing back the importance of education, acquisition of skills and human capital.

17. Which of the following would invariably happen in a country, when the demographic dividend has begun to operate?

- The number of illiterate people will decrease.
- The ratio of very old and very young will decrease for a while.
- Population growth rate will quickly stabilize.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

18. With reference to the passage, which of the following inferences can be drawn?

- Demographic dividend is an essential condition for a country to rapidly increase its economic growth rate.
- Promotion of higher education is an essential condition for a country for its rapid economic growth.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only                                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2                      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answer to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-10

In an economic organization, allowing mankind to benefit by the productivity of machines should lead to a very good life of leisure, and such leisure is apt to be tedious except those who have intelligent activities and interests. If a leisured population is to be happy, it must be an educated population, and must be educated with a view to enjoyment well as to the direct usefulness of technical knowledge.

19. Which of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage?

- (a) Only an educated population can best make use of the benefits of economic progress.
- (b) All economic development should be aimed at the creation of leisure.
- (c) An increase in the educated population of a country leads to an increase in the happiness of its people.
- (d) Use of machines should be encouraged in order to create a large leisured population.

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-11

If presents bring less thrill now that we are grown up, perhaps it is because we have too much already; or perhaps it is because we have lost the fullness of the joy of giving, and with it the fullness of the joy of receiving. Children's fears are poignant, their miseries are acute, but they do not look too forward nor too far backward. Their joys are clear and complete, because they have not yet learnt always to add 'but' to every proposition. Perhaps we are too cautious, too anxious, too sceptical. Perhaps some of our cares would shrink if we thought less about them and entered with more single-minded enjoyment into the happiness that come our way.

20. With reference to the passage, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) It is not possible for adults to feel thrilled by presents.
- (b) There can be more than one reason why adults feel less thrilled by presents.
- (c) The author does not know why adults feel less thrilled by presents.
- (d) Adults have less capacity to feel the joy of loving or being loved.

**Answer: (b)**

21. The author of the passage is against

- (a) worrying too much about the past and future
- (b) being in the habit of thinking about presents
- (c) not being thrilled by new things
- (d) giving and receiving joy only partially

**Answer: (a)**

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answer to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-12

The majority of people who fail to accumulate money sufficient for their needs, are generally, easily influenced by the opinions of others. They permit the newspapers and the gossiping neighbours to do their thinking for them. Opinions are the cheapest commodities on the earth. Everyone has a flock of opinions ready to be wished upon by anyone who will accept them. If you are influenced by opinions when you reach decisions, you will not succeed in any undertaking.

22. Which one of the following is implied by the passage?

- (a) Most of the people do not accumulate money for their needs.
- (b) Most of the people never fail to accumulate money for their needs.
- (c) There are people who fail to accumulate money for their needs.
- (d) There is no need to accumulate money.

**Answer: (c)**

23. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (a) People should not be influenced by the opinions of others.
- (b) People should accumulate as much money as they can.
- (c) People should neither give nor accept the opinions.
- (d) People will succeed in any undertaking if they do not accept any opinion at all.

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-13

"The social order is a sacred right which is the basis of all other rights. Nevertheless, this right does not come from nature, and must therefore be founded on conventions."

24. With reference to the above passage, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Conventions are the sources of rights of man.
2. Rights of man can be exercised only when there is a social order.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (c)**

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follows the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-14

To encourage research is one of the functions of a university. Contemporary universities have encouraged research, not only in those cases where research is necessary, but on all sorts of entirely unprofitable subjects as well. Scientific research is probably never completely valueless. However silly and insignificant it may seem, however mechanical and unintelligent the labours of the researchers, there is always a chance that the results may be of value to the investigator of talent, who can use the facts collected for him by uninspired but industrious researchers as the basis of some fruitful generalization. But where research is not original, but consists in the mere rearrangement of existing materials, where its object is not scientific but literary or historical, then there is a risk of the whole business becoming merely futile.

25. The author's assumption about scientific research is that
- it is never very valuable
  - it is sometimes very valuable
  - it is never without some value
  - it is always very valuable

**Answer: (c)**

26. According to the author
- not many research results can be of value to an intelligent investigator
  - a research results is always valuable to an intelligent investigator
  - any research result can be of value to an intelligent investigator
  - a research result must always be of some value to an intelligent investigator

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-15

How best can the problems of floods and droughts be addressed so that the losses are minimal and the system becomes resilient? In this context,

one important point that needs to be noted is that India gets 'too much' water (about 75% of annual precipitation) during 120 days (June to September) and 'too little' for the remaining 245 days. This skewed water availability has to be managed and regulated for its consumption throughout the year.

27. Which one of the following best reflects the practical, rational and lasting solution?
- Constructing huge concrete storage tanks and canals across the country
  - Changing the cropping patterns and farming practices
  - Interlinking of rivers across the country
  - Buffer stocking of water through dams and recharging aquifers

**Answer: (d)**

## CSAT-2023 | [Series A]

*English Language & Comprehension*

### Passage-1

We often hear about conflicts among different States in India over river waters. Of the 20 major river systems, 14 are already water-stressed; 75% of the population lives in water-stressed regions, a third of whom live in water-scarce areas. Climate change, the demands of rising population and the need for agriculture to keep pace, and increased rate of urbanization and industrialization will exacerbate water stress. According to the Constitution of India, water is a State subject and not that of the Union, except for regulation of inter-State rivers. Key to ensuring balance between competing demands of various stakeholders is a basin-based approach to allocate water amongst constituent regions and States. Allocating fair share of water to them requires assessments based on objective criteria, such as specificities of the river basin, size of dependent population, existing water use and demand, efficiency of use, projected future use, etc. while ensuring the environmental needs of the river and aquifers.

1. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most rational, practical and immediate action required to ensure fair and equitable allocation of water to different stakeholders?

- (a) A national, pragmatic, legal and policy framework for water allocation should be made.
- (b) All river systems of the country should be linked and huge aquifers created.
- (c) Water channels between regions of water surplus and regions of water deficit should be created.
- (d) To mitigate water crisis, water demand of sectors such as agriculture and industry should be reduced.

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-2

More than half of Indian women and almost a quarter of Indian men of working age suffer from anaemia. According to studies, they are anywhere from 5-15% less productive than they could be, as a result thereof. India also has the largest tuberculosis burden in the world, costing 170 million workdays to the country annually. But what is just as important as lost productivity now is lost potential in the future. It is becoming increasingly clear that on many measures of cognitive ability, malnourished Indian children perform, two or three times worse than their adequately nourished peers. For an economy that will be more dependent on highly skilled workers, this poses a significant challenge. And it is one that really should be addressed given India's demographic outlook.

2. Which one the following statements best reflects what is implied by the passage?
- (a) Education system must be strengthened in rural areas.
  - (b) Large scale and effective implementation of skill development programme is the need of the hour.
  - (c) For economic development, health and nutrition of only skilled workers needs special attention.
  - (d) For rapid economic growth as envisaged by us, attention should be paid to health and nutrition of the people.

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage-3

In India, a majority of farmers are marginal and small, less educated and possess low adaptive capabilities

to climate change, perhaps because of credit and other constraints. So, one cannot expect autonomous adaptation to climate change. Even if it was possible, it would not be sufficient to offset losses from climate change. To deal with this, adaptation to climate change is paramount, alongside a fast mitigation response. Another solution is to have a planned or policy driven adaptation, which would require the government to come up with policy recommendations. Perception is a necessary prerequisite for adaptation. Whether farmers are adapting agricultural practices to climate change depends on whether they perceive it or not. However, this is not always enough for adaptation. It is important how a farmer perceives the risks associated with climate change.

3. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical and rational message conveyed by the author of the passage?
- (a) Adaptation to climate change and mitigation response are basically the responsibilities of the government.
  - (b) Climate change causes a change in government policies regarding land use patterns in the country.
  - (c) Risk perceptions of farmers are important for motivating them for taking adaptation decisions.
  - (d) Since mitigation is not possible, governments should come up with policies for quick response to climate change.

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-4

The emissions humans put into the atmosphere now will affect the climate in the middle of the century and onwards. Technological change, meanwhile, could make a future transition away from fossil fuels cheap or it might not, leaving the world with a terrible choice between sharply reducing emissions at huge cost or suffering through the effects of unabated warming. Businesses that do not hedge against the threat of uncertain outcomes fail. The world cannot afford such recklessness on climate change.

4. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crucial message conveyed by the author of the passage?
- (a) Businesses that cause emissions may need to close down or pay for pollution in future .

- (b) The only solution is technological development related to the issues of climate change.
- (c) Waiting to deal with carbon emissions until technology improves is not a wise strategy.
- (d) Since future technological change is uncertain, new industries should be based on renewable energy sources.

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-5

Many people are not eating the right food. For some, it is simply a decision to stick with food they enjoy but which is not too healthy. This is leading to an increase in non-communicable diseases. This in turn leads to major burden on our health-care systems that have the potential to derail the economic progress which is essential for the poor to improve their lives. For others, it is about limited access to nutritious food or a lack of affordability, leading to monotonous diets that do not provide the daily nutrients for them to develop fully. Part of the reason nutrition is under threat worldwide is that our food systems are not properly responding to nutritional needs. Somewhere along that long road from farm to fork, there are serious detours taking place.

5. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?
- (a) The scheme of Universal Basic Income should be implemented worldwide as a way of poverty alleviation.
  - (b) We must place food-based nutrition at the centre of our policy debate.
  - (c) Nutritional status of food should be improved by creating appropriate genetically modified crops.
  - (d) Using modern food processing technologies, we must fortify food items with required nutrient elements.

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-6

To tackle the problem of pollution in cities, policy makers think that drastic actions like temporary use of odd-even number scheme for vehicles, closing schools, factories, construction activities, and banning the use of certain type of vehicles are a way forward. Even then the air is not clean. Vehicles more than 15 years old comprise one percent of the total; and taking them off the road will not make any difference. Banning certain fuels and car types arbitrarily is not proper. Diesel engines produce more

PM 2.5 and less CO<sub>2</sub>, than petrol or CNG engines. On the other hand, both diesel and CNG engines produce more NO<sub>2</sub> than petrol engines. No one has measured the amount of NO, that CNG engines are emitting. Arbitrary bans on vehicles that have passed mandated fitness tests and periodic pollution tests are unfair. What is needed is the scientific and reliable information about the source of pollutants on a continuing basis and the technologies that will work to reduce pollution from them.

6. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical and rational implication conveyed by the passage?
- (a) Arbitrary curbs on vehicles to reduce pollution are difficult to implement.
  - (b) Knee-jerk reactions cannot but an evidence-based approach will be more effective.
  - (c) A heavy penalty should be enforced on those driving without periodic pollution tests.
  - (d) In the absence of laws to deal with the problem of pollution, the administration tends to make arbitrary decisions.

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-7

Good corporate governance structures encourage companies to provide accountability and control. A fundamental reason why corporate governance has moved onto the economic and political agenda worldwide has been the rapid growth in international capital markets. Effective corporate governance enhance access to external financing by firms, leading to greater investment, higher growth and employment. Investors look to place their funds where the standards of disclosure, of timely and accurate financial reporting, and of equal treatment to all stakeholders are met.

7. Which of the following statements best reflects the logical inference from the passage given above?
- (a) It is an important agenda of the countries around the world to ensure access to good external financing.
  - (b) Good corporate governance improves the credibility of the firms.
  - (c) International capital markets ensure that the firms maintain good corporate governance.
  - (d) Good corporate governance paves the way for robust

**Answer: (b)**

**Passage-8**

Elephants are landscape architects, creating clearings in the forest, preventing overgrowth of certain plant species and allowing space for the regeneration of others, which in turn provide sustenance to other herbivorous animals. Elephants eat plants, fruits and seeds, propagating the seeds when they defecate in other places as they travel. Elephant dung provides nourishment to plants and animals and acts as a breeding ground for insects. In times of drought, they access water by digging holes which benefits other wildlife.

8. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical and rational inference that can be drawn from the passage?
- The home range of elephants needs to be a vast area of rich biodiversity.
  - Elephants are the keystone species and they benefit the biodiversity.
  - Rich biodiversity cannot be maintained in the forests without the presence of elephants.
  - Elephants are capable of regenerating forests with species as per their requirement.

**Answer: (b)**

**Passage-9**

A global analysis of nitrogen use efficiency—measure of the amount of nitrogen a plant takes in to grow versus what is left behind as pollution—says that using too much fertilizers will lead to increased pollution of waterways and the air. Currently, the global average for nitrogen use efficiency is approximately 0.4, meaning 40 per cent of the total nitrogen added to cropland goes into the harvested crop while 60 per cent is lost to the environment, says a study. More than half of the world's population is nourished by food grown with fertilizers containing synthetic nitrogen, which is needed to produce high crop yields. Plants take the nitrogen they need to grow, and the excess is left in the ground, water and air. This results in significant emissions of nitrous oxide, a potent greenhouse and ozone depleting gas, and other forms of nitrogen pollution, including eutrophication of lakes and rivers and contamination of river water.

9. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical, rational and crucial message implied by the passage?

- An enhanced efficiency of use of nitrogen is imperative for both food production and environment.
- Production of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers cannot be stopped as it will adversely affect global food security.
- Alternatives to crops that require excess of nitrogen should be identified and cultivated.
- Conventional agriculture using synthetic fertilizers should be replaced with agroforestry, agroecosystems and organic farming.

**Answer: (a)**

**Passage-10**

Along with sustainable lifestyles, climate justice is regarded as a significant principle in environmental parlance. Both the principles have bearings on political and economic choices of the nation. So far, in our climate change summits or compacts, both the principles have eluded consensus among nations. Justice, in the judicial sense, is well defined. However, in the context of climate change, it has scientific as well as sociopolitical connotations. The crucial question in the next few years will be how resources, technologies and regulations are used to support the victims of climate change. Justice in climate is not confined to actions relating to mitigation, but includes the wider notion of support for adaptation to climate change and compensation for loss and damage.

10. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical, rational and crucial message conveyed by the passage?
- Climate justice should be ingrained in detail in the rules of all the new climate compacts/agreements.
  - Environmental resources are unevenly distributed and exploited across the globe.
  - There is an impending issue of dealing with a huge number of climate change victims/climate refugees.
  - Climate changes in all its connotations is mostly due to developed countries and therefore their share of burden should be more.

**Answer: (a)**

**Passage-11**

Sourcing food from non-agricultural lands (uncultivated systems such as forests, wetlands, pastures, etc) in addition to agricultural lands enables a systemic approach to food consumption. It allows rural and tribal communities to sustain themselves for the whole year and steer clear of natural disasters and season-induced shortfalls of agricultural food. Since the productivity of trees is often more resilient to adverse weather conditions than annual crops, forest foods often provide a safety net during periods of food shortages caused by crop failure; forest foods also make important contributions during seasonal crop production gaps.

11. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical and rational message conveyed by the author of the passage?
- Food yielding trees should replace other trees in rural and tribal areas and community owned lands.
  - Food security cannot be ensured in India with the present practice of conventional agriculture.
  - Wastelands and degraded areas in India should be converted into agroforestry systems to help the poor.
  - Agroecosystems should be developed in addition to or along with conventional agriculture.

**Answer: (d)**

**Passage-12**

While awareness on use/misuse and abuse of antibiotics is common knowledge, as is the impact of dosing poultry with antibiotics, the environmental impact of antibiotics manufacturing companies not treating their waste has scarcely been discussed at any length or seriousness thus far. Pollution from antibiotics factories is fuelling the rise of drug resistant infections. The occurrence of drug-resistant bacteria surrounding the pharma manufacturing plants is well known.

12. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical and practical message conveyed by the passage?
- It is necessary to put proper effluent treatment protocols in place.

- It is necessary to promote environmental awareness among people.
- Spread of drug-resistant bacteria cannot be done away with, as it is inherent in modern medical care.
- Pharma-manufacturing companies should be set up in remote rural areas, away from crowded towns and cities.

**Answer: (a)**

**Passage-13**

Benefits of good quality school education accrue only when students complete and leave school after having acquired the gateway skills. Like one learns to walk before running, similarly one picks up advanced skills only after picking the basic foundational skills. The advent of the knowledge economy poses new challenges, and one of the severe consequences of having an uneducated workforce will be our inability to keep pace with the global economy. Without a strong learning foundation at the primary level, there can be no improvement in higher education or skill development.

13. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?
- To become a global power, India needs to invest in universal quality education.
  - India is unable to become a global power because it is not focusing or promoting knowledge economy.
  - Our education system should focus more on imparting skills during higher education.
  - Parents of many school children are illiterate and are unaware of the benefits of quality education.

**Answer: (a)**

**Passage-14**

The paradox of choice is illustrated by the story of Buridan's ass. Jean Buridan, the 14th century philosopher, wrote about free will and the inability to choose due to numerous choices and uncertainties. In the story, a donkey stands between two equally appealing stacks of hay. Unable to decide which to eat, it starves to death. Changes in technology and innovations such as smart phones and tablets only exacerbate our glut of choices. Constant connectivity and overconsumption of real-time data and social

media can leave little room for self reflection and rest, making decisions more difficult. Life is about choices. Many people are overwhelmed with attractive life choices, yet find themselves unhappy and anxious.

- 14.** Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical message implied by the above passage?
- Modern technology enfeebles societal structure and makes life difficult.
  - Modern life is full of uncertainties and endless difficult choices.
  - We are influenced by the opinion of others and have no courage to follow our own convictions.
  - In our lives, having too few choices may not be a good thing, but having too many can be equally as difficult .

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage-15

Household finance in India is unique. We have a tendency to invest heavily in physical assets such as gold and property. Steps to encourage the financialization of savings are critical. A populace accustomed to traditional processes will not simply jump into financialization. Hurdles to change include onerous bureaucracy, a scepticism of organized financial institutions, a lack of basic information about which of the myriad services and providers is best for each family, and how (and even if) one can make the transition between them if necessary.

- 15.** Regarding the financialization of household savings, which of the following statements best reflect the solutions that are implied by the passage?
- A flexible environment is needed to develop solutions.
  - Households need customized solutions.
  - Innovations in financial technology are required.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) 2 and 3 only |
| (c) 1 and 3 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3   |

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-16

In India, while the unemployment rate is a frequently used measure of poor performance of the economy, under conditions of rising school and college enrolment, it paints an inaccurate picture. The reported unemployment rate is dominated by the experience of younger Indians who face higher employment challenges and exhibit greater willingness to wait for the right job than their older peers. The unemployment challenge is greater for people with secondary or higher education, and rising education levels inflate unemployment challenges.

- 16.** Which one of the following statements most likely reflects as to what the author of the passage intends to say?
- Enrolment in schools and colleges is high but there is no quality education.
  - Unemployment must be seen as a function of rising education and aspirations of young Indians.
  - There are no labour-intensive industries to accommodate the huge number of unemployed people.
  - The education system should be properly designed so as to enable the educated people to be self-employed.

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-17

“Science by itself is not enough, there must be a force and discipline outside the sciences to coordinate them and point to a goal. It is not possible to run a course a right when the goal itself has not been rightly placed. What science needs is philosophy - the analysis of scientific method and the coordination of scientific purposes and results; without this, any science must be superficial. Government suffers, precisely like science, for lack of philosophy. Philosophy bears to science the same relationship which statesmanship bears to politics: movement guided by total knowledge and perspective, as against aimless and individual seeking. Just as the pursuit of knowledge becomes scholasticism when divorced from the actual needs of men and life, so the pursuit of politics becomes a destructive bedlam when divorced from science and philosophy.”

- 17.** Which one of the following statements best reflects the most rational, logical and practical message conveyed by the passage?

- (a) Modern statesmen need to be well trained in scientific methods and philosophical thinking to enable them to have a better perspective of their roles, responsibilities and goals.
- (b) It is not desirable to have Governments managed by empirical statesmen unless well mixed with others who are grounded in learning and reflect wisdom.
- (c) As the statesmen/bureaucrats are the products of a society, it is desirable to have a system of education in a society that focuses on training its citizens in scientific method and philosophical thinking from a very early age.
- (d) It is desirable that 'all scientists need to be philosophers as well to make their work goal oriented and thus purposeful and useful to the society.

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-18

Environmental problems cause health problems. Substantial changes in lifestyle can reduce environmental or health problems, but this idea appears almost impossible to adopt. With environmental problems, individual efforts can be perceived as having a negligible effect and therefore lead to inertia. With health, on the other hand, individual choices can make the difference between life and death, literally. And yet, barring a few, there seems to be the same collective lethargy towards making their choices.

- 18.** Which one of the following statements best implies the most rational assumption that can be made from the passage?
- (a) We are likely to spend more money on cure than prevention.
  - (b) It is the job of the government to solve our environmental and public health problems.
  - (c) Health can be protected even if environmental problems go on unattended.
  - (d) Loss of traditional life-style and the influence of western values led to some unhealthy way of living. Passage

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-19

Food consumption patterns have changed substantially in India over the past few decades. This has resulted in the disappearance of many nutritious foods such as millets. While food !grain production has increased over five times since independence, it has not sufficiently addressed the issue of malnutrition. For long, the agriculture sector focused on increasing food production particularly staples, which led to lower production and consumption of indigenous traditional crops/grains, fruits and other vegetables, impacting food and nutrition security in the process. Further, intensive, monoculture agriculture practices can perpetuate the food and nutrition security problem by degrading the quality of land, water and food derived through them.

- 19.** Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. To implement the Sustainable Development Goals and to achieve zero-hunger goal, monoculture agriculture practices are inevitable even if they do not address malnutrition.
2. Dependence on a few crops has negative consequences for human health and the ecosystem.
3. Government policies regarding food planning need to incorporate nutritional security.
4. For the present monoculture agriculture practices, farmers receive subsidies in various ways and government offers remunerative prices for grains and therefore they do not tend to consider crop diversity.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

- (a) 1,2 and 4 only      (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only      (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-20

Scientist studied the vernal window - transition period from winter into the growing season. They found that warmer winters with less snow resulted in a longer lag time between spring events and a more protracted vernal window. This change in the spring timetable has ecological, social and economic consequences - for agriculture, fisheries and tourism . As the ice melts earlier, the birds don't return, causing a delay, or lengthening in springtime ecological events.

20. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Global warming is causing spring to come early and for longer durations.
2. Early spring and longer period of spring is not good for bird populations.

Which of the above assumptions is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage-21

Pharmaceutical patents grant protection to the patentee for the duration of the patent term. The patentees enjoy the liberty to determine the price of medicines, which is time limited to the period of monopoly, but could be unaffordable to the public. Such patent protection offered to the patentees is believed to benefit the public over the longer term through innovations and research and development (R&D), although it comes at a cost, in the nature of higher prices for patented medicine. The patent-provide the patentee with a legitimate mechanism to get returns on the costs incurred in innovation and research.

21. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Patent protection given to patentees puts a huge burden on public's purchasing power in accessing patented medicines.
2. Dependence on other countries for pharmaceutical products is a huge burden for developing and poor countries.
3. Providing medicines to the public at affordable prices is a key goal during the public health policy design in many countries.
4. Governments need to find and appropriate balance between the rights of patentees and the requirements of the patients.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

- (a) 1 and 2                      (b) 1 and 4  
(c) 3 and 4                      (d) 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-22

India should ensure the growth of the digital economy while keeping personal data of citizens secure and protected. No one will innovate in a surveillance-oriented environment or in a place where an

individual's personal information is compromised. The ultimate control of data must reside with the individuals who generate it; they should be enabled to use, restrict or monetize it as they wish. Therefore, data protection laws should enable the right kind of innovation one that is user-centric and privacy protecting.

22. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Protection of privacy is not just a right, but it has value to the economy.
2. There is a fundamental link between privacy and innovation.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-23

In India, the segregation of municipal waste at source is rare. Recycling is mostly with the informal sector. More than three-fourths of the municipal budget goes into collection and transportation, which leaves very little for processing/ resource recovery and disposal. Where does waste-to-energy fit into all this? Ideally it fits in the chain after segregation (between wet waste and rest), collection, recycling, and before getting to the landfill. Which technology is most appropriate in converting waste to energy depends on what is in the waste (that is biodegradable versus non-biodegradable component) and its calorific value. The biodegradable component of India's municipal solid waste is a little over 50 per cent, and biomethanation offers a major solution for processing this.

23. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Collection, processing and segregation of municipal waste should be with government agencies.
2. Resource recovery and recycling require technological inputs that can be best handled by private sector enterprises.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

24. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) Generation of energy from municipal solid waste is inexpensive.
- (b) Biomethanation is the most ideal way of generating energy from municipal solid waste.
- (c) Segregation of municipal solid waste is the first step in ensuring the success of waste-to-energy plants.
- (d) The biodegradable component of India's municipal solid waste is not adequate to provide energy from waste efficiently/effectively.

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-24

There is a claim that organic farming is inherently safer and healthier. The reality is that because the organic farming industry is still young and not well-regulated in India, farmers and consumers, alike, are not only confused about what products are best for them, but sometimes use products in ways that could harm them as well. For example, since organic fertilizers are difficult to obtain on a large scale in India, farmers often use farmyard manure, which may contain toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Certain plant sprays, such as Datura flower and leaf spray, have an element called atropine. If it is not applied in the right dose, it can act on the nervous system of the consumer. Unfortunately, how much and when to use it are not well-researched or regulated issues.

25. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Organic farming is inherently unsafe for both farmers and consumers.
2. Farmers and consumers need to be educated about eco-friendly food.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

26. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical, rational and practical message conveyed by the author of the passage?

- (a) In India, organic farming should not be promoted as a substitute for conventional farming.

- (b) There are no safe organic alternatives to chemical fertilizers.

- (c) In India, farmers need to be guided and helped to make their organic farming sustainable.

- (d) The aim of organic farming should not be to generate huge profits as there is still no global market for its products.

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-25

"The last end of the state is not to dominate men, nor to restrain them by fear; rather it is so to free each man from fear that he may live and act with full security and without injury to himself or his neighbour. The end of the state, I repeat, is not to make rational beings into brute beasts and machines. It is to enable their bodies and their minds to function safely. It is to lead men to live by, and to exercise, a free reason; that they may not waste their strength in hatred, anger and guile, nor act unfairly toward one another."

27. Based on the above passage, which one of the following terms expresses the ultimate goal of the state?

- (a) Personal safety
- (b) Health of body and mind
- (c) Communal harmony
- (d) Liberty

**Answer: (d)**

## CSAT-2024 | [Series A]

### English Language & Comprehension

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-1

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, one-third of food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted globally. Food is lost or wasted throughout the supply chain, from initial agricultural production to final household consumption. The increasing wastage also results in land degradation by about 45%, mainly due to deforestation, unsustainable agricultural practices, and excessive groundwater extraction. The energy pent over wasted food results in about 5 billion tonnes of carbon

dioxide production very year. Decay also leads to harmful missions of other gases in the atmosphere. Addressing the loss and wastage of food in forms is critical to complete the cycle of food efficiency and food sustainability.

1. Which of the following statements best reflect the most logical and rational inferences that can be made from the passage?
  1. The current methods of food distribution are solely responsible for the loss and wastage of food.
  2. Land productivity is adversely affected by the prevailing trend of food loss and wastage.
  3. Reduction in the loss and wastage of food results in lesser carbon footprint.
  4. Post-harvest technologies to prevent or reduce the loss and wastage of food are not available.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 2 and 3 only |
| (c) 1, 3 and 4 | (d) 1, 2 and 4   |

**Answer: (b)**

2. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
  1. The food distribution mechanism needs to be reimagined and made effective to reduce the loss and wastage of food.
  2. Ensuring the reduction of wastage and loss of food is a social and moral responsibility of all citizens.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only       | (b) 2 only          |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage-2

As inflation rises, even governments previously committed to budget discipline are spending freely to help households. Higher interest rates announced by central banks are supposed to help produce modest fiscal austerity, because to maintain stable debts while paying more to borrow, governments must cut spending or raise taxes. Without the fiscal backup, monetary policy eventually loses traction. Higher interest rates become inflationary, not disinflationary,

because they simply lead governments to borrow more to pay rising debt-service costs. The risk of monetary unmooring is greater when public debt rises, because interest rates become more important to budget deficits.

3. Which of the following statements best reflects/reflect the most logical and rational inference/inferences that can be made from the passage?
  1. Central banks cannot bring down inflation without budgetary backing.
  2. The effects of monetary policy depend on the fiscal policies pursued by the government.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only       | (b) 2 only          |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

**Answer: (b)**

4. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
  1. Fiscal policies of governments are solely responsible for higher prices.
  2. Higher prices do not affect the long-term government bonds.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only       | (b) 2 only          |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

**Answer: (d)**

### Directions for the following 4 (four) items:

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages were answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-3

Today, if we consider cities such as New York, London and Paris as some of the most iconic cities in the world, it is because plans carrying a heavy systems approach were imposed on their precincts. The backbone of the systems theory is the process of translating social, spatial and cultural desirables into mathematical models using computing, statistics, optimization and an algorithmic way of formulating and solving problems. The early universities of the West which began to train professionals in planning, spawned some of the most ingenious planners, who were experts in these domains. This was because these very subjects were absorbed into the planning

curriculum that had its roots in the social sciences, geography and architecture. Planning in India, and its education differ from the West.

5. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?
- Curriculum for urban planning courses should have diverse and interdisciplinary approach.
  - In India, city administration is under bureaucracy which lacks formal training in urban planning and management.
  - In India, the management of urban areas is a local affair with a chronic problem of insufficient funds.
  - With high density of population and widespread poverty in our urban areas, planned development in them is very difficult.

**Answer: (a)**

6. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- India needs a new generation of urban professionals knowledge relevant to urban practice. with modern
  - Indian universities at present have no capacity or potential to impart training in systems approach.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

#### Passage-4

Not every voice on the internet commands the same kind of audience. When anonymous private entities with high capital can pay for more space for their opinions, they are effectively buying a louder voice. If political discourse in the digital sphere is a matter of outshining one's opponent till the election is won, then the quality of politics suffers. The focus of social media is restricted to the promotion of content that generates more user regardless of how inflammatory engagement, the content may be.

7. Which one of the following statements best reflects the central idea of the above passage?
- Constructed as a marketplace of views, social media ensures instant access to information.

- Social media are not ideal or moral institutions but the products built by companies to make profits.
- Social media have been created to strengthen democracies.
- In today's world, social media are inevitable for well-informed social life.

**Answer: (b)**

8. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- Internet is not inclusive enough.
  - Internet can adversely affect the quality of politics in a country.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (c)**

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:** Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

#### Passage-5

By the time children reach class 8, the bulk of them tend to be in the age range of 13 years to 15 years. But in our country, about a quarter of all children in class 8 struggle with reading simple texts and more than half are still unable to do basic arithmetic operations like division. Every year about 25 million young boys and girls from elementary school move into the life that lies for them beyond compulsory schooling. They cannot enter the workforce at least in the organized sector till they are 18. For many families, these children are the first from their families ever to get this far in school. Parents and children expect that such 'graduates' from school will go on to high school and college. Hardly anyone wants to go back to agriculture. On the other hand, abilities in terms of academic competencies are far lower than they should be even based on curricular expectations of class 8.

9. Based the above passage, the on following assumptions have been made:
- For effective school education, parents have greater role than the governments.
  - School curriculum that conforms to today's requirements and is uniform for the entire country may address the issues brought out.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

**10.** Which one of the following statements best reflects the central idea conveyed by the passage?

- (a) Total eradication of poverty in the country will resolve the issue of under-performance of our school- children.  
(b) Monetary incentives to parents and teachers is a strategy to improve the children's academic performance.  
(c) Public policy should ensure that competencies and achievements of young people are aligned with their expectations.  
(d) India is not going to take advantage of the demographic dividend unless some school pass-outs go back to agriculture.

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage-6

We take it for granted now that science has a social responsibility. The idea would not have occurred to Newton or Galileo. They thought of science as an account of the world as it is, and the only responsibility that they acknowledged was to tell the truth. The idea that science is a social enterprise is modern, and it begins at the industrial revolution. We are surprised that we cannot trace a social sense further back, because we nurse the fusion that the industrial revolution ended golden age.

**11.** Which one of the following statements best reflects the thinking of the author about the science?

- (a) Science must value commitment of the scientists.  
(b) Science is a product of civilized society and must be used for the promotion of scientific awareness in people.  
(c) Industrial revolution was made possible by the advancements in science.  
(d) Science must pursue truth but be responsible for social welfare.

**Answer: (d)**

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-7

"The history of science is the real history of mankind." In this striking epigram, a nineteenth-century writer links science with its background. Like most epigrams, its power lies in emphasizing by contrast an aspect of truth which may be easily overlooked. In this case, it is easy to overlook the relations between science and mankind, and to treat the former as some abstract third party, which can sometimes be praised for its beneficial influences, but frequently and conveniently blamed for the horrors of war. Science and mankind cannot be divorced from time to time at men's convenience. Yet we have seen that, in spite of countless opportunities of improvement, the opening years of the present period of civilization have been dominated by international conflict. Is this the inevitable result of the progress of science or does the fault lie elsewhere?

**12.** Which of the following is/are emphatically conveyed by the author of the passage?

- Without science, mankind could not have continued to exist till today.
- It is the science that will ultimately determine the destiny of mankind.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

**13.** Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

- The horrors of modern life are the inevitable result of the progress of science.
- The aspect of truth likely to be overlooked is that science is what man has made it.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage-8

Only with long experience and opening of his wares on many a beach where his language is not spoken, will the merchant come to know the worth of what he carries, and what is parochial and what is universal in his choice. Such delicate goods as

justice, love and honour, courtesy, and indeed all the things we care for, are valid everywhere but they are variously moulded and often differently handled, and sometimes nearly unrecognizable if you meet them in a foreign land, and the art of learning fundamental common values is perhaps the greatest gain of travel to those who wish to live at ease among their fellows.

- 14.** When we meet other people while we travel, we learn to differentiate between
- imagination and understanding
  - communities and nationalities
  - local values and universal values
  - friends and foes

**Answer: (c)**

- 15.** With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- Travel leads to an understanding of humans.
  - Travel helps those who wish to learn fundamental common values.
  - A person with long experience in travel can resolve differences amongst people.

Which of the assumptions given above are valid?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: (b)**

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer The items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-9**

Conventional classrooms, by emphasizing fixed duration over learning effectiveness, resign themselves to variable outcomes. The tyranny of the classroom is that every learner is subjected to the same set of lectures in the same way for the same duration. In the end, a few learners shine, some survive, and the rest are left behind. After the fixed duration, the classroom model moves on, with not a thought spared for those left behind. This is how we end up with 10 percent employability in our graduates after a decade and half of formal education. Repeating the same ineffectual script in the realm of skill education will not produce different results.

- 16.** Which of the following statements best reflects/reflect the most logical and rational inference/inferences that can be made from the passage?
- In conventional classroom learning, the central goal is duration of learning rather than attainment of competency.
  - Conventional classrooms encourage one-size-fits-all approach and stamp out all differentiation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (a)**

- 17.** Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

- As a large number of workers in our country are employed in unorganized sector, India does not need to change its present conventional classroom system of education.
- Even with its present conventional classroom system of education, India produces sufficient number of skilled workers to fully realize the benefits of demographic dividend.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

**Passage-10**

When a child reaches adolescence, there is apt to be a conflict between the parents and the child, since the latter considers himself to be by now quite capable of managing his own affairs, while the former are filled with parental solicitude, which is often a disguise for love of power. Parents consider, usually, that the various moral problems which arise in adolescence are peculiarly their province. The options they express, however, are so dogmatic that the young seldom confide in them, and usually go their own way in secret.

- 18.** Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- The adolescent does not feel comfortable with his parents because they tend to be dominating and assertive.

2. The adolescent of modern times does not have much respect for parents.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (a)**

19. Which one of the following statements best reflects the central idea of the above passage?

- (a) Parents in general may not be of much help when children are on their way to becoming adults.  
(b) When children reach adolescence, involvement of parents in their lives is unnecessary.  
(c) Modern-day nuclear families are not capable of bringing up children properly.  
(d) In modern societies, adolescents tend to be stubborn, disobedient and careless.

**Answer: (a)**

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:**

Read the following three passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-11**

When an international team of scientists pumped a carbon dioxide and water mix into underground basalt rocks, basic chemistry took over. The acidic mixture dissolved rocks' calcium and magnesium and formed limestone. Basically carbon dioxide is converted into stone, exclaimed the scientists.

20. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical, rational and practical suggestion implied by the passage?

- (a) It is a cheap and practical method to produce limestone at commercial level for building purposes.  
(b) This can be used as one of the methods of carbon sequestration.  
(c) Basalt rock can be made a good source of calcium and magnesium minerals by this method.  
(d) Good rock-dissolving acid can be produced by mixing carbon dioxide and water.

**Answer: (b)**

**Passage-12**

Geographers analyzed 175 satellite images of ocean colour, which is an indicator of phytoplankton productivity at the ocean's surface, and found that giant icebergs are responsible for storing up to 20 percent of carbon in the Southern Ocean. The researchers discovered that melting water from giant icebergs which contains iron and other nutrients, supports hitherto unexpectedly high levels of phytoplankton growth.

21. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Giant icebergs have a bearing on primary productivity and food chains of the Southern Ocean.  
2. Melting of giant icebergs can produce climate change effects and impact world fisheries.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (c)**

**Passage-13**

Evolution has endowed caterpillars that feed on corn with a unique ability, they can induce the plant to turn off its defence against insect predators. This helps caterpillars to eat more and grow faster. The agent that causes this effect is the caterpillar's faeces or frass. The find could throw new light on compounds associated with plant response to pathogens like fungi or bacteria.

22. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical, rational and practical message conveyed by the passage?

- (a) Farmers can use caterpillars to feed on weeds in their crop fields/ plantations.  
(b) This finding can help in the development of clinically useful antimicrobial compounds.  
(c) This finding can help in the development of organic, ecologically sustainable pesticides.  
(d) Caterpillars can be genetically modified to be predators of the other plant pests.

**Answer: (c)**

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:**

Read the following three passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-14**

In a robust democracy, reality, howsoever inconvenient it may be, finds its expression both in the speech of political leaders and the other social forms of assertion. The existence of the real has to be transparent, both through its circulation in and by the media as well as its argumentative articulation in deliberative democracy. A normatively responsible media through its communication effect has the responsibility to circulate the content of reality without distortion.

23. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the above passage?
- Responsible media should distort the real in democracy. not an ideal
  - Fake news seems inherent in the life of an ideal democracy.
  - There should not be any kind of restrictions on the freedom of expression in an ideal democracy.
  - Irresponsible media and political leaders cannot be effectively controlled in an ideal democracy.

**Answer: (a)**

**Passage-15**

Now-a-days there is a growing trend to use inter-connected home devices. As consumers increasingly network their homes, the connected home device manufacturers and service providers will seek to overcome "thin profit margins by gathering more of our personal data—with or without our agreement—turning the home into a corporate storefront". Corporate marketers will have powerful incentives to observe consumer behaviour to understand the buying needs and preferences of the device owners.

24. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical, rational and practical message implied by the passage?
- Knowledge of consumer behaviour leads to more capital expenditure in manufacturing sector.
  - Knowledge of consumer behaviour stimulates the growth of commerce and trade and thus helps in the overall economic development of the country.
  - Interconnected devices give a lot of comfort to home users and improve the overall quality of life.

- Interconnected devices can be at security risk and home users may have privacy risk.

**Answer: (d)**

**Passage-16**

Green growth involves rethinking growth strategies with regard to the impacts on environmental sustainability and the environmental resources available to poor and vulnerable groups. In rethinking growth, we need to focus on the current reality of a resource-constrained world. Resource intensive and, in particular energy intensive processes will need to make way for more efficient and resource frugal development strategies if we are to avoid an economic dead end or a world in which only a small elite is able to enjoy affluence in the midst of a sea of poverty.

25. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the above passage?
- Environmental sustainability is inimical to our objective of achieving a high rate of GDP growth.
  - Poverty eradication is not possible without a rapid economic growth and the consequent environmental degradation.
  - Maintaining high environmental standards is now a prerequisite for achieving a steady, sufficient and inclusive growth.
  - With large populations, rampant poverty and limited resources of today's world, environmental degradation cannot be prevented and inequalities are inevitable.

**Answer: (c)**

**Directions for the following 2 (two) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage-17**

Unlike religion and science, poetry does not posit or expect any belief in absolute truths. Those forces or individuals who claim to have absolute truths in their grasp tend to turn dictatorial and tyrannical. Truth usually does not admit any contradictions or imperfections. It is Unitarian. It is, therefore, not of much use for poetry. Poetry abides by the plurality of life and existence. Perhaps poetry follows reality which is plural, anachronistic, full of contradictions. Against the tyranny of truth, poetry remains a

partisan of democratic reality. Against the arrogance of power, wealth and hierarchy, poetry proposes both humility and defiance.

26. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical and rational message conveyed by the above passage?
- It is the poetry, not science or religion, which recognizes and accepts imperfections in humans.
  - Truth is revealed through science or religion and poetry is anathema to truth.
  - Poetry is romantic, imaginary and is about feeling whereas science and religion are about truth.
  - In a world of violence, tyranny and bigotry, poetry is a form of dynamic resistance.

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage-18

The flower was not invented to please us. It flaunted its petals and spread its perfume to attract an insect. The insect carries the pollen from flower to flower so that pollen is not carried away by wind and thus not wasted. What we call a flower's beauty is merely a by-product and a human invention. The perfume is not there to please us, it pleases us because it is there and we have been conditioned to it.

27. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- The author of the passage believes that flowers are creations Nature's luxury. of
  - The author of the passage does not believe in the usefulness of flowers except as things of beauty.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are valid?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: (d)**

## CSAT-2025 | [Series A]

### English Language & Comprehension

#### Directions for the following 4 (four) items:

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage-1

Each State in India faces a distinctive set of challenges regarding the impact of warming, but also offers its own set of opportunities for reducing emissions depending on its natural resources. For example, coastal States need to take action to protect their shores from sea level rise, districts that are drier need to prepare for variable monsoon precipitation. Himalayan regions have their own unique challenges, and selected parts of peninsular India and offshore areas offer great opportunities for harnessing wind power. These various aspects need to be considered for developing clear and sustainable goals for the future.

- Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical, rational and pragmatic message conveyed by the author of the passage?
  - The mitigation and adaptation strategies to address/tackle the climate change is essentially the responsibility of each State
  - India is too diverse to implement any effective strategy or programme to address/tackle the climate change.
  - It is basically the responsibility of the Union Government to implement the climate action plans and ensure net zero emissions.
  - India needs to formulate effective climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies at the State/region level.

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage-2

Each State in India faces a distinctive set of challenges regarding the impact of warming, but also offers its own set of opportunities for reducing emissions depending on its natural resources. For example, coastal States need to take action to protect their shores from sea level rise, districts that are drier need to prepare for variable monsoon precipitation. Himalayan regions have their own unique challenges, and selected parts of peninsular India and offshore areas offer great opportunities for harnessing wind power. These various aspects need to be considered for developing clear and sustainable goals for the future.

- With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:
  - Green energy production can be linked to/integrated with the climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.

- II. Effects of climate change are much more severe in coastal and mountainous regions.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid ?

- (a) I only                      (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II              (d) Neither I nor II

**Answer: (a)**

### Passage - 3

If the social inequality is the most acutely felt social problem in India, insecurity, more than poverty, is the most acutely felt economic problem. Besides those below the official poverty line, even those just over the poverty line are subject to multiple economic insecurities of various kinds (due to wealth and/or health risks, market fluctuations, job-related uncertainties). Many Government policies are actually intended towards mitigating these insecurities.

3. Which one of the following statements best reflects the critical message conveyed by the passage?
- (a) India's political executive should be aware that poverty and social inequality and the consequent sense of insecurity is the main social problem.  
(b) In India, poverty is the primary reason for social inequality and insecurity.  
(c) Poverty and social inequality are so intricately linked that they pose an unmanageable crisis for India.  
(d) Insecurity, more than poverty, is the main economic issue that Government policies must address.

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage - 4

If the social inequality is the most acutely felt social problem in India, insecurity, more than poverty, is the most acutely felt economic problem. Besides those below the official poverty line, even those just over the poverty line are subject to multiple economic insecurities of various kinds (due to wealth and/or health risks, market fluctuations, job-related uncertainties). Many Government policies are actually intended towards mitigating these insecurities.

4. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

- I. People above the poverty line also are prone to suffer from anxiety about economic insecurity.  
II. Eradication of poverty can result in peace and social equality in the country.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) I only                      (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II              (d) Neither I nor II

**Answer: (a)**

### Directions for the following 4 (four) items:

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage - 5

In our country, regrettably, teaching and learning for the examination have been our forte but the new demands of society and the future of work require critical and independent thinking, learning through doing, asking questions from multiple disciplinary perspectives on the same issue, using evidence for building arguments, and reflecting and articulation. Higher education should not "either be a mere servant of the government policy or a passive respondent to public mood." Higher learning is all about how to think rather than what to think. Teaching has to be re-invented.

5. Which one of the following statements best reflects the central idea conveyed by the passage?
- (a) India does not have enough resources for promoting quality education in its universities.  
(b) The institutions of higher learning in the country should not be under the control of the Government.  
(c) Classroom approach to higher education should be done away with.  
(d) Classroom needs to be reimagined and teaching needs to be re-invented.

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage - 6

In our country, regrettably, teaching and learning for the examination have been our forte but the new demands of society and the future of work require critical and independent thinking, learning through

doing, asking questions from multiple disciplinary perspectives on the same issue, using evidence for building arguments, and reflecting and articulation. Higher education should not “either be a mere servant of the government policy or a passive respondent to public mood.” Higher learning is all about how to think rather than what to think. Teaching has to be re-invented.

6. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- I. Higher education is a constantly evolving subject that needs to align towards new developments in all spheres of society.
  - II. In our country, sufficient funds are not allocated for promoting higher education.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) I only                                      (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II                              (d) Neither I nor II

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage - 7

If there is inequality in the pattern of population growth, there is greater inequality in food production and utilization. As societies become wealthier, their consumption of animal products increases. This means that a greater proportion of such basic foodstuff as grains and legumes that could feed humans directly is instead being converted into feed for poultry and large farm animals. Yet this conversion of plant-based food into animal food for humans is far from efficient. Only 16% of the calories fed to chickens are recovered by us when we eat them. This conversion rate goes down to five to seven per cent in large animals that are fed grain to add fat and some protein before slaughter.

7. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?
- (a) There is an urgent need for a public policy to promote the consumption of cereal-based foods in wealthier societies.
  - (b) Animal-based food is far less efficient than grain/plant-based food in terms of production and utilization.
  - (c) Plant-based protein should replace the animal-based protein in our daily diets.
  - (d) Inequality in food production and consumption is inevitable in any fast changing society.

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage - 8

If there is inequality in the pattern of population growth, there is greater inequality in food production and utilization. As societies become wealthier, their consumption of animal products increases. This means that a greater proportion of such basic foodstuff as grains and legumes that could feed humans directly is instead being converted into feed for poultry and large farm animals. Yet this conversion of plant-based food into animal food for humans is far from efficient. Only 16% of the calories fed to chickens are recovered by us when we eat them. This conversion rate goes down to five to seven per cent in large animals that are fed grain to add fat and some protein before slaughter.

8. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- I. The food manufacturing and processing industries in every country should align their objectives and processes in accordance with the changing needs of the societies.
  - II. Wealthier societies tend to incur great loss of calories of food materials due to indirect utilization of their agricultural produce.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) I only                                      (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II                              (d) Neither I nor II

**Answer: (b)**

### Directions for the following 4 (four) items:

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage - 9

Maintaining an ecosystem just to conserve biodiversity will affect its commercial potential as well as the livelihoods dependent on the ecosystem. There is also a conflict between using an ecosystem only for livelihoods, for commercial exploitation, or strictly for conservation. Deforestation caused due to commercial exploitation will lead to indirect harm like floods, siltation problems and microclimatic instability, apart from adversely affecting livelihoods dependent on forests. These conflicts are particularly acute in developing countries where the dependence of people on the ecosystem is significant, and commercial exploitation has the potential to boost national income.

9. Which one of the following statements best reflects the critical message conveyed by the author of the passage?
- Conservation of biodiversity is not an issue to be worried about when some people depend on ecosystems for their livelihoods.
  - Commercial exploitation of forests goes against the fundamental rights of the people dependent on forests for food and shelter.
  - Sustenance of livelihood and degradation of ecosystem while being together exacerbate one another, leading to conflicts and imbalance.
  - Commercial exploitation of ecosystems should be completely stopped.

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage - 10

Maintaining an ecosystem just to conserve biodiversity will affect its commercial potential as well as the livelihoods dependent on the ecosystem. There is also a conflict between using an ecosystem only for livelihoods, for commercial exploitation, or strictly for conservation. Deforestation caused due to commercial exploitation will lead to indirect harm like floods, siltation problems and microclimatic instability, apart from adversely affecting livelihoods dependent on forests. These conflicts are particularly acute in developing countries where the dependence of people on the ecosystem is significant, and commercial exploitation has the potential to boost national income.

10. With reference to above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- No country needs to depend on ecosystems to boost national income.
  - Resource-rich countries need to share their resources with those of scant resources so as to prevent the degradation of ecosystems.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- I only
- II only
- Both I and II
- Neither I nor II

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage - 11

The history of renewable energy suggests there is a steep learning curve, meaning that, as more is produced, costs fall rapidly because of economies of scale and learning by doing. The firms' green

innovation is path-dependent the more a firm does, the more it is likely to do in the future. The strongest evidence for this is the collapse in the price of solar energy, which became about 90% cheaper during the 2010s, repeatedly beating forecasts. Moving early and gradually gives economies more time to adjust, allowing them to reap the benefits of path-dependent green investment without much disruption. A late, more chaotic transition is costlier.

11. Which one of the following statements best reflects the central idea of the passage?
- Economies of scale is essential for transition to green growth.
  - Modern technological progress is intensely linked to path-dependent innovations.
  - Countries with large economies are in a better position to adopt green technologies.
  - Timing plays a crucial role in the case of green technology development.

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage - 12

The history of renewable energy suggests there is a steep learning curve, meaning that, as more is produced, costs fall rapidly because of economies of scale and learning by doing. The firms' green innovation is path-dependent the more a firm does, the more it is likely to do in the future. The strongest evidence for this is the collapse in the price of solar energy, which became about 90% cheaper during the 2010s, repeatedly beating forecasts. Moving early and gradually gives economies more time to adjust, allowing them to reap the benefits of path-dependent green investment without much disruption. A late, more chaotic transition is costlier.

12. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- Path-dependent green investments will eventually most likely benefit growth as well as public finances in a country like India.
  - If other green technologies follow the same pattern as that of solar energy, there will most likely be an easy green transition.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- I only
- II only
- Both I and II
- Neither I nor II

**Answer: (d)**

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage - 13**

One of the dismal realities of the agricultural sector in independent India has been that it never experienced a high-growth phase, unlike the non-agricultural economy. The highest decadal growth (compound annual growth rate or CAGR) for agriculture has been just 3-5% in the 1980s. Also, after experiencing a spurt in decadal growth during the 1980s, agricultural growth suffered relative stagnation thereafter. This is in sharp contrast to non-agricultural growth, which consistently increased from the 1980s to 2000s.

13. Which one of the following statements best reflects the corollary to the above passage?
- The benefit of economic reforms percolates down more slowly to the agriculture sector than in other sectors of the economy.
  - For India, the green revolution was not as useful as it was expected to be.
  - India lagged behind other countries in adapting mechanized and modern farming.
  - Rural-to-urban migration resulted in the stagnant agriculture sector.

**Answer: (a)**

**Passage - 14**

One of the dismal realities of the agricultural sector in independent India has been that it never experienced a high-growth phase, unlike the non-agricultural economy. The highest decadal growth (compound annual growth rate or CAGR) for agriculture has been just 3-5% in the 1980s. Also, after experiencing a spurt in decadal growth during the 1980s, agricultural growth suffered relative stagnation thereafter. This is in sharp contrast to non-agricultural growth, which consistently increased from the 1980s to 2000s.

14. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

The growing divergence between the fortunes of the agricultural and non-agricultural economy in India could have been reduced/contained by:

- adapting large-scale cultivation of commercial crops and viable corporate farming.

- providing free insurance for all crops and heavily subsidizing seeds, fertilizers, electricity and farm machinery at par with developed countries.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- I only
- II only
- Both I and II
- Neither I nor II

**Answer: (d)**

**Passage - 15**

In our country, handlooms are equated with a culture that ensures a continuity of tradition. This idea has become part of the public policy-framing and provides a legitimate basis for the State to support the sector. But the notion of tradition as a single, linear entity is being strongly contested today. The narratives dominant in defining culture/tradition in a particular way are seen to have emerged as the identities and histories of large sections. The discounted and, at times, forcibly stifled identities are fighting for their rightful place in history. Against this backdrop, when we promote handloom as a traditional industry, it is not surprising that large sections of our population choose to ignore it.

15. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical and rational message conveyed by the author of the passage?
- We need to free the handloom industry from the limited narrative linked to preserving cultural heritage.
  - Continued State support to the handloom industry ensures the preservation of some of our glorious art forms and old traditions.
  - Household units of the handloom sector should be modernized and made an economically viable organized industry.
  - Handloom products need to be converted to machine-made designer products so as to make them more popular.

**Answer: (a)**

**Passage - 16**

In our country, handlooms are equated with a culture that ensures a continuity of tradition. This idea has become part of the public policy-framing and provides a legitimate basis for the State to support the sector. But the notion of tradition as a single, linear entity is being strongly contested today. The narratives dominant in defining culture/tradition in a particular

way are seen to have emerged as the identities and histories of large sections. The discounted and, at times, forcibly stifled identities are fighting for their rightful place in history. Against this backdrop, when we promote handloom as a traditional industry, it is not surprising that large sections of our population choose to ignore it.

16. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

- I. There is no need for the State to be involved in any manner in the handloom sector.
- II. Handloom products are no longer appealing and attractive in the rapidly changing modern world.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) I only                      (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II              (d) Neither I nor II

**Answer: (d)**

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

### Passage - 17

It is hard to predict how changes in the climate and the atmosphere's chemistry will affect the prevalence and virulence of agricultural diseases. But there is a risk that such changes will make some plant infections more common in all climatic zones, perhaps catastrophically so. Part of the problem is that centuries of selective breeding have refined the genomes of most high-value crops. They are spectacular at growing in today's conditions but genetic variations that are not immediately useful to them have been bred out. This is good for yields but bad for coping with changes. A minor disease or even an unknown one could suddenly rampage through a genetically honed crop.

17. Which one of the following statements best reflects the central idea conveyed by the passage?

- (a) Global climate change adversely affects the productivity of crops.
- (b) Our total dependence on genetically honed crops entails possible food insecurity.
- (c) Our food security should not depend on agricultural productivity alone.

- (d) Genetically honed crops should be replaced with their wild varieties in our present cultivation practices.

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage - 18

It is hard to predict how changes in the climate and the atmosphere's chemistry will affect the prevalence and virulence of agricultural diseases. But there is a risk that such changes will make some plant infections more common in all climatic zones, perhaps catastrophically so. Part of the problem is that centuries of selective breeding have refined the genomes of most high-value crops. They are spectacular at growing in today's conditions but genetic variations that are not immediately useful to them have been bred out. This is good for yields but bad for coping with changes. A minor disease or even an unknown one could suddenly rampage through a genetically honed crop.

18. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Global climate change can result in the migration of several plant diseases to new areas.
- II. Scientific understanding of the wild relatives of our present crops would enable us to strengthen food security.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) I only                      (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II              (d) Neither I nor II

**Answer: (c)**

### Passage - 19

"A good statesman, like any other sensible human being, learns more from his opponents than from his fervent supporters. For his supporters will push him to disaster unless his opponents show him where the dangers are. So if he is wise he will often pray to be delivered from his friends, because they will ruin him. But, though it hurts, he ought also to pray never to be left without opponents; for they keep him on the path of reason and good sense. The national unity of free people depends upon a sufficiently even balance of political power to make it impracticable for the administration to be arbitrary and for opposition to be revolutionary and irreconcilable."

19. Which one of the following statements best reflects the critical message conveyed by the author of the passage?

- (a) Without opposition parties, the administration in a democracy gets to become more responsible.
- (b) Democracy needs to have revolutionaries in opposition to keep the government alert.
- (c) Rulers in a democracy need the support of opposition for their political survival.
- (d) In a democracy, the opposition is indispensable for the balance of political power and good governance.

**Answer: (d)**

### Passage - 20

“A good statesman, like any other sensible human being, learns more from his opponents than from his fervent supporters. For his supporters will push him to disaster unless his opponents show him where the dangers are. So if he is wise he will often pray to be delivered from his friends, because they will ruin him. But, though it hurts, he ought also to pray never to be left without opponents; for they keep him on the path of reason and good sense. The national unity of free people depends upon a sufficiently even balance of political power to make it impracticable for the administration to be arbitrary and for opposition to be revolutionary and irreconcilable.”

20. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

- I. In a democracy, a strong opposition is required only if the Head of Government is indifferent.
- II. The more aggressive the opposition, the better is the governance in a democracy.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

**Answer: (d)**

**Directions for the following 2 (two) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

### Passage - 21

A single number for inflation is an aggregate across different commodities and services the price rise differs for different items of consumption. So, the

single number is arrived at by assigning weights to different commodities and services. For WPI, the weights in production are used; for CPI, the consumption basket is used. But people are not homogeneous. The consumption basket is vastly different for the poor, the middle classes, and the rich. Hence, the CPI is different for each of these classes and a composite index requires averaging the baskets.

21. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical, rational and crucial message conveyed by the passage?

- (a) We must use WPI exclusively in measuring price rise and CPI should be done away with.
- (b) The present calculation of inflation rate does not correctly measure price rise of individual item/commodity.
- (c) Inflation data under-presents services in the consumption basket.
- (d) Knowledge of inflation rate is not really of any use to anybody in the country.

**Answer: (b)**

### Passage - 22

Trust stands commonly defined being vulnerable to others. as Entrepreneurship implies trust in others and willingness to expose oneself to betrayal. Trust in expert systems is the essence of globalizing behaviour; trust itself emerges as a super-commodity in the social market and defines the characteristics of goods and services in a global market. Trusting conduct also means holding others in good esteem, and an optimism that they are, or will be, competent in certain respects.

22. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) Trustworthiness cannot be expected in entrepreneurship.
- (b) Trustworthy people are the most vulnerable people.
- (c) No economic activity is possible without being exposed to betrayal.
- (d) Trust is important though it entails risk.

**Answer: (d)**

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage - 23**

Over the next 30 years, many countries are promising to move to net-zero carbon, implying that household emissions will have to be cut to close to nothing. A leading climate scientist reckons that, at best, half the reduction might be achieved through demand-side measures, such as behavioural changes by individuals and households. And even that would require companies and governments to provide more incentives to change through supply-side investments to make low-carbon options cheaper and more widely available.

23. Which one of the following statements best reflects the central idea conveyed by the passage?
- Moving to net-zero carbon is possible only by the reduction in household emissions.
  - Low-carbon behaviour in people can be brought about by incentivising them.
  - Cheaper goods and services can be made available to people by using low-carbon technologies.
  - Manufacturing industries that use low-carbon technologies should be provided with subsidies.

**Answer: (b)**

**Passage - 24**

Over the next 30 years, many countries are promising to move to net-zero carbon, implying that household emissions will have to be cut to close to nothing. A leading climate scientist reckons that, at best, half the reduction might be achieved through demand-side measures, such as behavioural changes by individuals and households. And even that would require companies and governments to provide more incentives to change through supply-side investments to make low-carbon options cheaper and more widely available.

24. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- Supply-side investments in companies can result in low-carbon behaviour in people.
  - People are not capable of adapting low-carbon behaviour without the involvement of Government and Companies.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- I only
- II only
- Both I and II
- Neither I nor II

**Answer: (c)**

**Passage - 25**

In only 50 years, the world's consumption of raw materials has nearly quadrupled, to more than 100 billion tons. Less than 9% of this is reused. Batteries of old vehicles contain materials such as lithium, cobalt, manganese and nickel that are pricey and can be hard to obtain. Supply chains are long and complicated. Buyers' risks are being aggravated by their suppliers' poor environmental and labour standards. Reusing materials makes sense. Once batteries reach the ends of their lives, they should go back to a factory where their ingredients can be recovered and put into new batteries.

25. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical, rational and pragmatic message conveyed by the passage?
- Green economy is not possible without reusing critical minerals.
  - Every sector of economy should adapt the reuse of material immediately. resources
  - Circular economy can be beneficial for sustainable growth.
  - Circular use of material resources is the only option for some industries for their survival.

**Answer: (c)**

**Passage - 26**

In only 50 years, the world's consumption of raw materials has nearly quadrupled, to more than 100 billion tons. Less than 9% of this is reused. Batteries of old vehicles contain materials such as lithium, cobalt, manganese and nickel that are pricey and can be hard to obtain. Supply chains are long and complicated. Buyers' risks are being aggravated by their suppliers' poor environmental and labour standards. Reusing materials makes sense. Once batteries reach the ends of their lives, they should go back to a factory where their ingredients can be recovered and put into new batteries.

26. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- Automobile factories are examples of the circular economy.
  - Economic growth is compatible with circular use of mineral resources.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- I only
- II only
- Both I and II
- Neither I nor II

**Answer: (d)**

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:**

Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

**Passage - 27**

There has been no democracy that has grown economically without corporate capitalism. It helps in modernizing the economy and enabling the transition from rural to urban, and agriculture to industry and services, which are inevitable with growth. It generates jobs and there is no other way to fix a country's unemployment challenge without a further impetus to private business, Big companies can operate on a large scale and become competitive both domestically and externally. A vibrant corporate capitalist base also leads to additional revenues for the State which in turn, can be used for greater welfare for the marginalized and creating a more level playing field in terms of opportunities.

27. Which one of the following statements best reflects the critical message conveyed by the author of the passage?
- (a) Corporate capitalism is important for economic growth of a State and also for democracy.
  - (b) Corporate capitalism is imperative for a modern State to achieve its political objectives.
  - (c) No State can ensure its economic survival for long without the role of corporate capitalism.
  - (d) Corporate capitalism and democracy have mutual dependence for their continued existence.

**Answer: (a)**

**Passage - 28**

There has been no democracy that has grown economically without corporate capitalism. It helps in modernizing the economy and enabling the transition from rural to urban, and agriculture to industry and services, which are inevitable with growth. It

generates jobs – and there is no other way to fix a country's unemployment challenge without a further impetus to private business. Big companies can operate on a large scale and become competitive both domestically and externally. A vibrant corporate capitalist base also leads to additional revenues for the State – which in turn, can be used for greater welfare for the marginalized and creating a more level playing field in terms of opportunities.

28. With reference to the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:
- I. Corporate capitalism promotes the growth of labour force and provides more employment opportunities.
  - II. Poor and marginalized sections of population are benefited by corporate capitalism due to trickle-down effect.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

**Answer: (c)**

**Passage - 29**

“A network of voluntary associations stands as a ‘buffer’ between the relatively powerless individual and the potentially powerful State.”

29. Which one of the following statements reflects the best explanation of the above passage?
- (a) It emphasizes the inability of the State to enforce its will in practice against the opposition of certain groups within it.
  - (b) It is a cooperative organization for the promotion of the well-being and development of the personality of its members.
  - (c) It takes individuals out of a state of isolation and gives them a chance to participate in the common endeavour.
  - (d) It permits citizens to have a variety of loyalties and allegiance.

**Answer: (c)**

