



Saidu Duraisamy's
Manidhanaeyam Free IAS Academy
(Run by Manidha Naeyam Charitable Trust)
28, 1st Main Road, CIT Nagar, Chennai - 35 (HO).
Mail Address: manidhanaeyam@gmail.com
Website: www.mntfreeias.com




TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES

Paper - II - Answer Key

Test Time Allowed : (02:00PM to 04:00PM) 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED. BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. **Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/ discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet. 
4. This Test Booklet contains **80 items** (questions). Each item is printed in **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark 'all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. **All** items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Answer Sheet. You are permitted to take this Test Booklet with you.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers :**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN ALL THE QUESTIONS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer is given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

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Directions (1-3): Study the following information and answer the given questions:

There are six students-P, Q, R, S, T, and U in a class. Each one has different number of candies. S have less number of candies than only two students. P have more candies than R but less than U. R does not have least number of candies. S does not have odd number of candies. U has less candies than Q. The one who has third-lowest number of candies have 21 candies.

1. Who among the following have highest number of candies?

- (a) Q
- (b) U
- (c) R
- (d) S

2. If U have 48 candies, then what is the possible number of candies S have?

- (a) 45
- (b) 19
- (c) 38
- (d) 25

3. Who among the following have third lowest number of candies?

- (a) U
- (b) R
- (c) S
- (d) P

4. Sameer is 20 th from the left end of a row and Arun is 12 th from the right end of row. If they interchanged their positions, then arun ranks become 10 from right end. Find total number of persons in the row?

- (a) 30
- (b) 39
- (c) 28
- (d) None of these

5. Among J, K, L, M and N, each one of them is of different heights, K is taller than only one person. M is shorter than only L. M is taller than J and N (both). Who among them is the third tallest?

- (a) J
- (b) K
- (c) L
- (d) Either (a) or (d)

6. Dinesh is 15 th from the left end of a row of 30 students and Monika is 20 th from the right end in the same row. How many students are there between them in the row?

- (a) 3
- (b) 2
- (c) 1
- (d) 5

7. Among A, B, C, D and E , each of them is different weight. D's weight is more than only three persons. B's weight is more than E and less than C. A is not the lightest person. C is not lighter than D. A is heavier than B. Who among them is the third heaviest?

- (a) B
- (b) D
- (c) E
- (d) A

8. In a row of students, Ashish is 15 th from the right end and Neha is 10 th from the left end. If in this row Neha is 12 th from the right, then what is the position of Ashish from the left?

- (a) 8th
- (b) 7th
- (c) 10th
- (d) 12th

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9. In a class of 40 students, Rohan rank is 21 from the bottom and Arun is 2 rank below Rohan, then what is the rank of Arun from the top?
- (a) 21
(b) 22
(c) 25
(d) 24
10. There are 23 students in a class. Sumit ranks fourth among the boys in the class. Shivani ranks fifth among the girls in the class. Sumit is one rank below Shivani in the class. No two students hold the same rank in the class. What is Shivani's rank in the class?
- (a) Cannot be determined
(b) 5th
(c) 8th
(d) 7th
11. In a row of 55 students, Karan's position is 39th from the left and Mayank's position is 36th from right then how many students are there between them?
- (a) 19
(b) 17
(c) 16
(d) 18
12. Rakhi is 22 nd from the left end of a row of 36 students and Preet is 24 th from the right end in the same row. How many students are there between them in the row?
- (a) 9
(b) 7
(c) 8
(d) 5
13. Doctor Rahul ranked 14th from the top and 19th from the bottom of the total doctors in the batch. How many doctors are there in the batch?
- (a) 32
(b) 33
(c) 31
(d) 30
14. Five persons viz. A, B, C, D and E have different weights. A is heavier than at least two persons. D is heavier than B. Only C and E are lighter than B. Who among them is the second heaviest?
- (a) A
(b) D
(c) B
(d) Cannot be determined
15. In a row of ticket distribution, Arpit stands 11 th from starting of the row and Monu is 7 th from the end of the row. If there are 5 people standing in between Arpit and Monu then find out how many tickets sold by the vendor (provided each person purchased only one ticket)?
- (a) 21
(b) 24
(c) 22
(d) 23
16. What is 40% in 560?
- (a) 224
(b) 124
(c) 214
(d) 114

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17. A shopkeeper sold 42% of the total stock of pen that he had. if the number of remaining pens is 580, what is the total number of pens that he had initially?
- (a) 100
(b) 1000
(c) 500
(d) 420
18. What is the percentage of $12\frac{1}{2}$ in $16\frac{2}{3}$?
- (a) 50%
(b) 25%
(c) 75%
(d) 60%
19. In a class of 75 students, only 42 students could clear a test. What is the percentage of students who are unable to clear the test ?
- (a) 24%
(b) 34%
(c) 44%
(d) 50%
20. Price of commodity has increased by $12\frac{1}{2}$ %, and the amount increased was 25. Find the original price of the commodity?
- (a) 100
(b) 200
(c) 300
(d) 400
21. Amutha bought a new pen at a price which is 75 less than the original price at certain percentage of discount. What is the percentage of discount if she spent Rs 425 for that pen?
- (a) 15%
(b) 25%
(c) 35%
(d) 45%
22. If 80% of 120 is how much greater than 120% of 80.
- (a) 40
(b) 20
(c) 0
(d) 100
23. 56% of the total students appeared for an examination was successful. And 132 of them have failed. What is the total number of students appeared for the examination?
- (a) 300
(b) 400
(c) 600
(d) 900
24. A candidate needs to secure 40% marks to clear a test of 150 marks does he fail if he scores 40 marks in the test.
- (a) 20
(b) 15
(c) 10
(d) 5
25. The length of a rectangle increases by 85% and breadth is decreased by 20%. What is the percentage change in the area of the rectangle?
- (a) 40%
(b) 20%
(c) 48%
(d) 28%

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26. The annual increase in the cost of land in Chennai is 14% points more than inflation which is also 6%. If the cost of the land in Chennai is 10000 now, what would be the cost in 3 years from now?
- (a) 13310
(b) 17280
(c) 15600
(d) 16500
27. The numerator of a fraction increased by 15% and its denominator is decreased by 12%, the value of the fraction becomes $\frac{5}{4}$. What is the original fraction?
- (a) $\frac{12}{15}$
(b) $\frac{13}{15}$
(c) $\frac{22}{23}$
(d) $\frac{21}{25}$
28. If one number is 60% of the second number and 5 times the sum of their two numbers is 360. Find the smaller number?
- (a) 25
(b) 27
(c) 37
(d) 29
29. If the price of rice decreases by 20%, a man can buy 2 kilo more for Rs. 320. What is the original price of rice per kg?
- (a) 40
(b) 50
(c) 60
(d) 80
30. a% of b% of 800 is equal to 40% of 1600. What is the value of ab?
- (a) 64
(b) 640
(c) 6400
(d) 64000
31. If 50 is added to 50% of a numbers, the numbers becomes 200. Find the 30% of that number?
- (a) 90
(b) 180
(c) 100
(d) 125
32. Ramu spent 60% of his salary for house rent, 25% of house rent on food, and 20% of food on clothing. If he spent 1500 on clothing, What is his total salary?
- (a) 45000
(b) 50000
(c) 55000
(d) 55500
33. A company has 250 employees. One fifth are females and rest are male. 5% of male and 40% of female are excelled in digital skills. Then, what percentage of the whole lack in digital skills?
- (a) 58%
(b) 68%
(c) 78%
(d) 88%

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34. The time duration of 2 hours 20 minutes is what percent of a day?
(a) 8.33
(b) 6.25%
(c) 9.72
(d) 10.5%
35. If 8% of $x = 4\%$ of x , then 20% of x ?
(a) 10% of y
(b) 16% of y
(c) 40% of y
(d) 80% of y
36. A box has 200 blue balls, 100 red balls, 100 green balls. 25% of blue balls and 50% of red balls are taken away. Then, What is the percentage of green balls in the box at present?
(a) 20%
(b) 33 1/3 %
(c) 40%
(d) 50%
37. A television costs 20000 in 2020. The price increased to 10%, 20% and 30% consecutively in 2021, 2022, and 2023 respectively. What is the current price of the television?
(a) 31720
(b) 35276
(c) 42330
(d) 31726
38. Difference between a number and its one third is 426. What is the 33 1/3% of that number?
(a) 213
(b) 312
(c) 619
(d) 264
39. If the selling price of notebooks decreases by 40%. What percent should the sales be increased so that the total revenue remain the same?
(a) 50%
(b) 66.66%
(c) 40%
(d) 55.55%
40. 64 is what percent of 160?
(a) 40 %
(b) 50%
(c) 60%
(d) 70%
41. In a basket of 150 mangoes, only 90 are in good condition and rest are rotten. What is the percentage of mangoes that are rotten in that basket?
(a) 20
(b) 30
(c) 40
(d) 50
42. If $a\%$ of a is 36, then what is a ?
(a) 40
(b) 6
(c) 60
(d) 50
43. A has twice as much money as that of B, and B has 50% more money that of Z. if the average money of the three is 110. How much money that A has with him?
(a) 55
(b) 60
(c) 90
(d) 180

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44. If A's income is 50% less than that of B's, the B's income is what percent more than that of A?

- (a) 125%
- (b) 100%**
- (c) 75%
- (d) 50%

45. A shopkeeper sold 42% of the total stock of pen that he had. if the number of remaining pens is 580, what is the total number of pens that he had initially?

- (a) 100
- (b) 1000**
- (c) 500
- (d) 420

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

Passage:1

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law, and Justice recently submitted a significant report on legal education, making several path-breaking recommendations to strengthen the quality of legal education in India. Since Independence, legal education, unlike medicine and engineering, has not been a top priority for India's policymakers. Things started to change for the better in the 1990s with the advent of the national law universities (NLUs) in India. Buoyed by the winds of liberalisation and globalisation, the Indian economy in the 1990s threw up many new opportunities for lawyers, which, in turn, led to bright young students opting to study law right after school. Several NLU graduates got placed in high-paying law firm jobs while many others went abroad to study at top universities, with quite a few bagging prestigious scholarships such as Rhodes and Chevening.

46. What were the key factors mentioned in the paragraph that contributed to the positive transformation of legal education in India in the 1990s?

1. The advent of national law universities (NLUs)
2. The increased prioritization of legal education by policymakers
3. The impact of liberalization and globalization on the Indian economy
4. The establishment of high-paying law firm jobs for graduates

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**

47. According to the paragraph, what were the opportunities that emerged for bright young students studying law in the 1990s?

1. Placements in high-paying law firm jobs
2. Opportunities to study at top international universities
3. Bagging prestigious scholarships such as Rhodes and Chevening
4. Increased availability of resources for legal education

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

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Passage:2

The concept of meritocracy, wherein individuals are rewarded and advance based on their abilities, achievements and hard work, rather than their social status or background, has been extensively debated. Proponents and critics of meritocracy offer compelling arguments about its impacts on society, highlighting its virtues and shortcomings. The evolution of meritocracy has witnessed significant transformations, influenced by the critiques and analyses of thinkers such as Michael Young, Michael Sandel, and Adrian Wooldridge. Young, a British sociologist, foresaw a dystopian meritocratic world in his satirical book, *The Rise of the Meritocracy* (1958). He envisioned a future, specifically 2034, as a society where social class and mobility were determined solely by intelligence and effort, as measured through standardised testing and educational achievement. It was a critique of the then-emerging trend towards a merit-based system, which he feared would lead to a new form of social stratification.

48. Based on the information provided in the paragraph about the concept of meritocracy and its critiques by thinkers like Michael Young, Michael Sandel, and Adrian Wooldridge, assess the following statements:

1. The concept of meritocracy is extensively debated.
2. Michael Young, in his book *The Rise of the Meritocracy* (1958), envisioned a dystopian world where social class and mobility were determined solely by intelligence and effort, measured through standardized testing and educational achievement.
3. Michael Sandel and Adrian Wooldridge provide arguments in favor of the concept of meritocracy.

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

Passage:3

The math seems to be off, in the equation of health and healing. Official data suggests women constitute almost half of all of India's health workers. Yet, only 18% of them make it to the top of the pyramid, reaching leadership positions across health panels, committees, hospitals, colleges and ministries. That means for every woman, there are more than four men in a health setting. Emerging research is putting the health sector's worst-kept secret on display: diversity gaps. The cone of the pyramid has an "over-concentration" of not just men, but of doctors, individuals from Delhi-NCR, and bureaucrats, according to a new analysis of India's National Health Committees between 1943 and 2020. The over-representation of privileged actors and lack of diversity indicates a "centralisation" of the health policy. If power is concentrated in circles — with gender, geography and socio-economic markers at their compass — it risks creating skewed health systems ridden with inequality, experts note.

49. Which one of the following statements best reflects the message of the passage?
- (a) The health sector in India has an equal representation of men and women in leadership positions.
 - (b) Official data shows that women constitute almost half of all health workers in India, yet they face challenges in reaching leadership positions, leading to diversity gaps.
 - (c) The over-representation of doctors, individuals from Delhi-NCR, and bureaucrats in health committees has positively impacted India's health policy.
 - (d) The concentration of power in the health sector does not have any significant impact on creating inequality or diversity gaps.

Passage:4

Deforestation in India is the widespread destruction of major forests in the country. It is mainly caused by environmental degradation by stakeholders such as farmers, ranches, loggers and plantation corporations. India has seen the highest rise in deforestation in the last 30 years, with a stark surge recorded between 2015 and 2020. During these years, the country was ranked second only after Brazil, with average deforestation of 668,400 hectares per year. Deforestation has affected the lives of wild animals and birds, as well as the water resources and climate of the country. Cattle rearing, oil seed cultivation and logging are some of the leading causes of deforestation in India. Deforestation poses a serious threat to the biodiversity and sustainability of India.

50. What specific challenges does deforestation pose to India's biodiversity and sustainability, considering the leading causes mentioned in the paragraph?
- (a) Loss of biodiversity, disrupted water resources, and adverse climate impacts
 - (b) Increased agricultural productivity, improved water quality, and climate stabilization
 - (c) Enhanced biodiversity, efficient water management, and climate resilience
 - (d) Sustainable resource utilization, minimal impact on wildlife, and climate neutrality

51. Which measures could be effective in addressing the surge in deforestation in India and mitigating its adverse effects?

- (a) **Implementing stricter environmental regulations and penalties**
- (b) Promoting cattle rearing and oil seed cultivation for economic growth
- (c) Encouraging logging for the development of infrastructure projects
- (d) Supporting large-scale plantation programs to compensate for deforestation

Passage:5

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the ability of machines to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as reasoning, learning, decision making, and creativity. AI has the potential to transform various sectors of the Indian economy, such as agriculture, healthcare, education, manufacturing, and services. AI can help India achieve its goals of inclusive growth, social justice, and sustainable development. Some of the benefits of AI for India are: AI can improve the productivity and efficiency of various industries, leading to higher economic growth and employment opportunities. AI can enhance the quality and accessibility of public services, such as education, healthcare, and governance, by providing personalized and customized solutions for diverse needs and preferences. AI can address some of the major challenges faced by India, such as poverty, malnutrition, climate change, and security, by offering innovative and scalable solutions that can reach the masses. AI can foster innovation and entrepreneurship in India, by creating new markets and opportunities for startups and small businesses.

52. Evaluate the potential benefits of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the Indian economy, as highlighted in the paragraph. Which of the following points are mentioned as advantages of AI?

1. AI's role in transforming various sectors like agriculture, healthcare, education, manufacturing, and services.
2. AI's ability to address major challenges in India, including poverty, malnutrition, climate change, and security.
3. AI's contribution to fostering innovation and entrepreneurship in India, creating new markets and opportunities.
4. AI's primary focus on replacing human labor to reduce employment opportunities in various industries.

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

53. Examine the potential impact of AI on public services in India, according to the paragraph. Which statements accurately represent the role of AI in public services?

1. AI's potential to improve the productivity and efficiency of various industries.
2. AI's contribution to enhancing the quality and accessibility of public services like education, healthcare, and governance.
3. AI's role in addressing major challenges faced by India, such as poverty and malnutrition.
4. AI's limitation in providing personalized and customized solutions for diverse needs and preferences in public services.

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

Passage:6

The Save Tigers movement in India is a collective effort to protect the endangered Bengal tiger and its habitat. The movement started in 1973 with the launch of Project Tiger, a government initiative that established several tiger reserves across the country. The project aimed to reduce human-induced threats to the tiger population, such as poaching, habitat loss and fragmentation, and restore the ecological balance of the forest ecosystems. The project also involved monitoring and research on tiger ecology and behavior, as well as awareness and education campaigns for local communities and the public. Since then, the save tigers movement has grown to include various stakeholders, such as wildlife NGOs, media, corporate sector, celebrities, and citizens.

54. Which one of the following statements best reflects the message of the passage?
- (a) The Save Tigers movement centers on the establishment of tiger reserves and the government's efforts to combat poaching and habitat loss.
 - (b) Project Tiger, initiated in 1973, primarily focuses on research on tiger ecology and behavior without addressing public awareness campaigns.
 - (c) The Save Tigers movement in India, stemming from Project Tiger, involves a comprehensive approach with diverse stakeholders and aims to combat threats to Bengal tigers.
 - (d) The primary objective of the save tigers movement is to engage celebrities and the corporate sector in wildlife conservation, neglecting the importance of monitoring and research.

Passage:7

India is home to about 1210 species of birds, which constitute about 14 percent of the world's avian diversity. However, many of these birds are facing severe threats from habitat loss, hunting, poaching, and emerging challenges such as wind farms, power lines, pesticides, and climate change. According to the IUCN Red List, 168 Indian birds are either Threatened or Near Threatened with extinction. To conserve the rich and varied birdlife of India, several measures have been taken, such as declaring protected areas, identifying Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), and banning hunting and trade of all bird species. Despite these efforts, more actions are needed to address the new and existing threats and to protect the birds living in human-dominated landscapes and waterscapes.

55. On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:
- 1. Efforts like declaring protected areas, identifying Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), and banning hunting and trade of all bird species are effective conservation measures.
 - 2. The threats faced by Indian birds include habitat loss, hunting, poaching, wind farms, power lines, pesticides, and climate change.
 - 3. The IUCN Red List accurately reflects the conservation status of Indian birds.
 - 4. The current conservation actions are insufficient to address all the threats faced by Indian birds.
- 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

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56. A rat runs 20' towards East and turns to right, runs 10' and turns to right, runs 9' and again turns to left, runs 5' and then turns to left, runs 12' and finally turns to left and runs 6'. Now, which direction is the rat facing ?
- (a) West
(b) South
(c) North
(d) East
57. I am Standing at the centre of a circular field. I go down south to the edge of the field and then turning left I walk along the boundary of the field equal to three-eights of its length. Then I turn left by 45° and go right across to the opposite point to the boundary. In which direction am I from the starting point?
- (a) West
(b) North
(c) North-west
(d) South-west
58. Eight people A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are placed in this manner. B N A H C E F W G All are facing outwards. If all of them move two positions in clockwise direction, then the directions, H will be facing, is
- (a) North-west
(b) North-east
(c) North
(d) East
59. I went 15 m to the north, then I turned west and covered 10 m, then I turned south and covered 5 m and then turned east and covered 10 m. In which direction am I from the starting point ?
- (a) North
(b) West
(c) East
(d) South
60. A man starts from a point, walks 4 miles North, turns to his right and walks 2 miles, again turns to his right and walks 2 miles, again turns to his right and walks 2 miles. In which direction would he be now ?
- (a) East
(b) South
(c) North
(d) West
61. Deepa starts walking northwards and after a while, she turns to her right. After walking some distance, she turns to her left and walks a distance of one kilometre. She then turns to her left again. In which direction is she moving now ?
- (a) East
(b) West
(c) North
(d) South

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62. If Ram's house is located to the south of Krishna's house and Govinda's house is to the east of Krishna's house, in what direction is Ram's house situated with respect to Govinda's house?
- (a) South-East
(b) North-West
(c) North-East
(d) **South-West**
63. One morning after sunrise, Gopal was standing facing a pole. The shadow of the pole fell exactly to his right. Which direction was he facing?
- (a) East
(b) Data inadequate
(c) West
(d) **South**
64. A taxi driver commenced his journey from a point and drove 10 km toward north and turned to his left and drove another 5 km. After waiting to meet a friend here, he turned to his right and continued to drive another 10 km. He has covered a distance of 25 km so far, but in which direction would he be now?
- (a) East
(b) **North**
(c) South
(d) South-east
65. Going 50 m to the South of her house, Radhika turns left and goes another 20 m. Then, turning to the North, she goes 30 m and then starts walking to her house. In which direction is she walking now?
- (a) North
(b) East
(c) South-east
(d) **North-west**
66. A vendor's gains 20% while buying the goods and 30% while selling them. Find his total gains
- (a) 50%
(b) 36%
(c) **56%**
(d) 40%
67. 1 of 3 lemon are sold for the cost of 5 lemons then what is the profit percentage?
- (a) 50
(b) 60
(c) **55**
(d) 65
68. If a sum of Rs 1170 was distributed among A,B,C in the ratio 2:3:4 by mistake in place of $1/2 : 1/3 : 1/4$ who was benefited most and by how much?
- (a) B. Rs 220
(b) C. Rs 250
(c) **B. Rs 270**
(d) A. Rs 280

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69. 72% of 250 students are good in science. How many students are not good in science?
(a) 180
(b) 70
(c) 120
(d) 130
70. If 8% GST is included in the prices then what is the Original price of Fan bought for Rs 180?
(a) 166.66
(b) 163.66
(c) 162.66
(d) 164.6
71. The cost price of 20 articles is same as the selling price of x articles. If the profit 25 % then the value of x is?
(a) 15
(b) 16
(c) 18
(d) 25
72. If selling price is doubled the profit triples Find the profit %?
(a) $66 \frac{2}{3}$
(b) 100
(c) $105 \frac{1}{3}$
(d) 120
73. A man buys some apples at Rs. P per dozen and sells them at Rs $P/8$ per piece. His profit percentage
(a) 30%
(b) 40%
(c) 50%
(d) 60%
74. The ratio of cost price and selling price is 5:4 the loss percentage is
(a) 20%
(b) 25%
(c) 40%
(d) 50%
75. If point M is 4 km north of point G and point O is south of point G such that point G is mid way between points M and N. Find distance MN + OE.
(a) 25 km
(b) 19 km
(c) 23 km
(d) Cannot be determined
76. Ram walks 2 km to the East, then he turns to South and walks 6 km. He again turns to East and walks 2 km. Then he turns to North and walks 12 km. How far is he from the starting point?
(a) 7.1 km
(b) 7.3 km
(c) 7 km
(d) 7.2 km
77. A man leaves for his office from his house. He walks towards East. After moving a distance of 20 m, he turns South and walks 10 m. Then he walks 35m towards the West and further 5m towards the North. He then turns towards East and walks 15 m. What is the straight distance (in metres) between his initial and final position?
(a) Cannot be determined
(b) 0
(c) 5
(d) None of these

UPSC - CSAT - ANSWER KEY

78. Ram cycled 10 km southward from his home, turned right and cycled 6 km, turned right, cycled 10 km, turned left and cycled 15 km. How many km will he have cycled to reach straight home ?

- (a) 20 km
- (b) 21 km**
- (c) 16 km
- (d) 10 km

79. Two Person P and Q are separated by a distance of 20 meter in west –east direction respectively. Now P and Q start walking in north and south direction respectively and walked for 5 meter. Now P and Q took a right turn and walked 10m each. Now P and Q took left turn and after walking 5 meter both of them stopped. Find the distance between them

- (a) 25
- (b) 30
- (c) 15
- (d) Cannot be determined**

80. Maya starts at point T, walks straight towards North to point U which is 4 ft away. She turns left at 90° and walks 1 ft to Q, turns left at 90° and goes to V, who is 1 ft away and once again turns 90° ; right and goes to R, 3 ft away. What is the distance between T and R?

- (a) 5 ft**
- (b) 8 ft
- (c) 4 ft
- (d) 7 ft



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

