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**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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## UPSC - CSAT - ANSWER KEY

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

In the pyramidal structure of the squaring of debts, the central bank has a critical role to play as clearing house at the pinnacle. The function of clearing house as a last resort would be an appropriate point to introduce digital payments into the discussion. The furor and confusion around Bitcoin and the evident volatility generated by that medium of exchange is another motivation. A characteristic of digital currencies is that unlike banknotes and coins, the settlement is not concluded by the simple movement of the instrument initiated by one set of fingers to another. A ledger or a record-keeping system must be in place to establish property rights in the instrument.

1. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The central bank's role in the pyramidal structure of squaring debts is primarily focused on promoting digital payments.
2. Bitcoin's volatility has led to a decline in the use of digital currencies in financial transactions.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

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

2. Which of the following statements encapsulates the main idea conveyed in the passage?

- (a) Digital payments have simplified the settlement process, reducing the need for a clearing house.
- (b) The central bank's role in overseeing digital payments has heightened due to the complexities of blockchain technology.
- (c) The introduction of digital currencies like Bitcoin has eliminated the need for ledger-based record-keeping systems.
- (d) The passage emphasizes the importance of a clearing house and highlights the complexities associated with digital currencies in financial transactions.

### Passage:2

Over the decades, entrepreneurs in the Morbi ceramic clusters have displayed a strong sense of cooperation and mutuality not always seen in many dynamic clusters in India. The MCA is a longstanding umbrella body of smaller associations around a certain type of products groups as vitrified tiles, wall tiles, floor tiles and sanitaryware. With the business growing nationally and internationally, the MCA has been beset with responsibilities of not only facilitating interactions between manufacturers with the concerned state authorities but also constantly updating its members regarding the emerging regulations and expectations of trading partners.

3. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Entrepreneurs in the Morbi ceramic clusters prioritize individual competitiveness over cooperation.
2. The Morbi Ceramic Association (MCA) plays a crucial role in facilitating interactions, updating members about regulations, and fostering cooperation among manufacturers.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
  - (b) Only 2**
  - (c) Both 1 and 2
  - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. Which of the following statements encapsulates the main idea conveyed in the passage?
- (a) The Morbi ceramic clusters have faced challenges due to lack of cooperation among entrepreneurs.
  - (b) The MCA's responsibilities primarily revolve around product development and marketing strategies.
  - (c) The passage highlights the cooperative spirit and responsibilities undertaken by entrepreneurs and the Morbi Ceramic Association in the ceramic industry.**
  - (d) The Morbi ceramic clusters are struggling to adapt to emerging regulations and trading partner expectations.

Passage:3

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of all goods and services produced in an economy over a year, minus the value of goods and services needed to produce them, called intermediary production. Since its conceptual development in the 1940s, GDP has been criticized for its many limitations: it is blind to environmental degradation, it poorly captures variations in human well-being, and ignores inequality. Therefore, increases in GDP by no means indicate that the overall standards of living in a country are improving. This has led over the years to the creation of several alternative indicators, including the Human Development Index, which factors in education and healthcare, and GDP indicators that factor in environmental degradation.

5. Which one of the following statements best reflects what is implied by the passage?
- (a) GDP is an accurate measure of a country's overall standards of living.
  - (b) GDP adequately accounts for environmental degradation and inequality.
  - (c) The limitations of GDP have led to the development of alternative indicators that consider factors like education, healthcare, and environmental impact.**
  - (d) GDP is a comprehensive measure that captures variations in human well-being effectively.

Passage:4

The conduct of elections has become increasingly complex and multifaceted, requiring meticulous planning and execution to ensure a free, fair, and inclusive electoral process. A cornerstone of this planning process is the District Election Management Plan (DEMP), a comprehensive document that uses statistics and analysis to ensure the smooth conduct of elections. As per the Election Commission of India, the DEMP is to be prepared at least six months before the tentative poll day. However, many things become clearer as the election is notified, so it becomes necessary to revise/update the plan occasionally. Executing the DEMP requires a collaborative effort involving election officials, administrative authorities and law enforcement agencies.

6. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical and rational message conveyed by the author of the passage?

- (a) The District Election Management Plan (DEMP) is a rigid document that does not require revision or updates once prepared.
- (b) Meticulous planning and collaborative efforts are essential for ensuring a smooth and inclusive electoral process.**
- (c) The Election Commission of India lacks the necessary tools and resources to prepare the District Election Management Plan (DEMP) effectively.
- (d) The conduct of elections has

become simpler and less intricate over time due to advancements in technology and automation.

Passage:5

Semiconductors represent a distinct class of materials that possess some of the electrical properties of both conductors and insulators. Like a faucet which can be used to control the flow of water, semiconductors can be used to control the flow of electric currents, and with exquisite precision. The most important type of semiconductor is the transistor. At the dawn of the era of modern electronics, the first integrated circuits featured four transistors. Together, they controlled the flow of currents in such a way that the circuits could perform simple arithmetic operations. Today, we have single chips boasting billions of transistors.

7. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crucial message conveyed by the author of the passage?

- (a) Semiconductors have replaced conductors and insulators in modern electronic devices.
- (b) The development of semiconductors has led to significant advancements in the precision control of electric currents.**
- (c) Integrated circuits with billions of transistors are no longer used in modern electronics.
- (d) Transistors are the only type of semiconductor used in modern electronics.

Passage:6

The share of those with secondary or higher education among the unemployed youth in India has almost doubled from 35.2% in 2000 to 65.7% in 2022, according to the India Employment Report 2024 released by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Institute of Human Development (IHD). The report says that youngsters account for almost 83% of the country's unemployed workforce. Employment and underemployment of the youth increased between 2000 and 2019 but declined during the pandemic years, the study, released by Chief Economic The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) showed a long-term deterioration between 2000 and 2018, but witnessed an improvement after 2019, the study said.

8. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) The India Employment Report 2024 highlights a significant increase in the share of unemployed youth with secondary or higher education, pointing towards a concerning trend in the labor market.
- (b) The long-term trends in India's labor market, as revealed by the India Employment Report 2024, indicate fluctuations in youth employment and underemployment, with improvements observed post-2019.

(c) The Chief Economics' study revealed a deterioration in the Labor Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio, and Unemployment Rate between 2000 and 2018, which improved after 2019.

(d) The India Employment Report 2024, released by the ILO and IHD, emphasizes the need for policy attention towards addressing youth unemployment and the challenges faced by educated but unemployed individuals in India.

Passage:7

In contemporary Indian society, there is a noticeable shift in family structures with a weakening of crucial connections between children and their families. This in turn impacts a child's ability to engage with their relatives. Various factors influence a child's development within the Indian context, in turn affecting social relationships. The lack of establishing strong bonds between parents and children becomes clear when parents impose their academic preferences on their child. Parental control, emotional detachment, and societal expectations contribute to the sidelining of a student's individual interests. As a result, students grapple with the hurdle of meeting parental standards, especially when they have no innate interest in the subject or course forced upon them.

9. On the basis of the following passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Parents' imposition of academic preferences significantly impacts a child's ability to engage with relatives.
2. Emotional detachment between parents and children leads to a lack of strong bonds, affecting a child's social relationships.
3. Societal expectations play a key role in sidelining a student's individual interests, causing them to struggle with meeting parental standards.

Which of the assumptions are valid?

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

Passage:8

Against the tide of a relentless growth of car-centric road infrastructure and an incessant increase in the ownership of motor vehicles, cycling in India has remained surprisingly resilient. Consider the household ownership of cycles over the two decades, from 1998-99 to 2019-21, using data from rounds two and five of the National Family Health Surveys, respectively. While, nationally, ownership increased only marginally, from 48% to 55%, in some States, however, the growth has been phenomenal. In Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, for example, the increase was from 30% to more than 75%, while in Uttar Pradesh, it was from 26% to 71%, and in West Bengal, from 53% to 79%. In comparison, population-weighted average car ownership across these four States was a measly 5.4% in 2021

10. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) Despite the growth of car-centric infrastructure and motor vehicle ownership, cycling culture in India has remained resilient, especially in certain states where ownership has increased significantly.
- (b) The National Family Health Surveys data reveals a decline in cycling culture across India due to the relentless growth of car-centric road infrastructure.
- (c) Cycling ownership in India has remained stagnant over the past two decades, with no significant changes observed, according to the National Family Health Surveys data.
- (d) The growth of cycling in India has been slow and insignificant compared to the rapid increase in car ownership, according to the National Family Health Surveys data.

Passage:9

The Department of Mines of the Union Ministry of Steel and Mines has decided to step up the production of coal without paying too much attention to the day-to-day wagon availability. The Department seems to feel that unless it goes ahead with the task of stepping up coal production, it will never be able to achieve the targeted 95 million tonnes during 1974-75. But it is not known what alternative plans the Ministry has worked out to ensure against accumulation of pithead stocks of coal resulting from any disruption in railway movement.

11. Which one of the following statements best implies the most rational assumption that can be made from the passage?

- (a) The Ministry of Steel and Mines has meticulously planned alternative strategies to mitigate any potential disruptions in railway movement.
- (b) The Department of Mines prioritizes achieving its production targets over ensuring day-to-day wagon availability.**
- (c) The Ministry of Steel and Mines is primarily concerned with preventing the accumulation of pithead stocks of coal.
- (d) The Department of Mines has already surpassed its targeted coal production of 95 million tonnes for 1974-75.

Passage:10

At the COP26 climate talks in Glasgow in November 2021, India pledged to achieve net-zero emissions by 2070, positioning itself as a frontrunner in the race to carbon neutrality. According to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, India had installed a renewable energy capacity of over 180 GW by 2023 and is expected to meet its target of 500 GW by 2030. While carbon dioxide mitigation strategies will yield benefits in the long term, they need to go hand-in-hand with efforts that provide short-term relief. Black carbon is the dark, sooty material emitted alongside other pollutants when biomass and fossil fuels are not fully combusted. It contributes to global warming and poses severe risks.

12. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

- 1. India has positioned itself as a frontrunner in achieving carbon neutrality by pledging to achieve net-zero emissions by 2070.
- 2. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy expects India to meet its target of 500 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030.
- 3. Carbon dioxide mitigation strategies should be pursued independently of efforts that provide short-term relief.
- 4. Black carbon, emitted during incomplete combustion of biomass and fossil fuels, contributes to global warming and poses significant risks.

Which of the assumptions given below are correct based on the passage?

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

13. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) India's efforts towards achieving carbon neutrality will not yield significant benefits in the long term.
- (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is uncertain about India's ability to meet its renewable energy targets.
- (c) India's commitment to carbon neutrality requires balancing long-term carbon dioxide mitigation with immediate relief measures against pollutants like black carbon.**
- (d) Black carbon emissions are negligible compared to other pollutants emitted during incomplete combustion.

## UPSC - CSAT - ANSWER KEY

14. A, B, C, D and E are standing in row. 'A' is between 'B' and 'D'. E is not at the starting of row. 'C' is just before D.

Study above statement and answer the question

Who is at the starting of the row.

- (a) C
- (b) D
- (c) A
- (d) More than one of the above

15. A, B, C, D and E are standing in row. 'A' is between 'B' and 'D'. E is not at the starting of row. 'C' is just before D.

Study above statement and answer the question

Who is at the starting of the row.

- (a) C
- (b) D
- (c) A
- (d) More than one of the above

16. A, P, R, X, S and Z are sitting in a row. S and Z are in the centre. A and P are at the ends. R is sitting to the left of A.

Who is to the right of P?

- (a) A
- (b) X
- (c) S
- (d) Z

17. A, B, C, D and E are sitting on a bench. A is sitting next to B, C is sitting next to D, D is not sitting with E who is on the left end of the bench. C is on the second position from the right. A is to the right of B and E. A and C are sitting together.

In which position A is sitting?

- (a) Between B and D
- (b) Between B and C
- (c) Between E and D
- (d) Between C and E

Directions (18 - 20)

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting round the circle and are facing the centre:

P is second to the right of T who is the neighbour of R and V.

S is not the neighbour of P.

V is the neighbour of U.

Q is not between S and W. W is not between U and S.

18. Which two of the following are not neighbours?

- (a) RV
- (b) UV
- (c) RP
- (d) QW

19. Which one is immediate right to the V?

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

20. What is the position of S?

- (a) Between U and V
- (b) Second to the right of P
- (c) To the immediate right of W
- (d) Data inadequate.



## UPSC - CSAT - ANSWER KEY

21. Six friends are sitting in a circle and are facing the centre of the circle. Deepa is between Prakash and Pankaj. Priti is between Mukesh and Lalit. Prakash and Mukesh are opposite to each other. Who is sitting right to Prakash?
- (a) Mukesh  
(b) Deepa  
(c) Pankaj  
(d) Lalit
22. Six friends P, Q, R, S, T and U are sitting around the hexagonal table each at one corner and are facing the centre of the hexagonal. P is second to the left of U. Q is neighbour of R and S. T is second to the left of S. Which one is sitting opposite to P?
- (a) R  
(b) Q  
(c) T  
(d) S
23. In a class there are seven students (including boys and girls) A, B, C, D, E, F and G. They sit on three benches I, II and III. Such that at least two students on each bench and at least one girl on each bench. C who is a girl student, does not sit with A, E and D. F the boy student sits with only B. A sits on the bench I with his best friends. G sits on the bench III. E is the brother of C. How many girls are there out of these 7 students?
- (a) 3  
(b) 3 or 4  
(c) 4  
(d) Data inadequate
24. A can contains a mixture of two liquids A and B is the ratio 7:5. When 9 litres of mixture are drawn off and the can is filled with B, the ratio of A and B becomes 7:9. How many litres of liquid A was contained by the can initially?
- (a) 10  
(b) 20  
(c) 21  
(d) 25
25. A milk vendor has 2 cans of milk. The first contains 25% water and the rest milk. The second contains 50% water. How much milk should he mix from each of the containers so as to get 12 litres of milk such that the ratio of water to milk is 3 : 5?
- (a) 4 litres, 8 litres  
(b) 6 litres, 6 litres  
(c) 5 litres, 7 litres  
(d) 7 litres, 5 litres
26. A dishonest milkman professes to sell his milk at cost price but he mixes it with water and thereby gains 25%. The percentage of water in the mixture is:
- (a) 4%  
(b) 6 1/4%  
(c) 20%  
(d) 25%
27. In what ratio must water be mixed with milk to gain 16% on selling the mixture at cost price?
- (a) 1:6  
(b) 4:25  
(c) 2:3  
(d) 4:3

## UPSC - CSAT - ANSWER KEY

28. 30g of sugar was mixed in 180 ml water in a vessel A, 40 g of sugar Was mixed in 280 ml of water in vessel B and 20 g of sugar was mixed in 100 ml of water in vessel C. The solution in vessel B is
- (a) Sweeter than that in C
  - (b) Sweeter than that in A
  - (c) As sweet as that in C
  - (d) **Less sweet than that in C**
29. There is a milk sample with 50% water in it. If  $\frac{1}{3}$  of this sample is added to equal amount pure milk, then water in the new mixture will fall down to.
- (a) **25%**
  - (b) 30%
  - (c) 35%
  - (d) 40%
30. In a pot, there is a mixture of milk and water in the ratio 4 : 5. If it is filled with an additional 8 litres of milk, the pot would be full and ratio of milk and water would become 6 : 5. Find the capacity of the pot?
- (a) 11 litres
  - (b) **44 litres**
  - (c) 33 litres
  - (d) 22 liters
31. How much pure alcohol must be added to 400 ml of a solution containing 16% of alcohol to change the concentration of alcohol in the mixture to 40%
- (a) **160 ml**
  - (b) 100 ml
  - (c) 128 ml
  - (d) 68 ml
32. In what ratio should Assam Tea costing Rs.300 per kg be mixed with Darjeeling Tea costing Rs. 400 per kg, so that by selling the mixture at Rs. 408 per kg there is gain of 20%.
- (a) 1 : 2
  - (b) **3 : 2**
  - (c) 2 : 5
  - (d) 1 : 6
33. If a 70-liter mixture contains 30% water, what is the quantity of milk in it?
- (a) 63 liter
  - (b) **49 liter**
  - (c) 56 liter
  - (d) 7 liter
- 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
- We live in a world where therapy is a text away. Natural language processing (NLP), a branch of Artificial Intelligence (AI), enables computers to understand and interpret human language that mirrors human comprehension. In mental healthcare, we are already seeing a rapid evolution of use cases for AI with affordable access to therapy and better support for clinicians. External and internalised stigma persists across demographics and countries. Through text-based platforms and virtual mental health assistants, NLP programs provide privacy and anonymity that can improve help-seeking behaviour.

For users, the chatbot can support them in reframing thoughts, validating emotions and providing personalised care, especially in the absence of human support.

34. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Natural language processing (NLP) programs are limited in their ability to improve help-seeking behaviour due to privacy concerns.
2. AI-driven therapy platforms are increasingly accessible and beneficial in addressing mental health challenges globally.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

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

35. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) NLP in mental healthcare primarily focuses on face-to-face interactions, neglecting virtual platforms.
- (b) AI and NLP are revolutionizing mental healthcare by providing affordable, private, and personalized support to users.
- (c) AI-driven therapy platforms are facing challenges due to lack of support from clinicians.
- (d) NLP programs have limited impact on reframing thoughts and validating emotions in mental healthcare.

Passage:2

Countries have exclusive rights up to 200 nautical miles, and its underlying sea-bed from their borders. Some ocean-bound states may have a natural stretch of land, connecting their border and the edge of the deep ocean that extends beyond this 200, as part of their so-called continental shelf. To claim so, however, a country must give a detailed scientific rationale, complete with underwater maps and surveys to show this unbroken land-connect to a scientific commission appointed by the International Seabed Authority. If such a claim is approved, then such a country will have primacy to explore and potentially exploit the living and non-living resources in the region.

36. Which of the following statements best reflects the logical inference from the passage given above?

- (a) All ocean-bound states automatically have exclusive rights to the resources beyond 200 nautical miles from their borders.
- (b) To claim rights to resources beyond 200 nautical miles, ocean-bound states must submit detailed scientific evidence to an international commission.
- (c) The International Seabed Authority automatically grants primacy to explore resources to any country that claims a continental shelf extension.
- (d) The passage implies that ocean-bound states need no scientific rationale to claim resources beyond 200 nautical miles.

Passage:3

India's foreign exchange reserves increased by \$32.9 billion during April-December 2023, on a balance of payments basis excluding valuation effects, as against a depletion of \$14.7 billion during the year-earlier period, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data showed. Foreign exchange reserves in nominal terms, including valuation effects, increased by \$44 billion during April-December 2023, as against a decrease of \$44.6 billion in the same period of the preceding year. The valuation gain, reflecting the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against major currencies, lower bond yields and higher price of gold, amounted to \$11.1 billion during April-December 2023 as against a valuation loss of \$29.9 billion a year earlier.

37. Which of the following statements can be inferred as the most logical and rational conclusion based on the passage?

- (a) India's foreign exchange reserves increased due to a combination of factors such as the depreciation of the U.S. dollar, lower bond yields, and higher price of gold.
- (b) India's foreign exchange reserves increased solely due to the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against major currencies.
- (c) India's foreign exchange reserves increased primarily because of lower bond yields.
- (d) India's foreign exchange reserves increased mainly due to the higher price of gold.

Passage: 4

One of the significant developments at the 13th Ministerial Conference (MC13) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Abu Dhabi was the non-adoption of the agreement on investment facilitation for development (IFD). Despite opposition from countries such as India, negotiations for an IFD agreement at the WTO were launched in 2017 on a plurilateral basis by 70 countries. This was done through a process known as the Joint Statement Initiative. The IFD agreement was finalised in November 2023. Today, around 120 of 166 WTO member countries (more than 70% of the membership) back the IFD agreement. This agreement aims to create legally binding provisions to facilitate investment flows.

38. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

- 1. The non-adoption of the investment facilitation agreement (IFD) at the 13th Ministerial Conference indicates a lack of support from a significant number of WTO member countries.
- 2. The IFD agreement, once finalized, will address investment-related challenges for all WTO member countries uniformly.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

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

39. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) The IFD agreement at the WTO faced overwhelming support from member countries at the 13th Ministerial Conference.
- (b) The Joint Statement Initiative led to the successful adoption of the IFD agreement despite initial opposition from countries like India.
- (c) **The non-adoption of the IFD agreement at MC13 highlights the complexities and challenges in reaching consensus on investment facilitation within the WTO.**
- (d) The IFD agreement, once implemented, is expected to primarily benefit developed nations within the WTO.

Passage: 5

India is witnessing an unprecedented construction boom, with over 3,00,000 housing units erected annually. This growth brings economic opportunities and improved living standards but also poses significant environmental challenges. The building sector, a major energy consumer, accounts for over 33% of India's electricity usage, contributing to environmental degradation and climate change. The India Cooling Action Plan forecasts an eight-fold increase in cooling demand between 2017 and 2037, emphasising the need for thermal comfort while reducing active cooling demand. Addressing energy inefficiency in residential buildings is crucial, given India's rising energy and cooling demand

due to economic growth, urbanisation, heat islands, and climate change. Initiatives like the Eco-Niwas Samhita (ENS) and the Residential Energy Conservation Building Code are steps in the right direction.

40. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The construction boom in India leads to improved economic opportunities and living standards.
2. The construction sector in India is a significant contributor to environmental degradation and climate change.
3. Initiatives like the Eco-Niwas Samhita (ENS) and the Residential Energy Conservation Building Code are ineffective in addressing energy inefficiency in residential buildings.
4. India's energy and cooling demand are rising primarily due to factors like economic growth, urbanization, and climate change

Which of the assumptions given below are correct?

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

41. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) India's construction boom is solely beneficial, without any negative environmental impacts.
- (b) India's construction boom brings both economic opportunities and environmental challenges, especially regarding energy efficiency and cooling demand.**
- (c) Initiatives like the Eco-Niwas Samhita (ENS) and the Residential Energy Conservation Building Code are ineffective in addressing India's energy and cooling demands.
- (d) India's energy and cooling demands are primarily driven by external factors and are not linked to the construction boom.

Passage:6

India's efforts to ensure early tuberculosis detection and treatment initiation, along with a host of community engagement efforts has resulted in a decline of 16% in incidence (new TB cases emerging each year) and a 18% reduction in mortality, since 2015. The incidence rate in India had fallen from 237 per lakh population in 2015 to 199 per lakh population in 2022, while the mortality rate had declined from 28 per lakh population in 2015 to 23 per lakh population in 2022, according to the India TB report 2024 released by the Union Health Ministry stating that the country has set 2025 as the target for eliminating the disease.

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

- (a) India's efforts in tuberculosis detection and treatment have been largely unsuccessful, given the relatively small reduction in incidence and mortality rates.
- (b) The Union Health Ministry's target of eliminating tuberculosis by 2025 is achievable, given the significant decline in incidence and mortality rates since 2015.**
- (c) Despite the decline in incidence and mortality rates, tuberculosis remains a major public health challenge in India.
- (d) The decline in tuberculosis incidence and mortality rates can be solely attributed to advancements in medical technology and not community engagement efforts.

Passage: 7

Some thermal coal imports to blend with domestic coal may be required even if auctions are used. The question then is about how much of imports for which coal plants. The Ministry of Power issued a recent advisory to power generators to continue monitoring their coal stocks until June 2024 and import coal as required (up to 6% by weight). This was widely reported as extending a "mandate" for importing 6% coal. It is convenient, as some might say, for such advisories to be interpreted as mandates by many coal-based generators since the increased costs arising out of coal imports can be 'passed through' to

electricity consumers via distribution utilities.

43. Based on the paragraph provided, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Power generators are mandated to import 6% of coal for blending purposes, regardless of domestic coal availability.
2. The Ministry of Power's advisory regarding coal imports until June 2024 reflects a temporary measure rather than a permanent mandate.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

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

44. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) The Ministry of Power's advisory on coal imports signifies a shift towards reducing reliance on domestic coal.
- (b) Power generators are advised to import coal as required, up to 6% by weight, to ensure uninterrupted electricity supply.**
- (c) Coal-based generators are mandated to import 6% coal, irrespective of the domestic coal availability, impacting electricity consumers.
- (d) The Ministry of Power's advisory on coal imports until June 2024 aims to stabilize coal prices and reduce electricity costs for consumers.

Passage:8

The relationship between dogs and their place in society opens up vexing dilemmas in India. On one hand there is the problem of street dogs. Citizens all over the country may complain about their residential colonies being under attack by roving canines but this has not yet spurred any significant political response to enforce existing municipal laws to contain their numbers. On the other hand, it seems that even pet dogs too have managed to raise an entirely different class of concerns meriting the attention of a central government ministry and two High Courts. Among the questions being deliberated upon is whether certain breeds of dogs are inherently more "ferocious" than others.

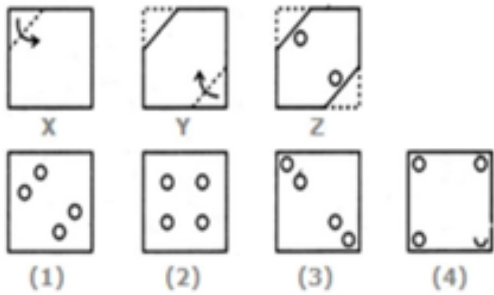
45. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Municipal laws are ineffective in controlling the population of street dogs.
2. There is a lack of political will to address the issue of street dogs.
3. The concerns related to pet dogs have only attracted attention at the state level.
4. Certain breeds of dogs are inherently more aggressive than others.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

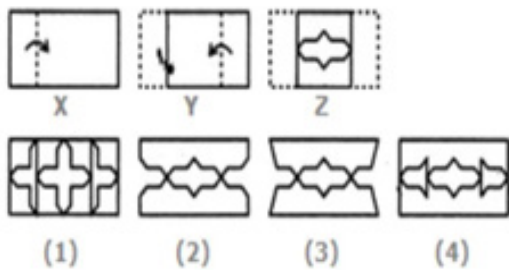
- (a) 1 and 2 only**
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 4 only
- (d) 3 and 4 only

46. Choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of Figure (Z).



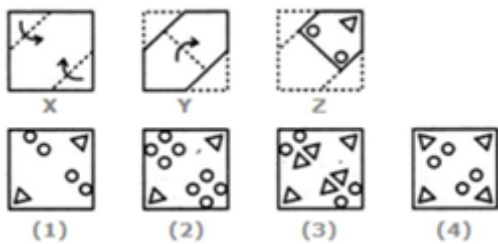
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

47. Choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of Figure (Z).



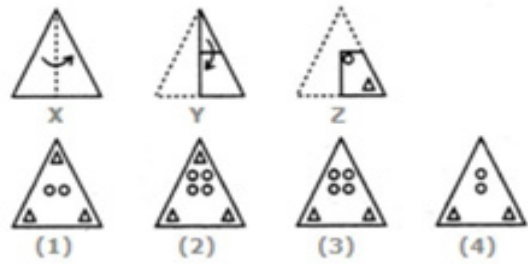
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

48. Choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of Figure (Z).



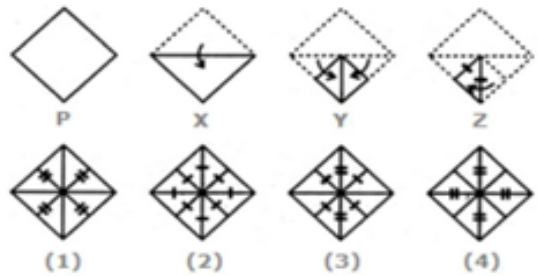
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

49. Choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of Figure (Z).



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

50. Choose a figure which would most closely resemble the unfolded form of Figure (Z).



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

51. The mean of 12 numbers is 25. If one number is excluded, their mean is 22. Find the excluded number.

- (a) 58
- (b) 52
- (c) 48
- (d) More than one of the above



**UPSC - CSAT - ANSWER KEY**

52. Find the median of the given numbers.

18, 10, 10, 12, 14, 16, 22, 16, 20, 10, 10, 12, 16, 18.

- (a) 5
- (b) 20
- (c) 15**
- (d) More than one of the above

53. If the mean of a distribution is 8.73 and its median is 11, then the mode of the distribution is \_\_\_\_\_ (using empirical relation).

- (a) 19.73
- (b) 22
- (c) 17.46
- (d) 15.54**

54. If Mode is 8 and mean – median = 12 then find the value of mean?

- (a) 48
- (b) 56
- (c) 72
- (d) 44**

55. What is the Mode of the following data

X	3	2	1	4	5	9	4	1	2	8	7	3	4	2	0
f(x)	8	4	12	8	10	16	15	9							

- (a) 28
- (b) 14
- (c) 7**
- (d) 59

(e)

56. Parents have complained to the school principal about bullying in the school yard during playtime. He's ordered the recess aides to keep a careful eye on the matter because he wants to investigate and put an end to it as soon as possible. Should the recess aides inform the principal about which situation?

- (a) A girl sits glumly on a bench reading a book, oblivious to her surroundings.
- (b) Four girls are encircling another girl and appear to be holding her backpack.**
- (c) Two boys are playing one-on-one basketball and are disputing about who scored the last basket.
- (d) Three boys crowd around a handheld video game that isn't allowed on school grounds.

57. You are traveling in a crowded bus and you see that an old lady is standing, and some young boys sitting on the seats reserved for the ladies. What would you suggest to them

- (a) Go and ask them to leave the seat for old lady
- (b) Request them to leave the seat for old lady.
- (c) Tell them that it is a reserved seat so they should leave it.**
- (d) Ask someone else to vacate the seat for lady.

58. There are many cases of corruption and fraud found against the various microfinance companies, that are charging very high interest rates from the poor people becoming cause for the suicide of these people. What steps should be taken?

- (a) Ban all the micro finance enterprises.
- (b) Enact a law to regulate and nationalize them.**
- (c) Ask them to pay compensation to those who charged more interest rate from the poor people.
- (d) Appoint a committee to see the issue.

59. One morning when you are going for your morning walk, you see that an aircraft crashed and fell down in the outskirts of your village. What would be your response?

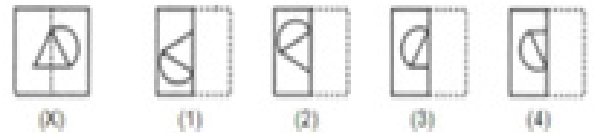
- (a) You start shouting.
- (b) Go there and yourself try to rescue those who injured.
- (c) Go to police to tell them about the accident.
- (d) Go back to village to call other people for help.**

60. With the increase in the growth rate of the Indian economy, the problems of unemployment, inflation, poverty are not decreasing at that speed as the growth of economy.

What do you think?

- (a) Government is not concentrating on these problems of country.
- (b) The factors responsible for both-increasing growth rate, and these problems are different.**
- (c) It will take time to remove these problems.
- (d) Government should concentrate more on these problems and should make plans and also implement them strictly.

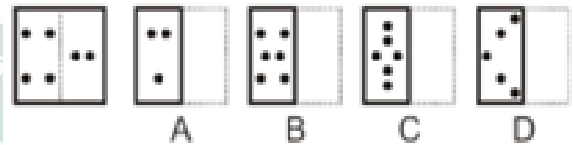
61. Find out from among the four alternatives how the pattern would appear when the transparent sheet is folded at the dotted line.



Paper Folding Ques Image 1

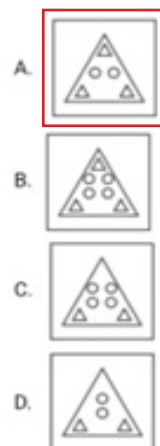
- (a) 1
- (b) 2**
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

62. Choose the alternative



- (a) D
- (b) A
- (c) B**
- (d) C

63. A sheet has been folded in the manner as shown in X, Y, and Z respectively, and punched. You have to choose from the alternatives how it will look when unfolded.



64. Find out from amongst the four alternatives how the pattern would appear when the transparent sheet is folded at the dotted line.



- (a) 1
- (b) 3**
- (c) 2
- (d) 4

65. Folding a paper along a line of symmetry results in what property?

- (a) The two halves are congruent**
- (b) The two halves are similar
- (c) The two halves are parallel
- (d) The two halves are perpendicular

66. Five people A, B, C, D, and E are seated about a round table. Every chair is spaced equidistant from adjacent chairs. C is seated next to A; A is seated two seats from D; and B is not seated next to A. Which of the following must be true?

- 1. D is seated next to B
- 2. E is seated next to A

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

67. A group of 630 children is arranged in rows for a group photograph session. Each row contains three fewer children than the row in front of it. What number of rows is not possible?

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

68. 36 identical chairs must be arranged in rows with the same number of chairs in each row. Each row must contain at least three chairs and there must be at least three rows. A row is parallel to the front of the room.

How many different arrangements are possible?

- (a) 20
- (b) 21**
- (c) 22
- (d) 23

69. A society consists of only two types of people - fighters and coward. Two cowards are always friends. A fighter and a coward are always enemies. Fighters are indifferent to one another. If A and B are enemies, C and D are friends, E and F are indifferent to each other, A and E are not enemies, while B and F are enemies.

Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) B, C and F are cowards.
- (b) A, E and F are fighters.**
- (c) B and E are in the same category.
- (d) A and F are in different categories

## UPSC - CSAT - ANSWER KEY

70. In a school, there are five teachers A, B, C, D and E. A and B teach Hindi and English. C and B teach English and Geography. D and A teach Mathematics and Hindi. E and B teach History and French. Who teaches maximum number of subjects?
- (a) B  
(b) A  
(c) D  
(d) C
71. A boat travels 18 km upstream and 14 km downstream in 4 hours. It travels 3 km upstream and km downstream in hours. What is the speed (in km/h) of the stream?
- (a) 4  
(b) 5  
(c)  $4\frac{1}{2}$   
(d)  $5\frac{1}{2}$
72. A man's speed with the current is 15 km/hr and the speed of the current is 2.5 km/hr. The man's speed against the current is:
- (a) 8.5 km/hr  
(b) 9 km/hr  
(c) 10 km/hr  
(d) 12.5 km/hr
73. A motorboat, whose speed in 15 km/hr in still water goes 30 km downstream and comes back in a total of 4 hours 30 minutes. The speed of the stream (in km/hr) is:
- (a) 4  
(b) 5  
(c) 6  
(d) 10
74. The speed of a boat in still water in 15 km/hr and the rate of current is 3 km/hr. The distance travelled downstream in 12 minutes is:
- (a) 1.2 km  
(b) 1.8 km  
(c) 2.4 km  
(d) 3.6 km
75. A boat takes 90 minutes less to travel 36 miles downstream than to travel the same distance upstream. If the speed of the boat in still water is 10 mph, the speed of the stream is:
- (a) 2 mph  
(b) 2.5 mph  
(c) 3 mph  
(d) 4 mph
76. How many words can be formed from the letters of the word GOLDEN when all the vowels are not together?
- (a) 480  
(b) 520  
(c) 720  
(d) More than one of the above
77. There are 5 boys and 4 girls and they are sitting on a circular table. In how many ways they can sit?
- (a) 45630  
(b) 40600  
(c) 42650  
(d) 40320
78. Out of 7 consonants and 4 vowels, how many words of 3 consonants and 2 vowels can be formed?
- (a) 20300  
(b) 2400  
(c) 24100  
(d) None of the above

79. In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'BLOOD' be arranged?

- (a) 60
- (b) 240
- (c) 120
- (d) More than one of the above

80. Joseph is now  $\frac{1}{4}$ th times as old as his mother Ketty. Four years hence, his mother will be three times as old as her son. The age of his mother Ketty (in years) is

- (a) 32
- (b) 35
- (c) 8
- (d) 24



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



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