

**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 - 1**

Invasions of exotic species into new geographic areas sometimes occur naturally and without human agency. However, human actions have increased this trickle to a flood. Human-caused introductions may occur either accidentally as a consequence of human transport, or intentionally 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 introductions 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 recolonize after the last glaciations). Their introduction would be likely to augment British biodiversity. The significant detrimental effect noted above arises where aggressive species provide a novel challenge to endemic biotas ill-equipped to deal with them.

28. 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.

29. 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

30. How is homogenization prevented under natural conditions ?

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

31. How have the human beings influenced the biodiversity ?

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

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

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

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

1. Erosion of endemic species.
2. Change in the species composition of the community of the ecosystem.

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

#### Passage - 2

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 components" of development. Their relevance for development does not have to be established indirectly through their contribution to the growth of GNP.

33. According to the passage, why is a serious tension perceived between democracy and development by the detractors of democracy ?
- (a) Democracy and development are distinct and separate goals.
  - (b) Economic growth can be promoted successfully without pursuing a democratic system of governance.
  - ✓ (c) Non-democratic regimes deliver economic growth faster and far more successfully than democratic ones.
  - (d) All the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.
34. According to the passage, what should be the ultimate assessment/aim/view of development ?
- (a) Rise in the per capita income and industrial growth rates.
  - (b) Improvement in the Human Development Index and GNP.
  - (c) Rise in the savings and consumption trends.
  - ✓ (d) Extent of real freedom that citizens enjoy.
35. What does a "constitutive" connection between democracy and development imply ?
- (a) The relation between them has to be seen through external links.
  - (b) Political and civil rights only can lead to economic development.
  - ✓ (c) Political liberties and democratic rights are essential elements of development.
  - (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.

### Passage - 3

The need for Competition Law becomes more evident when foreign direct investment (FDI) is liberalised. 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 liberalisation 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.

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

1. It is desirable that the impact of Foreign Direct Investment should be pro-competitive.
2. 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

37. 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 are correct ?

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



38. What is the inference from this passage ?

- (a) Foreign investors and multinational companies always dominate the domestic market.
- (b) It is not in the best interests of the domestic economy to allow mergers of companies.
- ✓ (c) With competition law, it is easy to ensure a level playing field between domestic and foreign firms.
- (d) For countries with open economy, Foreign Direct Investment is essential for growth.

39. Examine the following statements :

- 1. I watch TV only if I am bored.
- 2. I am never bored when I have my brother's company.
- 3. Whenever I go to the theatre I take my brother along.

Which one of the following conclusions is valid in the context of the above statements ?

- (a) If I am bored, I watch TV.
- (b) If I am bored, I seek my brother's company.
- (c) If I am not with my brother, then I watch TV.
- ✓ (d) If I am not bored, I do not watch TV.

40. Only six roads A, B, C, P, Q and R connect a military camp to the rest of the country. Only one out of A, P and R is open at any one time. If B is closed, so is Q. Only one of A and B is open during storms. P is closed during floods. In this context, which one of the following statements is correct ?

- (a) Under normal conditions only three roads are open.
- ✓ (b) During storms at least one road is open.
- (c) During floods only three roads are open.
- (d) During calamities all roads are closed.

41. Examine the following statements :

- 1. None but students are members of the club.
- 2. Some members of the club are married persons.
- 3. All married persons are invited for dance.

Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements ?

- (a) All students are invited for dance.
- ✓ (b) All married students of the club are invited for dance.
- (c) All members of the club are married persons.
- (d) None of the above conclusions can be drawn.

42. Four political parties W, X, Y and Z decided to set up a joint candidate for the coming parliamentary elections. The formula agreed by them was the acceptance of a candidate by most of the parties. Four aspiring candidates, A, B, C and D approached the parties for their tickets.

A was acceptable to W but not to Z.

B was acceptable to Y but not to X.

C was acceptable to W and Y.

D was acceptable to W and X.

When candidate B was preferred by W and Z, candidate C was preferred by X and Z, and candidate A was acceptable to X but not to Y; who got the ticket ?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- ✓ (c) C
- (d) D

43. Consider the following statements :
1. All X-brand cars parked here are white.
  2. Some of them have radial tyres.
  3. All X-brand cars manufactured after 1986 have radial tyres.
  4. All cars are not X-brand.

Which one of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statements ?

- (a) Only white cars are parked here.
- ✓ (b) Some white X-brand cars with radial tyres are parked here.
- (c) Cars other than X-brand cannot have radial tyres.
- (d) Most of the X-brand cars are manufactured before 1986.

44. Consider the following statement :

The Third World War, if it ever starts, will end very quickly with the possible end of civilization. It is only the misuse of nuclear power which will trigger it.

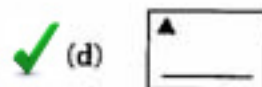
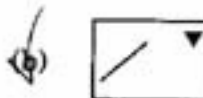
Based on the above statement, which one of the following inferences is correct ?

- ✓ (a) Nuclear power will be used in the Third World War.
- (b) There will be no civilization left after the Third World War.
- (c) The growth of nuclear power will destroy civilization in the long run.
- (d) The Third World War will not take place.

45. The elements of the problem figures given below are changing with a certain rule as we observe them from left to right :



According to this rule, which of the following would be the next figure if the changes were continued with the same rule ?



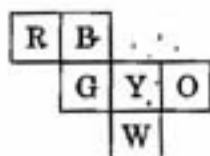
46. Consider the following information regarding the performance of a class of 1000 students in four different tests :

Tests	I	II	III	IV
Average marks	60	60	70	80
Range of marks	30 to 90	45 to 75	20 to 100	0 to 100

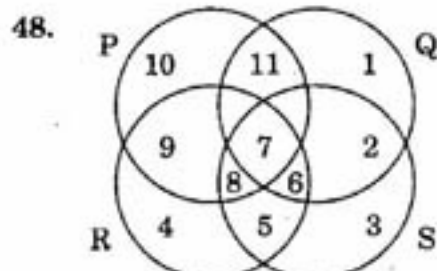
If a student scores 74 marks in each of the four tests, in which one of the following tests is her performance the best comparatively ?

- (a) Test I
- ✓ (b) Test II
- ✓ (c) Test III
- (d) Test IV

47. Six squares are coloured, front and back, red (R), blue (B), yellow (Y), green (G), white (W) and orange (O) and are hinged together as shown in the figure given below. If they are folded to form a cube, what would be the face opposite the white face ?



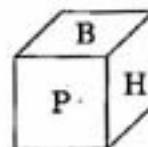
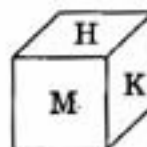
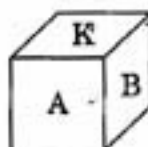
- (a) R  
(b) G  
(c) B  
(d) O



In the above figure, circle P represents hardworking people, circle Q represents intelligent people, circle R represents truthful people, and circle S represents honest people. Which region represents the people who are intelligent, honest and truthful but not hardworking ?

- (a) 6  
(b) 7  
(c) 8  
(d) 11

49. Three views of a cube following a particular motion are given below :

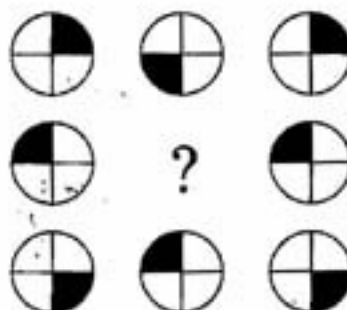


What is the letter opposite to A ?

- (a) H  
(b) P  
(c) B  
(d) M



- 50.



Which one of the figures shown below occupies the blank space (?) in the matrix given above ?

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