



NIFT M.DES 2017
Original Paper
Solved From



**National Institute of Fashion & Technology (NIFT) POST GRADUATE 2017
Question Paper With Answer Key**

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 1-5) *In each sentence given below a word or phrase is underlined. From the given options choose the word/phrase closest in meaning to the underlined part.*

1. Grouping stars by their constellations is a handy way of mapping the sky.

- (a) funny
- (b) nice
- (c) convenient
- (d) simple

Ans: (c)

2. Centuries ago, a nomadic tribe besieged the temple to loot its treasure.

- (a) wild
- (b) barbarous
- (c) brave
- (d) roving

Ans: (d)

3. It was a momentous moment in the history of the nation.

- (a) insignificant
- (b) important
- (c) sudden
- (d) transient

Ans: (b)

4. This is not an exhaustive list of collocations.

- (a) complete
- (b) tiring
- (c) useful
- (d) adequate

Ans: (a)

5. The committee decided to expel the new member.

- (a) detain
- (b) remove
- (c) preserve
- (d) reserve

Ans: (b)

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 6-10) *In the given questions, a word is given with four alternatives. Choose the word that is opposite in the meaning to the given word.*

6. Unimpeachable

- (a) fruitful
- (b) rampaging
- (c) faulty
- (d) pensive

Ans: (c)

7. Vacillations

- (a) remorse
- (b) relief
- (c) respect
- (d) steadfastness

Ans: (d)

8. Untenable

- (a) supportable
- (b) tender
- (c) sheepish
- (d) tremulous

Ans: (a)

9. Unseemly

- (a) effortless
- (b) proper
- (c) conducive
- (d) pointed

Ans: (b)

10. Unkempt

- (a) bombed
- (b) washed
- (c) neat
- (d) tawdry

Ans: (c)

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 11-15) *In each of the following sentences there are blank spaces. Below each sentence there are four words denoted by the numbers a, b, c and d. Find out which word can be filled up in the blank in the sentence to make it grammatically correct.*

11. While the technology and state of knowledge in medicine allows the gadgets to _____ data and give recommendation, it will be a while before we are ready to trust doctors for serious illnesses.

- (a) estimate
- (b) evaluate
- (c) analyze
- (d) describe

Ans: (c)

12. Just because momentum is _____ away from coal in china but it does not mean that the country is no longer part of the global coal boom.

- (a) altering
- (b) changing
- (c) stagnating
- (d) shifting

Ans: (d)

13. There's plenty of _____ that transferring kids to the adult criminal justice system for trial and conviction has failed to prevent repeat offences.

- (a) evidence
- (b) data
- (c) information
- (d) disproof

Ans: (a)

14. However, 'Digital India' will not happen even if the _____ is in place unless equal attention is paid to what is made available at the end of the pipeline.

- (a) framework
- (b) Infrastructure
- (c) groundwork
- (d) backbone

Ans: (b)

15. The national disaster management authority should come up with national guidelines for the _____ of such deaths for immediate implementation by the states.

- (a) prevention
- (b) aid
- (c) deterrence
- (d) avoidance

Ans: (a)

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 16-20) Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

16. A. The two neighbors never fought each other.
B. Fights involving three ale fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown.
C. They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.
D. We recorded 17 cases in which a resident that was fighting an intruder was joined by an immediate neighbor, an ally.
E. We therefore traced 268 intruder males until we saw them fighting a resident male.
(a) BEDAC
(b) DEBAC
(c) BDCAE
(d) BCEDA

Ans: (a)

17. A. Such a man goes on working hard and even if he fails he is never downcast.
B. It is therefore, the man who labours hard with a strong resolution and an unshaken will, who achieves success and makes his fortune.
C. In turn failures make him all the more determined and resolute and he persist in his task till he attains the desired success.
D. A man who possesses a strong will and firm determination finds all difficulties solved.
E. To him, there are a thousand ways opens to steer clear of all dangers and difficulties.
(a) BEDAC
(b) DEACB
(c) BDCAE
(d) BCEDA

Ans: (b)

18. A. With the passage of time, vices becomes more apparent and virtues become objects of jealousy and envy, thereby causing contempt and hatred in the hearts of each other.
B. They become familiar with not only strengths but also weaknesses of each other's characters.
C. Generally people think that familiarity should breed love, mutual understanding and tolerance
D. They expect that coming together of two persons should bring them closer and forge the bond of kinship between them.
E. But when two persons come closer, they come to know not only strengths but also weaknesses of each other's character.
(a) BEDAC
(b) DEACB
(c) BDCAE
(d) CDEBA

Ans: (d)

19. A. He used to go to his school and enjoyed studying and mid day meals there.
B. Besides, they needed his help in odd jobs in the house as well as their fields.
C. Karma lived with his parents in a thatched small house in a silent corner of the village.
D. This all stopped as his parents could not afford to send him to school to impart further education to him.
- (a) BCDA
(b) DBAC
(c) CADB
(d) CDBA

Ans: (c)

20. A. But sometimes, the persons of opposite nature also come closer fall in each other's company by accident, chance or out of ignorance vitiating the above statement to some extent.
B. If a man moves in the company of good, gentle and noble people, he is usually adjudged to be a gentleman.
C. It is usual for a man to see company of those who possesses, tendencies and temperaments like his own.
D. On the other side, if he keeps company with evil persons and had characters, he is considered to be a man of bad character.
E. Generally, the character and conduct of a person is gauged by the kinds of people he mixes and moves with.
- (a) BEDAC
(b) DEACB
(c) BDCAE
(d) EBDCA

Ans: (d)

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 21-25) *Find the correctly spelt words.*

- 21.
- (a) Acurrate
(b) Accurate
(c) Acurate
(d) Accuratte

Ans: (b)

- 22.
- (a) Commettee
(b) Committe
(c) Comittee
(d) Committee

Ans: (d)

23.

- (a) Questionnare
- (b) Questionnaire
- (c) Questionnair
- (d) Questionaire

Ans: (b)

24.

- (a) Receprocate
- (b) Recieve
- (c) Recetation
- (d) Receipt

Ans: (d)

25.

- (a) Commission
- (b) Commisson
- (c) Commision
- (d) Comission

Ans: (a)

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 26-30) *Choose the correct plural form of the given words.*

26. What is the plural form of volcano?

- (a) Volcanoies
- (b) Volcanoes
- (c) Volcanos
- (d) Volcano

Ans: (b)

27. What is the plural form of moose?

- (a) Fishs
- (b) Fishes
- (c) Fish
- (d) Fishies

Ans: (c)

28. What is the plural form of moose?

- (a) Moosess
- (b) Mooses
- (c) Moose
- (d) Moosies

Ans: (c)

29. What is the plural form of sister-in-law?

- (a) Sisters-in-law
- (b) Sister-in-lawes
- (c) Sisteres-in-law
- (d) Sister-in-laws

Ans: (a)

30. What is the plural form of military?

- (a) Militarities
- (b) Military
- (c) Militares
- (d) Militarys

Ans: (c)

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 31-50) Read the following passages and choose the correct options from the given ones.

PASSAGE-I

The Indian middle class consist of so many strata that it defies categorization under a single term class, which would imply a considerable degree of homogeneity. Yet two paradoxical features characterize its conduct fairly uniformly; extensive practice and intensive abhorrence of corruption.

In the several recent surveys of popular perceptions of corruptions, politicians of course invariably and understandably top the list, closely followed by bureaucrats, policemen, lawyers, businessmen and others: the quintessential middle class. If teachers do not figure high on this priority list, it is not for lack of trying but for lack of opportunities.

Over the years, the sense of shock over acts of corruption in the middle class as witnessed a steady decline, as its ambitions for a better material life have soared but the resources for meeting such ambitions have not kept pace.

What is fascinating, however, is the intense yearning of this less for a clean corruption less politics and society, a yearning that has again and again surfaces with any figure public or obscure, focus on his mission of eradicating corruption. Even the repeated failure of this promise on virtually every man's part has not subjected it o the law of diminishing returns.

31. The intense Middle Class intensely yearns for

- (a) better material resources
- (b) extensive practice of corruption
- (c) clean honest society
- (d) law of increasing returns

Ans: (c)

32. Teachers are not high on the list corruption because they do not have

- (a) courage
- (b) opportunities
- (c) support
- (d) ambition

Ans: (b)

33. The Indian Middle class is

- (a) defiant
- (b) mysterious
- (c) homogeneous
- (d) stratified

Ans: (c)

34. Who figure on top of the list of corruption?

- (a) businessmen
- (b) lawyers
- (c) politicians
- (d) poicemen

Ans: (c)

PASSAGE-II

The assault on the purity of the environment is the price that we pay for many of the benefits of modern technology. For the advantage of automotive transportation we pay a price in smog-induced diseases; for the powerful effects of new insecticides, we pay a price in dwindling wildlife and disturbances in the relation of living things and their surrounding; for nuclear power, we risk the biological hazards of radiation. By increasing agricultural production with fertilizers, we worsen water pollution.

The highly developed nations of the word are not only the immediate beneficiaries of the good that technology can do, that are also the first victims of environmental diseases that technology breeds. In the past, the environmental effects which accompanied technological progress were restricted to a small and relatively short time. The new hazards are neither local nor brief.

Modern air pollution covers vast areas of continents : Radioactive fallout from the nuclear explosion is worldwide. Radioactive pollutants now on the earth surface will be found there for generations, and in case of Carbon-14, for thousands of years.

35. The widespread use of insecticides has

- (a) reduced the number of wild animals
- (b) caused imbalance in the relationship between living beings and their environment
- (c) eliminated diseases by killing mosquitoes and flies
- (d) caused biological hazards

Ans: (b)

36. The passage emphasises that modern technology

- (a) is an unmixed blessing
- (b) has caused serious hazards to life
- (c) has produced powerful chemicals
- (d) has benefitted highly developed nations

Ans: (b)

37. According to the passage the increasing use of fertilizers is responsible for

- (a) abundance of food
- (b) disturbance in the ecological system
- (c) water pollution
- (d) increase in diseases

Ans: (c)

38. The harmful effects of modern technology are

- (a) widespread but short-lived
- (b) widespread and long-lasting
- (c) limited and long-lasting
- (d) severe but short-lived

Ans: (b)

PASSAGE-III

Nationalism, of course, is a curious phenomenon which at a certain stage in a country's history gives life, growth and unity but, at the same time, it has a tendency to limit one, because one thinks of one's country as something different from the rest of world. One's perceptive changes and one is continuously thinking of one's own struggles and virtues and failing to the exclusion of other thoughts. The result is that the same nationalism which is the symbol of growth for a people becomes a symbol of the cessation of that growth in Mind. Nationalism, when it becomes successful sometimes goes on spreading in an aggressive way and becomes a danger internationally. Whatever line of thought you follow, you arrive at the conclusion that some kind of balance must be found. Otherwise something that was good can turn into evil. Culture, which is essentially good, becomes not only static but also aggressive and something that breeds conflict and hatred when looked at from a wrong point of view. How are you to find a balance, I don't know. A part from the political and economic problems of the age, perhaps, that is the greatest problem today because behind it there is tremendous search for something which it cannot found.

We turn to economic theories because they have an undoubted importance. It is folly to talk of culture or even of God when human beings starve and die. Before one can talk about anything else one must provide the normal essentials of life to human beings. That is where economies come in. Human beings today are not in mood to tolerate this suffering and starvation and inequality when they see that the burden is not equally shared. Others profit while they only bear the burden.

39. The greatest problem in the middle of the passage refers to the question

- (a) how to mitigate hardship to human beings
- (b) how to contain the dangers of aggressive nationalism
- (c) how to share the economic burden equally
- (d) how to curb international hatred

Ans: (b)

40. Negative national feeling can make a nation

- (a) selfish
- (b) self-centered
- (c) indifferent
- (d) dangerous

Ans: (b)

41. Suitable title for this passage can be

- (a) Nationalism breeds unity
- (b) Nationalism – a road to world unity
- (c) Nationalism is not enough
- (d) Nationalism and national problems

Ans: (c)

42. 'Others' in the last sentence refers to

- (a) other people
- (b) other nations
- (c) other communities
- (d) other neighbours

Ans: (a)

PASSAGE-IV

The world dismisses curiosity by calling it idle or mere idle curiosity even though curious persons are seldom idle. Parents do their best to extinguish curiosity in their children because it makes life difficult to be faced everyday with a string of unanswerable questions about what makes fire hot or why grass grows. Children whose curiosity survives parental discipline are invited to join our university. With the university, they go on asking their questions and trying to find the answers. In the eyes of a scholar, that is what as university for. Some of the questions which the scholars ask seem to the world to be scarcely worth asking, let alone answering. They asked questions too minute and specialized for you and me to understand without years of explanation. If the world inquires of one of them why he wants to know the answer to a particular question he may say especially if he is a scientist, that the answer will in some obscure way make possible a new machine or weapon or gadget. He talks that way because he knows that the world understands and respects utility.

But to you, who are now part of the university, he will say that he wants to know the answer simply because he does not know it, the way the mountain climber wants to climb a mountain, simply because it is there. Similarly a historian asked by an outsider why he studies history may come out with the argument that he has learnt to respect to report on such occasions, something about knowledge of the past making it possible to understand the present and mould the future. But if you really want to know why a historian studies the past, the answer is much simpler, something happened and he would like to know what.

All this does not mean that the answers which scholars to find to their enormous consequences but these seldom from the reason for asking the question or pursuing the answers. It is true that scholars can be put to work answering questions for the sake of the consequences as thousands are working now, for example, in search of a cure for cancer. But this is not the primary scholars. For the consequences are usually subordinate to the satisfaction of curiosity.

43. Children whose curiosity survives parental discipline means
- (a) children retaining their curiosity in spite of being discouraged by their parents
 - (b) children pursuing their mental curiosity
 - (c) children's curiosity subdued due to parents intervention
 - (d) children being disciplined by their parents

Ans: (a)

44. According to the passage, the children make life difficult for their parents
- (a) by their ceaseless curiosity
 - (b) by unceasing bombardment of questions
 - (c) by asking irrelevant questions
 - (d) by posing profound questions

Ans: (a)

45. The common people consider some of the questions that the scholars ask unimportant.
- (a) as they are too lazy and idle
 - (b) as they are too modest
 - (c) as it's beyond their comprehension
 - (d) as it is considered a waste of time

Ans: (c)

46. A historian really studies the past
- (a) to comprehend the present and to reconstruct the future
 - (b) to explain the present and plan the future
 - (c) to understand the present and make fortune
 - (d) to understand the present and mould the future

Ans: (d)

PASSAGE-V

The object underlying the rules of natural justice "is to prevent miscarriage of justice" and secure "fair play in action" As pointed out earlier the requirement about recording of reasons for its decision by an administrative authority exercising quasi-judicial functions achieves his object by excluding changes of arbitrariness and ensuring a degree of fairness in the process of decision making. Keeping in view the expanding horizon of the principle of natural justice which govern exercise of power by administrative authorities. The rules of natural justice are not embodied rules. The extent of their application depends upon the particularly statutory framework where under jurisdiction has been conferred on the administrative authority. With regard to the exercise of particular power by an administrative authority including exercise of judicial or quasi-judicial functions the legislature, while conferring the said power, may feel that it would not be in the larger public interest that the reasons for the order passed by the administrative authority be recorded in the order and be communicated to the aggrieved party and it may dispense with such a requirement.

47. "The rules of the natural justice are not embodied rules" means that these rules

- (a) is left deliberately vague
- (b) cannot be satisfactorily interpreted
- (c) are flexible
- (d) cannot be visualized

Ans: (c)

48. From the passage it is clear that it is the legislature that

- (a) invests the administrative authority with enormous powers
- (b) embodies rules
- (c) has the larger interests of public welfare
- (d) leaves administrative authority enough discretion to interpret rules

Ans: (a)

49. According to the passage, there is always a gap between

- (a) rules of natural justice and their application
- (b) conception of a rule and its concretisation
- (c) demand for natural justice and its realization
- (d) intention and execution

Ans: (a)

50. "To dispense with a requirement" means

- (a) to do without the demand
- (b) to drop the charge
- (c) to cancel all formal procedure
- (d) to alter the provisions of the case

Ans: (a)

51. A can finish a work in 18 days and B can do the same work in half the time taken by A. Then, working together, what part of the same work they can finish in a day?

- (a) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{9}$
- (c) $\frac{2}{5}$
- (d) $\frac{2}{7}$

Ans: (a)

52. Three types of rice whose rates are Rs 38, Rs 43 and Rs 49 per kg are blended together to make a 8 kgs, 4 kgs, 3 kgs of the respective types of rice. The average price of the new blend of rice is:

- (a) Rs 41.53
- (b) Rs 43
- (c) Rs 40
- (d) Rs 43.3

Ans: (a)

53. In the 75 L of mixtures of milk and water, the ratio of milk and water is 4 : 1. The quantity of water required to make the ratio of milk and water 3 : 1 is:

- (a) 1 L
- (b) 3 L
- (c) 4 L
- (d) 5 L

Ans: (d)

54. In an examination 70% of the candidates passed in History and 50% in Geography and 20% students failed in both the subjects. If 500 students passed in both the subjects, then how many candidates appeared for the exam?

- (a) 1000
- (b) 1500
- (c) 2500
- (d) None of these

Ans: (d)

55. A naughty student breaks the pencil in such a way that the ratio of two broken parts is same as that of the original length of the pencil to one of the larger part of the pencil. The ratio of the other part to the original length of pencil is

- (a) $1 : 2\sqrt{5}$
- (b) $2 : (3 + \sqrt{5})$
- (c) $2 : \sqrt{5}$
- (d) Can't be determined

Ans: (b)

56. The taxi charges in a city contain fixed charges and additional charge per kilometer. The fixed charge is for a distance of upto 5 km and additional charge per kilometer thereafter. The charge for a distance of 10 km is Rs 350 and for 25 km is Rs 800. The charge for a distance of 30 km is

- (a) Rs 800
- (b) Rs 750
- (c) Rs 900
- (d) Rs 950

Ans: (d)

57. Three pieces of timber 84 m, 98 m and 126 m long have to be divided into planks of the same length. What is the greatest possible length of each plank?

- (a) 14 m
- (b) 28 m
- (c) 7 m
- (d) 21 m

Ans: (a)

58. A man borrows Rs 6000 at 5% interest, on reducing balance, at the start of the year. If he repays Rs 1200 at the end of each year, find the amount of loan outstanding, (in Rs), at the beginning of the third year.

- (a) 3162.75
- (b) 4156.00
- (c) 4155.00
- (d) 5100.00

Ans: (c)

59. Rajni purchased a mobile phone and a refrigerator for Rs 12000 and Rs 10000 respectively. She sold the first at a loss of 12% and the second at a profit of 8%. What is her overall loss/profit?

- (a) loss of Rs 280
- (b) profit of Rs 2160
- (c) loss of Rs 240
- (d) None of these

Ans: (d)

60. Two trains whose respective lengths are 200 m and 250 m cross each other in 18 s, when they are travelling in opposite direction and in 1 min, when they are travelling in the same direction. What is the speed of the faster train (in km/h)?

- (a) 38.5
- (b) 48.5
- (c) 54
- (d) 58.5

Ans: (d)

61. In a certain code language 'international taxpayer companies' is written as 'ta la ka', 'companies are critical position' is written as 'mi ri ha ta', and 'taxpayer companies are winner' is written as 'pa ta ri la'.

How is 'position winner' written in that code language?

- (a) ha pa
- (b) pa mi
- (c) ri mi
- (d) Either (1) or (2)

Ans: (d)

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 62-66) *Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.*
P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W are eight friends travelling in three different cars, viz Maruti Delux, Ferrari and Toyota, with at least two in one car, to three different places, viz Jaipur, Jhansi and Goa.
There is at least one female member, in each car. S is travelling with V to Goa but not in Ferrari. P is travelling with only W in Maruti Delux but not to Jaipur. R is not travelling with either S or Q. and S and R are studying in the same girls' college. W, U and V are studying in the same boys' college. Q is travelling with U but not to Jaipur.

Person	Place	Car	Gender
P	Jhansi	Maruti Delux	Female
Q	Goa	Toyota	Male
R	Jaipur	Ferrari	M/F
S	Goa	Toyota	Female
T	Jaipur	Ferrari	M/F
U	Goa	Toyota	Female
V	Goa	Toyota	Male
W	Jhansi	Maruti Delux	Male

62. Which of the following cars is carrying people to Jaipur?

- (a) Ferrari
- (b) Maruti Delux
- (c) Toyota
- (d) Either Toyota or Ferrari

Ans: (a)

63. Which of the following combinations is correct?

- (a) P – Goa-Toyota
- (b) V-Goa-Toyota
- (c) Q-Maruti Delux-Jaipur
- (d) R-Jaipur-Toyota

Ans: (b)

64. In which of the following cars is Q travelling?

- (a) Ferrarid
- (b) Either Ferrari or Toyota
- (c) Toyota or Maruti Delux
- (d) Toyota

Ans: (d)

65. Which of the following represents a group of males?

- (a) P, Q, R and S
- (b) R, T, Q and W
- (c) V, W, U and P
- (d) Data inadequate

Ans: (d)

66. Which of the following combinations is definitely false?

- (a) P-Male-Jhansi
- (b) Q-Goa-Male
- (c) S-Goa-Female
- (d) U-Goa-Female

Ans: (a)

67. If in the word 'FLOURISH', all the vowels are first arranged alphabetically and then all the consonants are arranged alphabetically and then all the vowels are replaced by the previous letters and all the consonants are replaced by the next letter from English alphabets.

Which letter will be third from the right end?

- (a) I
- (b) S
- (c) M
- (d) V

Ans: (c)

68. A, Q, Y and Z are different persons. Z is the father of Q, A is the daughter of Y and Y is the son of Z. If P is the son Y and B is the brother of P, then

- (a) B and Y are brothers
- (b) A is the sister of B
- (c) Z is the uncle of B
- (d) Q and Y are brothers

Ans: (b)

69. Kartik start moving form a point, facing in East direction. After walking 10 m, he turned to his left and walked 20 m, before turning to his right. Them, he walked a distance of 15 m, then turning to hi sright and stops after walking further a distance of 20 m. Find how far Kartik is from his starting point.

- (a) 20 m
- (b) 30 m
- (c) 15 m
- (d) 25 m

Ans: (d)

70. A, B, C and D are four buildings in a residential complex. Each has different heights. A is only higher than D, BB is shorter than C but higher than A. Which of the following buildings is the highest?
(a) D
(b) C
(c) B
(d) A

Ans: (b)

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 71-77) *In the following series, replace the question mark (?) with the suitable option.*

71. 6,9, 12, 15, 18, ?

- (a) 21
- (b) 20
- (c) 19
- (d) 22

Ans: (a)

72. 15, 30, 60, 120, 240, ?

- (a) 480
- (b) 518
- (c) 445
- (d) 715

Ans: (a)

73. 360, 180, 90, 45, 22.5, ?

- (a) 15
- (b) 11.25
- (c) 20
- (d) 10.5

Ans: (b)

74. 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, 19, ?

- (a) 28
- (b) 23
- (c) 22
- (d) 25

Ans: (d)

75. YW, US, ?, MK

- (a) RP
- (b) BD
- (c) FH
- (d) QO

Ans: (d)

76. DF, GJ, KM, NQ, RT, ?

- (a) UX
- (b) UW
- (c) YZ
- (d) XZ

Ans: (a)

77. ZXV, TRP, NLJ ?

- (a) IGF
- (b) HDF
- (c) HGE
- (d) HFD

Ans: (d)

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 78-79) *In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments. 'Strong' arguments are those which are important and directly related to the question. Weak arguments are those which are of minor importance and also may not be directly related to the question or may be related to a trivial aspect of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a strong arguments and which is a weak argument*

Give answer

- (a) if only Argument I is strong
- (b) if only Argument II is strong
- (c) if both Arguments I and II are strong
- (d) if neither Argument I nor II is strong

78. **Statement** Should Indian scientists working abroad be called back to India?

Arguments

- I. Yes, they must serve the motherland first and forget about discoveries, honours and facilities of foreign
- II. No, we have enough talent let the stay where they want.

Ans: (d)

79. **Statement** Should higher qualification be the only criteria for internal promotions in any organization.

Arguments

- I. Yes, why not? Infact only higher qualification is more important than other factors.
- II. No, quality of performance and other factors are more important than mere higher qualification in case of internal promotion.

Ans: (d)

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 80-81) *In the following questions, two statements have been given, which bear a cause and effect relationship.*

Give answer

- (a) if Statement I is the cause and the Statement II is its effect
- (b) if Statement II is the cause and the Statement I is its effect
- (c) if both the Statements I and II are effects of a common cause
- (d) if both Statements I and II are effects of independent causes

80. I. Many villages in the district are marooned as the river overflowed the banks and many people have managed to survive on the tree tops and which ever place they could find above water.

II. The district administration has sent relief teams to the affected villages to rescue the stranded villagers and supplied foods and water to the nearby villages.

Ans: (a)

81. I. The Reserve Bank of India has recently put restrictions on few small banks in the country.

II. The small banks in the private and cooperative sector in India are not in a position to withstand the competition of the bigger in the public sector.

Ans: (b)

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 82-83) For the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) below, choose the correct alternative from the following.

Give answer

- (a) if (A) is true but (R) is false
- (b) if both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) if both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (d) if (A) is false but (R) is true

82. **Assertion** (A) In the ordinary fire extinguisher, carbon dioxide is generated by the chemical reaction of sodium bicarbonate and dilute sulphuric acid

Reason (R) Carbon dioxide can be used to extinguish fire.

Ans: (c)

83. **Assertion** (A) All machines suffer a loss of efficiency due to the frictional force acting on any moving part of that machine.

Reason (R) The frictional force can be reduced by providing a thin film of lubricant between any two mating parts.

Ans: (b)

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 84-85) *In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy, etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement, you have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing.*

Give answer

- (a) if only I follows (b) if only II follows
(c) if either I or II follows (d) None of these

84. **Statement** Many people are caught stealing food grains from the government storehouses.

Courses of action

- I. Security personnel should be deployed round the clock around these government storehouses.
II. People living around the government storehouse should be warned against such thefts.

Ans: (d)

85. **Statement** Five people are killed in an accident between an autorickshaw and a running a train at an unmanned level crossing

Course of action

- I. The railway authority should immediately put permanent barricades on either side of the tracks at the crossing so that no vehicle can cross the tracks
II. The railway authority should immediately post an employee at the crossing round the clock to avoid such accidents.

Ans: (b)

86. Which among the following is not a natural fabric?

- (a) Silk
(b) Cotton
(c) Polyester
(d) None of these

Ans: (c)

87. Which among the following is not an Indian fashion designer?

- (a) Ritu Kumar
(b) Rohit Bal
(c) Bibi Russel
(d) Manish Malhotra

Ans: (c)

88. Retail venture 'Big Bazaar' is owned by

- (a) Bharti group
(b) Sriram group
(c) Future group
(d) Raheja group

Ans: (c)

89. In which year was the Lakme Fashion week first started?

- (a) 2006
- (b) 2008
- (c) 2000
- (d) 1999

Ans: (d)

90. The Trousseau and Costume Coltage industry in India has a value approximately

- (a) 120 crores
- (b) 100 crores
- (c) 80 crores
- (d) 37 crores

Ans: (a)

91. Westside stores is an enterprise of

- (a) Raymond
- (b) Tata
- (c) Aditya Birla Group
- (d) None of these

Ans: (b)

92. Sariska Reserve Forest is located in

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Jharkhand
- (d) Rajasthan

Ans: (d)

93. Name the famous upcoming fashion designer who designed clothes for the well known film 'Black'.

- (a) Sunily Goel
- (b) Payal Jain
- (c) Sabyasachi Mukherjee
- (d) Sandeep Khosla

Ans: (c)

94. 'Greenhouse effect' means

- (a) Pollution in houses in tropical regions
- (b) trapping of solar energy due to atmospheric carbon dioxide
- (c) prevention from ultra-violet radiations by the ozone layer
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

95. A critical concern of a fashion designer is
- (a) how to make simple but attractive dresses
 - (b) how to make expensive dresses
 - (c) how to match the dress with the season it will be worn
 - (d) importance of a particular fashion

Ans: (d)

96. On whose name is the highest award for services to the development of cinema given?
- (a) Raj Kapoor
 - (b) Dada Saheb Phalke
 - (c) Meena Kumari
 - (d) Amitabh Bachchan

Ans: (b)

97. Where is Louis Vuitton headquarters located?
- (a) London, England
 - (b) Milan, Italy
 - (c) Paris, France
 - (d) New York, USA

Ans: (c)

98. Little black dress is associated with
- (a) Zara
 - (b) Gucci
 - (c) Prada
 - (d) Coco Chanel

Ans: (d)

99. Which is world's biggest retailer brand?
- (a) Target
 - (b) Walmart
 - (c) J. C. Penny
 - (d) Amazon

Ans: (b)

100. Which date is declared as "International Yoga Day" by UN?
- (a) June 5
 - (b) July 21
 - (c) June 21
 - (d) October 21

Ans: (c)

101. What basic type of weave has a diagonal design on the surface?

- (a) Satin
- (b) Twill
- (c) Plain
- (d) Pile

Ans: (b)

102. Clothes made by inter looping of yarn is called

- (a) Woven fabric
- (b) Knits fabric
- (c) Non woven fabric
- (d) Blends

Ans: (b)

103. Who organizes London Fashion week?

- (a) The British Fashion Council
- (b) Fashion United
- (c) Top Shop
- (d) Fashion Forward

Ans: (a)

104. Where did large loose garment 'Poncho' originate?

- (a) England
- (b) New York
- (c) South America
- (d) India

Ans: (c)

105. What type of product is Calico?

- (a) Silk
- (b) Linen
- (c) Cotton
- (d) Woolen

Ans: (c)

106. Name of world famous fashion designer who belong to Florida.

- (a) Louis Vuitton
- (b) Manish Malhotra
- (c) Gianni Versace
- (d) Pierre Cardin

Ans: (c)

107. Which one of the following cosmetics companies has launched colour Riche Nail Collection “Le Nail Art”?

- (a) Lakme
- (b) Gannier
- (c) Loreal
- (d) Clinique

Ans: (c)

108. The international awards given by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, California (USA) for excellence in the field of cinema are

- (a) Grammy Awards
- (b) Oscar Awards
- (c) IIFA Awards
- (d) Bafta Awards

Ans: (b)

109. World’s largest roller coaster named ‘Ferrari World’ is located in

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Tokyo
- (c) Beijing
- (d) Abu Dhabi

Ans: (d)

110. Which among the following is the source of non-conventional energy?

- (a) Uranium
- (b) Coal
- (c) Solar Power
- (d) Petroleum

Ans: (c)

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 111-130) *Read the following cases and answer the questions given at the end of each case on the basis of the information provided.*

CASE-I

Acknowledging that Apple is “underpenetrated” in India, CEO Tim Cook has said the US tech giant is strengthening its local presence in the country and is optimistic about its future given the fast-growing economy and improving 4G network infrastructure in the country.

“We set a new March quarter record for India, where revenue grew by strong double digits. We continue to strengthen our local presence across the entire ecosystem, and we’re very optimistic about our future in this remarkable country with its very large, young, and tech-savvy population, fast-growing economy, and improving 4G network infrastructure,” Cook said.

“And so there are a ton of things going on there (India). And we agree that we are underpenetrated there. Our growth rates are good, really good by most people’s expectations, may be not mine as much”, Cook said.

He said the iPhone maker is putting a “lot of energy” in India, just like Apple has in other geographies that eventually wound up producing more.

Cook emphasized that the 4G network investment began rolling in a significant way towards the last quarter of last year in India, which is the third largest Smartphone market in the world today behind China and the US.

“But they are moving fast. They’re moving at a speed that I have not seen in any other country in the world once they were started, and it is truly impressive”, he said.

Cook sounded a bullish tone for the future of Apple in India as the 4G network infrastructure grows in the country.

111. What is the reason behind the optimism of Tim Cook for his organization in India?

- (a) India is growing at a fast pace than any other country
- (b) Apple is loved much in India which triggers the anticipation of its CEO
- (c) the fast-growing economy and improving 4G network infrastructure in the country
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

112. “..... to strengthen our local presence across the entire ecosystem” implies

- (a) The company is willing to enter in other ventures too
- (b) The company is striving for its strong foothold in the growing Indian economy
- (c) Net profit is a key factor in business and this can be achieved by being present everywhere
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

113. What insight do you get from the statement “And we agree that we are underpenetrated there”?

- (a) It implies that the company has not much investment in the stated region
- (b) It signifies that a lot of personnel are required to meet the demand in the time to come
- (c) It indicates the lower sale volume of the products in the region specified
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

114. Why did Cook sound bullish in relation to his prospects in India?

- (a) 4G network infrastructure is growing in the country
- (b) He has some awesome business plans in his mind
- (c) the anticipation is strong which results in the bullish sound
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

CASE-II

CEOs at the country’s top mutual funds have seen their salaries going up on robust business growth, but several smaller players making losses or little profit have also paid crores to their top executives. The disclosure follows a diktat from markets regulator SEBI to all fund houses to make public the salaries of their top managements so that investors are aware of the payouts.

While top fund houses like ICICI Prudential, HDFC and Reliance MFs have made clear disclosures in this regard by the SEBI deadline of April 30 for the 2016-17 fiscal, some others appear to have made it difficult for the investors to directly access the information. Some of them are also asking investors to provide details like folio numbers before sharing the information, while a few others are

informing those trying to access the salary information that the details would be set to them directly in a day or two.

Moreover, some fund houses have enforced OTP (one-time password)/email mechanism to share the remuneration data making it inconvenient for investors to access these information.

According to an analysis of the data made public so far by the fund house, the CEO salary given by the top four fund houses – ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund, HDFC MF Reliance MF increased in 2016-17. SBI Mutual Fund, which is the fifth biggest domestic fund house, had appointed Anuradha Rao as its Managing Director and CEO in August 2016 and therefore the figure is not comparable. Surprisingly, some smaller fund houses have paid higher salaries than their bigger rivals, despite making losses or marginal profit.

115. The MF CEOs are getting a sharp rise in the salary. Which can be the suitable factor behind it?

- (a) The expansion programme of the firm in the near future that needs its CEOs to be with the firm
- (b) MF are getting popular in the country and therefore a hike in pay would give the message that people should invest more in it
- (c) Govt. is planning to bring some measures that may hamper the business prospects and in order to hide it the firms are paying their CEOs more
- (d) Business growth has been robust and that has enabled the firms to bid higher for their CEOs

Ans: (d)

116. Why did SEBI instruct all fund houses to make public the salaries of their top management?

- (a) to ensure that investors are aware of the payouts
- (b) to reduce the likely chances of the corruption
- (c) to monitor the payout and make them accountable towards the interests of the investors
- (d) none of the above

Ans: (a)

117. What are the various ways in which the various MF companies are providing the information about the payout?

- (a) some MFs have made clear disclosures in this regard
- (b) Some are asking investors to provide folio numbers before sharing the information
- (c) some others are saying that the details would be sent to them directly in a day or two
- (d) all of the above

Ans: (d)

118. What is uncanny about the smaller MF houses in comparison to the bigger MF?

- (a) smaller MFs are competing well with their rivals in all the aspects and they expect that in the time to come they will incur a huge profit
- (b) smaller fund houses have paid higher salaries than their bigger rivals, despite making losses or marginal profit
- (c) Both of these
- (d) none of the above

Ans: (b)

CASE-III

In India, innovation is emerging as one of the most important rubrics in the discourses on how to bring about greater and more consistent economic and social development. Academic engagement and Indian authorship on the subject have also exploded in the last five years. Despite widespread agreement on the importance of innovation in India, there are wide gulfs between different conceptions of innovation and the path

Many Indian conversations around innovation begin by talking about jugaad, that uniquely Indian approach to a temporary fix when something complex, like an automobile or a steam engine stops working. However, many observers have pointed out that while jugaad is certainly innovative, it is a response to the lack of an innovation culture – more a survival or coping mechanism at a time of need than a systematic methodology to effectively address a wide-ranging, complex set of problems. In its midterm assessment of the 11th five-year plan the Planning Commission stressed the need for innovation in India in order to accelerate its growth more inclusive as well as environmentally sustainable. The document went on to say that India needs more frugal innovation that produces more frugal cost products and services that are affordable by people at low levels of incomes without compromising the safety, efficiency and utility of the products. The country also needs processes of innovation that are frugal in the resources required to produce the innovations. The products and processes must also have frugal impact on the Earth's resources.

Two people formulated a similar theory called the More-from-Less-for-More (MLM theory of innovation) theory of Innovation, which advocates a focus on innovations that allow for more production using fewer resources but benefit more people. Under this rubric come products that are more affordable versions of existing technologies. While both frugal innovation and the MLM theory are certainly valuable in terms of bringing affordable products and services to a greater number of people.

India's many diverse and complex needs can be met only through systematic innovation and major shifts have to first take place in our educational institutions, government policies and commercial firms in order for such an innovation-enabling culture to come about.

The one thing that India's innovation theorists have not said is that the absence of a culture of innovation is intrinsically linked to many of the most intractable problems facing India as a nation. These include poor delivery of government services, inadequate systems of personal identification and the absence of widely available financial services for rural poor, health and sanitation failures.

119. Which of the following best describes the MLM theory of innovation?

- (a) Maximize output by using least number of resources and benefiting a small number of people
- (b) Maximize resource utilization and cost thereby benefit maximum number of people
- (c) Minimize output and resource utilization, yet benefit the maximum number of people
- (d) Benefit most number of people through least usage of resources and maximum output

Ans: (d)

120. Why, according to the author, is India unable to adequately provide for its people?

- (a) Failure to implement schemes and initiatives meant for the Indian populace
- (b) Absence of regulatory authorities to oversee the implementation process
- (c) Failure to innovate in order to find solutions
- (d) Lack of governmental schemes and initiatives to redress the challenges faced by India

Ans: (c)

121. Why, according to some people, is 'jugaad' not the answer to India's problems?
- (a) Many a times this methodology backfires leading to further complications
 - (b) Jugaad's provides only cheap solutions to all problems
 - (c) It is reactive and not a proactive and organized method of finding solutions to problems
 - (d) It can provide solutions to only simple problems and not complex ones

Ans: (c)

122. What does the author mean by "frugal impact on the Earth's resources" as given in the passage?

- (a) More consumption of natural resources as compared to manmade ones
- (b) Minimum impact on the environment in terms of pollution
- (c) The impact on the environment should be such that it is reversible
- (d) Minimum usage of Earth's natural resources

Ans: (d)

CASE-IV

The election hullabaloo has meant that economic issues have taken a back seat, and open public discussion about future economic policies has been relatively absent. This is surprising, because even the (admittedly problematic) opinion polls brought out by various media organizations regularly describe economic issues such as price rise and lack of employment opportunities as major concerns at least in voters' minds. Very few of the major parties have come out with clear programs about what exactly they plan to do to address the complex set of problems currently faced by the Indian economy, and those that have done so have got minimal press coverage.

The mainstream media has been most concerned about the flagging rate of output growth, which is reflected in flat or declining industrial production over the previous year and decelerating exports. Declining rates of fixed investment are likely to have an impact on both infrastructure conditions and productive capacity in the coming years. Agricultural growth has recovered in the current year, but mainly because of the munificence of the 2013 monsoon, underlying the agriculture's continued dependence is a source of concern not only in itself but because of prognosis of the deleterious effects of El Nino on the coming monsoon, which would, in turn, affect prospects for crop production in the coming year. And it is a pointer to how, overall, the condition of cultivators in India still remains fragile.

It is evident that this is really cost push inflation, driven by increases in fuel prices and by prices of food items. So the focus of the government should be on addressing these elements, by improving conditions of agricultural supply and reducing the global impact of volatile food prices, and creating a mechanism of administered fuel prices that does not expose Indian consumers (most of whom have per capita incomes that are a small fraction of the global average) to high and volatile global oil prices. Yet thus, far the official response has been to treat inflation control as the sole domain of the central bank, in a peculiar and inevitably unsuccessful version of inflation control as the sole domain of the central bank, in a peculiar and inevitably unsuccessful version of inflation targeting that causes interest rates and monetary policy to be the only policy instruments to be utilized. This blunt strategy affects investment and economic activity adversely, and does not really control inflation since the cost push forces thereby deteriorate further. Three aspects of the employment scenario have indeed assumed dire proportions: the decline of recognized work by women; the need to meet the aspirations of the growing number of youth entering the labour force; and the fragility of existing livelihoods and employment.

All of these effectively require emergency treatment-ideally within a systematic and planned medium term framework, though that may be hoping for too much in the current Indian context. Consider each of these in turn. The recent phenomenal deterioration in women's recognized work

participation rates – which is, in fact, one of the more obvious indicators of the economic empowerment of women-has been widely commented upon but is still inadequately understood. Much of the decline in work participation has been among self employed workers, including (but not only) those involved in agriculture. It is true that the growing mechanization of agriculture has played a role in the reduced demand for women’s work. In addition, changes in ecological conditions have led to declines in many rural activities earlier performed mainly by women, such as the collection of minor forest produce.

123. Which among the following facts about most Indian political parties has been asserted by the author?

- (a) They are doing everything to make India self dependent
- (b) They are not focusing on the economic policies
- (c) They are giving private sector more freedom
- (d) They have a very bright vision for India

Ans: (b)

124. Which of the following statement is false regarding India’s agricultural sector?

- (a) It largely depends on weather conditions
- (b) El Nino would affect crop production in coming year
- (c) Monsoon of 2013 prevented agriculture to recover in the current year
- (d) Condition of cultivators is still fragile in India

Ans: (c)

125. What is stagflation as per the passage?

- (a) Higher output growth with high inflation
- (b) Lower inflation with higher output growth
- (c) Higher inflation with lower output growth
- (d) Lower output growth with low inflation

Ans: (c)

126. Which among the following option (s) is/are true in regard to the strategies used by RBI to control Inflation as per the passage?

- (a) RBI considers controlling Inflation as its sole domain and policy action lead to further deterioration of cost push forces
- (b) RBI incorporates interest rates and monetary policy as its only policy instruments to control Inflation.
- (c) RBI’s strategies affect investment and economic activity negatively
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

127. Which among the following options (s) is/are true regarding the employment generation in India as per the passage?

- (a) The growing number of labour forces in India
- (b) Employment generation schemes undertaken by the Indian ministry is influenced by the State cooperatives
- (c) Employment generation policies do not have an immediate effect in India.
- (d) There is a scarcity of informal activities in India

Ans: (c)

CASE-V

What needs to be set right is our approach to work? It is a common sight in our country of employees reporting for duty on time and at the same time doing little work. If an assessment is made of time they spent in gossiping, drinking tea, eating "pan" and smoking cigarettes, it will be shocking to know that the time devoted to actual work is negligible. The problem is the standard which the leadership in administration sets for the staff. Forget the ministers because they mix politics and administration. What do top bureaucrats do? What do the below down officials do? The administration set up remains weak mainly because the employees do not have the right example to follow and they are more concerned about being in the good books of the bosses than doing work.

128. The employees in our country

- (a) are quite punctual but not duty conscious
- (b) are not punctual, but somehow manage to complete their work
- (c) are somewhat lazy but good natured
- (d) are not very highly qualified

Ans: (a)

129. According to the writer, the administration in India

- (a) is by and large effective
- (b) is very strict and firm
- (c) is affected by red tape
- (d) is more or less ineffective

Ans: (d)

130. The leadership in administration

- (a) sets a fine example to the employees
- (b) is of a reasonably high standard
- (c) is composed of idealists
- (d) is of a very poor standard

Ans: (d)

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 131-150) *Each of these questions has a statement based on the preceding caselet. Evaluate each statement and mark answer as:*

- (a) If the statement is a major objective in making the decision or one of the goals sought by the decision maker, then mark as answer.
- (b) If the statement is a major factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the caselet, which fundamentally affects and/or determines the decision.
- (c) If the statement is a minor factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a major factor, rather than a major objective directly.
- (d) If the statement is a major assumption in making the decision, a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factor and alternative.

CASELET-I

Alfred High School, a premium educational institution in Rajkot, where Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi studied during his childhood, has been closed down, as per the orders of the Gujarat government. The 150 students enrolled in this school have been given away their leaving certificates.

This has been done as per a Gujarat government notification issued in 2016 which states that a museum on Mahatma Gandhi worth Rs 12 crore is to be created at Alfred High School or Mohandas Gandhi High School. The Alfred High School was chosen by the authorities since there is adequate space to carve out a museum and also run the school. Accordingly, all the students will now be shifted to Karnasinhji High School. As per report, adequate arrangements have been made to move the entire staff and students elsewhere.

The school was constructed during the British rule by Kernel Singh and was the first English school in the region. Originally called Rajkot English School, it was founded on October 17, 1853 and later became a full-fledged high school. By 1868, it was known as Rajkot High School and was named Alfred High School in 1907. Following India's independence in 1947, the school was renamed "Mohandas Gandhi High School in the honour of Mahatma Gandhi. At age of 18, Mahatma Gandhi had graduated from this school in 1887.

131. Students enrolled in this school have been given away their leaving certificates, so that they can enroll themselves in other institutes well in time.

Ans: (d)

132. Adequate arrangements have been made to move the entire staff and students elsewhere.

Ans: (c)

133. Alfred High School has been closed down as per the orders of the Gujarat government to carve out a museum

Ans: (a)

134. The Alfred High School was chosen by the authorities since there is adequate space to carve out a museum and also run the school.

Ans: (b)

135. The school was renamed “Mohanadas Gandhi High School” in the honour of Mahatma Gandhi.

Ans: (d)

CASELET-II

In an unprecedented move, the National Green Tribunal today and it would itself inspect the most polluted parts of Ganga between Haridwar and Kanpur to get first hand information on the river. The decision assumes significance as usually the green panel appoints a panel of experts to inspect a site and give a comprehensive ground report to it. NGT Chairperson Justice Swatanter Kumar said it has been hearing the Ganga cleaning case on day-to-day basis but there was still no definitive data on the quality and quantity pollutants being discharged into the river.

“In the interest of expeditious disposal of this case and to bring the controversy to end, it will be in the interest of justice to have site inspection of most polluting parts of Ganga in segment B of Phase-I.

“Therefore, we direct the state governments (Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand), Environment Ministry, Ministry of Water Resources, Central Pollution Control Board, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, UP Jal Nigam to make all preparatory steps for inspection at Kanpur at the first instance, “ the bench said.

The Tribunal said the NGT Registrar General would communicate the date and time when it would carry out the inspection. Besides Justice Kumar, the bench which is hearing the Ganga case comprises Justices Jawad Rahim, R S Rathore and Expert Members B S Sajwan, Ajay A Despande and Nagin Nanda.

The tribunal had earlier said that excessive extraction of water between Haridwar and Unnao in the Ganga floodplains was a serious issue and should be immediately stopped. It had said the water which was being diverted into various canals should be regulated so as to help maintain a minimum flow of the river. In a detailed report covering various aspects of contamination in the river, CPCB had informed the NGT that the Ganga, spanning a distance of 543 km between Haridwar and Kanpur, was affected by 1,072 seriously polluting industries which were releasing heavy metals and pesticides. At present, 823.1 million litres per day of untreated sewage and 212.42 MLD of industrial effluents flow into the river, while three of the four monitored Sewaage Treatment Plants were non-compliant with the set standards, it said.

136. The move that the National Green Tribunal would itself inspect the most polluted parts of Ganga.

Ans: (a)

137. NGT has been hearing the Ganga cleaning case on day-to-day basis.

Ans: (b)

138. NGT’s direction to the state governments to make all preparatory steps for inspection.

Ans: (d)

139. NGT Registrar General would communicate the date and time when it would carry out the inspection.

Ans: (c)

140. Excessive extraction of water between Haridwar and Unnao in the Ganga floodplains.

Ans: (b)

CASELET-III

Major apps including Google Maps, Amazon, eBay appear to have ditched their Apple Watch apps and have quietly removed support for watchOS in updates submitted to the App Store. "Google confirmed it had removed support from Google Maps but suggested that move might be temporary",. The removal was not mentioned in the release notes, and Google has not indicated whether it will reinstate support for watchOS. Amazon and eBay, both of which previously included Apple Watch support in their iOS apps have also removed their apps. Both were last updated in April.

"It's unclear why the companies decided to remove support for their apps on the Apple Watch, or whether Apple had a role in their decision," the report noted. Apple launched its smart watch two years ago, but the early software version was limited and apps initially were extensions of their iPhone apps. Apple released watchOS 3 software in 2016 that allowed app developers to make standalone apps for the Apple Watch.

141. The removal of the support was not mentioned in the release notes.

Ans: (a)

142. The speculation of money being the prime reason for the withdrawal of the support.

Ans: (d)

143. The possibility that the other apps want to develop their own smart watch.

Ans: (d)

144. Statement of Google that it will reinstate its support to the smart watch.

Ans: (c)

145. It's unclear why the companies decided to remove support for their apps on the Apple Watch, or whether Apple had a role in their decision.

Ans: (d)

CASELET-IV

Human cannibalism is a disturbing and chilling practice that is unfortunately followed by many tribes around the world as a cultural norm even today. How and where did it originate and how old is it are questions that scientists have tried to figure out the answers to and now, scientists have discovered the oldest evidence of human cannibalism in the western European Mediterranean region, by analyzing 10,000-year-old bones with scratch and bite marks on them.

The bones, discovered in the Santa Maria Caves in Spain, belong to the Mesolithic period, researchers said. The Mesolithic period, researchers said. The Mesolithic period lasts from about

10,200 to 8,000 years ago. The human bones were an accidental find, said study lead researcher Juan Morales-Perez, a researcher at the University of Valencia in Spain.

"I was studying the remains of Mesolithic animals from the Santa Maria site, and suddenly I identified a human distal humerus – an elbow – and it was full of cuts," Morales-Perez said. Researchers eventually discovered 30 bones belonging to three individuals: a robust adult, a gracile adult and an infant. 'Live Science' reported. However, the infant had only one complete bone (a shoulder blade) that did not show signs of cannibalism, the researchers said. The bones date to between 10,200 and 9,000 years ago, Morales-Perez said.

The last of the hunter-gatherer communities lived during this time, and evidence suggests that their culture was more organized and complex than it was during the Paleolithic period. "A good example of this complexity is the appearance of the first cemeteries. There are also these strange examples of cannibalism," Morales-Perez said.

146. Human cannibalism is a practice that shows that the human beings were savage and lacked the agricultural skills.

Ans: (d)

147. The evidence that in Europe cannibalism was practiced earlier by analyzing 10,000-year-old bones with scratch and bite marks on them.

Ans: (b)

148. The discovery of the bones was purposed by the researchers.

Ans: (c)

149. Asserting the fact that cannibalism was in practice in the primitive times.

Ans: (a)

150. Mesolithic culture was more organized and complex than it was during the Paleolithic period.

Ans: (d)