# PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS OF GS-II OCS-2017

1. **Statement: We need not worry about errors but we must try to learn from our errors**

   **Assumptions:**

   (i) Errors may take place when we are carrying out certain work.

   (ii) We are capable of benefitting from the past and improve our chances error free work.

   (A) If only argument (i) is implicit

   (B) If only argument (ii) is implicit

   (C) If either (i) or (ii) is implicit

   (D) If both (i) and (ii) are implicit

2. **A solid cube of size 6 cm, whose opposite faces are painted red, green and pinkish respectively is cut into smaller cubes of size 1 cm each, then how many small cubes will be there with no face painted?**

   (A) 9

   (B) 8

   (C) 32

   (D) 24

3. **Statement: Should the private companies be allowed to operate passenger train service in India ?**

   **Arguments:**

   (i) Yes, This will improve the quality of service in Indian Railways and it will be faced with several conditions.

   (ii) No. The private companies may not agree to operate in the non-profitable sectors

   (A) If only argument (i) is strong

   (B) If only argument (ii) is strong

   (C) If either (i) or (ii) is strong

   (D) If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong

4. **Statement: Should school education be made free in India?**

   **Arguments**:

   (i) Yes, This is the only way to improve the level of literacy.

   (ii) No. It should add to the already heavy burden on the exchequer.

   (A) If only argument (i) is strong

   (B) If only argument (ii) is strong

   (C) If either (i) or (ii) is strong

   (D) If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong

5. **Statement: Should open book examination be introduced for professional courses in India?**

   **Arguments:**

   (i) No, it will not seriously improve the value and importance of present examination system.

   (ii) Yes, all candidates can pass easily and can start their professional life.

   (A) If only argument (i) is strong

   (B) If only argument (ii) is strong

   (C) If either (i) or (ii) is strong

   (D) If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong

6. **Statement: Should scheme of lotteries be completely stopped in India?**

   Arguments: (i) No, many state governments will have to stop some of their developmental activities which they fund from surplus generated by their lottery scheme?

   (ii) No. Many unemployed youth who sell lottery tickets to earn their livelihood will face hardship.

   (A) If only argument (i) is strong

   (B) If only argument (ii) is strong

   (C) If either (i) or (ii) is strong

   (D) If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong

7. **Statement: Should getting primary education be incorporated as a fundamental right in India?**

   **Arguments**:

   (i) No, What is the use? Have we fulfilled out duties regarding other fundamental rights?

   (ii) Yes, this is what all the developed countries have done.

   (A) If only argument (i) is strong

(B)   If only argument (ii) is strong
(C)   If either (i) or (ii) is strong
(D)   If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong

Direction (Q.Nos. 8 to 12): Study the following table carefully and answer the given questions.

During the year 1994-1999, the number of presented and passed candidates from six states.

| State-Year | A | | B | | C | | D | | E | | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Presented | Passed | Presented | Passed | Presented | Passed | Presented | Passed | Presented | Passed | Presented | Passed |
| 1994 | 1200 | 105 | 1400 | 125 | 1650 | 140 | 1450 | 160 | 1700 | 185 | 1800 | 165 |
| 1995 | 1450 | 110 | 1250 | 130 | 1500 | 125 | 1600 | 145 | 1850 | 170 | 1650 | 170 |
| 1996 | 1100 | 120 | 1300 | 115 | 1400 | 150 | 1250 | 120 | 1400 | 160 | 1550 | 140 |
| 1997 | 1350 | 125 | 1100 | 120 | 1560 | 145 | 1300 | 140 | 1550 | 156 | 1700 | 156 |
| 1998 | 1400 | 135 | 1550 | 105 | 1750 | 155 | 1400 | 155 | 1650 | 175 | 1750 | 160 |
| 1999 | 1500 | 140 | 1450 | 110 | 1700 | 130 | 1500 | 165 | 1500 | 165 | 1600 | 175 |

8.   What is the approx. percentage of the passed candidate jointly from all the six states to the presented candidates in the year 1994?
(A)   15
(B)   10
(C)   7
(D)   12

9.   Which is one of the following states has maximum percentage of the passed candidates to the presented candidates in 1996?
(A)   A
(B)   D
(C)   C
(D)   E

10.  What is the percentage of passed candidates jointly from the state "C" in the year 1995 and 1998 to the presented candidates jointly from the state 'B' in the year 1994 and 1997?
(A)   12.5
(B)   10.8
(C)   10.2
(D)   None of these

11.  What is the approx. average number of passed candidates from state in the given years?
(A)   148

(B)   158
(C)   142
(D)   154

12.  Which one of the following yrs. has least percentage of passed candidates to the presented candidates from the state F?
(A)   1998
(B)   1997
(C)   1996
(D)   1994

13.  In the following question find out the group of letters in the place of question in the letter series:
H3M, 15O, L9S, Q17A, ?
(A)   X33Q
(B)   Z33P
(C)   X33P
(D)   W33R

14.  In the following question find out the group of letters in the place of question in the letter series:
 I/R, 3/O. 5/K, 9/F, 13/Z, ?
(A)   19/S
(B)   20/T
(C)   19/T
(D)   21/R

**15.** In the following question find out the group of letters in the place of question in the letter series:

(A) 1/AB

(B) 65/XY

(C) 66/YZ

(D) 65/WX

**16.** In a matrix some numbers are filled according to a rule. A place is left blank. Find the number from the given possible answers:

| 6 | 7 | 4 | 15 |
|---|---|---|----|
| 7 | 15 | 25 | 28 |
| 8 | 13 | ? | 20 |
| 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |

(A) 14

(B) 22

(C) 18

(D) 20

**17.** In a matrix some numbers are filled according to a rule. A place is left blank. Find the number from the given possible answers:

| 5 | 7 | 6 | 10 |
|---|---|---|----|
| 8 | 11 | 13 | 18 |
| 14 | 19 | 27 | ? |
| 26 | 35 | 55 | 66 |

(A) 34
(B) 36
(C) 30
(D) 38

**18.** In a matrix some numbers are filled according to a rule. A place is left blank. Find the number from the given possible answers:

| 7 | 11 | 14 |
|---|----|----|
| 8 | ? | 10 |
| 9 | 10 | 16 |
| 6 | 10 | 8 |

(A) 8

(B) 10

(C) 9

(D) 11

**19.** The value of:

$$\sqrt{5 + \sqrt{11 + \sqrt{19 + \sqrt{29 + \sqrt{49}}}}} = ?$$

(A) 3

(B) 5

(C) 7

(D) 9

**20.** The smallest number of 4 digits, which is a perfect square, is :

(A) 1000

(B) 1016

(C) 1024

(D) 1036

**21.** Square root of $\dfrac{\left(3\frac{1}{4}\right)^4 - \left(4\frac{1}{3}\right)^4}{\left(3\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \left(4\frac{1}{3}\right)^2}$ is :

(A) $1\frac{7}{12}$

(B) $1\frac{1}{12}$

(C) $5\frac{5}{12}$

(D) $7\frac{1}{12}$

**22.** A frog tries to come out of a dried well 9 m deep with slippery walls. Every time the frog jumps 60 cm, slides back by 30 cm. How many jumps the frog have to take to come out of the wall?

(A) 20

(B) 29

(C) 22

(D) 25

**23.** The total monthly income of 16 persons is Rs. 80,800 and the income of one of them is 120% of the average income, then his income is:

(A) Rs.5,050

(B) Rs. 6,060

(C) Rs.6,160

(D) Rs. 6,600

Direction (Q. Nos. 24 & 25): A School has four Sections- A, B, C, D of Class IX students. The results of half yearly and annual examinations are shown in the table given below.

| Result | No. Of students | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Section – A | Section – B | Section – C | Section – D |
| Students failed in both Exams. | 28 | 23 | 17 | 27 |
| Students failed in Half-yearly but passed in Annual Exams. | 14 | 12 | 8 | 13 |
| Students failed in Half-yearly but passed in Annual Exams. | 6 | 17 | 9 | 15 |
| Students passed in both the Exams. | 64 | 55 | 46 | 76 |

**24.** **If the number of students passing an examination e considered a criteria for comparison of difficulty level of two examinations, which one of the following statements is true in this context?**

(A) Half yearly examination were more difficult

(B) Annual examinations were more difficult

(C) Both the examinations had almost the same difficulty level

(D) The two examinations cannot be compared for difficult level

**25.** **How many students are there in Class IX in the school?**

(A) 336

(B) 189

(C) 335

(D) 430

Direction (Q. Nos. 26 & 27): Study the following line graph and answer the questions:



Export from three companies over the years (in Rs. Crore)
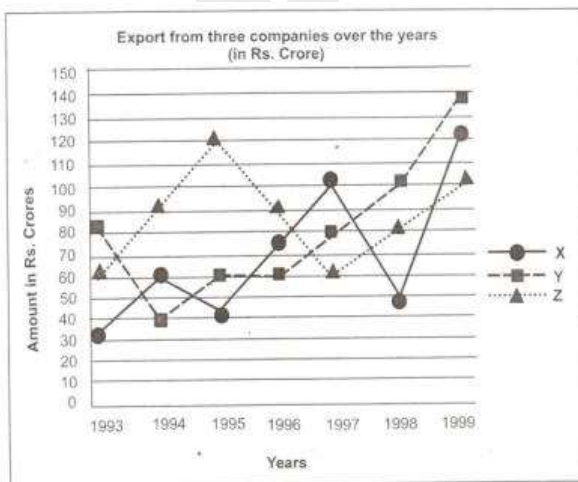
**26.** **For which of the following pairs of years the total exports from the three companies together are equal?**

(A) 1995 and 1998

(B) 1996 and 1998

(C) 1997 and 1998

(D) 1995 and 1996

**27.** **What was the difference between the average exports of the three companies in 1993 and the average exports in 1998?**

(A) Rs.15.33 crores

(B) Rs.18.67 crores

(C) Rs.20 crores

(D) Rs.22.17 crores

Direction (Q. No. 28): The following data represents the distribution of male and female in a village for the following years.

| Year | Population in thousands | |
|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female |
| 2010 | 25 | 24 |
| 2011 | 27 | 26 |
| 2012 | 28 | 27 |
| 2013 | 30 | 28 |
| 2014 | 32 | 30 |
| 2015 | 35 | 33 |

**28.** **Which of the following regarding the sex ration (no. of females per 1,000 males) is true?**

(A) It steadily increases and then decreases

(B) It steadily increases

(C) It steadily increases

(D) None of the above

Direction (Q. Nos. 29 & 30):The following data represents the percentage bar diagram of population in the year 2015 in two villages
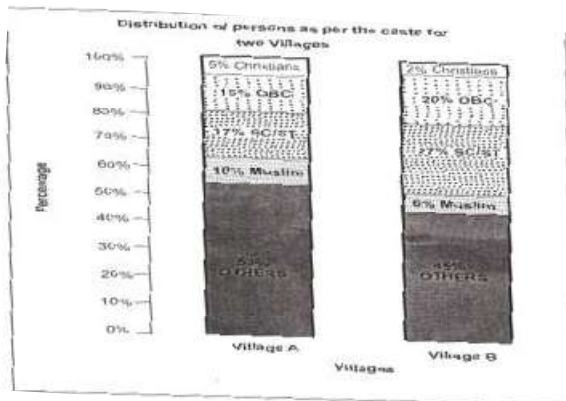


**29.** **What is the ratio of Christians to Muslims in Village A?**
(A) 1 : 3
(B) 2:1
(C) 1:2
(D) None of the above

**30.** **What is the difference in the percentage of SC/ST compared to other caste in Village A and B ?**
(A) 18%
(B) 8%
(C) 10%
(D) None of the above

Passage – I

Direction (Q. Nos. 31 to 35): Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

It was in Germany and France that the first successful attempts were made to produce and internal-combustion engine driven by petrol. In England, people were strangely timid about horseless vehicles. English invertors were handicapped by a quaint old law that forbade any such vehicle to attain a greater speed than four miles an hour, and compelled each one to be preceded by a man carrying a red flag. This law was not repeated until 1896

The earliest motor cars were looked upon as mere jokes, or as rather dangerous playthings, by everyone except their inventors. Some of them were single-seaters others would carry two or even three people; but all were noisy, clumsy, queer looking things. When in 1888. Carl Benz, a German, produced a three wheeled, internal combustion car, great forward stride had been made. Another German, whose name Daimler, is often seen on motor cars to this day, was experimenting about the same time and testing a petrol-driven engine.

It is easy to understand how the introduction of the petrol-driven engine revolutionized road transport throughout the world. Until then the necessary power to push a vehicle along could not be obtained without the cumbersome tanks, boilers furnaces of the steam engine is light in weight and small in sixe by comparison; the fuel is burned in it, so that there is no waste, like the dusty cinders of a coal fire.

**31.** **How did most people regard early motor cars?**
(A) Not better than horse-driven vehicles.
(B) A mere joke, or as rather dangerous playthings
(C) A mere scientific experiment
(D) A cumbersome vehicle

**32.** **What were all early motor cars?**
(A) A plaything or toy
(B) A vehicle better than horse-driven vehicle
(C) Noisy, clumsy, queer looking things
(D) Dangerous and risky

**33.** **What does repeated mean?**
(A) Repeated
(B) Abolished
(C) Contradicted
(D) Enforced

**34.** **Which among the following words is as closely opposite to 'clumsy'?**
(A) Unhandy
(B) Refined
(C) Unusually large
(D) Unusual

**35.** **What is incorrect about the internal combustion engine?**
(A) Fuel burnt in as waste
(B) Light in weight
(C) Noisy and clumsy
(D) Small in size

Passage – II

Direction (Q. Nos. 36 to 40): Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

On August 15, 1947, India was granted independence from British colonial dominance. This was an event of International significance. From this day onwards, the Indian Union assumed a role in world politics that was appropriate enough to modify the thinking of nations. Concepts like non-alignment, tolerance, non-violence and peaceful coexistence were introduced by India into the international vocabulary.

"Our dreams concern India" , said the first Prime Minister of the country, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, on the eve of achieving freedom, "nut they also concern the whole world, for the world has become one." Mahatma Gandhi chose Nehru to become the first Prime Minister of Independent India. With his vision of unity of the nation, he became the architect of modern India. It was to be a federal state based on secularism- the commitment to an Indian identity, which was above all races, castes, and religions. It was vision of extraordinary dimensions.

Nehru as well as his daughter and successor, Smt. Indira Gandhi, were well aware that only a firm anchorage in the Indian Identity could unite the nation and enable it to make an impact on the world in these days of mutual interdependence., the western powers and America cannot afford to ignore what is happening in this region. It is possible that the fate of the Asian democracies would one day be decided on the banks of the Ganges. If India fails to remain a democracy, this would trigger the fall of the whole of South East Asia. That is why the Indian Prime Minister has to play a role that goes well beyond duties related to internal affairs only. It is of international political significance.

**36. What made Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru the architect of Modern India?**

(A) He secured independence for India.

(B) His vision of the unity of the nation.

(C) Because he was the first Prime Minister of India

(D) He wanted India to make an impact on the world

**37. Which of the following concepts have been introduced by India into the international vocabulary?**

1. Mutual Independence and democracy

2. Non- alignment and tolerance

3. Non-violence and peaceful coexistence

(A) 1 and 3 only

(B) 1 and 2 only

(C) 2 and 3 only

(D) All of these

**38. Which word in the passage is used to describe the phrase "to live together with mutual tolerance"?**

(A) Non-alignment

(B) Co-existence

(C) Secularism

(D) Anchorage

**39. Select from the answer choices, the word that is synonymous to 'dimensions'**

(A) Support

(B) Size

(C) Importance

(D) Height

**40. Select the word that is nearly opposite in meaning to 'dominance' used in this passage:**

(A) Government

(B) Rule

(C) Subordination

(D) Importance

*Direction (Q. Nos. 41 to 50): Read the following two passages and answer the questions that follow each passage. Your answer to these questions should be based on the passages only.*

Passage – I

Long ago there was a poor Brahmin narried Krishan. He could not find enough work to do. Sometimes, he and his family had to go without food. At last Krishnan decided to leave his village in search of work. Early next morning, he left the house. He was tired, thirsty and hungry. While looking amound for water to dring, he found a well. He went to the well and looked in. There he saw a jaguar, a monkey, a snkae and a man. They had all fallen into the well. They all

requested the Brahmin for help. But Krishan afraid initially of their cruel nature them and thinking the the snake would bite him. Finally he helped jaguar also know as Shersingh, the monkey also known as Bali, the snake also know as Naagesh, and the man called Seth Ghanasyam das, all thanked the Brahmin and offered their help to the Brahmin.

After that, the Brahmin continued his journey. But he could not find any work. He then remembered Shershingh, Bali Naagesh and Seth Ghanshyamdas. He thought it was time to seek their help. He first went to Bali. The monkey was overjoyed to see him. He gave him a warm welcome and offered him some really delicious fruits. Now Krishnan went to see Shersingh, the jaguar. Then Krishnan was given a beautiful gold necklace and other precious jeweller. Kishnan thought he would able to sell the ornaments for a good price. But who could help him to sell the ornaments? He then remembered Seth Ghanshyamdas. He went to him. The goldsmith was glad to see Krishnan. "Here are some ornaments. Please give me a good price for them." Seth Ghanshyamdas took the jewellery and examined it carefully. "I shall certainly help you." He said. "But let me show them to another goldsmith. Please wait here. I will be right back. "He then went out with the ornaments. Seth at once rushed to the Place of the king. He said, "A man brought these ornaments to me and asked me to sell them. But they are the ornaments I made for the rice who is missing"/ "Who is the man? Where is he?" thundered the King. "This rogue must have murdered my little Price and robbed his jewels!" "He is a Brahmin named Krishnan, Your Majesty." Replied the goldsmith, "and he is there, in my house, "the king called for his most dreaded soldiers. "Arrest the Brahmin who is in the goldsmith's house and throw him into the darkest dungeon's of the Kingdom!" roared the King.

**41. Why did Krishnan decide to leave his village?**

(A) As he could not find much work in his own village and his family had to starve sometimes because of it.

(B) As his family had requested him to do so

(C) As his village people had asked him to leave their village and look for work somewhere else

(D) As he wanted to search for food in a village different from his own.

**42. Why did the jaguar, the monkey and the snake tell Krishnan, not to save the man in the well?**

(A) As the man in the well was a goldsmith.

(B) As the man in the well had cheated the snake, the monkey and the jaguar.

(C) As the snake, the monkey and the jaguar hated the man as hey had known him for a very long time.

(D) None of the above

**43. Why was Krishnan afraid to saave Naagesh from the well?**

(A) As Naagesh had threatened him with dire consequences

(B) As he thought Naagesh would eat him

(C) As he thought Naagesh would bite him once he was out of the well.

(D) As he thought that Naagesh would capture, him as soon as he got out of the well

**44. Why did Krishnan go to meet Seth Ghanshyamdas?**

(A) As the thought that Seth Ghanshyamdas could help him in selling the ornaments gifted to him by Shersingh

(B) As he knew that Seth Ghanshyamdas had contact with the King which could prove to be beneficial.

(C) As Seth Ghanshyamdas had requested Krishnan to sell ornaments only to him.

(D) As Krishnan extremely fond of Seth Ghanshyamdas.

**45. What did Bali, do after seeing Krishnan at his house?**

(1) He gave Krishnan directors to Shersingh's house.

(2) He welcomed Krishnan to his house.

(3) he offered tasty fruits to Krishnan.

(A) Only (1)

(B) Only (2)

(C) Only (3)

(D) Only (2) and (3)

Passage – II

Sheela and Jairam were a poor old couple. Their only possession was one cow. Once Jairam fell very sick. Soon all their money was used up in buying medicines and they realised that they would have to sell their cow in order to bear the rest of the expenses. Sheela decided to go to the market and sell the cow. She set off, leading the cow by a rope. On the way, she met four young men. They were the local bullies who enjoyed teasing and tormenting old people. When they saw od Sheela with her cow, they decided to play a tick. One of them sneaked up behind her, untied the cow and tied a goat in its place. Sheela had been walking immersed in thought, worried about Jairam. The four bullies continuously deceived the old woman by replacing the cow with a goat, a rooster, a log of wood and finally leaving rope itself and they shouted each time, "Magic in the air, Grandma." When Sheela finally reached the market, she found that she had nothing but a rope in her hand. She came back home dejected as she had lost the cow. She told Jairam the whole story. He immediately understood what had happened and he asked to cook for at least four people. I said he would come home with some guests. As soon as they come you must say, 'I cooked what the rabbit told me. Jairam reassured her. He borrowed two identical rabbits from a friend. He left one a hometied the other one with a string and started walking towards the market with it. On the way he too met the four bullies. They friend to tease the old man. Jairam sighed sadly and said, "This rabbit is like my son. It obeys everything I say. But now I am sick and we need money, so I am going to sell it in the market." The four bullies were surprised when they heard this. "Does it really understand what you say, Grandfather?" They asked. Jairam replied."Of course it does. Here, watch me, "Jairam turned towards the rabbit and said, Hop home and tell Sheela to make chapattis, vegetable and kheer for four people." Then he untied the string and let the rabbit ho away. He turned towards the four boys and said, "Come home and have lunch with me." When they reached his home his wife welcomed them and said, "Come home and have lunch with me," When they reached his home his wife welcomed them and said, "I cooked what the rabbit asked me to cook. Come, eat your lunch.

She served the chapattis, vegetable and kheer to all of them. The four bullies were stunned when they saw the rabbit sitting in the corner. They told Jairam, "We will buy your rabbit." Jairam pretended to think and said, "It is very precious to me." The four bullies immediately offered him a higher price. Jairam showed sme reluctance. The moment he agreed to sell the rabbit they paid him the money and left with the rabbit immediately. The four bullies decided to test the rabbit's abilities. They had been blackmailing a landlord for money. So they told the rabbit. "Go and tell the landlord to bring us the money within ten minutes. "The rabbit hopped off. They waited but the landlord did not come with the money. They marched to his house and yelled. "Give us the money and our rabbit." The landlord decided to teach these bullies a lesson. He ordered his strongest bodyguard to give them a good thrashing. Bleeding and bruised they went back to Jairam's house and said. "You fooled us. Return our money at once." Jairam simply smiled and said, the money has disappeared! There is magic in the air.

When Sheela finally reached the market, she found that she had nothing but a rope in her hand. She came back home dejected as she had lost the cow. She told Jairam the whole story. He immediately understood what had happened and he asked to cook for at least four people. I said he would come home with some guests. As soon as they come you must say, 'I cooked what the rabbit told me. Jairam reassured her. He borrowed two identical rabbits from a friend. He left one a hometied the other one with a string and started walking towards the market with it. On the way he too met the four bullies. They friend to tease the old man. Jairam sighed sadly and said, "This rabbit is like my son. It obeys everything I say. But now I am sick and we need money, so I am going to sell it in the market." The four bullies were surprised when they heard this. "Does it really understand what you say, Grandfather?" They asked. Jairam replied."Of course it does. Here, watch me, "Jairam turned towards the rabbit and said, Hop home and tell Sheela to make chapattis, vegetable and kheer for four people." Then he untied the string and let the rabbit ho away. He turned towards the four boys and said, "Come home and have lunch with me." When they reached his home his wife

welcomed them and said, "Come home and have lunch with me," When they reached his home his wife welcomed them and said, "I cooked what the rabbit asked me to cook. Come, eat your lunch. She served the chapattis, vegetable and kheer to all of them. The four bullies were stunned when they saw the rabbit sitting in the corner. They told Jairam, "We will buy your rabbit." Jairam pretended to think and said, "It is very precious to me." The four bullies immediately offered him a higher price. Jairam showed sme reluctance. The moment he agreed to sell the rabbit they paid him the money and left with the rabbit immediately. The four bullies decided to test the rabbit's abilities. They had been blackmailing a landlord for money. So they told the rabbit. "Go and tell the landlord to bring us the money within ten minutes. "The rabbit hopped off. They waited but the landlord did not come with the money. They marched to his house and yelled. "Give us the money and our rabbit." The landlord decided to teach these bullies a lesson. He ordered his strongest bodyguard to give them a good thrashing. Bleeding and bruised they went back to Jairam's house and said. "You fooled us. Return our money at once." Jairam simply smiled and said, the money has disappeared! There is magic in the air.

**46. When did Sheela and Jairam decide to sell the cow?**

(A) They had spent all their money on Jairam's sickness and needed more money.

(B) They were fed up of the four buillies and wanted to teach them a lesson

(C) They wanted to invite the four bullies for lunch and needed money for buying the ingredients

(D) None of the options

**47. Why was Jairam reluctant to sell the rabbit?**

(A) He only pretended to be reluctant in order to fool the bullies

(B) He was fond of the little rabbit and did not want to sell it to the buillies

(C) None of the options

(D) He wanted to sell the rabbit in the market and get a better price for it.

**48. Which of the following may be an appropriate title to the passage?**

(A) Magic in the air

(B) Never steal a cow

(C) The strongest bodyguard

(D) None of the options

**49. What did Sheela do after reaching the market empty handed?**

(A) Determined to earn money. She managed to sell the rope that she was left with

(B) She returned home dejected and narrated the whole incident to her husband

(C) She bought two rabbits and devised a plan to get back at the bullies

(D) None of the options

**50. Arrange the following incidents in a chronological order as they occurred in the passage:**

(1) Jairam and Sheela needed money

(2) The four bullies sent the rabbit to the landlord

(3) Sheela cooked champattis, vegetable and kheer

(4) The four bullies tied a log of wood to the rope

(A) 1,4,2,3

(B) 1,3,4,2

(C) 1,4,3,2

(D) None of the options

**51. When your text says that interpersonal communication can be thought of as a constellation of behaviours, it means that:**

(A) It is important to understand the joint actions people perform when they are together

(B) It is important to understand how people label and evaluate relationships

(C) It is important to understand the opposing forces that pull communicators in different directions

(D) Inter-personal communication is not a constellation of behaviour

52. **A letter that completes a valid contract between a buyer and a seller is called:**
(A) An order letter
(B) An acknowledgement letter
(C) An inquiry
(D) A sales letter

53. **In order to understand verbal and non-verbal communication which of the following things should we do?**
(A) Accept cultural differences
(B) Studying your own culture
(C) Learn about other cultures
(D) All of the above

54. **It refers to the behavioural characteristic, typical of a group. It can be defined as all the ways of life including arts, beliefs and institutions of a population that are passed down from generation to generation. Match this statement with one of the following concepts.**
(A) Culture
(B) Communication
(C) Social lag
(D) Norms

55. **They maintain friendly, pleasant relations with you, regardless, whether you agree with them or not. Good communicators command your respond and goodwill. You are willing to work with them again, despite their differences.**

    **Match the above statement with one of the following:**
(A) Precision
(B) Credibility
(C) Control
(D) Congeniality

56. **When the company thinks your audience will be interested in what you have to say or willing to cooperate, it usually opts for:**
(A) Indirect approach
(B) Direct approach
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

57. **The nature of communication can be expressed as a process of :**
(A) Establishing mutual relationship
(B) Exchange of ideas between two persons
(C) Discussions
(D) All of the above

58. **When an individual becomes a source in the process of communication he is called:**
(A) A messenger
(B) A living source
(C) A receiver
(D) A translator

59. **"Channel" in communication is:**
(A) The way or medium by which a message travels
(B) The linking process between sender and receiver
(C) A functional state of communication
(D) None of the above

60. **The word communication is derived from:**
(A) Communis
(B) Communique
(C) Communil
(D) Commune

61. **"Chronemics" is related to:**
(A) Time-related communication
(B) Muscular-related communication
(C) Signal-related communicaton
(D) Expression-related communication

62. **A cube of side 3 cm is coloured pinkish on all sides. It is then cut into smaller cubes of 1cm side. How many cubes will have two faced coloured?**
(A) 9
(B) 8
(C) 16
(D) 12

63. **A cube is coloured red on one face, green on the opposite face, yellow on another face and blue on a face adjacent to the yellow face. The other two faces are left uncoloured. It is then cut into 125 smaller cubes of equal size. How many cubes are uncoloured on all the faces?**

(A) 27
(B) 36
(C) 48
(D) 64

64. **Statement: It is desirable to put the child in school at the age of 5or so.**

**Assumptions:**

(i) At that age the child reaches appropriate level of development and ready to learn.

(ii) The schools do not admit children after six years of age.

(A) If only argument (i) is implicit
(B) If only argument (ii) is implicit
(C) If either (i) or (ii) is implicit
(D) If neither (i) nor (ii) is implicit

65. **If the following series is written in reverse order and then all the vowels are deleted, which will be the 8th letter from the right in the new series?**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

(A) L
(B) H
(C) K
(D) None of the above

66 **If the first fifth lettersof the word 'BILNGUAL' were interchanged, also the second and sixth letters, and so on, which of the following would be 7th letter from your right?**

(A) A
(B) I
(C) G
(D) None of these

67. **In the following question which letter group is different from the rest?**

(A) MNW

(B) OPY
(C) JKT
(D) GHO

68. **Out of the following find out the odd one:**

(A) Flower
(B) Stem
(C) Branch
(D) Roots

69. **Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?**

(A) Cloth
(B) Plastic
(C) Thread
(D) Cotton

70. **Find the word which is different from the other three words:**

(A) Dispense
(B) Congregate
(C) Accumulate
(D) Aggregate

71. If "DEAR" is coded as "FGCT'" then how will "READ" be coded as?

(A) TGCF
(B) FGCF
(C) TSFC
(D) TOGF

72. **If 'BEAR' is coded as 'FISH', 'FISH' as 'CROW', 'CROW' as 'DOG' and 'DOG' as 'ELEPHANT' and 'ELEPHANT' as 'ASS', then who can not remain alive in other place than water?**

(A) FISH
(B) ELEPHANT
(C) DOG
(D) CROW

**73.** If all the prime numbers from 1 to 49 are removed, then how many numbers will remain?

(A) 33

(B) 34

(C) 32

 (D) 36

**74.** These are 35 steps to reach temple. On descending from the temple Soni takes two steps in the same time Gunjan ascends four steps. If they start to work simultaneously, at which step will they meet each other?

(A) 18<sup>th</sup>

(B) 10<sup>th</sup>

(C) 24<sup>th</sup>

(D) 17<sup>th</sup>

**75** How many numbers are there from 4 to 53 which are either divisible by 3 or of which any digit contains zero?

(A) 20

(B) 15

(C) 16

(D) 19

**76.** If the following numbers are written in ascending order then what will be the middle digit of the middle term?

815, 686, 795, 835, 765, 822, 719

(A) 8

(B) 1

(C) 3

(D) 9

**77.** Q's mother is sister of P and daughter of M. S is the daughter of P and sister of T. How is M related to T?

(A) Father

(B) Grandfather

(C) Grandmother

(D) Maternal grandfather or grand- mother

**78.** If 'P+Q' means 'P is the husband of Q'. 'P/Q' means 'P is the sister of Q' and 'p x Q' means 'P is son of Q', which of the following shows 'A is the daughter of B'?

(A) A/D x B

(B) D x B + C/A

(C) B +C x A

(D) C x B/A

**79.** Pointing to a photograph a man said 'I have no brother or sister but that man's father is my father's –son'. Whose photograph was it?

(A) His son's

(B) His own

(C) His father's

(D) His nephew's

**80.** Statement: If Dinesh has finished reading the instruction then let him begin the activities accordingly.

Assumptions:

(i) Dinesh would understand the instructions.

 (ii) Dinesh is capable of performing the activities.

(A) If only argument (i) is implicit

(B) If only argument (ii) is implicit

(C) If either (i) or (ii) is implicit

(D) If neither (i) nor (ii) is implicit

# GS-II OF OCS-2017 PRELIMINARY EXAM.
# ANSWER KEYS & CRYPTIC SOLUTIONS

**1.    B**
**Explanation**: From the statement –(i) it obvious that we are not afraid of worries as it bound to happen. It contradicts the statement given in the question.

**2.    C**

**3.    A**
**Explanation:** Statement does not disclose about profitability of railway sector.

**4.    C**
**Explanation**: It can be in both ways. Improvement of literacy and expenditure of government are plausible due to free school education.

**5.    A**
**Explanation**: Self explanatory

**6.    C**
**Explanation**: Both the statements are strong.

**7.    A**
**Explanation**: To implement primary education as a free entity we need resources and India is a developing country rather developed.

**8.    B**
**Explanation**:       Total       passed       candidates =105+125+140+160+185+165=880
Total presented candidates =1200+1400+1650+1450+1700+1800=9200
Percentage=(880/9200)100=10%approx.

**9.    D**
**Explanation**: Highest ratio among the fractions, 120/1100,120/1250,150/1400,160/1400 is 160/1400

**10.    D**
**Explanation:**
$(C_{1995}+C_{1998}/B_{1994}+B_{1997})100=(280/2500)100=11.2\%$

**11.    A**
**Explanation**: 885/6=148approx.

**12.    C**
**Explanation**: same as question 9.

**13.    A            14.    ?**

**15.    A**
**Explanation:** Between R and O two letters are there, similarly between F and K 4 letters are there and 1+2=3,5+4=9.So next number will be having alpha-numeric series difference of 6.

**16.    D**
**Explanation:** Difference between W and X in letter series is =2

**17.    A            18.    A**

**19.    A**
**Explanation:** Solve from backward.

**20.    C**

**21.    C**
**Explanation**: $a^4-b^4=(a^2-b^2)(a^2+b^2)$

**22.    B**
**Explanation**:9m=900cm.900-60=840cm
Total distance moved by the frog in each jump=60cm-30cm=30cm
840cm/30cm=28jumps
By 28 jumps frog will reach at a distance of 840 cm and in the next jump i:e($29^{th}$ jump) it will reach at the goal .

**23.    B**
**Explanation**: (80800/16)(120/100)=Rs6060

**24.    C**
**Explanation:** Students failed in half –yearly but passed in annual exams=47
Students passed in half yearly but failed in annual exams=47

**25.    D**
**Explanation**: Student failed in both exams in all section=95
Students failed in half –yearly but passed in annual exams=47
Students passed in half yearly but failed in annual exams=47
Students passed in both exams=241
Adding all the data's=95+47+47+241=430

**26.    B**

**27.    C**
**Explanation**: 230-170/3=20

**28.    D**
**Explanation**: No regularity in the increase.

**29.    C**
**Explanation**: 5/10=1/2

**30.    C**
**Explanation**: 27%-17%=10%

| **31.** | **B** | **32.** | **C** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **33.** | **B** | **34.** | **B** |
| **35.** | **A** | **36.** | **B** |
| **37.** | **C** | **38.** | **A** |
| **39.** | **B** | **40.** | **B** |
| **41.** | **C** | **42.** | **B** |
| **43.** | **C** | **44.** | **A** |
| **45.** | **D** | **46.** | **A** |
| **47.** | **A** | **48.** | **D** |
| **49.** | **A** | **50.** | **C** |
| **51.** | **A** | | |

**Explanation:** Interpersonal communication is a two-way communication and it is based upon verbal and non verbal-cues.

IAS GYAN

**52.    B**
**Explanation**: The letter basically serves as a receipt and it should be sent ASAP the document being received.

**53.    D**
**Explanation**: culture and its non verbal aspects play a major role while making communication effective in both verbal and non verbal forms.

**54.    A**
**Explanation**: Culture is the social behaviour and norms found in human societies .It is next passed to the generation by learning and inherited from generation to generation.

**55.    D**
**Explanation:** The quality of being friendly and pleasant .Being a good communicator one has to maintain same tastes and temperament.

**56.    B**
**Explanation**: This approach is used when audience will be neutral and patient about the message.

**57.    D**
**Explanation**: Communication is all about imparting or exchanging information between two or more agent in verbal, written and mix form.

**58.    A**
**Explanation**: A source is one of the basic concepts of communication and information processing.

**59.    A**
**Explanation**: Information or message flows in forms of the verbal, written and non-verbal form.

**60.    A**
**Explanation**: Communis is the Latin word which means common communality or sharing. It is a noun word.
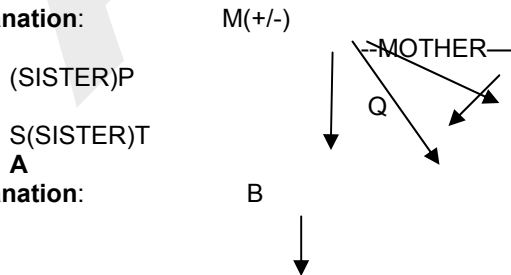
**61.    A**
**Explanation**: It is the study of the role of time in non-verbal in communication and its rtelationship to the technology of the future.

**62.    D**
**Explanation**: n=length of the edge of the bigger cube/length of the edge of the smaller cube=3cm/1cm=3 number of smaller cubes with two faces painted=(n-2)12=12

**63.    A**
**Explanation**=125=$5^3$, so n=5
    $(5-2)^3$=27

**64.    A**
**Explanation**: There is no particular rule for determining of admission of children after six.

**65.    C**
**Explanation**: ZYXWVTSRQPNML<u>K</u>JHGFDCB

**66.    C**
**Explanation:**    BILINGUAL,    after    interchange N<u>G</u>UABILI

**67.    D**
**Explanation:**  N—W,P—Y,K—T,H—O,all have 8 alphabet differences.

**68.    D**
**Explanation:** Roots are formed under the ground where as flower; stem and branch are formed above the ground.

**69.    B**
**Explanation**: Self explanatory.

**70.    A**
**Explanation**: Disperse (move away) dictionary meaning is different from congregate, accumulate and aggregate (come closer).

**71.    A**
**Explanation**: DEAR-FGCT ,READ-TGCF as the difference between initial and following letters is 2.

**72.    D**
**Explanation**: FISH is codes as CROW

**73.    B**
**Explanation**: 49-15=34

**74.    C**
    **Explanation**: 2x+4x=35+1
    6x=36,x=6
    2*6=12,4*6=24
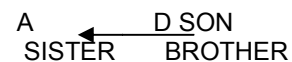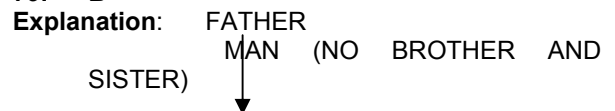
**75.    A**
**Explanation**:
6,9,12,15,18,21,24,27,30,33,36,39,42,45,48,51,so total no of numbers are=16

**76.    D**
**Explanation**:    686,719,765,795,815,822,so    the middle    term    is    79<u>5</u>

**77.    D**
**Explanation**:    M(+/-)

    (SISTER)P

    S(SISTER)T

**78.    A**
**Explanation**:    B

—MOTHER—
Q

**79.    B**
A ← D SON
SISTER   BROTHER

**Explanation**:    FATHER
    MAN (NO BROTHER AND
    SISTER)

**80.    A**