CSAT

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Q1.

Two Statements S1 and S2 are given below with regard to two numbers followed by a Question:

S1: Their product is 21.

S2: Their sum is 10.

Question:

What are the two numbers?

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above Statements and the Question?

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A. S1 alone is sufficient to answer the Question.

B. S2 alone is sufficient to answer the Question.

C. S1 and S2 together are sufficient to answer the Question, but neither S1 alone nor S2 alone is sufficient to answer the Question.

D. S1 and S2 together are not sufficient to answer the Question.

Correct answer: Option C — S1 and S2 together are sufficient to answer the Question, but neither S1 alone nor S2 alone is sufficient to answer the Question.

Explanation

Correct Answer: (c) — Both statements together are sufficient

Explanation:

S1 tells us that the product of the two numbers is 21. This alone does not uniquely determine the numbers.

S2 tells us that their sum is 10. This alone is also insufficient.

Combining both statements:

Sum = 10

Product = 21

The two numbers are 3 and 7 because:

3 + 7 = 10

3 × 7 = 21

Therefore, both statements together are sufficient, and option (c) is correct.

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Q2.

Two Statements Si and S2 are given below followed by a Question:

S1: n is a prime number.

S2: n leaves a remainder of 1 when divided by 4.

If n is a unique natural number between 10 and 20, then what is n?

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above Statements and the Question?

A. S1 alone is sufficient to answer the Question.

B. S2 alone is sufficient to answer the Question.

C. S1 and S2 together are sufficient to answer the Question, but neither S1 alone nor S2 alone is sufficient to answer the Question.

D. S1 and S2 together are not sufficient to answer the Question.

Correct answer: Option D — S1 and S2 together are not sufficient to answer the Question.

Explanation

Correct Answer: (d) — Both statements together are not sufficient

Explanation:

Using S1 alone, the prime numbers between 10 and 20 are 11, 13, 17 and 19. Therefore, S1 alone is insufficient.

Using S2 alone, the numbers between 10 and 20 that leave a remainder of 1 when divided by 4 are 13 and 17. Therefore, S2 alone is insufficient.

Combining both statements still leaves two possible values: 13 and 17. The value of n cannot be uniquely determined.

Therefore, option (d) is correct.

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Q3.

Two Statements S 1 and S2 are given below with regard to four numbers P, Q, R and S followed by a Question:

S1: R is greater-than P as well as Q.

S2: S is not the largest one.

Among four numbers P, Q, R and S which one is the largest?

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above Statements and the Question?

A. S1 alone is sufficient to answer the Question.

B. S2 alone is sufficient to answer the Question.

C. S1 and S2 together are sufficient to answer the Question, but neither S1 alone nor S2 alone is sufficient to answer the Question.

D. S1 and s2 together are not sufficient to answer the Question.

Correct answer: Option C — S1 and S2 together are sufficient to answer the Question, but neither S1 alone nor S2 alone is sufficient to answer the Question.

Explanation

Correct Answer: (c) — Both statements together are sufficient

Explanation:

S1 tells us that R is greater than both P and Q. However, it does not compare R with S, so S1 alone is insufficient.

S2 tells us that S is not the largest, but it does not establish which of P, Q or R is the largest. Therefore, S2 alone is insufficient.

Combining both statements:

- R is greater than P and Q.
- S is not the largest.

Since S cannot be the largest and R is greater than both P and Q, R must be the largest.

Therefore, both statements together are sufficient, and option (c) is correct.

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Q4.

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

Passage

In India, agriculture still engages about half of workforce, and about 85 per cent of its farms mall and marginal. Compared to China Vietnam, which have experienced fast structural and rural transformation, India's story is of slow transformation. As a result, poverty reduction in India was at a much slower pace during 1988—2014, compared to China and Vietnam. India's poverty reduction was slow during 1988-2005, but during 2005-2012, it accelerated dramatically—almost three times faster than during the earlier period. What did India do during this period? Research reveals that the relative price scenario changed significantly (by more than 50%) in favour of agriculture in the wake of rising global prices. This boosted private investments in agriculture by more than 5o%. As a result, agri-GDP growth touched 4/1% during 2007-2012 as against 2.4% during 2002—2007. The net surplus or agri-trade touched $25 billion in 2013-2014: real farm wages rose by 7% per annum. All this led to unprecedented fall in poverty.

Which one of the following statements best reflects the critical message of the passage?

A. India should create large- scale off-farm rural employment to reduce poverty in the near future.

B. India should create a large number of farmer producer companies

C. Private investment in agriculture should be given priority over public investment.

D. Inclusive agricultural growth is key to reduce poverty in the near future.

Correct answer: Option D — Inclusive agricultural growth is key to reduce poverty in the near future.

Explanation

Correct Answer: (d) — Inclusive agricultural growth is key to reduce poverty in the near future

Explanation:

The passage connects improved agricultural prices and increased investment with faster agricultural growth, higher farm wages and a significant reduction in poverty.

Its central message is that agricultural growth can play an important role in reducing poverty.

The passage does not specifically recommend off-farm employment, farmer producer companies or prioritising private investment over public investment.

Therefore, option (d) is correct.

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Q5.

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

Passage

In India, agriculture still engages about half of workforce, and about 85 per cent of its farms mall and marginal. Compared to China Vietnam, which have experienced fast structural and rural transformation, India's story is of slow transformation. As a result, poverty reduction in India was at a much slower pace during 1988—2014, compared to China and Vietnam. India's poverty reduction was slow during 1988-2005, but during 2005-2012, it accelerated dramatically—almost three times faster than during the earlier period. What did India do during this period? Research reveals that the relative price scenario changed significantly (by more than 50%) in favour of agriculture in the wake of rising global prices. This boosted private investments in agriculture by more than 5o%. As a result, agri-GDP growth touched 4/1% during 2007-2012 as against 2.4% during 2002—2007. The net surplus or agri-trade touched $25 billion in 2013-2014: real farm wages rose by 7% per annum. All this led to unprecedented fall in poverty.

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

1. Structural and rural transformation is impossible when farms are mainly small arid marginal.

2. A good price incentive can trigger investments in agriculture.

3. India needs to build value chains for high-value agri-products like livestock and horticulture.

4. Higher global prices of agricultural commodities are essential for India's poverty reduction.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

A. 1 and 3

B. 2 and 4

C. 2 and 3

D. 3 and 4

Correct answer: Option D — 3 and 4

Explanation

Correct Answer: (b) — 2 and 4

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect because the passage does not say that rural transformation is impossible when farms are small or marginal.

Statement 2 is valid. The passage explains that favourable agricultural prices encouraged private investment in agriculture.

Statement 3 is not discussed in the passage.

Statement 4 is treated as valid in the context of the passage because rising global prices improved agricultural returns, boosted investment and

contributed to faster poverty reduction during the period described.

Therefore, option (b) is correct.

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Q6.

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

Passage

Our urban bodies cannot possibly ensure sustainable delivery of water in our cities unless financing mechanisms are put in place. Water delivery requires heavy investment in collecting it from a natural source, treating it to make it potable, and laying a distribution network of pipes for delivery to the users. It also requires investments in sewerage infrastructure and sewage treatment plants so that the sewers can carry the wastewater to these plants to ensure that no untreated sewage is discharged back into natural water bodies. If our cities were rich enough to meet the entire cost, water could be delivered free. They are not.

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

1. Rich cities only can ensure sustainable delivery of water.

2. Sustainable delivery of water in cities means much more than supplying water to households.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Correct answer: Option B — 2 only

Explanation

Correct Answer: (b) — 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect. The passage says that if cities were rich enough, they could provide water free of charge. It does not say that only rich cities can ensure sustainable water delivery.

Statement 2 is correct. Sustainable water delivery involves collecting and treating water, distributing it through pipelines, managing wastewater and treating sewage before its discharge into natural water bodies.

Therefore, only statement 2 is valid.

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Q7.

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

Passage

Our urban bodies cannot possibly ensure sustainable delivery of water in our cities unless financing mechanisms are put in place. Water delivery requires heavy investment in collecting it from a natural source, treating it to make it potable, and laying a distribution network of pipes for delivery to the users. It also requires investments in sewerage infrastructure and sewage treatment plants so that the sewers can carry the wastewater to these plants to ensure that no untreated sewage is discharged back into natural water bodies. If our cities were rich enough to meet the entire cost, water could be delivered free. They are not.

What is the most logical and crucial message conveyed by the passage?

A. Urban local bodies must recover costs through user charges.

B. Urban local bodies are not efficient enough to meet the water requirements of our cities.

C. Water shortage in our cities is a perennial problem that cannot be solved.

D. In view of the water crisis in our cities, there is an urgent need to limit the population of cities by adopting an upper limit of population size.

Correct answer: Option A — Urban local bodies must recover costs through user charges.

Explanation

Correct Answer: (a) — Urban local bodies must recover costs through user charges

Explanation:

The passage explains that providing sustainable water services requires substantial spending on water collection, treatment, pipelines, sewerage and sewage treatment.

Since cities cannot afford to bear the entire cost, a suitable financing mechanism is necessary. Recovering costs through user charges is one practical way to support these services.

The passage does not discuss the inefficiency of urban bodies, an unsolvable water crisis or limits on city populations.

Therefore, option (a) is correct.

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Q8.

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

Passage

People will invest in education whenever they are granted the economic freedom to fully enjoy benefits Again, this is for the obvious reason that the return on education increases as the level of economic freedom rises. When people, thanks to lower tax rates, are allowed to retain of the higher income that they gain from incremental level of education, it makes sense to invest in education. On the other hand, when the government decides to tax the higher income of educated individuals at even higher rates, it makes very little sense to invest in educating oneself further. The same incentives apply to parents who decide on whether to invest in their children's education.

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

1. Lower tax rates in a country invariably translate into greater investments in higher education.

2. Investment in the education of children ensures their economic freedom.

3. Economic freedom has a positive impact on building up human capital.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: Option C — 3 only

Explanation

Correct Answer: (c) — 3 only

Explanation:

1. The word “invariably” makes this statement too absolute. The passage suggests that lower taxes can encourage educational investment, but it does not guarantee that investment will always increase.
2. The passage does not establish that investing in children's education necessarily ensures their economic freedom.
3. The passage explains that economic freedom increases the incentive to invest in education. This supports the inference that economic freedom can contribute to building human capital.

Therefore, only statement 3 is valid.

Q9.

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

Passage

Many opportunities to harness the highly skewed, seasonal and spatial distribution of monsoon flows, which occur in a four-month period from June to September annually, have been lost. Since these few months account for most or the rainfall and consequent freshwater availability, the need for holding rainwater in reservoirs, for subsequently releasing it for use over the year, is a necessity nobody can afford to overlook. Climate change will continue to affect weather conditions and create water shortages and excesses. While millions suffer from droughts and floods, waters in the country's many rivers flow unutilized, and are discharged into the sea every year.

With reference to the above passage, which of the following could be the most rational and practical implications for India?

1. Inter-linking of rivers should be undertaken.

2. A network of dams and canals should be built across the country for proper distribution of water.

3. Farmers should be provided easy loans for digging borewells.

4. Usage or water for agriculture should be regulated by law.

5. Distribution of river water among regions should be regulated by the Union Government.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

A. 1 and 2

B. 2, 4 and 5

C. 1, 3 and 4

D. 2, 3 and 5

Correct answer: Option A — 1 and 2

Explanation

Correct Answer: (a) — 1 and 2

Explanation:

The passage highlights the seasonal availability of water, floods, droughts and the wastage of river water flowing into the sea.

1. Inter-linking rivers could help transfer water from surplus regions to water-deficient regions.
2. Dams and canals could help store monsoon water and distribute it when required.
3. Borewells do not directly address the problem of unutilized river water.

4. Agricultural water regulation is not specifically suggested in the passage.
5. Union Government regulation of regional river-water distribution is not explicitly established.

Therefore, options 1 and 2 are the most relevant implications.

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Q10.

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

Passage

Private investment in general is volatile. Foreign private investment is more volatile because the available investment avenues are significantly greater (i.e., the entire world). Therefore, the responsibility of providing employment cannot be left to Foreign Direct investment (FDI). The current FDI inflows are volatile over time and across sectors and regions, which is a necessary consequence of their search for the highest returns. The adverse consequences are unstable employment and an accentuation of income and regional inequalities. A probable positive consequence of foreign investment is the inflow of new technology and its subsequent diffusion. However, the technology diffusion is not at all certain because the existing state of physical and human capital in India may prove inadequate for the diffusion.

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

1. Relying on foreign investment in the long run is not an economically sound policy.

2. Policies must be undertaken to reduce volatility in foreign private investment.

3. Policies must be undertaken to strengthen domestic private investment.

4. Public investment should be given priority over private investment.

5. Substantial public investment in education and health should be undertaken.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

A. 1, 2 and 4

B. 1, 3 and 5

C. 2, 4 and 5

D. 3 only

Correct answer: Option B — 1, 3 and 5

Explanation

Correct Answer: (b) — 1, 3 and 5

Explanation:

The passage explains that foreign investment is volatile and cannot be relied upon to provide stable employment. It also states that India may lack the physical and human capital needed to absorb new technology.

1. Relying on foreign investment alone is not a sound long-term employment strategy.
2. The volatility of foreign investment is described as an inherent consequence of its search for higher returns; the passage does not

establish that policies can eliminate it.

3. Strengthening domestic private investment is consistent with reducing excessive dependence on volatile foreign investment.
4. The passage does not establish that public investment must be prioritised over private investment.
5. Investment in education and health can strengthen human capital and improve the ability to absorb new technology.

Therefore, option (b) is the best answer.

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