SAMPLE QUESTIONS BASED ON REVISED PATTERN OF CS(P) EXAMINATION EFFECTIVE FROM 2011

The syllabus and pattern of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination (CS(P)) has undergone significant changes with effect from 2011. These changes have already been intimated to the public vide Press Note on 22nd October, 2010, which is available on UPSC website.

The Commission had also indicated in the Press Note that a set of sample questions for both the papers would be put up on the UPSC website, in due course, for reference of the prospective candidates.

A set of 14 sample questions for Paper-I and Paper-II of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, on the revised syllabus and pattern, are given below. These questions are indicative of the type of questions that may be constructed and used by UPSC in Paper-I and Paper II of CS (P) examination, 2011. However, neither the content nor the structure/type of questions may be construed as being exhaustive or limiting the freedom of UPSC to set questions based on the syllabus prescribed for the examination.

It may be noted that as per the existing practice, both the question papers would be bilingual (English and Hindi), except for some questions specifically intended to test English Language Comprehension skills, which would be in English only.

Hindi version of the sample questions is given after the English version except for the sample question specifically intended to test English Language Comprehension skills, which is in English only.

Some more sample questions may be put up subsequently.

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CS(P) Examination
SAMPLE QUESTIONS
(Based on revised syllabi & pattern effective from CS(P) Examination, 2011)

PAPER-I

1. With reference to Simon Commission's recommendations, which one of the following statements is correct?

   (a) It recommended the replacement of diarchy with responsible government in the provinces.

   (b) It proposed the setting up of inter-provincial council under the Home Department.

   (c) It suggested the abolition of bicameral legislature at the Centre

   (d) It recommended the creation of Indian Police Service with a provision for increased pay and allowances for British recruits as compared to Indian recruits.

2. A geographic area with an altitude of 400 metres has following characteristics:

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Average maximum temp. 0C	31	31	31	31	30	30	29	28	29	29	30	31
Average minimum temp. 0C	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20
Rainfall (mm)	51	85	188	158	139	121	134	168	185	221	198	86

If this geographic area were to have a natural forest, which one of the following would it most likely be?

   (a) Moist temperate coniferous forest

   (b) Montane subtropical forest

   (c) Temperate forest

   (d) Tropical rain forest

3. Other than *Jatropha curcas*, why is *Pongamia pinnata* also considered a good option for the production of bio-diesel in India?

1. *Pongamia pinnata* grows naturally in most of the arid regions of India.
2. The seeds of *Pongamia pinnata* are rich in lipid content of which nearly half of oleic acid.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. If a potato is placed on a pure paper plate which is white and unprinted and put in a microwave oven, the potato heats up but the paper plate does not. This is because:

(a) Potato is mainly made up of starch whereas paper is mainly made up of cellulose
(b) Potato transmits microwaves whereas paper reflects microwaves
(c) Potato contains water whereas paper does not contain water
(d) Potato is a fresh organic material whereas paper is a dead organic material

5. With reference to India, consider the following:
1. Nationalization of Banks
2. Formation of Regional Rural Banks
3. Adoption of villages by Bank Branches

Which of the above can be considered as steps taken to achieve the 'financial inclusion" in India?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

6. Consider the following actions by the Government:

1. Cutting the tax rates
2. Increasing the government spending
3. Abolishing the subsidies

In the context of economic recession, which of the above actions can be considered a part of the " fiscal stimulus" package?

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

PAPER-II

Read the following passage and answer the given questions. Your answers should be drawn from the content of given passage only.

The economy of contemporary India is a great paradox. It is a strange combination of outstanding achievements as well as grave failures. Since independence, India has achieved remarkable progress in overcoming its economic backwardness. From being a very poor country in the 1950s and a 'basket case' in the mid 1960s, it has emerged as the fourth largest economy in the world (in terms of purchasing power parity). Our economy has become one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Now the country is one of the leading players in the world knowledge economy with vast intellectual capital and booming software and information technology services. While our country has joined the league of the world's top five fastest growing economies, we are in the bottom 20 among all countries in terms of the Human Development Index. While the country is celebrating its growth rate and technological wonders, it is witnessing social contradictions and the paradox and ironies of development. Thus, there are 'two Indias' in contemporary India.

1. Why is the Indian economy considered 'a great paradox'?

   (a) It is a leading player in information technology services with low levels of literacy.

   (b) There is poverty amidst plenty in agricultural produce.

   (c) It is one of the largest economies with low human development.
   (d) It has scientific achievements with social contradictions.

2. Why is India being referred to as a leading player in the world knowledge economy?

   (a) India's knowledge base in science and technology is one of the world's best.
   (b) India has huge reserves of human intellectual capitals and information technology services.
   (c) India is among the World's five fastest growing economics and technology reserves.
   (d) India has a huge reservoir of human capital and scientific knowledge export potential.

3. What does the author imply by the phrase 'two Indias' ?

   (a) There is the India that has vast intellectual capital and the other that is largely illiterate.
   (b) There is the India of burgeoning growth and the India of widespread want and misery.
   (c) There is the India of progressive mindsets and the other who are socially conservative.
   (d) There is an India of outstanding achievements combined with gigantic failures.

4. Consider the following statement and also the conclusions. Answer the question that follows:

   Statement :   Education is in the Concurrent List.   The State government cannot bring reforms in education without the consent of Central Government.
   Conclusion I :   For bringing about quick reforms in education, it should be in the State List .
   Conclusion II: States are not willing to bring about quick reforms in Education.

   Which one of the following is correct?

   (a) Conclusion –I only follows from the statement.
   (b) Conclusion –II only follows from the statement.
   (c) Both conclusions I & II follow from the statement
   (d) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follow from the statement

5. Five persons P, Q, R, S, T are sitting in a row. Q is between P and T. To find who among them is in the middle, which of the information given in the following statements is/are sufficient?

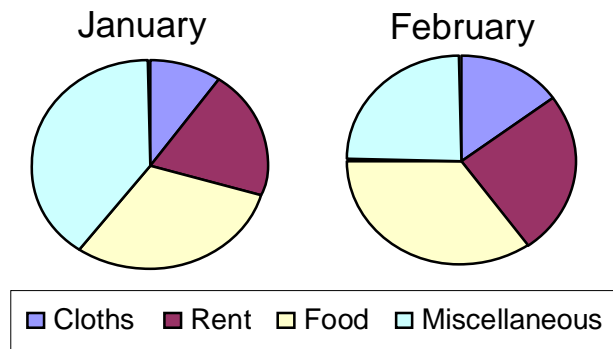   1. P is left of Q and right of S.
   2. R is at the right end.

   Select the correct answer using the code given below:

   (a) 1 only
   (b) 2 only
   (c) Either 1 or 2
   (d) Both 1 and 2

6. Which one among $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{3}$, $\sqrt[6]{6}$, $\sqrt[12]{12}$ is the smallest one?

    (a) $\sqrt{2}$

    (b) $\sqrt[3]{3}$

    (c) $\sqrt[6]{6}$

    (d) $\sqrt[12]{12}$

7. The following pie charts show that a man spends 10% on clothes, 20% on rent, 30% on food and rest on miscellaneous items in the month of January and spends 15% on clothes, 25% on rent, 35% on food and rest on miscellaneous items in the month of February.

January   February

□ Cloths ■ Rent □ Food □ Miscellaneous

Consider the following statements:
1. The money spent on food over rent in the month of January is same as the money spent on food over rent in the month of February.
2. The money spent on rent over clothes is same as money spent on food over rent in the month of January.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Note: The following question would be in English Language only to test English Language Comprehension.

8. Whenever I had occasion to indulge in these surreptitious feasts, dinner at home was out of question. My mother would naturally ask me to come and take my food and want to know the reason why I did not wish to eat. I would say to her, 'I have no appetite today; there is something wrong with my digestion.' It was not without compunction that I devised these pretexts. I knew I was lying, and lying to my mother. l also knew that, if my mother and father came to know of my having become a meat-eater, they would be deeply shocked. This knowledge was gnawing at my heart.

Why did the author devise some pretexts not without compunction ?

    (a)   He wanted to keep away from home some times.
    (b)   Surreptitious feasts thrilled him.
    (c)   Dinners outside were better than at home.
    (d)   He wanted to eat meat**.**

fl foy l ok (ikO) ijh{kk ds o"kZ 2011 ls iHkkoh lafkf/kr
ifVuz ij vk/kkfjr ueuk (lEiy) ilu i=

fl foy l ok ikjfEHkd ijh{kk ¼fl- ls ik-½ ds ikB-;Øe vkŜ
iVuz ea o"kZ 2011 ls egRoiwkZ ifjorUu fd, x, gŜ vke
turk dks bu ifjorUuka ds lca/k ea tkudkjh fnukad 22
vDrwcj 2010 dk] in ukV ds tjj, igys gh nh tk pdh
gŜ tks la yks ls vk- dh oclkbV ij miyC/k gŜ

vk;kx us in ukV ea bl ckr dk Hkh mYys[k fd;k Fkk fd
nkuka gh ilu i=ka ds ueuk ilu&i=] Hkkoh mEehnokjka ds
lnHkZ ds fy,] ;Fkkle; la yks ls vk- dh oclkbV ij
iLrr dj fn, tk,xŜ

lafkf/kr ikB-;Øe vkŜ iVuz ij vk/kkfjr fl foy l ok ikjfHkd
ijh{kk ds ilu i=&1 rFkk ilu i=&2 ds 13 ueuk iluka
dk ,d lV uhps fn;k x;k gŜ ;s ilu i= fl- ls ik- ijh{kk
2011 ds ilu i=&1 rFkk ilu i=&2 ea la yks ls vk-
}kjk r§kj fd, tkus rFkk iNs tkus okys ilu i=ka ds Lo:i
ds lid gŜ rFkkfi] ilu i=ka dh fo"k;&oLrq vFkok
lipuk@Lo:i dk] lokkxiwkZ vFkok ijh{kk ds fy, fu/kkfjr
ikB-;Øe ij vk/kkfjr ilu i=ka dks r§kj djus dh la yks
ls vk- dh LorU=rk dks lhfer djus ds :i ea u le>k
tk, A

;g ukV dj fy;k tk, fd fo+|eku ifjikVh ds vuqlkj] nkuka
gh ilu i=] fo'ks'k : i ls vaxzsth Hkk"kk dh ckS/k{erk lca/kh
dkS'ky dk ijh{k.k djus ls vfHkikr djN iluka dks NkM+dj] tks
dsoy vaxzsth ea gkxŜ f}Hkk"kh ¼vaxzsth rFkk fgUnh½ gkxA

dqN vkŜ ueuk ilu ckn ea fn, tk ldrs gŜ

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fl foy lok (ikO) ijh{kk

ueuk (lfiy) izu i=

¼o"kZ 2011 ls iHkkoh lakkf/kr iS/uZ ij vk/kkfjr½

izu i= 1

1. Lkkbeu deh'ku dh fl Qkfj'kka ds lnHkZ ea fuEufyfjor ea ls dkSu lk ,d dFku lgh gS ?

   (a) bl us ikUrka ea }Yk'kkl u ds mRrjnk;h ljdkj }kjk ifrLFkkfir djus dh lLrfr dh

   (b) bl us xg foHkkx ds v/khu vUrj&ikUrh; ifj"kn~ LFkkfir djus dk lçko fn;k

   (c) bl us dUnz ea f}lnuh fo/kkueMy ds mUeyu dk lçko fn;k

   (d) bl us Hkkjrh; ifyl lok] bl iko/kku ds lkFk lftr djus dh lLrfr dh] fd fcfV'k Hkrh dk] Hkkjrh; Hkrh dh rgyuk ea oru rFkk HkRrk vf?kd gksxk

2. ,d Hkkksxkfyd {k= dh] ftl dh mbkbZ 400 ehVj gS] fuEufyf[kr fo'ks"krka,W gS%

Ekkg	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
vkSr vf/kdrre rki eku °C	31	31	31	31	30	30	29	28	29	29	30	31
vkSr U;ure Rki eku °C	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20
Ok"kkZ mm	51	85	188	158	139	121	134	168	185	221	198	86

;fn bl Hkkksxkfyd {k= ea ikÑfrd ou fo|eku gks] rks lokf/kd lHkkouk ;g gS fd ;g

   (a) vknZ 'khrks".k 'kaadp{kh ou gksxk

   (b) iolrh; miks".k ou gksxk

   (c) 'khrks".k ou gksxk

   (d) m".kdfVca/kh; o"kkZ ou gksxk

3. Hkkjr ea tÏod Mhty ds mRikdu ds fy, **tVkQk djdkl** ds vykok
   iÏxkfe;k fiuÏVk dks Hkh D;ka ,d mRre fodYi ekuk tkrk gS ?

   1. Hkkjr ds vf/kdkak 'kg'd {ks=ka ea **iÏxfe;k fiuÏVk** ik—frd #i I s mxrk
      gSA

   2. **iÏxfe;k fiuÏVk** ds chtka ea fyfiM vad cgqrk;r ea gkrk gS ftl ea I s
      yxHkx vk/kk vksyhbd vEy gkrk gS A

   mi;Ñr dFkuka ea I s dkZu I k½ I gh gÑg&

   (a)   doy 1
   (b)   doy 2
   (c)   1 vkÑj 2 nk=uka
   (d)   u rks 1 vkÑj u gh 2

4. vxj ,d vkyw dks dkxt dh I Qn fcuk Nih Iy±V ds mij j[kdj Iîe
   rjã vou ea j[k fn;k tk, rks vkyw xeÏ gks tkrk gS ijUrq Iy±V ughaA
   ;g bl dkj.k gS fd

   (a) vkyw eç;r% LVkpZ dk cuk gkrk gS tc fd dkxt eç;r% I SÑykst
       dk cuk gkrk gS

   (b) vkyw ea I s Iîe rjæka fudy tkrh gS tcfd dkxt Iîe rjæka dks
       ijkofrZr dj nrk gS

   (c) vkyw ea ikuh gkrk gS tcfd dkxt ea ikuh ughã gkrk

   (d) vkyw ,d uotkr dkcZud inkFkZ gS tcfd dkxt er dkcZud inkFkZ
       gS

5. Hkkjr ds I nHkZ ea fuEufyf[kr ij fopkj dhft, %

   1. cñdks dk jk"Vh; dj.k

   2. {ks=h; xkeh.k cñdka dk xBu

   3. cñd 'kk[kkvka }kjk xkÍbka dks viukuk

   mi;Ñr ea I s fdl @ fdu dkj Hkkjr ea "foRrh; I ekos'ku" ikIr djus
   ds fy, mBk, x, dne@dnekadks #i ea ekuk tk I drk gS ?

   (a) doy 1 vkÑj 2

   (b) doy 2 vkÑj 3

   (c) doy 3

   (d) 1] 2 vkÑj 3

6. l j dkj ds fuEufyf[kr dk;ksa ij fopkj dhft, %

1. dj njka ea dVkSrh djuk

2. l j dkjh 0;; dks c<kuk

3. mi nkuka dks l ekIr djuk

vkfFkd ea nh ds l nHkZ ea mi;ZDr dk;ksa ea l s dkSu l k@l s "jktdks'kh; mnnhiu" iSdst dk Hkkx ekuk@ekus tk l drk@rs gS@gS A

(a) dsoy 1 vkSj 2

(b) dsoy 2

(c) dsoy 1 vkSj 3

(d) 1] 2 vkSj 3

fuEufyf[kr ifjPNsn dks if<+s vkSj uhps fn, iटuksa ds mRrj nhft, A vki ds mRrj fn, x;s ifjPNsn dh vroLrq ij gh vk/kkfjr gksus pkfg, A

ledkyhu Hkkjr dh vFkD;oLFkk ,d CkMk fojks'kkHkkl gSA og mR—"V miyfC/k;ka vkSj xHkhj foQyrkvksa dk fofp= laख्g gSA Loranzrk ds ckn ls Hkkjr us vius vkfFkd fiNMsiu ls Åij mBus eा mYys[kuh; ixfr dh gSA og tks 1950 ds n'kd es ,d vR;r fu?kLu nsk Fkk vkSj 1960 ds n'kd ds e?; es lgk;rkFkhZ nsk Fkk] ogha vkt fo'o dh pkSFkh lcls cMh vFkD;oLFkk (Ø;&'kfDr lerk ds vk/kkj ij) ds #i eा mHkjk gSA gekjh vFkD;oLFkk fo'o dh lcls rstht ls lof)r gksus okyh vFkD;oLFkkvksa es vk xbZ gSA vc ;g nsk fo'o Kku vFkD;oLFkk eा ,d vxz.kh f[kykMh cu x;k gS। ftl ds ikl vikj ckS)d iिth vkSj rstht ls c<+us okyh lkॉटVos;j vkSj lूpuk ikS|ksfxdh lsok,a gSA ; |fi gekjk nsk fo'o ds ikp lcls vf/kd rstht ls lof/kr gksus okyh vFkD;oLFkkvksa ds leूg eा 'kkfey gks x;k gS fQj Hkh ge ekuo fodkl lूpdkad (áेu Msoyieेट bUMDI) dh –f"V ls lcls fupys 20 n'kkksa eा gSA ; |fi nsk viuh lॉ)h nj vkSj ikS|ksfxdh; djkemrk dk t'u euk jgk gS fQj Hkh og lekftd fojks'kkHkklka rFkk fodkl ds fojks'kkHkklk vkSj foMcukvka ls xुtj jgk gSA bl ivdkj ledkyhu Hkkjr eा 'nks Hkkjr* gSA

1. Hkkjrh; vFkD;oLFkk dks ',d cMk fojks'kkHkkl * D;ka ekuk tkrk gS

(a) og lk{kjrk dk fuEu Lrj gksus ds ckotूn lॉpuk ikS|ksfxdh lsokvksa eा ,d vxzkh f[kykMh gS
(b) —f"k tU; mRiknu dh foiyrk ds chp xjhch gS
(c) ; g fuEu ekuofodkl okyh ,d lcls cMh vFkD;oLFkk gS
(d) Lkkekftd fojks'kkHkklka ds lkFk gh ml dh oKkfud miyfC/k;kॉ gS

2. Hkkjr dks fo'o Kku vFkD;oLFkk eा ,d vxzkh f[kykMh D;ka dgk tk jgk gS\

(a) foKku vkSj ikS|ksfxdh eा Hkkjr ds Kku dk vk/kkj fo'o ds lokॅRre eा ls gS
(b) Hkkjr ds ikl ekuo ckS}d iिt;ka vkSj lॉpuk ikS|ksfxdh lsokvksa ds fo'kky HkाMkj gS
(c) Hkkjr fo'o dh ikp lcls rstht ls lof)r gksus okyh vFkD;oLFkkvksa rFkk ikS|ksfxd HkाMkjka eा ls ,d gS
(d) Hkkjr ds ikl ekuo iूth vkSj oKkfud Kku fu;kr lाHkk0;rk dk fo'kky HkाMkj gS

3. ys[kd dk ‘nks Hkkjr* l s D;k rkRi;l gS \

   (a) ,d Hkkjr gS ftl ds ikl vikj ckS}d iwath gS tcfd ,d nwljk gS
       tks e[;r;k fuj{kj gS

   (b) ,d Hkkjr gS tgka lof) ea mNky gS rks ogha 0;kid vHkko vkSj
       foiUurk okyk Hkkjr Hkh gSA

   (c) ,d ixfr’khy ekufldrk okyk Hkkjr gS rks ogha og Hkkjr Hkh gS tks
       lkekftd rkS ij nfd;kuwlh gS

   (d) ,d ,slk Hkkjr gS ftl ea fofo"V miyfC/k;ka ds lkFk gh fo’kky
       foQyrk,a gSA

4. fuEufyf[kr dFku vkSj fu"d"kkª ij Hkh fopkj dhft, ml ds ckn tksa ilu gSa
   ml dk mRrj nhft, %

   dFku % f’k{kk leoRhZ lwph ea gS A dsUnh; ljdkj dh lgefr ds fcuk
          jkT; ljdkj f’k{kk ea lq/kkj ugha dj ldrh A

   fu"d"kª I % f’k{kk   ea ’kh?kz lq/kkjka dks ykus ds fy, bls jkT; lwph ea gksuk
              pkfg, A
   fu"d"kª II % jkT; f’k{kk ea lq/kkj ugha ykuk pkgrk gS A

   fuEufyf[kr ea ls dkSu lk ,d lgh gS \

   (a) dsoy fu"d"kª I gh dFku ls fudyrk gS A

   (b) dsoy fu"d"kª II gh dFku ls fudyrk gS A

   (c) fu"d"kª I vkSj fu"d"kª II nksuka gh dFku ls fudyrs gSA

   (d) u rks fu"d"kª I vkSj u gh fu"d"kª II dFku ls fudyrs gSA

5. ikap 0;fDr   P, Q, R, S, T ,d ifDr ea cSBs gq gSA P vkSj T ds chp ea
   Q gSA bues l s dkSu chp ea gS ;g irk yxkus ds fy, fuEufyf[kr dFkukas
   ea ls fdl ea nh x;h lwpuk@lwpuk,a lk;kZIr gksxh@gksxh\

   1. P, Q ds ck;a vkSj S ds nkfgus Nksj ij gSA
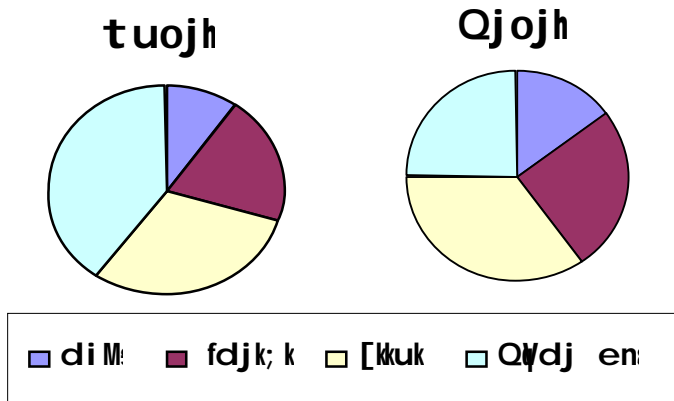
   2. R vfUre nkfgus Nksj ij gSA

   dwV dk iz;ksx dj l gh mRrj pqu, %

   (a) dsoy 1
   (b) dsoy 2
   (c) ;k rks 1, ;k 2
   (d) 1 vkSj 2 nksuka gh

6. $\sqrt{2}$, $^3\sqrt{3}$, $^6\sqrt{6}$, $^{12}\sqrt{12}$, ea Isl cls Nksk dkSu gS ?

    (a) $\sqrt{2}$
    (b) $^3\sqrt{3}$
    (c) $^6\sqrt{6}$
    (d) $^{12}\sqrt{12}$

7. fuEufyf[kr ikbZ pkVks± Is irk yxrk gS fd ,d euq"; diMku (Cloths) ij 10%, fdjk;s (Rent) ij 20%, Hkkstu (Food) ij 30% vkSj 'ks"k QVdj enka (Miscellaneous) ea tuojh eghua ea rFkk diMku ij 15%, fdjk;s ij 25%, Hkkstu ij 35% vkSj 'ks"k QVdj enka Qjojh eghua ea [kpZ djrk gS A

tuojh   Qjojh

diM: fdjk;k   [kkuk   QVdj en

fuEufyf[kr dFkuka ij fopkj dhft, :

1. tuojh eghua ea fdjk;s Is vf/kd Hkkstu ij 0;; ogh gS tks Qjojh eghua ea fdjk;s Is vf/kd Hkkstu ij 0;; gSA
2. tuojh eghua ea diMku Is vf/kd fdjk;s ij fd;k x;k 0;; ogh gS tks fdjk;s Is vf/kd Hkkstu ij fd;k x;k 0;; gS A

fuEufyf[kr dFkuka ea Is dkSu lk ,d lgh gS

    (a)   dsoy 1
    (b)   dsoy 2
    (c)   1 vkSj 2 nksuks gh
    (d)   u rks 1 vkSj u gh 2