

SATYENDRANATH TAGORE CIVIL SERVICES STUDY CENTRE
ADMISSION TEST: BATCH 2023

Question Booklet Sl.No.

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| Roll No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Date of the exam: 8th May 2022, Sunday

Total duration of the exam: 2 hours (12.00 noon to 2.00 pm)

Total Marks: 200

The Question and Answer Booklet comprises the following:

| Section | Type | No. of Questions | Marks |
|---------|----------------------------|------------------|------------|
| A | MCQ | 20 | 70 |
| B | Short essay type questions | 4 | 80 |
| C | Essay | 1 | 50 |
| | TOTAL | 25 | 200 |

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the instructions carefully for each section before answering the questions.
2. The MCQs in Section A need to be answered in the OMR sheet.
3. The answers for Sections B and C need to be written within the Booklet.
4. There is space for Rough Work at the end of the booklet.
5. No outside paper is allowed.
6. At the end of the exam, candidates are to submit the Q&A Booklet and the OMR sheet to the invigilator.
7. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
8. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the OMR Sheet liable for rejection.
9. You have to enter your Roll Number in the OMR Sheet in the Box provided alongside.

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SECTION A (Multiple Choice Questions)
Question Paper Booklet

Full marks: 70

INSTRUCTIONS for SECTION-A:

1. This section contains **20 items** (questions). All the questions are compulsory to be attempted. Each item is printed in English only. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to darken on the OMR Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, darken the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item. Your response must be darkened in either BLUE or BLACK ball point pen only.
2. All responses have to be darkened in either in BLUE or BLACK ball point pen only on the OMR sheet provided separately.
3. All items carry equal marks.
4. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the OMR Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator the OMR Sheet.
5. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the beginning and at the end.
6. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct .
7. If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, no marks will be awarded.
8. If an answer is overwritten/ scratched, no marks will be awarded.

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Passage 1 (2x5=10marks)

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is to be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

Q1. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

- a) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned
- b) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning
- c) There was no difference

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- d) Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science

Q2. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?

- a) It is not practically applicable
- b) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
- c) It is irrelevant for education
- d) None of the above

Q3. What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?

- a) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance
- b) It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
- c) It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical
- d) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now

Q4. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?

- a) He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education
- b) Yes
- c) He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools
- d) He believed that all pupils are not talented

Q5. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?

- a) Facts are not important
- b) Facts do not lead to holistic education
- c) Facts change with the changing times
- d) Facts are frozen in time

PASSAGE 2 (2x5=10marks)

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Artificial intelligence (AI), sometimes called machine intelligence, is intelligence demonstrated by machines, in contrast to the natural intelligence displayed by humans and other animals. In computer science AI research is defined as the study of "intelligent agents": any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of successfully achieving its goals.

Colloquially, the term "artificial intelligence" is applied when a machine mimics "cognitive" functions that humans associate with other human minds, such as "learning" and "problem solving".

The scope of AI is disputed: as machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered as requiring "intelligence" are often removed from the definition, a phenomenon known as the AI effect, leading to the quip, "AI is whatever hasn't been done yet." For instance, optical character recognition is frequently excluded from "artificial intelligence", having become a routine technology. Capabilities generally classified as AI as of 2017 include successfully understanding human speech, competing at the highest level in strategic game systems (such as chess and Go), autonomous cars, intelligent routing in content delivery network and military simulations.

Artificial intelligence was founded as an academic discipline in 1956, and in the years since has experienced several waves of optimism, followed by disappointment and the loss of funding (known as an "AI winter"), followed by new approaches, success and renewed funding. For most of its history, AI research has been divided into subfields that often fail to communicate with each other. These sub-fields are based on technical considerations, such as particular goals (e.g. "robotics" or "machine learning"), the use of particular tools ("logic" or artificial neural networks), or deep philosophical differences. Subfields have also been based on social factors (particular institutions or the work of particular researchers).

The traditional problems (or goals) of AI research include reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, perception and the ability to move and manipulate objects. General intelligence is among the field's long-term goals. Approaches include statistical methods, computational intelligence, and traditional symbolic AI. Many tools are used in AI, including versions of search and mathematical optimization, artificial neural networks, and methods based on statistics, probability and economics. The AI field draws upon computer science, mathematics, psychology, linguistics, philosophy and many others.

Q6. What is the AI winter?

- a) Loss of funding for AI projects
- b) Non-functioning AI systems
- c) Absence of research labs
- d) None of the above

Q7. Are sub-fields based only on social factors?

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) They are based on machine learning
- d) None of the above

Q8. Learning and problem solving by machines is a colloquial way of understanding artificial intelligence?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Artificial intelligence means acquiring knowledge through books
- d) It cannot be defined colloquially

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Q9. Are autonomous cars an example of AI?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) As of 2017, they are
- d) None of the above

Q10. Does AI only draw on technology and mathematics?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) It also draws upon psychology
- d) It only draws upon linguistics

Q11. Look at this series: 12, 11, 13, 12, 14, 13, ... What number should come next?(5marks)

- a)10
- b) 16
- c)13
- d)15

Q12. Melt : Liquid :: Freeze : (5marks)

- a) Ice
- b)Solid
- c) Condense
- d) Push

Q13. SCD, TEF, UGH, ____, WKL (5marks)

- a)IJT
- b)VIJ
- c)CMN
- d)UJI

Q14. (5marks)

- I. Pooja is older than Mukesh.
- II. Suresh is older than Pooja.
- III. Mukesh is older than Suresh.

If the first two statements are true, the third statement is

- a)False
- b)True
- c)Uncertain

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Q15. If in a certain language, NOIDA is coded as OPJEB, how is DELHI coded in that language? (5marks)

- a)CDKGH
- b)EFMIJ
- c)FGNJK
- d)IHLED

Q16. Peter is in the East of Tom and Tom is in the North of John. Mike is in the South of John then in which direction of Peter is Mike? (5marks)

- a)South-East
- b)South-West
- c)South
- d)North-East

Q17. Arrange the following words in a meaningful sequence. (5marks)

1. Infection
 2. Consultation
 3. Doctor
 4. Treatment
 5. Recovery
- a)1, 3, 4, 5, 2
 - b)1, 3, 2, 4, 5
 - c)1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 - d)2, 3, 5, 1, 4

Q18. Pointing to a photograph, a man said, "I have no brother, and that man's father is my father's son." Whose photograph was it? (5marks)

- a)His son
- b)His own
- c)His father

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d)His nephew

Q19. PETAL: FLOWER (5marks)

a)Pen: Paper

b)Engine: Car

c)Cat: Dog

d)Ball: Game

Q20. In a class of 45 students, a boy is ranked 20th. When two boys joined, his rank was dropped by one. What is his new rank from the end? (5marks)

a) 25th

b) 26th

c) 27th

d)28th

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SECTION B (Short essay-type questions)
Question Paper Booklet

Full marks: 80

INSTRUCTIONS for SECTION-B:

1. This section contains **7 items** (questions). You will attempt **any 4** of the 7 Questions.
2. Each Question is of **20 marks** and the **maximum word limit is 50**.
3. The answer is to be written within the given space below each question.
4. The answers are expected to be legible enough without any overwriting.
5. Please use Blue or Black ball point pens only for writing the answers.

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1. **“Go, Gota Go”- What made the Sinhalese, Tamil and Muslim of Sri Lanka united in one cry?**

Ans.

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2. **“India must reach out in as many directions as possible and maximise its gains. This is not just about greater ambition; it is also about not living in yesterday.”S. Jaishankar on India’s engagement with the world. Elaborate the statements against the backdrop of India’s stance on the Russian attack on Ukraine.**

Ans.

3. **What is the expanded form of AFSPA? How did Irom Sharmila Chanu try to make the government withdraw AFSPA?**

Ans.

4. **Write short notes on any four of the following. [Marks 5 each, word limit 15]**

- i) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- ii) Soft power
- iii) Me Too movement
- iv) PravashiBharatiya Divas
- v) Booker Prize and Indian writers
- vi) 2+2 Meetings
- vii) BLM
- viii) Donald Trump and January 6, 2021

Ans.

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- 5. What is 'Civil Society'? What are the contributions of the Anna Hazare led movement in JantarMantar, New Delhi against corruption in 2011?**

Ans.

- 6. "Wodehouse in dog house" is a newspaper headline involving GautamNavlakha, a veteran human rights activist now in Taloja jail. What actually happened?**

Ans.

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7. During its 75 years of existence Pakistan had 30 Presidents or Prime Ministers and none ever completed his/her tenure in office. Why?

Ans.

SECTION C (Essay)
Question Paper Booklet

Full marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS for SECTION-C:

1. This section contains **4 items** (questions). You will attempt **any 1** of the 4 Questions.
2. Each Question is of **20 marks** and the **maximum word limit is 50**.
3. The essay is to be written within the given below the 4 options.
4. The essay is expected to be legible enough without any overwriting.
5. Please use blue or black ball point pens only for writing the essay.

>>>>>>>>

Q. Write an essay on any of the following topics. [50 marks: word limit 250]

1. Those who treat politics and morality separately will not understand either.
2. God has no religion.
3. Language is power, life and the instrument of culture, the instrument of domination and liberation.
4. In a country well governed, poverty is something to be ashamed of.

Ans.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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