



## GPS OLYMPIAD 2023-24

SAMPLE PAPER

CLASS 11<sup>th</sup>

Total Question: 90

Duration: 2 hrs

Paper Pattern				
Sections	(A) English	(B) <u>For Arts stream:</u> Geography, History, Political Science, Economics, Mathematics (Any three)	(C) Mental Ability	(D) Current Affairs
No. of Questions	15	45	15	15

**Marking Scheme:** There is no negative marking. Every correct response shall be rewarded with 1 mark.

### Instructions:

1. This question booklet contains consecutively numbered pages. If a page(s) is misprint or missing, please request the invigilator to change the question booklet.
2. Please do not open the question booklet by breaking open the seal before the invigilator permits you to do so.
3. The accompanying OMR sheet is to be filled-in with the suitable choice by darkening the concerned circle. Please use a blue or black ballpoint pen only for the purpose. Please do not put any other mark on the OMR sheet otherwise the response may not get validated.
4. Use of unfair means is strictly prohibited and may invite cancellation of candidature by cancellation of OMR Sheet.
5. Candidates are advised to keep the question paper with them and mark their choices on the question paper in addition to marking them on the OMR sheets. They will then be able to tally their responses with the answer key which will be subsequently uploaded shortly after the examination. The uploading of question paper and all other important information in regard to the Olympiad will be done on the website: [gpsdadiya@ac.in](mailto:gpsdadiya@ac.in)

Note: This is a Sample Paper and Actual Question Paper Contains 90 Questions.

**Section A: English**

Please read the passage below and answer questions 1 and 2

All our life is based on choice. We choose at different levels of our existence. We choose between white and blue, between certain psychological impulses of like and dislike, between certain ideas, beliefs, accepting some and discarding others. So our mental structure is based on this process of choice, this continuous effort at choosing, distinguishing, discarding, accepting, rejecting. And in that process there is constant struggle, constant effort. There is never a direct comprehension, but always the tedious process of accumulation, of the capacity to distinguish, which is really based on memory or the accumulation of knowledge and, therefore, there is this constant effort made through choice. Nor, is not choice ambition? Our life is ambition. We want to be somebody, we want to be well thought of, want to achieve a result. If I am, not wise, I want to become wise. If I am violent, I want to become nonviolent. The 'becoming' is the process of ambition. Can we find a way of life which is not based on ambition, which is not of choice, which is a flowering in which the result is not sought? All that we know of life is a series of struggles ending in results that are being discarded for greater results. That is all we know. So if we observe our own ways of thinking, should we not inquire into this question of ambition? What do we mean by it, and is it possible to live without ambition? We see that ambition breeds competition-whether in children, in school, or among the big politicians, all the way up. This ambition produces certain industrial benefits, but in its wake, obviously there is the darkening of the mind, the technological conditioning, so that the mind loses its pliability, its simplicity and, therefore, is incapable of directly experiencing. The man who flowers is the man who is, who is not becoming. Is there not a difference between the flowering mind and the becoming mind? The becoming mind is a mind that is always rowing, becoming, enlarging. Gathering experience as knowledge. We know that process full well in our daily life, with all its results, with all its conflicts, its miseries and strife, but we do not know the life of flowering. And is there not a difference between the two which we have to discover-not by trying to demarcate, to separate, but to discover-in the process of our living? When we discover this, we may perhaps be able to set aside this ambition, the way of choice, and discover a flowering, which is the way of life, which may be true action.

Q. 1. Which of the following is the opposite of the word renunciation from paragraph ?

- (a) Accommodation                      (b) Refusal                      (c) Denial                      (d) Abnegation

Q. 2. Whether the above paragraph will support the statement that one's life should be purposeful, full of activity, struggle and achievement.

- (a) Yes                      (b) No                      (c) Indifferent                      (d) None of the above

**Section B: Political Science, Economics, Geography, History, Mathematics**

Out of five choices given in this section you are required to attempt any three subjects of your choice

**Political Science**

Please study the passage given below and reply to questions 3 and 4.

The Supreme Court on Tuesday (July 12) agreed to set up a five judge Constitution bench to hear the legal issue concerning the scope of legislative and executive powers of the Centre and Delhi government over the control of administrative services in Delhi, for an "authoritative pronouncement" on the matter. The plea by the Delhi government arises out of a split verdict of February 14, 2019, in which a two judge-bench of Justices A K Sikri and Bhushan, both retired since, had recommended to the CJI that a three-judge bench be set up to finally decide the issue of control of services in the national capital in view of its split verdict. The current proceedings have their genesis in the Delhi High Court judgment of August 4, 2017, in which it held that for the purposes of administration

of the NCT of Delhi, the L-G was not bound by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers in every matter. On appeal, the SC on February 15, 2017 referred the matter to decide on the interpretation of Article 239AA of the Constitution. Article 239 AA was inserted in the Constitution by The Constitution (69th Amendment) Act, 1991 to give Special Status to Delhi following the recommendations of the S Balakrishnan Committee that was set up to look into demands for statehood for Delhi. It says that the NCT of Delhi will have an Administrator and a Legislative Assembly. Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the Legislative Assembly “shall have power to make laws for the whole or any part of the NCT with respect to any of the matters in the State List or Concurrent List in so far as any such matter is applicable to Union territories” except on the subject of police, public order, and land. A five-judge Constitution Bench confined itself to the interpretation of Article 239AA, and left individual issues to be decided by regular Benches. By a majority decision on July 4, 2018, the Bench upheld the respective powers of the state Assembly and Parliament. It said that while the Council of Ministers must communicate all decisions to the L-G, this does not mean that the L-G’s concurrence is required. In case of a difference of opinion, the L-G can refer it to the President of India for a decision. The L-G has no independent decision-making power, but has to either act on the ‘aid and advice’ of the Council of Ministers or is bound to implement the decision of the President on a reference that is made. The split verdict of one of the judges of the Division Bench holds that the Centre will have control over higher services, while States will control the officers below the post of Joint Secretary level. The other judges has held that only the Centre has control over services. Thus the question is still open as to who has the control over the services.

Q.3 Where will you locate the above discourse in the context of our Constitution ?

- |   |                |                       |                         |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Organization of Administrative Services | (b) Federalism | (c) Power of Governor | (d) Powers of President |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|

Q.4 From which jurisdiction does the Supreme Court derive its powers to entertain the above proceedings ?

- |                            |                       |                           |                        |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Appellate jurisdiction | (b) Writ jurisdiction | (c) Original jurisdiction | (d) Civil jurisdiction |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|

## Economics

Q.5 Other things remaining unchanged, Market Demand for goods might increase if

1. Price of its Substitute increases
2. Price of its Complement increases
3. The good is an Inferior good and Income of the Consumer Increases
4. Its Price falls

Which of the above Statements are Correct?

- |                  |               |                |               |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| (a) 1 and 4 only | (b) 2,3 and 4 | (c) 1,3, and 4 | (d) 1,2 and 3 |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|

Q. 6 What does the term *Ceteris Paribus* mean?

- |                                     |                        |                          |                     |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Other things remaining Constant | (b) With the view that | (c) Things are different | (d) in reference to |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|

## Geography

Q.7 Which of the following mountain ranges are in the Himalayan mountain?

1. Cho Oyu
2. Lhotse
3. Annamalai
4. Sirumali

Select the correct answer from the choices given below:

- |                  |                    |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Only 1 and 2 | (b) Only 1,2 and 3 | (c) Only 3 and 4 | (d) Only 2,3 and 4 |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|

Q.8 Reindeer is a pack animal in:

- |            |               |             |                   |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| (a) Africa | (b) Australia | (c) Siberia | (d) South America |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|

## History

- Q.9 A secret society named Young Italy was established in:  
 (a) Marseilles  
 (b) Berne  
 (c) Zurich  
 (d) Zenoa
- Q.10 Which of the following statements about non-cooperation moment in Awadh is false :  
 (a) The non-cooperation moment here was against talukadar and landlords  
 (b) In Awadh, the peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra  
 (c) The tenants had no security of tenure  
 (d) Peasants did not demand the abolition of begar

## Mathematics

- Q.11 If  $X = \{8^n - 7n - 1; n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  and  $Y = \{49(n - 1) : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  then  
 (a)  $X \subset Y$  (b)  $Y \subset X$  (c)  $X = Y$  (d) None of these
- Q.12  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy\sqrt{y^2 - (y-x)^2}}{(\sqrt{8xy - 4x^2} + \sqrt{8xy})^3}$  equals.....  
 (a)  $\frac{1}{512}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{128}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{64}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

## Section C: Mental Ability

- Q.13 If  $>$  denotes '+',  $<$  denotes '-',  $\div$  denotes ' $\div$ ',  $\times$  denotes '=',  $=$  denotes 'less than' and  $\times$  denotes 'greater than', which of the following is a correct statement?  
 (a)  $3 + 2 > 4 = 9 + 3 < 2$  (b)  $3 > 2 > 4 = 18 + 3$  (c)  $3 > 2 < 4 \times 8 + 4 < 2$  (d)  $3 + 2 < 4 \times 9 + 3 < 3$
- Q.14 In a certain code language, 'poki top ma' means 'Usha is playing cards', 'kop jaki ma' means 'Asha is playing tennis', 'ki top sop ho' means 'they are playing football' and 'po sur kop' means 'cards and tennis'. Which word in that language means 'Asha'?  
 (a) Ja (b) Ma (c) kop (d) Top

## Section D: Current Affairs

Please study the paragraph given below and answer questions 15 and 16.

The Competition Commission of India (CCI) had on October 20 last year fined Google for its anti-competitive practices and abusive conduct in the Android mobile device ecosystem. The quantum of penalty imposed was ₹13,37.76 crores and CCI also issued ten non-monetary directions against the tech giant to be complied by January 20 this year. In 2019, CCI ordered a detailed probe following complaints by consumers of Android-based smartphones. Android is an open-source mobile Operating System (OS), which was acquired by Google in 2005. Smartphones need an OS to run applications and programs. Google's Android is the dominant mobile OS, powering over 95 per cent of India's smartphones. Google operates and manages the Android OS and licenses other Google proprietary applications such as Chrome, Gmail, Maps, YouTube, Play Store etc. Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) or smartphone manufacturers use Android and through it, Google's apps on their mobile phones. In the Android case, CCI found Google in contravention of the Competition Law for various agreements executed with smartphones OEMs in connection with licensing of its mobile operating system Android. These agreements required OEMs to mandatorily pre-install the entire Google Mobile Suite (GMS), including a wide range of key Google apps such as

Google Maps, Gmail, YouTube, etc., with no option to un-install the same. The requirement of prominent placement of such apps was also found to be imposition of unfair condition on device manufacturers. CCI also found Google to be abusing its dominant position by making pre-installation of Google's proprietary apps (particularly Google Play Store) conditional upon signing of Anti-fragmentation Agreement (AFA)/Android Compatibility Commitment Agreement (ACC) for all android devices manufactured/distributed/marketed by device manufacturers. This was found by CCI to have reduced the ability and incentive of device manufacturers to develop and sell devices operating on alternative versions of Android i.e., Android forks, and limited technical or scientific development to the prejudice of the consumers, in violation of the provisions of competition law. The ten non-monetary directives include: OEMs shall not be restrained from (a) choosing from amongst Google's proprietary applications to be pre-installed and should not be forced to pre-install a bouquet of applications, and (b) deciding the placement of pre-installed apps, on their smart devices. Also, Google shall not restrict uninstalling of its pre-installed apps by the users; Google shall allow the users, during the initial device setup, to choose their default search engine for all search entry points.

- Q.15 (i) The Competition Commission of India is a statutory body established in the year 2002
- (ii) The Competition Commission of India promotes competition and prohibits anti-competitive practices.
- (iii) The Competition Commission of India does not prevent combinations between two or more entities.
- (iv) The Competition Commission of India found actions of Google anti-competitive.

Which of the above statements is correct ?

- (a) (i), (iii), (iv)                      (b) (i), (ii), (iii)                      (c) (i), (ii), (iv)                      (d) (ii), (iii), (iv)

Q.16 What is an Operating System (OS) of a mobile phone?

- (i) It is an interface between hardware and software installed on a mobile phone
- (ii) It is an interface between two software applications stored on a mobile phone
- (iii) Google Android and Apple iOS are the only two OS in the world
- (iv) After the CCI ruling, Google cannot dictate OEMs to necessarily install its Apps

Which of the above statements is correct ?

- (a) (i), (iii), (iv)                      (b) (i), (ii), (iii)                      (c) (i), (ii), (iv)                      (d) (ii), (iii), (iv)