

UPSC PRELIMS-CSAT

IMPORTANT TOPICS

READING COMPREHENSION

50 Important Topics - 2024	
Scheduled Date	Subject
01/04/24	Economy
02/04/24	Science & Technology
03/04/24	Environment & D.M.
04/04/24	Science & Technology
05/04/24	Environment & D.M.
06/04/24	-----
07/04/24	-----
08/04/24	Economy
09/04/24	Science & Technology
10/04/24	Economy
11/04/24	English
12/04/24	International Relations
13/04/24	-----
14/04/24	-----
15/04/24	Geography
16/04/24	Polity & Governance
17/04/24	Polity & Governance
18/04/24	Geography
19/04/24	Polity & Governance
20/04/24	Maths
21/04/24	-----
22/04/24	Reasoning
23/04/24	Environment & D.M.
24/04/24	Social Schemes



Sleepy Classes IAS
Awakening Toppers

RAPID REVISION

MOST IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR PRELIMS 2024



HOURS

1500 TOPICS

11th April 2024 - 29th April 2024

Special Inclusions

- 6 FLTs (3 GS+ 3 CSAT)
- Value Additions Material
- Subject Specific MCQS

CSAT ₹1,500

GS ₹3,500

CSAT + General Studies ₹4,000

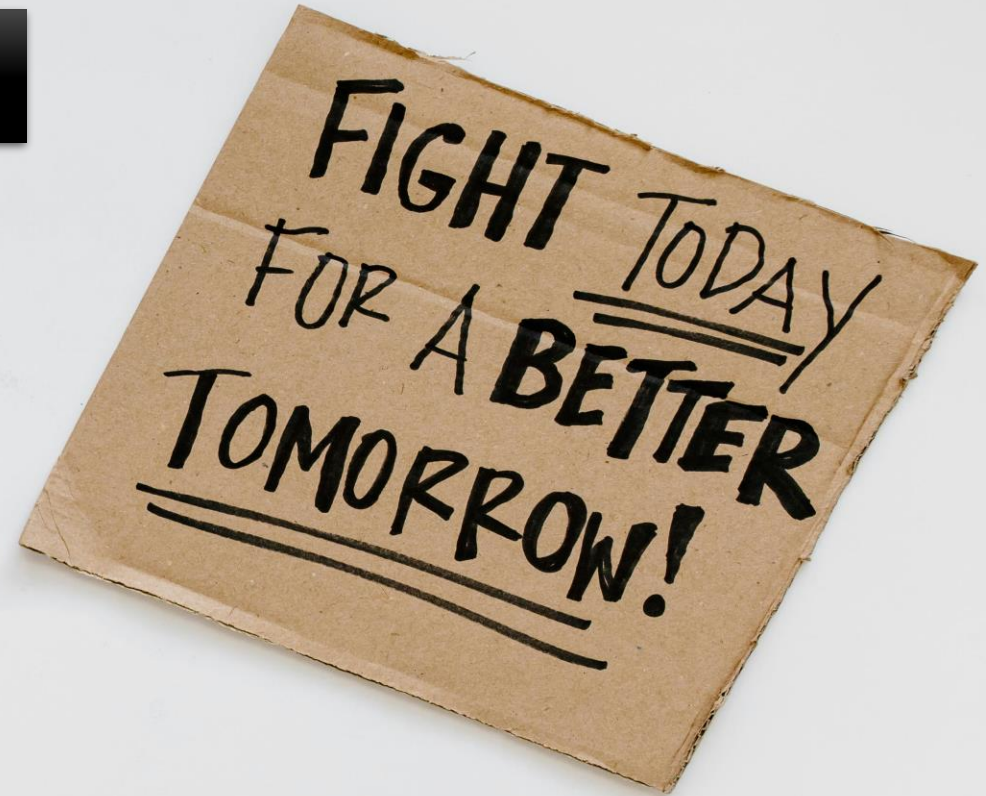


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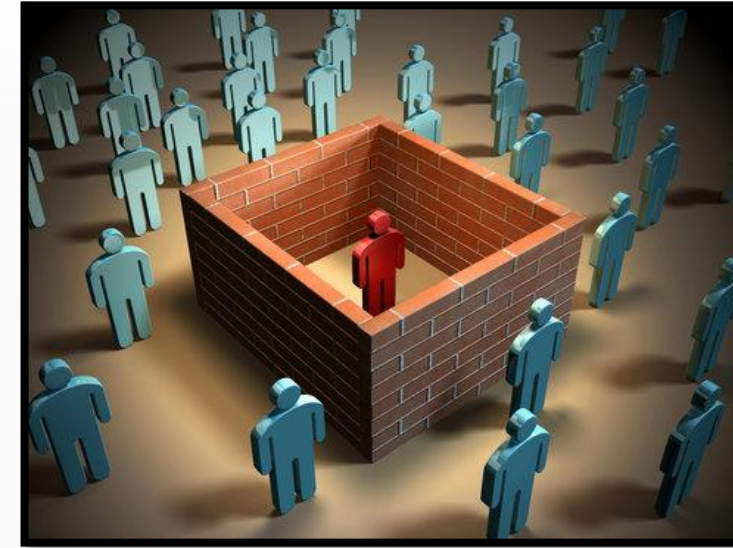
✉ sleepy.classes@gmail.com

COMMON PASSAGE TOPICS

- Environment
- Religion
- Geography
- Politics
- Social Issues
- Economics
- Philosophy
- Sociology
- Health & Nutrition



Passage 1: We would find it almost impossible to imagine a life in total social isolation. Just try to imagine that you are stranded on an island in a room, with not a single soul (except you), either inside or in close vicinity. Even with all the necessary supply of food and water ensured, you may find it to be nothing short of a hellish life. Several studies done on children brought up in social isolation, due to any reason whatsoever, have revealed that they lag behind other children in social development, especially interpersonal relationships, cooperation and teamwork. Such children, when they were put in a normal social environment with elders and peers, had great difficulty in interpreting their social world and were able to adjust competently only after great effort.



Question: Which of the following can be legitimately inferred from the paragraph above?

- (i) Development of important social skills among adult humans necessitates a social environment having parents and siblings.
- (ii) A social environment goes a long way in developing important social skills among children.
- (iii) The effects of total social isolation do not apply to animals.
- (iv) Children brought up in a very social environment should find social isolation easier to handle.

Passage 2: One of the major challenges in Indian agriculture is the fragmentation of land holdings. The average size of landholdings is small, leading to inefficiencies in farming practices. The fragmentation hampers the adoption of modern agricultural technologies and reduces economies of scale, making it challenging for farmers to enhance productivity and income. Water scarcity is a critical issue in Indian agriculture, exacerbated by erratic monsoons and inadequate water management practices. Despite technological advancements, a considerable portion of Indian farmers still relies on traditional and outdated farming practices. Limited access to modern agricultural machinery, education, and information inhibits the adoption of innovative and efficient farming techniques.



Passage 2: Farmers in India often face challenges related to market access and price volatility. Lack of direct access to markets, coupled with a complex supply chain, leaves farmers vulnerable to price fluctuations. The agricultural situation in India is multifaceted, reflecting a combination of challenges and opportunities. By embracing modern technologies, implementing effective policies, and promoting sustainable practices, India can pave the way for a resilient and prosperous agricultural sector that meets the needs of its growing population.

Question: What is implied by the passage given above?

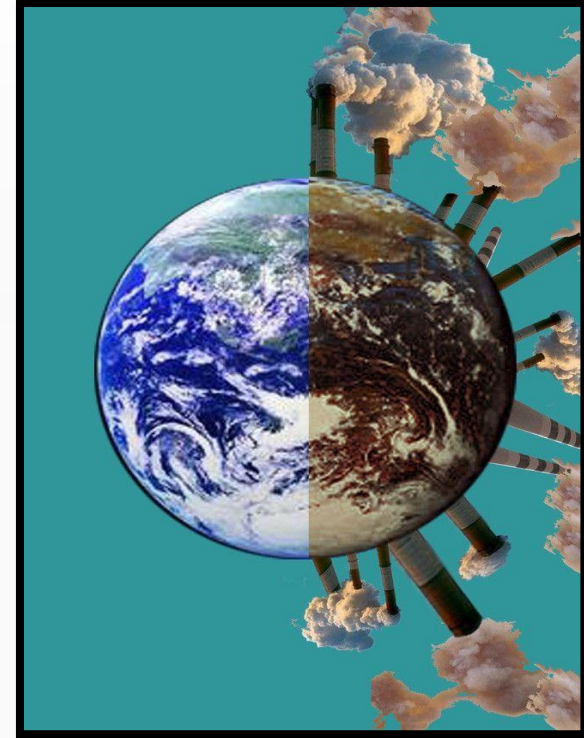
A. Direct access to the markets can resolve all the major issues faced by the farmers these days.

B. Amelioration in irrigation facilities will help in increasing the production and income.

C. Adoption of efficient farming techniques is hampered by fragmentation of land holdings.

D. It seems to be an undesirable task to meet the needs of India's growing population.

Passage 3: Pollution remains a critical environmental challenge that demands immediate attention and concerted efforts on a global scale. By addressing the root causes, understanding the various types and their impacts, and implementing sustainable solutions like Encouraging the use of clean and sustainable energy sources to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, Enforcing and strengthening regulations to control industrial emissions and ensure responsible waste disposal and encouraging sustainable agriculture, reforestation, and eco-friendly technologies to minimize the impact on the environment. we can strive towards a cleaner, healthier planet for current and future generations. It is a collective responsibility to protect our environment and mitigate the adverse effects of pollution for a sustainable and harmonious coexistence with nature.



Question: Which among the following statements is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the passage given above?

A. Mitigating pollution has become an undesirable task to be achieved.

B. It is the sole responsibility of the government to take initiatives to dampen the effects of pollution.

C. Use of clean energy sources is the only best method to mitigate the effects of pollution.

D. Numerous steps are required to mitigate the catastrophic effects of pollution but it is a unanimous effort of both the government and the citizens.

Passage 4: One of the economic challenges in India is the issue of unemployment and underemployment. Despite economic growth, the pace of job creation has not kept up with the expanding workforce. The mismatch between the skills possessed by the labor force and those demanded by the evolving job market contributes to underemployment, particularly in the informal sector. Addressing this challenge requires investments in skill development, promoting entrepreneurship, and fostering industries with high employment potential.



Passage 4: India's economic challenges are diverse and complex, requiring a comprehensive and multi-pronged approach. Addressing issues such as unemployment, income inequality, agricultural distress, infrastructure deficit, fiscal discipline, and global economic uncertainties demands coordinated efforts from the government, private sector, and civil society. Strategic policy interventions, investments in human capital, and sustainable development practices are key to overcoming these challenges and steering India towards inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Question: What is the most logical, rational and practical solution to overcome the issue of unemployment and underemployment suggested by the passage?

A. Government should increase the number of vacancies to overcome the issue of unemployment.

B. A multi-pronged policy that includes skill development and promoting self-employment can help in overcoming these major issues faced by India.

C. Underemployment can be reduced by forcing industries to dwindle the high demand of skills and potential of the required candidates.

D. Income inequality, agricultural distress and infrastructure deficit is the main cause of these issues.

Passage 5: In the contemporary landscape of fast-paced professional demands and technological advancements, the concept of work-life balance has gained prominence as individuals strive to harmonize their career aspirations with personal well-being. Chronic stress resulting from overwork and an imbalance between professional and personal life can lead to burnout, reduced job satisfaction, and adversely affect overall health. In a world where the boundary between work and personal life can easily blur, the pursuit of work-life balance is not just a personal goal but a collective responsibility. Individuals, organizations, and society at large must recognize the importance of fostering an environment that supports a harmonious balance between professional and personal pursuits.



Question: On the basis of the above passage, following assumptions have been made:

A. Owing to work demand and technological enhancement, it is hard for the individuals to maintain the work-life balance.

B. The boundary between professional and personal life seems to be hazy these days.

C. Building a safe, sustainable and harmonious world, we as citizens should work collectively.

D. Maintaining work-life balance is every individual's responsibility.

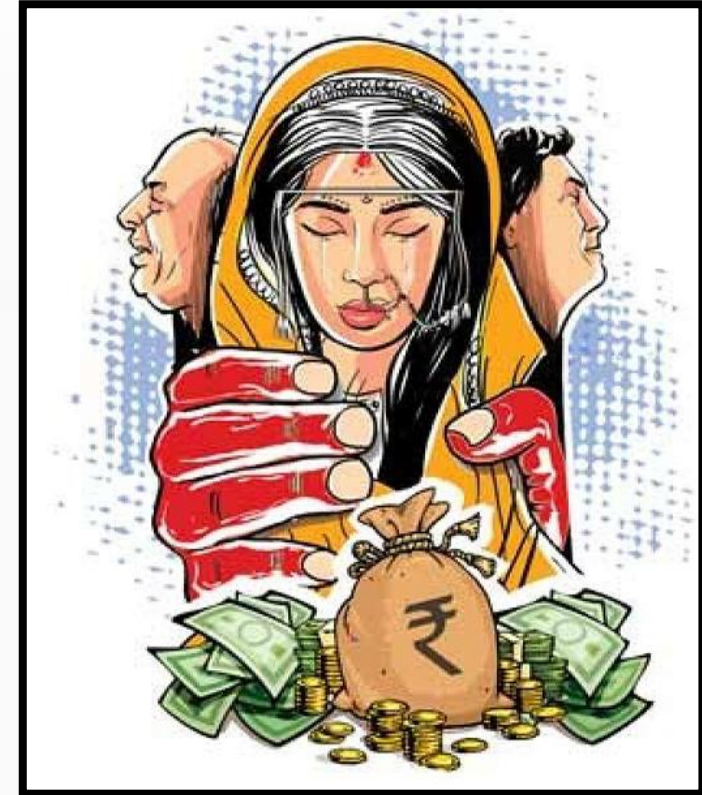
Passage 6: For hundreds of years, there are numerous elements which have kept the races and societies of the world connected. Religion is considered to be one of the most dominant elements among them. Life would have felt meaningless if religion had not been present. It has given us a universal language and culture especially for the ones who believe in a higher-power. Perhaps, the spirit receiving the worship and applaud is not the same, but the practices done are usually similar and serve the same purpose – giving direction, insight, courage and a spiritual or divine connection. Therefore, people still have faith in religion due to multiple reasons.



Question: What is the most logical assumption that can be made from the passage given above?

- A. It would not be possible for the mankind to exist with the absence of religion.
- B. Success or other major tasks cannot be achieved if Gods or Goddesses are not worshipped.
- C. The human life may seem meaningless and hopeless without the presence of religion.
- D. Religion is the only way to connect human races.

Passage 7: Dowry, a social practice embedded in various cultures, involves the exchange of gifts or money from the bride's family to the groom's during marriage. Despite legal prohibitions and societal advancements, dowry remains prevalent, contributing to gender disparities and financial burdens. This tradition, rooted in historical and cultural norms, often perpetuates inequalities by emphasizing a woman's economic value. The consequences of dowry extend beyond the financial strain on families, impacting women's status within marriages and society at large.



Passage 7: Legislative measures aimed at eradicating dowry exist in many regions, yet the practice endures. Addressing dowry necessitates a holistic approach involving legal reforms, educational initiatives, and societal awareness campaigns to challenge deep-seated beliefs and promote gender equity. Breaking free from the grip of dowry requires collaborative efforts to reshape cultural norms and foster environments where marriages are built on equality rather than economic transactions.

Question: According to the passage why dowry is still a prevalent practice?

(1) Because, this culture has been rooted in historical and cultural norms in some families for ages.

(2) Because of the lack of legal prohibitions and societal advancements in a country.

A. Only 1

B. Only 2

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Passage 8: For centuries, in most of the country, especially in rural areas, our women have borne the responsibility of ensuring the water security of their homes. Our mothers and sisters have silently catered to every water need of their families. These unsung heroes, however, have witnessed an exponential increase in their water woes in the past few decades. For a country with 16 per cent of the world's population, and only 4 per cent of its freshwater resources, with the changing weather patterns and frequent droughts, over 250 districts are now water-stressed.



Passage 8: Very simply, this means that fetching water in these districts is now that much harder, as the water table has fallen much deeper. While the lack of replenishment of the water table is one reason, the cultivation of rice and other water-guzzlers has done much to take the water table still lower so much so that many districts in the country are likely to witness a water crisis in the next 30 years.

Question: Which of the following summarizes the principal idea contained in the passage above?

A. The lack of replenishment of the water table and the cultivation of rice and other water-guzzlers are likely to create a water crisis in the next 30 years.

B. In most parts of India, women bear the responsibility of fetching water for their households.

C. With the water table going further down owing to many reasons, rural women in India are likely to face more trouble in terms of fetching water for their households.

D. There is a mismatch between India's population and the availability of fresh water in the country

Passage 9: “Give me 12 babies of any background and I promise to pick any of them at random and make it into whomsoever you may like- a musician, a beggar, a criminal or a writer.”

JB Watson’s rather outlandish claim isn’t surprising given that for hundreds of years, psychologists and philosophers believed that a child’s mind was a *tabula rasa* i.e. a blank slate i.e. a child isn’t born with anything written on its mind and that its parental and social world is competent enough to write on it anything it likes. This conception dominated psychology for long until it was successfully challenged by revolutionary scientific research,

Passage 9: which proved that the baby’s mind is, after all, not a blank slate and has a lot already written on it. In fact, a significant part of this “writing” is not amenable to any ink remover or ink whitener, so to say. For example, you will find many young babies rather easy-going, friendly and adjusting right from their birth while others may be cranky, irritable and grumpy. And many of these behaviours may continue well into their adulthood despite much training to the contrary.

Question: Which of the following statements is/are CORRECT on the basis of this passage?

1. A baby enters the world with all the codes already imprinted on its mind as to what it will become as an adult.
2. Some human behaviours are not learned even after much training.

- (A) Only 1
- (B) 1 and 2
- (C) Only 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Passage-10: Fig trees (Genus Ficus) are considered sacred in India, East Asia and Africa are common in agriculture and urban landscapes where other large trees are absent. In natural forests, fig trees provide food for wildlife when other resources are scarce and support a high density and diversity of frugivores (fruit-eating animals). If frugivorous birds and bats continue to visit fig trees located in sites with high human disturbance, sacred fig trees may promote frugivore abundance. Under favourable microclimate, a plenty of seedlings of other tree species would grow around fig trees.



Question: On the basis of the passage given above, the following assumptions have been made:

- (1) Fig trees can often be keystone species in natural forests.
- (2) Fig trees can grow where other large woody species cannot grow.
- (3) Sacred trees can have a role in biodiversity conservation.
- (4) Fig trees have a role in the seed dispersal of other tree species.

Which of the following assumptions is/are valid?

- (A) Only 1 and 2
- (B) Only 3
- (C) Only 2 and 4
- (D) 1, 3 and 4

THANK YOU VERY MUCH