

TEST CODE 9 1 3 2 0 5

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours
समय : एक घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 125
अधिकतम अंक : 125

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	TEJVEER		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910118705	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	GURUGRAM	Date/दिनांक	25/10/25

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में दस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
Total/कुल अंक	125		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			03:15 PM	03:50 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤		

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q. 1) What are the key factors contributing to the 'Missing Middle' phenomenon in the country's manufacturing sector? (10 marks, 150 words)

देश के विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में 'मिसिंग मिडिल' परिघटना में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Missing Middle" phenomenon refers to very small number of mid-sized manufacturing companies compared to very large number of ~~small~~ micro and small firms as well as very large firms [eg TATA, MAHINDRA]

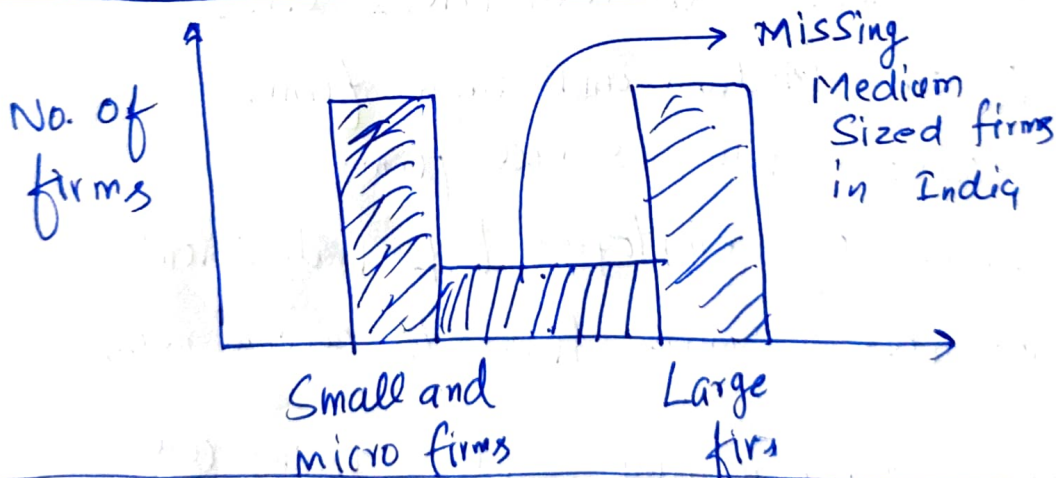


Fig: Limited Number of Medium Sized firms in India.

Key Factors Contributing to "Missing middle" phenomenon in India

① Government Regulations becomes

Stricter after a certain threshold size.

- ② Social security benefits [eg Health insurance] needs to be provided on increasing size of firm and hence many firms stays small.
- ③ High Informal sector dependency and hence small firms stays small to remain efficient.
- ④ Government tax regulations like GST on medium and large firms demotivates the small firms
- ⑤ Right of employees [eg Trade Union] demotivates small firms to become medium.

Indian Manufacturing sector having only 5% Medium sized firms need to liberalize itself to achieve the target of 25% of GDP by manufacturing sects

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.2) Discuss the merits and demerits of the four 'Labour Codes' in the context of labour market reforms in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में श्रम बाजार सुधारों के संदर्भ में चार 'श्रम संहिताओं' के गुण और दोषों पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian Government has Replaced
29 Labour Laws by 4 Labour laws
recently which are -

- ① Code on Wages, 2019
- ② Code on Social Security, 2020
- ③ Industrial Relation Code, 2020
- ④ Occupational Safety Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020

Merits of the 4 Labour Codes

- ① Improved Ease of doing Business index Ranking [63rd Ranking in EODB in 2020 from 142nd in 2016]
- ② Improved foreign direct investment due to rationalised Labour Code [eg 80 bn\$ FDI in 2024-25]

- ③ Complex colonial time law replaced by rationalised laws
- ④ Included "gig workers" in benefits of Labour Codes due to rising gig economy [eg 25.3 million gig workers in 2030]

Demerits of 4 Labour Codes

- ① Dilution of powers of trade Unions [eg 14 days notice to be given for strike]
 - ② Dilution of power of workers [eg hire and fire culture]
 - ③ Firing of workers became easy.
 - ④ Job security took a hit due to 4 labour codes.
 - ⑤ Crony capitalism might exist due to hire & fire.
 - ⑥ Not clear on gig workers.
- ↳ Labour Codes has rationalised the Labour Codes to improve ease of doing business but needs comprehensive viewpoint of all stakeholders.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	③	④
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

Q.3) What are Global Capability Centers (GCCs)? Discuss their significance for the country's economic landscape. (10 marks, 150 words)

वैश्विक क्षमता केंद्र (ग्लोबल कैपेबिलिटी सेंटर, GCCs) क्या है? देश के आर्थिक परिदृश्य के लिए उनके महत्व पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Global Capability Centres refers to advanced research based data centres developed by Multinational Companies [MNCs] in India to improve their efficiencies.

Global Capability Centres increased to 1600 in number in 2025 in major cities like Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Jaipur.

Global Capability Centres (GCC)'s significance in country's economic landscape

- ① 1600 GCC employing around 1.6 million youth in the country and hence increased number of jobs in country
- ② GCC are present in even tier-2

Cities like Jaipur increasing development Chances of Tier-2 Cities.

③ Infrastructure projects gets developed near GCC leading to investment in infrastructure projects

④ Research and development (R&D)
Capability of Country increases due to GCCs

⑤ MNCs investing heavily in emerging technologies like AI via GCCs
[eg Google's AI GCC in Hyderabad]

⑥ Industrial Revolution 4.0 starting from these GCCs

⑦ started from outsourcing works through GCCs, these GCCs has become research tool for big corporates helping country's economic growth to next level.

Feedback
(For OFFICE)

#	⑥
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table. Here G is Good Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.4) Amid global economic uncertainties, India's Balance of Payments (BoP) has shown remarkable resilience. Bring out the factors contributing to this stability. (10 marks, 150 words)

वैश्विक आर्थिक अनिश्चितताओं के मध्य, भारत के भुगतान संतुलन (BoP) ने उल्लेखनीय तम्यशीलता दिखाई है। इस स्थिरता में योगदान देने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's Current account deficit (CAD) stands at 4.2% and Foreign exchange Reserve stands at around 650 bn\$ amid global economic uncertainties like

- ① Russia-Ukraine war
- ② Israel-Hamas war
- ③ Trump's 50% tariffs on india
- ④ Disturbance of supply chains and Chinese control of Rare earth Metals

Factors contributing to stability and BoP showing Resilience

- ① India's domestic demand being the main driver of the economy
- ② India's service sector export

reaching all time high [\approx 350bn\$ in 2024]

- ③ High remittances from Indian diaspora [\approx 130bn\$ in 2024-25]
- ④ India's exports of pharmaceutical industries [eg India - pharmacy of the world] \Rightarrow India exporting 25% of vaccines]
- ⑤ India's record breaking production of agricultural items
[eg 330 million ton of food items]
[eg India - Largest exporter of Rice]
- ⑥ Inflation under control [2.8% in September] due to effective monetary policy.

Indian economy instead of Global Headwinds rising at fastest rate of around 6.5% and hence Country's

BOP showing Resilience, but Need to move export Competitive in Manufacturing

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	①	②	③
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.5) What is the 'gig economy'? Examine the implications of its rise on the employment scenario in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

गिग इकोनमी क्या है? भारत में रोजगार परिदृश्य पर इसके उदय के प्रभावों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Gig economy refers to economy of temporary workers employed on part-time or contractual basis outside the conventional employer-employee relationship.

India expects to have 23.5 million gig works by 2030.

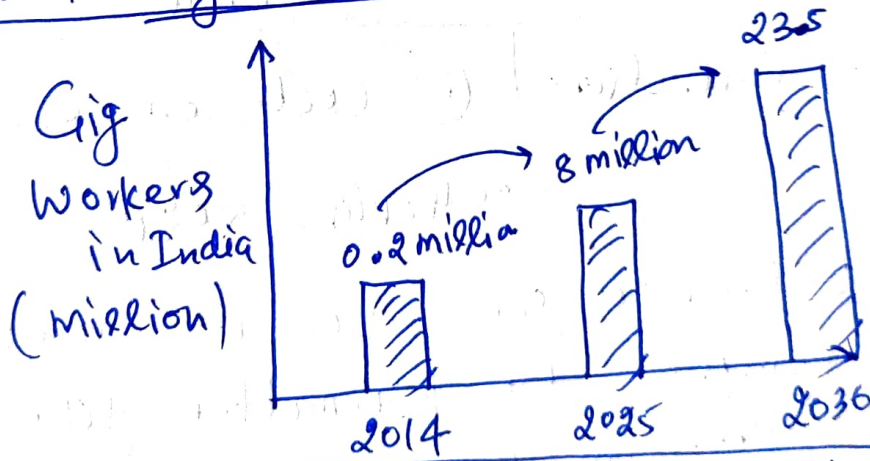


Fig. Increasing Gig Workers in India

Merits of Gig Economy	Demerits
① Increasing Number of Job opportunities.	① No social Security benefits

(Don't Write in this Area)
पर कुछ न लिखें

Merits	Demerits
<p>② Increased No. of Jobs for Unskilled workers [eg OLA; UBER; SWIGGY]</p>	<p>② Algorithmic star rating leading to increased number of working hours</p>
<p>③ Increased opportunities for women ⇒ inclusive workforce [eg URBAN Company]</p>	<p>③ Road Accidents [10 min deliveries] leading to violation of traffic, Road accidents</p>

Govt. Initiatives

- ① Code on Social Security, 2020
 - ② Ordinance on social security benefits, by Karnataka govt, 2025
 - ③ Rasthman bill for gig workers
- Gig workers need to be taken care of by government due to rising sector and chances of exploitation

Feedback

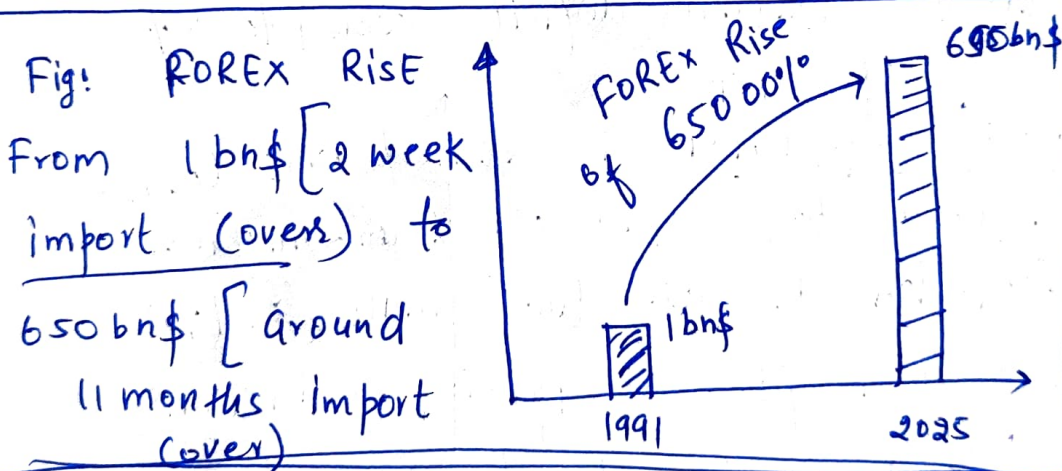
(For OFFICE use)

#	⊕	⊖
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

Q.6) The economic reforms of 1991 significantly reshaped the country's economic landscape. Elaborate on the need for these reforms and their key objectives. (15 marks, 250 words)

1991 के आर्थिक सुधारों ने देश के आर्थिक परिदृश्य को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से बदल दिया। इन सुधारों की आवश्यकता और उनके प्रमुख उद्देश्यों पर विस्तार से चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's Foreign exchange Reserves (FOREX) has increased from 1 bn\$ to \approx 650 bn\$ since 1991 reforms which highlights the importance of economic (LR) reforms of 1991 in reshaping the country's economic landscape



Economic reforms shaping Economic Landscape

- ① Average GDP Growth Rate of 7% from (1991-2007)
- ② GDP Per Capita increased to

around 2 lakh / annum from 25,000 / annum

- ③ Service sector contributing 55% to Country's GDP.
- ④ India became largest export of pharma [India-pharmacy of the world]
- ⑤ India exporting Cars and bikes.
[eg HERO and TATA dominant player in Africa]

NEED of 1991 Reforms

- ① Current Account deficit rising to 8% of GDP
- ② Debt trap crisis in 1991 [new loans required to repay old loans interest]
- ③ Inflation at all time high ($\approx 14\%$)
- ④ Highly inefficient public sector units
- ⑤ Limited FDI due to high tariffs
- ⑥ FOREX : only 1 bn\$ [import cover of 2 weeks]
- ⑦ License Raj leading to crowding out of private sector.

KEY objectives of 1991 Reforms

- ① Liberalisation (L): Abolition of licence Raj, Tariffs reduced, Currency devalued.
- ② Privatisation (P): Private players allowed in various sectors; dilution of government share in PSUs.
- ③ Globalisation (G): Devalued Currency leading to trade competitiveness, tariffs reduction leading to efficient domestic companies.
- ④ Control of inflation: Inflation brought down from around 14% to 5% in 2 years.
- ⑤ Controlling subsidies, Current account deficit.

1991 Reforms turned out to be Guiding light for misguided Indian economy to bring it on the right track to become 4th largest economy in world.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) Distinguish between the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Wholesale Price Index (WPI). Why is CPI preferred over WPI as a measure of inflation? (15 marks, 250 words)

उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (CPI) और थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (WPI) के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। मुद्रास्फीति के मापक के रूप में CPI को WPI से ज्यादा क्यों प्राथमिकता दी जाती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Consumer price index (CPI) which is released by NSO (National statistical organisation) Monthly helps in deciding the monetary policy targets due to weightage of Goods as well as Services and more dependent on Consumer side

However, Wholesale price Index (WPI) is more concerned about supply side of the economy and have more weightage of Manufactured Items and doesn't include Services

Consumer price Index (CPI)	Wholesale price Index (WPI)
① weightage to Service	① No weightage to service
② Released by NSO	② Released by office of Economic advisor (OEA)
③ Consumer side is more important deciding factor	③ not Manufacturer side is more important deciding factor
④ Food items have more weightage	④ less weightage to food items
⑤ Monetary policy targets are decided by CPI	⑤ No Role of WPI in Monetary policy targets
⑥ More realistic and more clear picture of consumer affected by Inflation	⑥ Less clear picture due to WPI on consumer affected by Inflation.

Why is CPI preferred over WPI as a measure of Inflation

- ① WPI basket doesn't have services whereas CPI basket have services
- ② WPI basket gives less weightage to food items, whereas CPI basket gives more weightage to food items
- ③ WPI is less closely linked to consumer realities, whereas CPI is more closely linked to consumers
- ④ RBI chooses CPI over WPI

Both CPI and WPI are important index for measures of inflation, however CPI chosen by RBI for monetary policy targets to keep CPI between $(4 \pm 2)\%$ targets.

Feedback (For OFFICER)

ANS
CD & VA
S & P
P & R
Please put the marks in the table.
Here is the total Average and Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) Elaborate on the various policy instruments available to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for regulating money supply in the economy. Also, explain why the RBI is known as the 'lender of last resort'.

(15 marks, 250 words)

अर्थव्यवस्था में मुद्रा आपूर्ति को विनियमित करने के लिए भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (RBI) के पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न नीतिगत साधनों पर विस्तार से चर्चा करें। साथ ही, यह भी बताएं कि RBI को 'अंतिम ऋणदाता' क्यों कहा जाता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is
regulator of all Commercial banks
in India established in 1934
through RBI Act, 1934

Functions of RBI → Controlling Inflation rate
within target limits $(4 \pm 2)\%$
→ Monetary policy formulation
→ Regulates all Banks
Regulates Money Supply

Various policy instruments with RBI

① Quantitative Measures by RBI

① Repo rate :- Rate at which

RBI lends to Commercial banks

[eg Increasing the repo rate (RR)

decreases the Money Supply

[decreasing RR \Rightarrow Money Supply \uparrow

② Reverse Repo rate (RRR)

Rate at which RBI takes money from commercial banks

[RRR \uparrow \Rightarrow money supply \downarrow as Banks prefer to send their money to RBI]

③ Cash Reserve Ratio [CRR] ($\approx 4\%$ of NTDL)

around 4% of Net time and Demand Liability

RBI mandates banks to keep some part of their deposits in the form of Cash with RBI \Rightarrow CRR \uparrow Money supply \downarrow

④ Statutory Liquidity Ratio [SLR] $\approx 19.5\%$

RBI mandating keeping around 19.5% of NTDL with banks in terms of Gold, G-secs, Cash
SLR \uparrow Money supply \downarrow

⑤ open market operations (sterilisation)

\Rightarrow sells G-secs \Rightarrow Money supply \downarrow

\Rightarrow buys G-secs \Rightarrow Money supply \uparrow

Qualitative Measures by RBI

- ① Moral suasion
- ② Credit rationing

RBI known as "Lender of last Resort" due to

- ① Helping Commercial banks at the time of crisis so that it doesn't go bankrupt
- ② securing the money of depositors to save banks from bankruptcy.

RBI, with help of its monetary policy has been able to control money supply and hence able to control inflation in country within target limit of $(4 \pm 2)\%$ as decided by Monetary Policy Committee necessary for macroeconomic stability

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.9) Discuss the multi dimensional implications of the depreciation of the Indian rupee. Also, suggest policy measures to stabilize the currency. (15 marks, 250 words)

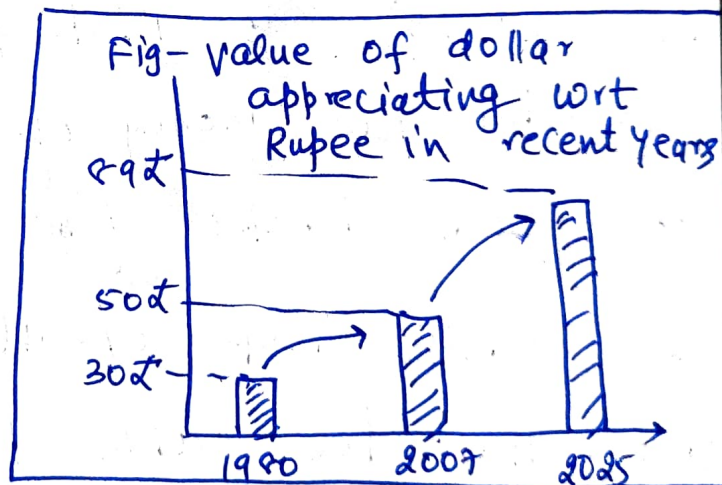
भारतीय रुपए के अवमूल्यन के बहुआयामी प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, मुद्रा को स्थिर करने के लिए नीतिगत उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian Rupee has touched its lowest mark against US dollar recently [$1 \$ = 89 ₹$ in September, 2025]

Recent depreciation of Indian rupee highlights the issue with various sectors

①

Financial Sector



a)

External Commercial Borrowing (ECBs) becomes expensive for Indian companies

b)

Confidence of Foreign Investors is shaken due to continuous depreciation

c)

Capital Flying [FPI - Foreign

portfolio investors] leaving the
Country, ~~the~~ ~~share~~ ~~market~~.

a) Share Market volatility

[eg NIFTY 50 touching 22,000 Mark
From 26,000 loosing (10-15)% value
in April, 2025]

② Commercial Sector

a) Imported Inflation :- Due to high
Cost of Crude oil in domestic
Currency, Inflation rises
[eg 0.1% rise in Prices on an
average due to 1% rise in Crude
oil prices]

b) Export Competitiveness increases due
to cheaper exports and hence
beneficial for Country.

c) Imports becomes expensive.

d) Current Account deficit (CAD)
increases e) Trade deficit increases.

Policy Measures to stabilize the Currency

- ① Reduced dependency on imports
[eg Aatmanirbhar Bharat, Make in India]
- ② Improving Quality of domestically produced items [eg Indian Cough syrup killing children in Gambia]
- ③ Government incentives to Improve exports [eg production linked incentive scheme (PLI)]
- ④ Open Market operations (sterilisation) by RBI in case of sudden depreciation.
- ⑤ Controlling Inflation within target [4±2]
- ⑥ Increasing Remittances and Forex
Slight depreciation of Indian rupee might be beneficial for Indian exports however persistent decline is not good for macroeconomic stability and hence need to improve supply and inflation

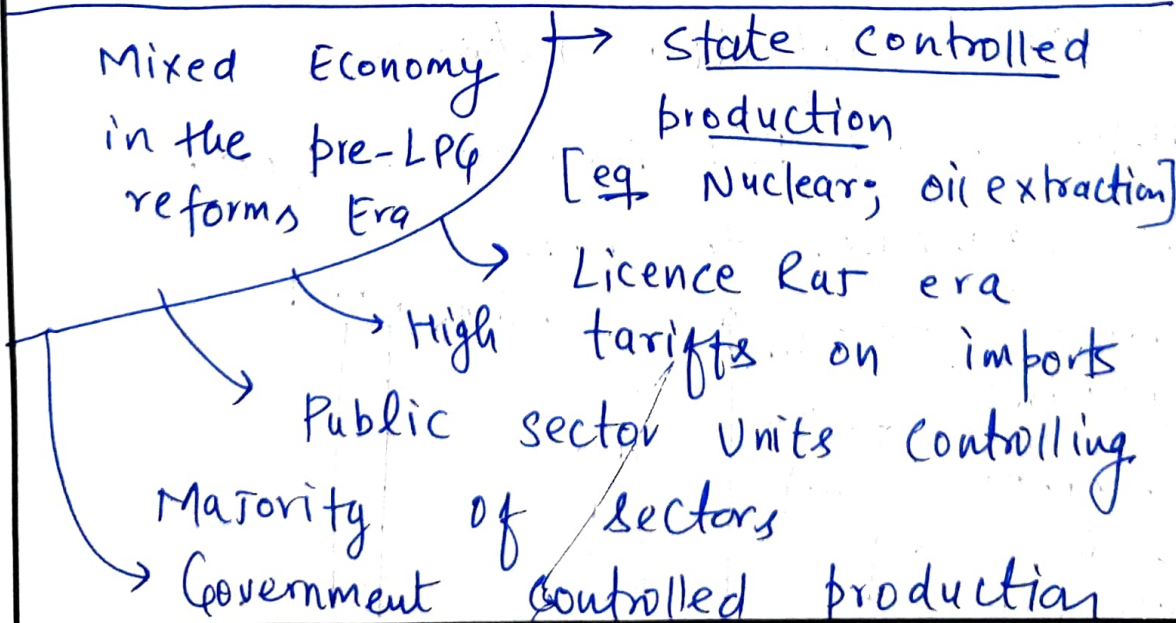
Per Capita
AWIS
CD & M
S & P
P & R
Price
Index
Table
Here G
Average
Pos.
TOTAL
MARKET

Q.10) "India's economic trajectory over the last three decades reflects a decisive shift from a mixed economy to a market oriented economy". Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

पिछले तीन दशकों में भारत की आर्थिक प्रगति मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था से बाजार उन्मुख अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर निर्णायक बदलाव को दर्शाती है। टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's Economic Growth averaged around 7% over last 3 decades post 1991 reforms compared to around (4-5)% in 1970-1980's. ~~which~~

Above data highlights the India's Economic trajectory over the last three decades reflecting a decisive shift from a mixed (state controlled economy) to market oriented Economy.

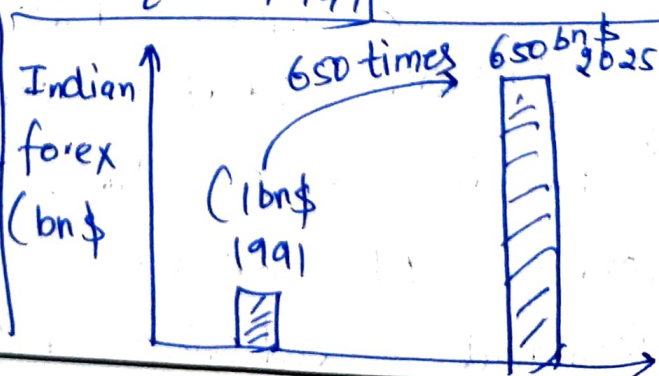


Issues with mixed Economy → Inefficient PSUs
 → Low FDI (Foreign direct Investments)
 → Low Growth [4-5%]
 → High rate of inflation [14% in 1990]
 → Low Forex reserves [1 bn\$ in 1991 to cover 2 weeks of Imports]

Above issues led to LPG [Liberalisation, privatisation and Globalisation] reforms of 1991 which results into following advantages for economy

- ① Average Growth rate of 7% (1991-2007)
- ② Controlled Inflation rates
- ③ High FDI [FDI increased by 400% in comparison to 1991]

④ High Forex
 ~ 650 bn\$
 Fig: 65000% increase in Forex since 1991



⑤ Service sector contributing around 55% of GDP due to private market participation.

However 1991 reforms led to following disadvantages due to market oriented economy

- ① High levels of Inequality
[1% of rich holds 40% of country's wealth]
- ② High level of privatisation leading to corporate capitalism
- ③ Health sector improved but public health sector deteriorating.

Indian Economy took a U-turn post 1991 reforms with help of private market participation and new initiatives like "Aatmanirbhar Bharat"; "MAKE IN INDIA" are Sine-qua-none for VISIT BHARAT by 2047.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.