

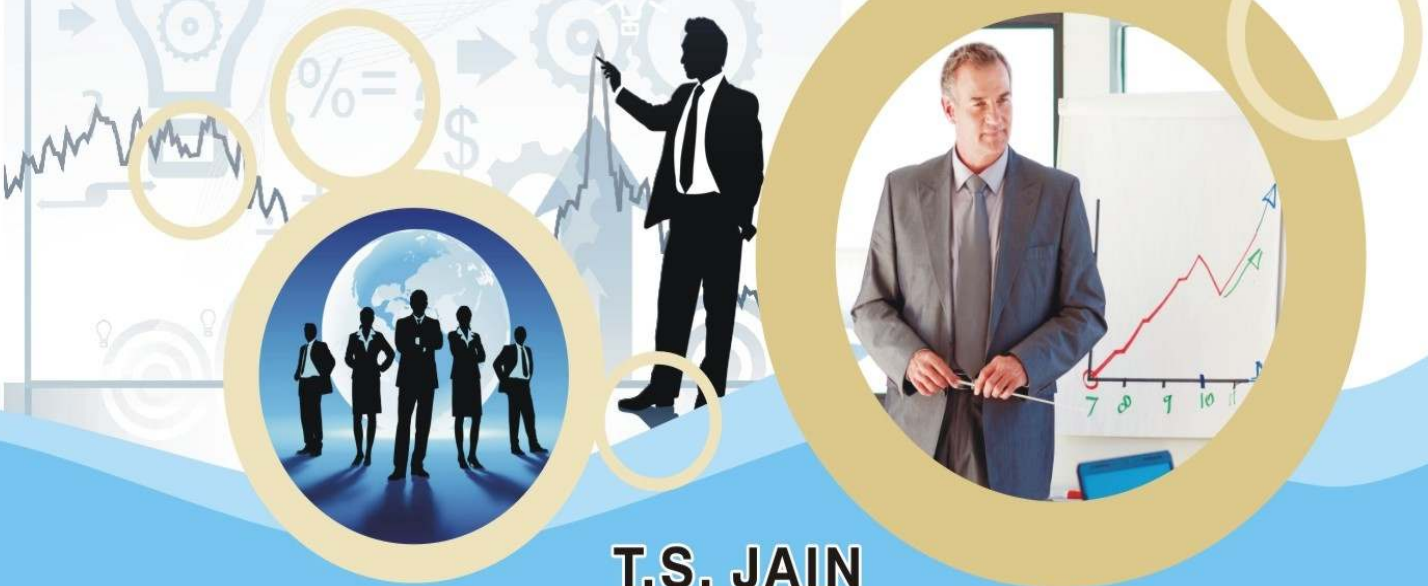
Conducted by
Institute of Banking Personnel Selection

 **UPKAR'S**

BANK

**PROBATIONARY
OFFICERS
MANAGEMENT
TRAINEES**

COMMON WRITTEN EXAM.



T.S. JAIN

Conducted by IBPS



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BANK**

**PROBATIONARY OFFICERS
MANAGEMENT TRAINEES
COMMON WRITTEN EXAM.**

By

T.S. Jain

2015

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UPKAR PRAKASHAN

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ISBN : 978-81-7482-151-5

Price : ₹ 445/-

(Rs. Four Hundred Forty Five Only)

Code No. 325

Printed at : UPKAR PRAKASHAN (Printing Unit) Bye-pass, AGRA

Contents

● Previous Years' Solved Papers

Section-I

General Awareness (Including Banking Industry).....	{ 1-40 1-48 1-16
---	------------------------

Section-II

Reasoning.....	1-208
----------------	-------

Section-III

Quantitative Aptitude.....	1-96
----------------------------	------

Section-IV

English Language.....	1-88
-----------------------	------

Section-V

Computer Knowledge.....	1-32
-------------------------	------

General Information

A Common Written Examination as a pre-requisite for selection of personnel for Probationary Officer/ Management Trainee posts in the Participating Organisations listed below will be conducted online by the Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS).

Any eligible candidate, who aspires to join any of the Participating Organisations listed below as a Probationary Officer/ Management Trainee or in a similar post in that cadre, is required to register for the Common Recruitment Process (CWE PO/MT-IV). Candidates who appear and are shortlisted in the examination, will subsequently be called for a Common Interview to be conducted by the Participating Organisations and coordinated by the Nodal Bank with the help of IBPS. **Depending on the available vacancies in to be filled in during the financial year 2015-16 based on the business needs of the Participating organisations, candidates shortlisted will be allotted to one of the Participating Organisations keeping in view the spirit of Govt. Guidelines on reservation policy, administrative convenience, etc.**

This system of Common Recruitment Process CWE, Common interview and provisional allotment for recruitment of Probationary Officer/ Management Trainee posts in Participating Organisations has the approval of the appropriate authorities.

IBPS, an autonomous body, has received a mandate from the organisations mentioned below, to conduct the recruitment process as mentioned above, once a year. IBPS will make arrangements for conducting online examination, declare result of online examination and inform the shortlisted candidates about the interview. Interviews will be conducted by the participating organisations and coordinated by the Nodal Bank in each state/ UT with the help of IBPS. Prospective candidates will have to apply to IBPS after carefully reading the advertisement regarding the process of examination, interview and provisional allotment, eligibility criteria, online registration processes, payment of prescribed application fee/ intimation charges, pattern of examination, issuance of call letters etc. and ensure that they fulfil the stipulated criteria and follow the prescribed processes.

PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS

Allahabad Bank	Indian Bank
Andhra Bank	Indian Overseas Bank
Bank of Baroda	Oriental Bank of Commerce
Bank of India	Punjab National Bank
Bank of Maharashtra	Punjab & Sind Bank
Bharatiya Mahila Bank	Syndicate Bank
Canara Bank	UCO Bank
Central Bank of India	Union Bank of India
Corporation Bank	United Bank of India
Dena Bank	Vijaya Bank
ECCG	Any other bank or financial institution
IDBI Bank	

Candidates are advised to regularly keep in touch with the authorised IBPS website www.ibps.in for details and updates.

● **ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

Candidates, intending to apply for CWE PO/MT-IV should ensure that they fulfil the minimum eligibility criteria specified by IBPS :

Please note that the eligibility criteria specified herein are the basic criteria for applying for the post. Candidates must necessarily produce the relevant documents in original and a photocopy in support of their identity and eligibility pertaining to category, nationality, age, educational qualifications etc. as indicated in the online application form. Please note that no change of category will be permitted at any stage after registration of the online application. Merely applying for CWE/appearing for and being shortlisted in the examination and/or in the subsequent interview and/ subsequent processes does not imply that a candidate will necessarily be offered employment in any of the Participating Organisations.

I. Nationality / Citizenship :

A candidate must be either—

- (i) a Citizen of India or
- (ii) a subject of Nepal or
- (iii) a subject of Bhutan or
- (iv) a Tibetan Refugee who came over to India before 1st January, 1962 with the intention of permanently settling in India or
- (v) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan, Burma, Sri Lanka, East African countries of Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar), Zambia, Malawi, Zaire, Ethiopia and Vietnam with the intention of permanently settling in India. Provided that a candidate belonging to categories (ii), (iii), (iv) & (v) above shall be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been issued by the Government of India.

II. Age :

Minimum: 20 Years **Maximum :** 30 Years.

Relaxation of Upper Age Limit :

Sr. No.	Category	Age relaxation
1.	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe	5 years
2.	Other Backward Classes (Non-Creamy Layer)	3 years
3.	Persons With Disabilities	10 years
4.	Ex-Servicemen, Commissioned Officers including Emergency Commissioned Officers (ECOs)/ Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOs) who have rendered at least 5 years military service and have been released on completion of assignment (including those whose assignment is due to be completed within one year from the last date of receipt of application) otherwise than by way of dismissal or discharge on account of misconduct or inefficiency or physical disability attributable to military service or invalidment.	5 years
5.	Persons ordinarily domiciled in the Kashmir Division of the State of Jammu & Kashmir during the period 01.01.1980 to 31.12.1989.	5 years
6.	Persons affected by 1984 riots.	5 years

NOTE :

- (i) **The relaxation in upper age limit to SC/ST/OBC candidates is allowed on cumulative basis with only one of the remaining categories for which age relaxation is permitted as mentioned above in Point No. II (3) to II (6).**
- (ii) The maximum age limit specified is applicable to General Category candidates.
- (iii) **Candidates seeking age relaxation will be required to submit copies of necessary certificate(s) in original copies at the time of Interview and at any subsequent stage of the recruitment process as required by IBPS/ Participating Organisation(s).**
- (iv) In case of an Ex-servicemen who has once joined in a Govt. job on the civil side after availing the benefits given to him as an Ex-servicemen for his re-employment, his Ex-servicemen status for the purpose of re-employment in Government ceases.

There is no reservation for Ex-servicemen in Officers' Cadre.

III. Educational Qualifications :

Degree (Graduation) any discipline from a recognized University or any equivalent qualification recognized as such by the Central Government.

The candidate must possess valid Mark-sheet / Degree Certificate that he/ she is a graduate on the day he / she registers and indicate the percentage of marks obtained in Graduation while registering online.

NOTE :

- (1) All the educational qualifications mentioned should be from a recognized University / Institution and the result should have been declared on or before stipulated date.
Proper document from Board / University for having declared the result on or before stipulated date has to be submitted at the time of interview. The date of passing eligibility examination will be the date appearing on the mark-sheet or provisional certificate issued by University/ Institute. In case the result of a particular examination is posted on the website of the University/ Institute and web based certificate is issued then proper document/certificate **in original** issued and signed by the appropriate authority of the University/ Institute indicating the date of passing properly mentioned thereon will be reckoned for verification and further process.
- (2) Candidate should indicate the percentage obtained in Graduation calculated to the nearest two decimals in the online application. Where CGPA / OGPA is awarded, the same should be converted into percentage and indicate the same in online application. If called for interview, the candidate will have to produce a certificate issued by the appropriate authority inter alia stating that the norms of the University regarding conversion of grade into percentage and the percentage of marks scored by the candidate in terms of norms.
- (3) **Calculation of Percentage :** The percentage marks shall be arrived at by dividing the marks obtained by the candidate in all the subjects in all semester(s)/year(s) by aggregate maximum marks in all the subjects irrespective of honours / optional / additional optional subject, if any. This will be applicable for those Universities also where Class / Grade is decided on basis of Honours marks only. **The fraction of percentage so arrived will be ignored i.e., 59.99% will be treated as less than 60% and 54.99% will be treated as less than 55%.**

● WRITTEN EXAMINATION

The structure of the Examination which will be conducted online is as follows :

Sr. No.	Name of Tests (Objective)	Maximum Marks	Duration
1.	Reasoning	50	Composite Time of 2 hours
2.	English Language	40	
3.	Quantitative Aptitude	50	
4.	General Awareness (with special reference to Banking Industry)	40	
5.	Computer Knowledge	20	
	Total	200	

The above tests except the Test of English Language will be available bilingually, *i.e.*, English and Hindi.

IBPS reserves the right to modify the structure of the examination which will be intimated through its website. Other detailed information regarding the examination will be given in an Information Handout, which will be made available for the candidates to download along with the call letters from the authorised IBPS website www.ibps.in.

● PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS

There will be penalty for wrong answers marked in the Objective Tests. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate one fourth or 0.25 of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty to arrive at corrected score. If a question is left blank, *i.e.*, no answer is marked by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

● EXAMINATION CENTRES

- (i) The examination will be conducted online in venues across many centres in India. The tentative list of Examination centres is available on IBPS website.
- (ii) No request for change of centre for Examination shall be entertained.
- (iii) IBPS, however, reserves the right to cancel any of the Examination Centres and/ or add some other Centres, at its discretion, depending upon the response, administrative feasibility, etc.
- (iv) IBPS also reserves the right to allot the candidate to any centre other than the one he/she has opted for.
- (v) Candidate will appear for the examination at an Examination Centre at his/her own risks and expenses and IBPS will not be responsible for any injury or losses etc. of any nature.
- (vi) Any unruly behaviour/misbehaviour in the examination hall may result in cancellation of candidature/disqualification from future exams conducted by IBPS.

● SCORES

The corrected scores obtained by each of the candidates in different sessions (if held) will be normalized using equipercentile method.

● **CUT-OFF SCORE**

Each candidate will be required to obtain a minimum score in each test and also a minimum total score to be considered to be shortlisted for interview. Depending on the number of vacancies available, cutoffs will be decided and candidates will be shortlisted for interview. Prior to the completion of the interview process, scores obtained in the online examination will not be shared with the candidates shortlisted for interview.

● **INTERVIEW**

Candidates who have been shortlisted in the examination for CWE PO/MT-IV will subsequently be called for an Interview to be conducted by the Participating Organisations and coordinated by the Nodal Bank in each State/UT with the help of IBPS. Interviews will be conducted at select centres. The centre, address of the venue, time & date of Interview will be informed to the shortlisted candidates in the call letter. Candidates are required to download their interview call letters from authorised IBPS website www.ibps.in. Please note that any request regarding change in date, centre etc. of interview will not be entertained. However the conducting agencies reserve the right to change the date/ venue/ time/ centre etc. of interview or hold supplementary process for particular date / session / venue / centre / set of candidates at its discretion, under unforeseen circumstances, if any.

The total marks allotted for Interview are 100. The minimum qualifying marks in interview will not be less than 40% (35% for SC/ST/OBC/PWD candidates). The weightage (ratio) of CWE (exam) and interview will be 80:20. The combined final scores of candidates shall be arrived at on the basis of scores obtained by the candidates in CWE PO/MT and Interview. Interview score of the candidates failing to secure minimum qualifying marks or otherwise barred from the interview or further process shall not be disclosed.

A candidate should qualify both in the CWE and interview and be sufficiently high in the merit to be subsequent provisional allotment process, details of which will be available subsequently on IBPS website.

While appearing for the Interview, the candidate should produce valid prescribed documents given below. In the absence of documents candidature of the candidates shall be cancelled. IBPS/ Nodal Bank/Participating organisations take no responsibility to receive/ connect any certificate/remittance/ document sent separately.

● **IDENTITY VERIFICATION**

In the examination hall as well as at the time of interview, the call letter along with a photocopy of the candidate's photo identity such as PAN Card/ Passport/ Driving Licence/ Voter's Card/ Bank Passbook with photograph/ Photo identity proof issued by a Gazetted Officer/ People's Representative along with a photograph / Identity Card issued by a recognised college/ university/ Aadhar card with a photograph/ Employee ID should be submitted to the invigilator for verification. The candidate's identity will be verified with respect to his/her details on the call letter, in the Attendance List and requisite documents submitted. **If identity of the candidate is in doubt the candidate may not be allowed to appear for the Examination/ interview. Ration Card and E-Aadhar card will not be accepted as valid id proof for this project.**

Note : Candidates have to produce, in original, the same photo identity proof bearing the name as it appears on the online application form/ call letter and submit photocopy of the photo identity proof along with Examination call letter as well as the Interview Call Letter while attending the examination/ interview respectively, without which they will not be allowed to take up the examination/ interview.

**Bank Probationary Officers
Common Written Exam.
Solved Paper
(Based on Memory)**

2013 Test-I Reasoning

1. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group ?
 (A) RU (B) BE
 (C) FI (D) AD
 (E) IM
 2. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group ?
 (A) 28 (B) 56
 (C) 175 (D) 112
 (E) 63
 3. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word SEDATIVE each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet ?
 (A) None (B) One
 (C) Two (D) Three
 (E) More than three
 4. In a certain code CURATIVE is written as BSVDDUHS. How is STEAMING written in that code ?
 (A) BFUTFMHL (B) TUFBFMHL
 (C) BFUTLHMF (D) BFUTHOJN
 (E) None of these
 5. How many meaningful English words can be made with the letters SWNE using each letter only once in each word ?
 (A) None (B) One
 (C) Two (D) Three
 (E) More than three
 6. In a certain code language, 'when did you come' is written as 'ti na ki ja', 'will you come again' is written as 'na pa sa ja' and 'she will go' is written as 'pa da ra'. How is 'again' written in that code language ?
 (A) na (B) sa
 (C) ja (D) da
 (E) None of these
 7. In a certain code 'COURT' is written as '5%@38' and 'TILE' is written as '8©\$4'. How is 'CITE' written in that code ?
 (A) 5\$84 (B) 5%84
 (C) 5©84 (D) 3©84
 (E) None of these
 8. Among P, Q, R, S and T, each having different weight, R is heavier than S but lighter than T. P is lighter than S. Who among them is the heaviest ?
 (A) T (B) Q
 (C) T or Q (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
 9. If '+' means 'subtracted from', '×' means 'added to', '÷' means 'multiplied by' and '-' means 'divided by', then $15 + 6 \div 4 - 8 \times 5 = ?$
 (A) 12 (B) 23
 (C) $13 \frac{11}{13}$ (D) 17
 (E) None of these
 10. Pointing to a girl, Arun said "She is the only daughter of my grandfather's son". How is the girl related to Arun ?
 (A) Daughter (B) Sister
 (C) Cousin Sister (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
- Directions**—(Q. 11–15) Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below—
- 4 K @ 1 E F © 2 H D % 3 8 B I M 6 ★ U W
Y 5 \$ 9 G J # 7 A
11. Which of the following is the eighth to the left of the nineteenth from the left end of the above arrangement ?

- (A) % (B) U
(C) D (D) #
(E) None of these
12. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a letter and immediately followed by a number ?
(A) None (B) One
(C) Two (D) Three
(E) More than three
13. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group ?
(A) F 2 © (B) J G \$
(C) W 5 Y (D) D 3 %
(E) 5 9 \$
14. If all the numbers in the above arrangement are dropped, which of the following will be the fourteenth from the left end ?
(A) M (B) %
(C) D (D) W
(E) None of these
15. How many such symbols are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a letter and immediately followed by a number ?
(A) None (B) One
(C) Two (D) Three
(E) More than three

Directions—(Q. 16–20) In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III & IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

16. **Statements :**

All dolls are toys.
Some toys are gems.
Some gems are boxes.
All boxes are sticks.

Conclusions :

- I. Some sticks are gems.
II. Some gems are dolls.

- III. Some sticks are dolls.
IV. Some toys are dolls.
(A) Only I follows
(B) Only II follows
(C) Only III and IV follow
(D) Only I and IV follow
(E) None of these

17. **Statements :**

Some days are nights.
Some nights are weeks.
All weeks are months.
All months are years.

Conclusions :

- I. Some years are nights.
II. Some years are days.
III. Some months are nights.
IV. Some years are weeks.
(A) Only I, II and III follow
(B) Only I, III and IV follow
(C) Only II, III and IV follow
(D) All follow
(E) None of these

18. **Statements :**

Some doors are handles.
All handles are pins.
Some pins are threads.
All threads are clothes.

Conclusions :

- I. Some clothes are pins.
II. Some pins are doors.
III. Some clothes are handles.
IV. Some clothes are doors.
(A) Only I, II and III follow
(B) Only I, II and IV follow
(C) Only II, III and IV follow
(D) All follow
(E) None of these

19. **Statements :**

Some papers are lamps.
Some lamps are bulbs.
Some bulbs are tubes.
Some tubes are walls.

4 | P.O. (IBPS) 2013

Conclusions :

- I. Some walls are lamps.
- II. Some bulbs are papers.
- III. Some tubes are lamps.
- IV. Some walls are papers.

- (A) Only I and II follow
- (B) Only III and IV follow
- (C) Only I, II and III follow
- (D) All follow
- (E) None follows

20. **Statements :**

- All roads are cars.
- No car is tree.
- Some trees are jungles.
- All jungles are rivers.

Conclusions :

- I. Some rivers are roads.
- II. Some jungles are roads.
- III. Some cars are roads.
- IV. No jungle is road.

- (A) None follows
- (B) Only either II or IV follows
- (C) Only either II or IV and III follow
- (D) Only III and IV follow
- (E) Only either II or IV and I and III follow

Directions—(Q. 21–25) In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits/symbols lettered (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to find out which of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters based on the following coding system and the conditions that follow and mark the letter of that combination as your answer. If none of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters, mark (E) *i.e.* 'None of these' as your answer.

Letter :

M J R A D B W Z P E I H G U K

Digit/Symbol Code :

8 4 @ 9 © 1 2 \$ 3 # 5 6 % 7 ★

Conditions :

- (i) If both the first and the last letters are vowels, their codes are to be interchanged.
- (ii) If the first letter is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, both are to be coded as the code for the vowel.

- (iii) If the first letter is a vowel and the last letter is a consonant, both are to be coded as the code for the consonant.

21. RPDAEK

- (A) @3©9#★
- (B) @3©9#@
- (C) ★3©9#★
- (D) ★3©9#@
- (E) None of these

22. AMZGUB

- (A) 98\$%71
- (B) 98\$%79
- (C) 18\$%79
- (D) 18\$%71
- (E) None of these

23. IBHJRE

- (A) #614@5
- (B) 5164@#
- (C) #164@5
- (D) #164@#
- (E) None of these

24. GDWZMI

- (A) #@2\$85
- (B) 52©\$85
- (C) 5%©2\$8
- (D) %©2\$8%
- (E) None of these

25. EUBKJA

- (A) %71★4#
- (B) 971★4#
- (C) 917★4#
- (D) 971★49
- (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 26–30) Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below—

A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circle facing at the center. B is third to the right of F and third to the left of H. C is fourth to the left of A who is not an immediate neighbour of F or B. E is not an immediate neighbour of B. G is second to the right of D.

26. Who is to the immediate left of B ?

- (A) D
- (B) G
- (C) D or G
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

27. Who is to the immediate right of H ?

- (A) A
- (B) E
- (C) F
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

28. Which of the following pairs represents the immediate neighbours of F ?

- (A) CH
- (B) ED
- (C) HD
- (D) CE
- (E) None of these

29. In which of the following pairs is the first person sitting to the immediate right of the second person ?
 (A) BG (B) GA
 (C) AH (D) HE
 (E) CF

30. Who is third to the left of E ?
 (A) A (B) C
 (C) G (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 31–35) In the following questions, the symbols \star , $\$, \#, \delta$ and $\%$ are used with the following meaning as illustrated below—

‘P $\$$ Q’ means ‘P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q’.

‘P δ Q’ means ‘P is neither greater than nor equal to Q’.

‘P $\%$ Q’ means ‘P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q’.

‘P \star Q’ means ‘P is not smaller than Q’.

‘P $\#$ Q’ means ‘P is not greater than Q’.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the conclusions I, II, III and IV given below them is/are **definitely true** and give your answer accordingly.

31. **Statements :**

D \star K, K $\%$ T, T δ R, R $\#$ M

- Conclusions :** I. M $\%$ T
 II. D $\%$ T
 III. R $\%$ K
 IV. M $\#$ D

- (A) Only I is true
 (B) Only II is true
 (C) Only I and II are true
 (D) Only II and III are true
 (E) None of these

32. **Statements :**

F δ W, W $\$$ V, V $\%$ B, B \star D

- Conclusions :** I. F δ B
 II. D δ V
 III. V $\%$ F
 IV. W $\%$ D

- (A) Only I is true
 (B) Only I, II and III are true

- (C) Only I, II and IV are true
 (D) Only II, III and IV are true
 (E) None of these

33. **Statements :**

Z $\%$ N, N $\#$ K, K $\$$ M, M δ R

- Conclusions :** I. M $\$$ N
 II. M $\%$ N
 III. R $\%$ N
 IV. Z $\%$ M

- (A) Only either I or II is true
 (B) Only either I or II and III are true
 (C) Only either I or II and III and IV are true
 (D) Only III is true
 (E) None of these

34. **Statements :**

F $\#$ K, K $\$$ T, D $\%$ T, V \star D

- Conclusions :** I. T \star F
 II. D $\%$ K
 III. D $\%$ F
 IV. V $\%$ K

- (A) Only I and II are true
 (B) Only I, II and III are true
 (C) Only II and III are true
 (D) Only II, III and IV are true
 (E) All are true

35. **Statements :**

H $\$$ J, J δ Y, Y \star K, K $\#$ W

- Conclusions :** I. W $\%$ Y
 II. K δ J
 III. K $\#$ H
 IV. H δ W

- (A) None is true (B) Only I is true
 (C) Only II is true (D) Only III is true
 (E) Only IV is true

Directions—(Q. 36–40) In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Give answers—

- (A) If only Assumption I is implicit.
 (B) If only Assumption II is implicit.

6 | P.O. (IBPS) 2013

- (C) If either Assumption I or II is implicit.
 - (D) If neither Assumption I nor II is implicit.
 - (E) If both Assumptions I and II are implicit.
36. **Statement :** Mohan requested his mother to arrange for food for about thirty persons as he invited all his friends to celebrate his birthday.

Assumptions :

- I. Most of Mohan's friends may come to his house on his birthday.
 - II. There may not be more than thirty who may attend Mohan's birthday party.
37. **Statement :** A very large number of aspiring students applied for admission to the professional courses run by the renowned college in town.

Assumptions :

- I. All the applicants may be able to get admission to the college.
 - II. The admission process adopted by the renowned college may be fair to all the applicants.
38. **Statement :** The state administration banned gathering of more than fifty people at any place during the visit of foreign dignitaries to the city.

Assumptions :

- I. People may avoid gathering at any place in the city during the period of visit of foreign dignitaries.
 - II. Many people may ignore the prohibitory orders and gather to get a glimpse of the dignitaries.
39. **Statement :** The Govt. decided to levy toll tax of Rs. 100 for every vehicle using the super highway connecting the two big cities of the state.

Assumptions :

- I. Majority of the vehicles travelling between these two cities may not use the super highway.
 - II. Govt. may not be able to recover the cost incurred for constructing the super highway from the toll tax collection.
40. **Statement :** The teachers of all the degree colleges went on an indefinite strike in protest against the Govt.'s decision for postponing pay revision to next year.

Assumptions :

- I. The Govt. may suspend all the striking teachers.
- II. The Govt. may revise the pay of the college teachers in the current year.

Directions—(Q. 41–50) In each of the questions given below which one of the five answer figures on the right should come after the problem figures on the left, if the sequence were continued ?

Problem Figures

41.

●	▲	★	C	■	D	▲	L	C	Z
○	■	■	●	○	○	●	D	D	L
★	■	■	▲	▲	C	C	D	D	L

42.

CSTUB	UBCST	STUBC	BCSTU	TUBCS
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43.

∩ ∩	∩ ∩	∩ ∩	∩ ∩	∩ ∩
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44.

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Answer Figures

(A)

D	C
L	Z

 (B)

D	C
L	Z

 (C)

D	C
L	Z

 (D)

D	L
L	Z

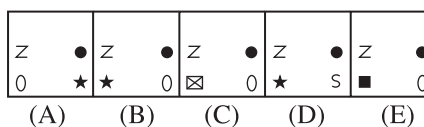
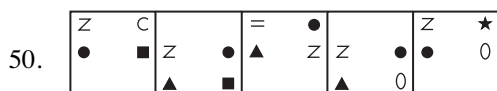
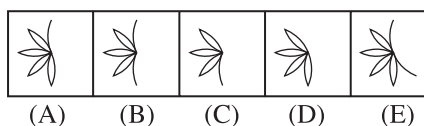
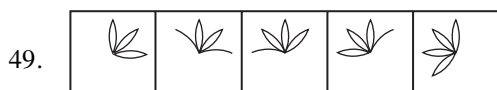
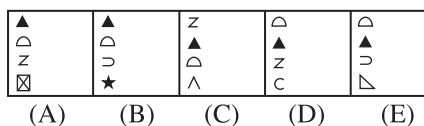
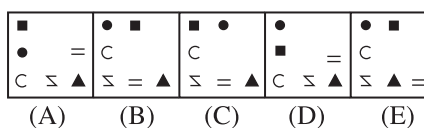
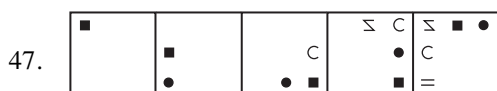
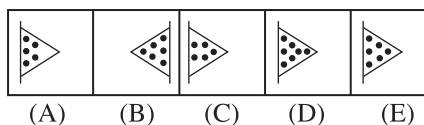
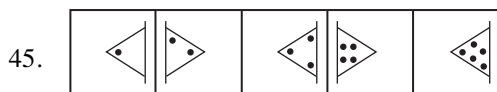
 (E)

D	L
L	Z

(A) CSBUT (B) STUBC (C) CSUBT (D) CSTUB (E) STBCU

(A) ∩ ∩ (B) ∩ ∩ (C) ∩ ∩ (D) ∩ ∩ (E) ∩ ∩

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)



Test-II Quantitative Aptitude

Directions—(Q. 51–55) What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions ?

51. $188 \cdot 21 - 27 \cdot 54 - 11 \cdot 93 = ?$
 (A) 139.74 (B) 126.64
 (C) 148.74 (D) 184.64
 (E) None of these
52. $8^{1.1} \times 4^{2.7} \times 2^{3.3} = 2^?$
 (A) 7.1 (B) 14
 (C) 0.5 (D) 9
 (E) None of these
53. $\sqrt[3]{1331} = ?$
 (A) 27 (B) 21
 (C) 17 (D) 9
 (E) None of these

54. $18.5\% \text{ of } 220 + 12.4\% \text{ of } 680 = ?$
 (A) 132.05 (B) 125.02
 (C) 142.07 (D) 118.07
 (E) None of these
55. $1268 \div 8 \div 2 = ?$
 (A) 71.75 (B) 317
 (C) 268 (D) 79.25
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 56–60) In the following number series only one number is **wrong**. Find out the **wrong** number.

56. 4 5 12 38 160 805 4836
 (A) 12 (B) 160
 (C) 38 (D) 805
 (E) None of these

8 | P.O. (IBPS) 2013

57. 3 7 16 32 56 93 142

- (A) 56 (B) 16
(C) 32 (D) 7
(E) None of these

58. 11 18 29 42 59 80 101

- (A) 42 (B) 18
(C) 29 (D) 59
(E) None of these

59. 2 9 32 105 436 2195 13182

- (A) 436 (B) 2195
(C) 9 (D) 32
(E) None of these

60. 5 55 495 3465 17325 34650 51975

- (A) 495 (B) 34650
(C) 55 (D) 17325
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 61–65) Study the following information carefully to answer the questions that follow—

A box contains 2 blue caps, 4 red caps, 5 green caps and 1 yellow cap.

61. If two caps are picked at random, what is the probability that both are blue ?

- (A) $\frac{1}{6}$ (B) $\frac{1}{10}$
(C) $\frac{1}{12}$ (D) $\frac{1}{45}$
(E) None of these

62. If four caps are picked at random, what is the probability that none is green ?

- (A) $\frac{7}{99}$ (B) $\frac{5}{99}$
(C) $\frac{7}{12}$ (D) $\frac{5}{12}$
(E) None of these

63. If three caps are picked at random, what is the probability that two are red and one is green ?

- (A) $\frac{9}{22}$ (B) $\frac{6}{19}$
(C) $\frac{1}{6}$ (D) $\frac{3}{22}$
(E) None of these

64. If one cap is picked at random, what is the probability that it is either blue or yellow ?

- (A) $\frac{2}{9}$ (B) $\frac{1}{4}$

- (C) $\frac{3}{8}$ (D) $\frac{6}{11}$

(E) None of these

65. If two caps are picked at random, what is the probability that at least one is red ?

- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $\frac{16}{21}$
(C) $\frac{19}{33}$ (D) $\frac{7}{19}$

(E) None of these

66. What would be the compound interest accrued on an amount of Rs. 8000 at the rate of 15 p.c.p.a. in three years ?

- (A) Rs. 4283 (B) Rs. 4051
(C) Rs. 4167 (D) Rs. 4325
(E) None of these

67. What would be the cost of building a fence around a square plot with area equal to 361 sq. ft. if the price per foot of building the fence is Rs. 62 ?

- (A) Rs. 4026
(B) Rs. 4712
(C) Rs. 3948
(D) Cannot be determined
(E) None of these

68. The difference between a two digit numbers and the number obtained by interchanging the two digits of the number is 9. If the sum of the two digits of the number is 15, then what is the original number ?

- (A) 89
(B) 67
(C) 87
(D) Cannot be determined
(E) None of these

69. In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'TRUST' be arranged ?

- (A) 240 (B) 120
(C) 80 (D) 25
(E) None of these

70. The ages of Shirish and Kunder are in the ratio of 5 : 6 respectively. After 8 years the ratio of their ages will be 7 : 8. What is the difference in their ages ?

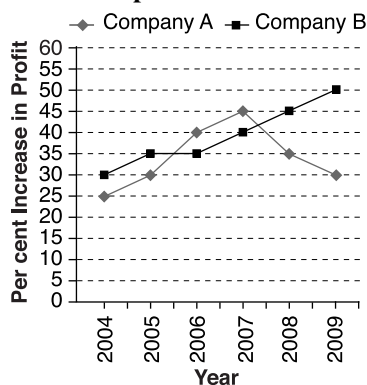
- (A) 4 years (B) 8 years
(C) 10 years (D) 12 years
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 71–75) What **approximate** value should come in place of the questionmark (?) in the following questions ? (Note : You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)—

71. $5554 \cdot 999 \div 50 \cdot 007 = ?$
 (A) 110 (B) 150
 (C) 200 (D) 50
 (E) 125
72. $(18 \cdot 001)^3 = ?$
 (A) 5830 (B) 5500
 (C) 6000 (D) 6480
 (E) 5240
73. $23 \cdot 001 \times 18 \cdot 999 \times 7 \cdot 998 = ?$
 (A) 4200 (B) 3000
 (C) 3500 (D) 4000
 (E) 2500
74. $9999 \div 99 \div 9 = ?$
 (A) 18 (B) 15
 (C) 6 (D) 11
 (E) 20
75. $22 \cdot 005\%$ of $449 \cdot 999 = ?$
 (A) 85 (B) 100
 (C) 125 (D) 75
 (E) 150

Directions—(Q. 76–80) Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions—

Per cent Increase in Profit of Two Companies Over the Years



76. In which year did Company A earn the maximum amount of profit ?
 (A) 2009
 (B) 2006
 (C) 2007

- (D) Cannot be determined
 (E) None of these

77. If the amount of profit earned by Company B in the year 2007 was Rs. 7.56 lakhs, what was the profit earned by it in the year 2005 ?
 (A) Rs. 5 lakhs
 (B) Rs. 3.5 lakhs
 (C) Rs. 4 lakhs
 (D) Cannot be determined
 (E) None of these
78. What is the **approximate** average per cent increase in profit of Company A over all the years together ?
 (A) 31 (B) 27
 (C) 40 (D) 39
 (E) 34
79. What is the average per cent increase in profit of Company B in the year 2007 and 2009 together ?
 (A) 40 (B) 45
 (C) 38 (D) 42
 (E) None of these
80. What is the respective ratio of per cent increase in profit of Company A in the year 2008 to the per cent increase in profit of Company B in the same year ?
 (A) 9 : 7 (B) 6 : 11
 (C) 11 : 6 (D) 7 : 9
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 81–85) In each of these questions two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and give answer, if—

- (A) $x < y$ (B) $x \leq y$
 (C) $x > y$ (D) $x \geq y$
 (E) $x = y$ or the relationship cannot be established

81. I. $x^2 + 12x + 32 = 0$
 II. $y^2 + 17y + 72 = 0$
82. I. $x^2 + 13x + 42 = 0$
 II. $y^2 + 19y + 90 = 0$
83. I. $x^2 - 15x + 56 = 0$
 II. $y^2 - 23y + 132 = 0$
84. I. $x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0$
 II. $y^2 + 6y + 8 = 0$
85. I. $x^2 - 22x + 120 = 0$
 II. $y^2 - 26y + 168 = 0$

10 | P.O. (IBPS) 2013

Directions—(Q. 86–90) Study the following table carefully to answer the questions that follow—

Number of Students Studying in Six Different Colleges over the years						
Year	College					
	P	Q	R	S	T	U
2004	2500	2250	2450	2150	2020	2300
2005	2040	2300	2400	2200	2090	2120
2006	2100	2150	2330	2250	2180	2260
2007	2280	2600	2260	2340	2250	2490
2008	2540	2540	2120	2380	2310	2520
2009	2320	2440	2500	2480	2400	2440

86. What is the total number of students from all the Colleges together in the year 2005 ?
 (A) 10350 (B) 13150
 (C) 15310 (D) 11350
 (E) None of these
87. What is the per cent increase in the number of students in College T in the year 2007 from the previous year ? (rounded off to two digits after decimal)
 (A) 8.33 (B) 5.18
 (C) 6.63 (D) 3.21
 (E) None of these
88. Number of students in College P in the year 2008 forms **approximately** what per cent of the total number of students in that College from all the years together ?
 (A) 11 (B) 31
 (C) 18 (D) 26
 (E) 23
89. What is the respective ratio of total number of students in College S in the years 2006 and 2009 together to the total number of students in College U from the same years ?
 (A) 473 : 470 (B) 470 : 473
 (C) 371 : 390 (D) 390 : 371
 (E) None of these
90. What is the average number of students in all the Colleges together in the year 2004 ? (rounded off to the nearest integer)
 (A) 2208 (B) 2196
 (C) 2144 (D) 2324
 (E) 2278

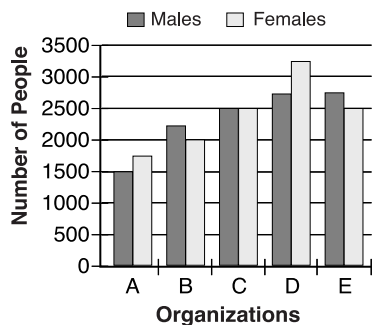
Directions—(Q. 91–95) Study the table carefully to answer the questions that follow—

Total Number of Employees in Different Departments of an Organization and (of these) Percentage of Females and Males			
Department	Total Number of Employees	Percentage of Females	Percentage of Males
IT	840	45	55
Accounts	220	35	65
Production	900	23	77
HR	360	65	35
Marketing	450	44	56
Customer service	540	40	60

91. What is the respective ratio of the number of females in Production department to the number of females in the Marketing department ?
 (A) 22 : 23 (B) 35 : 33
 (C) 23 : 22 (D) 33 : 35
 (E) None of these
92. What is the total number of males in the IT and Customer Service departments together ?
 (A) 687 (B) 678
 (C) 768 (D) 876
 (E) None of these
93. The total number of employees in the HR department forms **approximately** what per cent of the total number of employees in the Accounts department ?
 (A) 149 (B) 178
 (C) 157 (D) 164
 (E) 137
94. What is the respective ratio of the number of females in the HR and Accounts departments together to the number of males in the same departments together ?
 (A) 311 : 269 (B) 268 : 319
 (C) 269 : 311 (D) 319 : 268
 (E) None of these
95. What is the total number of employees in all the departments together ?
 (A) 3260 (B) 3310
 (C) 3140 (D) 3020
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 96–100) Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow :

Number of Females and Males working in five different Organizations



96. The number of Males in the Organization D forms what per cent of the total number of Employees from that Organization ? (rounded off to two digits after decimal)

- (A) 54.17 (B) 62.64
(C) 52.25 (D) 61.47
(E) None of these

97. What is the respective ratio of the number of Females to the number of Males from Organization A ?

- (A) 11 : 8 (B) 7 : 6
(C) 8 : 11 (D) 6 : 7
(E) None of these

98. Number of Females from Organization E forms **approximately** what per cent of the total number of Employees from that Organization ?

- (A) 58 (B) 60
(C) 52 (D) 62
(E) 55

99. What is the total number of Females from all the Organizations together ?

- (A) 11540 (B) 11750
(C) 12440 (D) 10250
(E) None of these

100. What is the total number of employees working in Organization C and B together ?

- (A) 8950 (B) 9520
(C) 8250 (D) 9500
(E) None of these

Test-III

General Awareness

101. Which company on May 15, 2013 achieved 50 billion apps download milestone ?

- (A) Apple (B) Google
(C) Yahoo ! (D) Samsung

102. Scientists of which country created the smallest droplets of the world ?

- (A) Poland (B) England
(C) Switzerland (D) US

103. Name the technique that was used in generation of first Cloned Human Embryo by the American Scientists ?

- (A) Somatic Cell Nuclear transfer technique
(B) Nuclear transfer Somatic Cell technique
(C) Nuclear transfer technique for Somatic Cell
(D) None of the above

104. Name the first Indigenous developed Rotavirus Vaccine of India—

- (A) Rotacid (B) Rotovac
(C) Rotomid (D) Ratavac

105. What is the name of world's ultra-light substance created by Zhejiang University in China ?

- (A) Carbon Nanotubes
(B) Carbon Aerogel
(C) Granite
(D) Lead

106. The unemployment rate of Spain in the first quarter of 2013 has gone up to what per cent ?

- (A) 31 per cent (B) 29.3 per cent
(C) 27.2 per cent (D) 17 per cent

107. Name the country that joined the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) as its dialogue partner by signing an MoU ?

- (A) Sri Lanka (B) Mongolia
(C) Belarus (D) Turkey

108. India and Saudi Arabia in April 2013 decided to set up a joint working group to address the concern of expatriate Indian workers in Saudi Arabia on—

12 | P.O. (IBPS) 2013

- (A) Expatriate Law
 (B) Renunciation of allegiance Law
 (C) Nitaqat Law
 (D) None of the above
109. Turkey Treasury Undersecretariat on April 26, 2013 announced that it would close the debt chapter with IMF (International Monetary Fund) by refunding 422.1 million US dollars of capital as part of its 19th stand-by. This will end Turkey's long indebted category from IMF.
 (A) 45 year (B) 51 year
 (C) 49 year (D) 52 year
110. in the month of April 2013, became the first US State that allowed its residents to play online poker for money, legally.
 (A) Nevada (B) New York
 (C) Los Vegas (D) Michigan
111. Ireland's government on May 1, 2013 unveiled the Protection of Life during It explains when life-saving abortions can be performed. Moreover, it's a clarification of rights within the ambit of current law.
 (A) Pregnancy Bill
 (B) Abortion Law
 (C) Protection of Life Bill
 (D) Right to Live Bill
112. became the first southern US state of abolish Death Penalty.
 (A) Louisiana (B) Oklahoma
 (C) New Orleans (D) Maryland
113. The US team of scientists found the mechanism which is responsible for the ageing process. Where is this mechanism located ?
 (A) Inside the face (B) Inside the skin
 (C) Inside the brain (D) Inside the heart
114. US Scientists at the Harvard University created a robot of the size of fly. What is the name of this robot ?
 (A) Robo-Fly (B) Robotic Fly
 (C) Fly-Robot (D) Fly Me
115. The scientists at the North Dakota State University developed a process called which can help embed the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) chips on the paper. Fill in the blank which an appropriate option.
 (A) Plasma Etcher Process
 (B) Radio-Frequency Electromagnetic Process
 (C) Electromagnetic Induction Process
 (D) Laser Enabled Advanced Packaging
116. Which Asian Archery team won Gold and a Bronze Medal in Asian Archery Grand Prix held on March 12, 2013 ?
 (A) Pakistan (B) India
 (C) Thailand (D) Bangladesh
117. World Autism Awareness Day is celebrated on—
 (A) April 1 (B) April 2
 (C) April 3 (D) April 4
118. How many states are there in the United States of America (USA) ?
 (A) 49 (B) 50
 (C) 51 (D) 52
119. 'Half a Life' is a novel by which of the following authors ?
 (A) V. S. Naipaul (B) Salman Rushdi
 (C) Tasleema Nasreen (D) Arundhati Roy
120. Name the person who was appointed as the next Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations in February 2013.
 (A) Dilip Sinha
 (B) Nirupam Sen
 (C) Asoke Kumar Mukerji
 (D) Hardeep Singh Puri
121. India Post in the last week of March 2013 decided to establish third Automated Mail Processing Centre in which city by April 2013 ?
 (A) Delhi (B) Mumbai
 (C) Ahmedabad (D) Hyderabad
122. Chhatrapati Shivaji International airport is located at ?
 (A) Hyderabad (B) Kochi
 (C) Mumbai (D) Chennai
123. The monetary assistance under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), the housing scheme for the poor, giving priority to the scheduled castes, tribes and minorities has been raised by what amount ?
 (A) ₹ 25000 (B) ₹ 35000
 (C) ₹ 15000 (D) ₹ 30000
124. Name the first Indigenous Developed Rotavirus Vaccine of India—
 (A) Rotovac (B) Ratacid
 (C) Rotovac (D) Rotomid

125. The Union Government on May 15, 2013 had set up an expert Committee under the supervision to evolve a composite index to measure backwardness to states.
- (A) Bharat Ramaswami
(B) Raghuram G. Rajan
(C) Najeeb Jung
(D) Nirija G. Jayal
126. The government on May 13, 2013 approved new guidelines for the Indira Awas Yojana Scheme for rural poor. Which of the following statements about the newly issued guidelines are true ?
- I. Building Toilets has been made compulsory under the Indira Awas Yojana.
II. Manual scavengers freed bonded labourers and tribal groups will be given preference in allotments.
III. The allocation for each dwelling unit was increased from ₹ 45000 to ₹ 75000.
IV. In Maoist-affected and hilly regions, the allocation would now be ₹ 75000 from the existing ₹ 48500. Landless labourers which were given ₹ 10000 for buying land would now be given ₹ 20000.
- (A) All the statements are true
(B) Only statement I is true
(C) Only statement II are true
(D) Only statements II and III true
127. Preliminary data released from statistics agency in May 2013 revealed the fact that the French economy has entered a shallow recession after shrinking by 0.2 per cent in the first quarter of the year.
- (A) UK National Statistics
(B) Albania Institute of Statistics
(C) Bahamas The Department of Statistics
(D) INSEE (National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies)
128. Samudragupta's achievements are mentioned in—
- (A) Indica
(B) Ashoka Pillar at Allahabad
(C) Kalinga edict
(D) Hathigumpha inscription
129. The capital city of the Pallavas was—
- (A) Vatapi (B) Kanchipuram
(C) Madurai (D) Mahabalipuram
130. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between—
- (A) Marathas and the East India Company
(B) Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Sikhs
(C) Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas
(D) Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Mughals
131. The only Muslim woman to sit on the throne of Delhi was—
- (A) Razia Sultana
(B) Mumtaz Mahal
(C) Hamida Banu Begum
(D) Nur Jahan
132. Fahien visited India during the reign of—
- (A) Ashoka
(B) Chandragupta Maurya
(C) Harshavardhana
(D) Chandragupta-II
133. The market regulations in India were introduced by—
- (A) Balban (B) Babar
(C) Sher Shah Suri (D) Allauddin Khilji
134. The pioneer of the Bhakti movement in India was—
- (A) Kabir (B) Shankaracharya
(C) Ramananda (D) Ramanuja
135. The Ilbert Bill Controversy during Lord Lytton's time was related to the concepts of—
- (A) Economic justice
(B) Revenue allocation
(C) Judicial equality
(D) Political representation
136. The climate region with high temperature, through out the year and heavy rainfall is—
- (A) Monsoon (B) Mediterranean
(C) Savanna (D) Equatorial
137. The natural region which holds the Indian sub-continent is—
- (A) Mediterranean
(B) Monsoon
(C) Hot Desert
(D) Equatorial Climate Region

14 | P.O. (IBPS) 2013

138. A light year is a unit of—
(A) Velocity (B) Distance
(C) Time (D) Energy
139. The largest river delta of India is of—
(A) Ganga (B) Cauvery
(C) Godavari (D) Mahanadi
140. Which type of forest belt supplies most of the world's requirement of Newsprint ?
(A) Deciduous forest
(B) Coniferous forest
(C) Evergreen forest
(D) Mediterranean forest

Test-IV

Computer Knowledge

141. The enables your computer to connect to other computers.
(A) video card
(B) sound card
(C) network interface card (NIC)
(D) controller card
(E) None of these
142. What menu is selected to save or save as ?
(A) Tools (B) File
(C) Format (D) Edit
(E) None of these
143. is when the computer is turned on and the operating system is loading.
(A) Booting (B) Flashing
(C) Tracking (D) Taping
(E) None of these
144. A(n) is a small group of computers and peripherals linked together in a small geographic area.
(A) MAN (B) PAN
(C) CAN (D) LAN
(E) None of these
145. To access properties of an object, the mouse technique to use is
(A) dragging (B) dropping
(C) rightclickin (D) shiftclicking
(E) None of these
146. A includes the file name and possibly a directory or folder.
(A) file information packet
(B) file button
(C) file directory
(D) file specification
(E) None of these
147. The central processing unit (CPU)
(A) contains the electronic circuits that cause processing to occur
(B) make the information resulting from processing available for use
(C) allows data, programs, commands, and user responses to be entered into a computer
(D) consists of electronic components that store data
(E) None of these
148. To access a mainframe or supercomputer, users often use a
(A) terminal (B) node
(C) desktop (D) handheld
(E) None of these
149. The becomes different shapes depending on the task you are performing.
(A) active tab (B) insertion point
(C) mouse pointer (D) Ribbon
(E) None of these
150. All of the following storage media have Read and Write capabilities **except**
(A) flash memory cards
(B) CDROMs
(C) hard disk drives
(D) floppy disks
(E) None of these
151. The capability of the operating system to enable two or more than two instructions to execute simultaneously in a single computer system by using multiple CPUs is
(A) Multitasking
(B) Multiprogramming
(C) Multiprocessing

- (D) Multiexecution
(E) None of these
152. To make the number pad act as directional arrows, you press the key.
(A) num lock (B) caps lock
(C) arrow lock (S) shift
(E) None of these
153. Copyrighted software that can be used for free is
(A) shareware (B) freeware
(C) groupware (D) email
(E) None of these
154. In the binary language each letter of the alphabet, each number and each special character is made up of a unique combination of
(A) eight bytes (B) eight kilobytes
(C) eight characters (D) eight bits
(E) None of these
155. You can use the **tab key** to
(A) move a cursor across the screen
(B) indent a paragraph
(C) move the cursor down the screen
(D) Only (A) and (B)
(E) None of these
156. Each on a menu performs a specific action.
(A) client (B) server
(C) node (D) command
(E) None of these
157. are symbols that represent any character or combination of characters.
(A) Playing cards (B) Wildcards
(C) Private keys (D) Public keys
(E) None of these
158. A menu contains a list of
(A) commands (B) data
(C) objects (D) reports
(E) None of these
159. A string of eight 0s and 1s is called a
(A) megabyte (B) kilobyte
(C) gigabyte (D) byte
(E) None of these
160. A word in a web page that, when clicked, opens another document.
(A) anchor (B) hyperlink
(C) reference (D) URL
(E) None of these

Test-V

English Language

Directions—(Q. 161–175) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Some words have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

In the olden days, students used to stay in the teacher's house and learn. At a young age, boys were sent to the teacher's house. This system of education was called 'Gurukula'.

Prabhakaran was a boy of twelve. He was staying in his teacher's house to learn Sanskrit. Prabhakaran was a good student and his teacher liked him. But the teacher did not show his affection towards the boy. Rather, he was stricter towards him. One day Prabhakaran was not very attentive in the class. This made the teacher angry. He beat him **severely**. Prabhakaran wept for some time. Then he wanted to wreak his vengeance on the teacher. In his rage he decided to kill the

teacher. He chalked out a plan for this. Prabhakaran would climb up to the roof of his teacher's bedroom with heavy granite stone and drop it on the teacher's head when he was asleep. So after taking the dinner, Prabhakaran went out, picked up a heavy stone and climbed to the roof of the room. After some time his teacher and his wife **retired** to bed. Before sleeping they talked for some time. During the talk Prabhakaran heard his name being mentioned. He listened to their conversation attentively. The teacher's wife was equally fond of Prabhakaran. She was telling the teacher, "This morning you were very harsh on Prabhakaran. You beat him **umpteens** times, mercilessly. Is he not the best boy in your class? If you behave in this manner he will run away from here and you will lose a good student."

The teacher replied, "you are right, I should not have been so cruel to him. But you know he

16 | P.O. (IBPS) 2013

was not attentive in the class. I was taking an important lesson and he was talking to another boy. When I saw it I lost my temper. Prabhakaran should not miss important lessons, So I beat him in such a way that the punishment may **deter** him from such indifference in future." On hearing this, Prabhakaran became very sad. It was with good intention that the teacher punished him. He was overwhelmed with **remorse**. The whole night he sat on the roof. The next morning after lessons, he approached his teacher when he was alone and confessed to him everything.

161. Why did the student decide to remain on the roof whole night ?
- He felt so guilty that he did not have courage to come down
 - He waited for the teacher to sleep
 - He waited to hear the conversation in the teacher's room
 - He did not know the way to come down
 - None of these
162. What was the plan of the student to take revenge ?
- To create a situation so that the teacher becomes helpless
 - To kill the wife of the teacher
 - To keep into his bedroom from the roof top
 - To crush the teacher's head with a stone at night
 - None of these
163. In which system of education was Prabhakaran studying ?
- The system of read and recite
 - The system of day and night school
 - Staying in teacher's house and work for him
 - The Gurukula system of learning Sanskrit
 - None of these
164. Why did the teacher not show affection to Prabhakaran ?
- He developed hatred towards him
 - He knew that Prabhakaran was a potential killer
 - Prabhakaran did not have sympathy towards teacher's wife
 - The teacher had seen him talking with other boys
 - None of these
165. The purpose of the teacher to punish the boy was—
- To reform him as he was bad in studies
 - To teach him a lesson so that he does not do so in future
 - To send message to the class to improve their behaviour
 - To make the boy vindictive
 - None of these
166. Which behaviour irritated the teacher most ?
- Going to roof top with granite stone
 - Listening to the bedroom conversation
 - Indulging into the conversation with other boys during class
 - The weeping of Prabhakaran
 - None of these
167. In the opinion of teacher's wife Prabhakaran was—
- Most dishonest, insincere boy
 - The best student in the class
 - A short tempered sensitive boy
 - A student who deserved much more punishment
 - None of these
168. What was the Prabhakaran's reaction on hearing the conversation in his teacher's bedroom ?
- I should wait for the couple to sleep and kill them both
 - How wrong am I to kill such a nice teacher
 - I should jump onto the bed of the couple from the roof top
 - Alas ! I should not have heard the conversation
 - None of these
169. Which of the following is **True** in the context to the passage ?
- The Gurukula system of education was forced on Prabhakaran
 - The teacher assaulted the student mercilessly
 - The teacher's wife was astonished at the behaviour of Prabhakaran
 - Prabhakaran did not have guilt feeling even after hearing the conversation
 - None of these

170. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** in the context of the passage ?
- (A) In old days boys at young age were sent to teacher's house
 (B) But for bedroom conversation Prabhakaran would not have killed the teacher
 (C) Prabhakaran was the best student in the class
 (D) The teacher's wife was of the view that Prabhakaran might run away
 (E) None of these
176. The officer burst into rage and **order immediate** dismissal of the assistant who had made the error.
- (A) order immediately
 (B) ordered immediately
 (C) ordered immediate
 (D) ordering immediate
 (E) No correction required
177. I have told the artist **to put on** all the best in the picture which he was painting.
- (A) to put in (B) to have put up
 (C) to be putting (D) to put down
 (E) No correction required

Directions—(Q. 171–173) Choose the word which is **MOST NEARLY** the **SAME** in **MEANING** as the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

171. **Retired**
- (A) Tired (B) Exhausted
 (C) Fell (D) Went
 (E) Reclined
172. **Umpteen**
- (A) Twenty (B) Nineteen
 (C) Many (D) Regular
 (E) Rarely
173. **Deter**
- (A) Abstain (B) Encourage
 (C) Deploy (D) Pull
 (E) Stop

Directions—(Q. 174–175) Choose the word which is **MOST OPPOSITE IN MEANING** of the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

174. **Remorse**
- (A) Greed (B) Satisfaction
 (C) Morse (D) Guilt
 (E) Accuracy
175. **Severely**
- (A) Harshly (B) Calmly
 (C) Lightly (D) Happily
 (E) Accidentally

Directions—(Q. 176–180) The **bold** printed part of the sentence may have an error. The sentence can be made meaningful and correct by replacing the **bold** printed part with one of the given alternatives *i.e.* (A), (B), (C), (D). The letter of the alternative is the answer. If no correction is required, mark (E) as the answer.

178. The apples he bought **are too expensive** to be bad.
- (A) are so expensive
 (B) were so expensive
 (C) are too much expensive
 (D) are so expensive that
 (E) No correction required
179. You should apologize for your **inability to attending** to programme.
- (A) being inability to attending
 (B) being unable to attend
 (C) inability to attend
 (D) inability about attending
 (E) No correction required
180. Unless I get some tea, I **should not be able** to do any more work.
- (A) shall not be able
 (B) should be unable
 (C) shall not be unable
 (D) should not be unable
 (E) No correction required

Directions—(Q. 181–190) In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been **numbered**. These **numbers** are again printed below the passage and against each, Five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Mr. Chamberlein had come to get gift of thirty-five million pounds from South Africa and to win the hearts of Englishmen and Boers. So he gave a **...(181)...** shoulder to the Indian deputation. 'You know', he said, that the Imperial

Government has little control over self-governing colonies. Your grievances seem to be genuine. I shall do what I can, but you must try your ...**(182)**... placate the 'Europeans, if you wish to live in their midst.' The reply cast a chill over the members of the ...**(183)**... I was also disappointed. It was an eye opener for us all, and I saw that we should start with our work do novo. I ...**(184)**... the situation to my colleagues. As a matter of fact there was nothing wrong about Mr. Chamberlein's reply. It was well that he did not mince ...**(185)**... He had brought home to us in a rather gentle way the rule of might being ...**(186)**..., or the law of the sword. But sword we had none. We ...**(187)**... had the nerve and the muscle even to receive sword cuts. Mr. Chamberlein had given only a short time to the sub-continent. If Sri Nagar to cape comorin is 1,900 miles, Durban to cape town is not less than 1,100 miles, and Mr. Chamberlein had to cover the long distance at hurricane speed. From Natal he hastened to the Transvaal. I had to prepare the case for the Indians there as well and ...**(188)**... it to him. But now was I to get to Pretoria ? Our people there were not in a position to ...**(189)**... the necessary legal facilities for my getting to them in time. The war had reduced the transvaal to a howling wilderness. There were neither provisions nor clothing available. Empty or closed shops were there, waiting to be ...**(190)**... or opened, but that was a matter of time.

181. (A) cold (B) cool
(C) hot (D) warm
(E) left
182. (A) hard (B) best
(C) least (D) fate
(E) hate
183. (A) reputation (B) crowd
(C) delegate (D) leader
(E) deputation
184. (A) expressed (B) said
(C) explained (D) exclaimed
(E) denied
185. (A) lectures (B) matter
(C) topic (D) words
(E) deals

186. (A) wrong (B) right
(C) rite (D) bright
(E) weak
187. (A) hardly (B) rare
(C) might (D) do
(E) scarce
188. (A) through (B) permit
(C) submit (D) deposit
(E) fill
189. (A) secure (B) procure
(C) pull (D) fetch
(E) buy
190. (A) replenished (B) fed
(C) booked (D) filled
(E) emptied

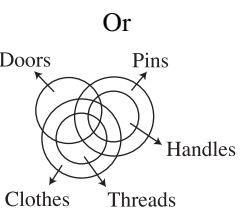
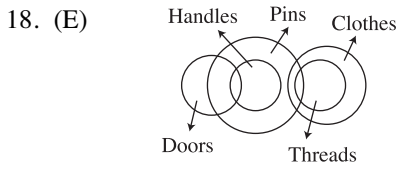
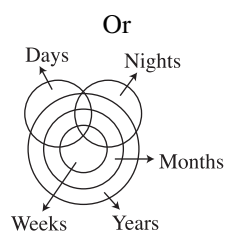
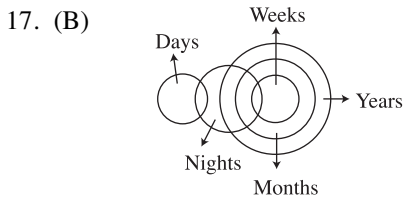
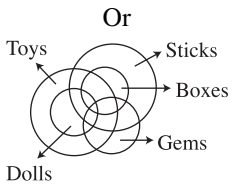
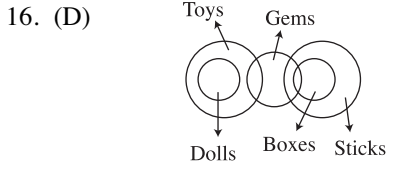
Directions—(Q. 191–195) In each sentence below **four** words have been printed in **bold**, which are **lettered** as (A), (B), (C), (D). One of these words may be either **wrongly spelt** or **inappropriate** in the context of the sentence. The **letter** of that word is the answer. If all the four words are spelt correctly and also appropriate, the answer is (E), *i.e.*, All correct.

191. He **slipped** away in the **night** and **reached**
(A) (B) (C)
there in the **mourning**. All correct
(D) (E)
192. The **latter** came out with an open **statement**
(A) (B)
repeating some of the **charges**. All correct
(C) (D) (E)
193. He **arranged** a grand **programme** and invited
(A) (B)
aminent musicians to it. All correct
(C) (D) (E)
194. This **pleased** a **client** but at the **same** time
(A) (B) (C)
annoyed him. All correct
(D) (E)
195. The **gardaner** was very **faithful** and he took
(A) (B)
a **good care** of it. All correct
(C) (D) (E)

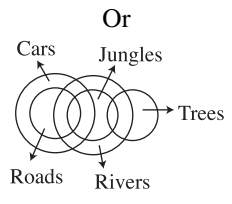
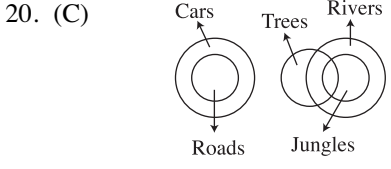
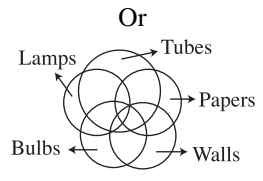
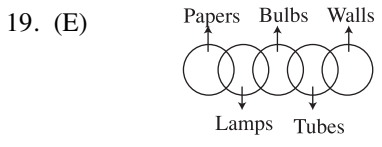
20 | P.O. (IBPS) 2013

14. (D) After removing all the numbers :
 K @ E F © H D % B I M ★ U W Y \$ G J # A
 Here, 14th element from the left is W.

15. (E) K @ 1, F © 2, D % 3 and J # 7

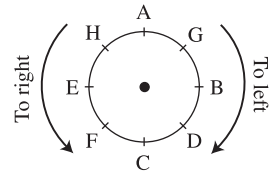


Only I and II follow.



21. (A) 22. (D) 23. (C) 24. (E) 25. (B)

For Q. 26 to 30 :



26. (A) 27. (B) 28. (D) 29. (E) 30. (C)

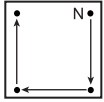
31. (C) $D \star K \Rightarrow D \geq K$
 $K \% T \Rightarrow K > T$
 $T \delta R \Rightarrow T < R$
 and $R \# M \Rightarrow R \leq M$
 $\therefore D \geq K > T < R \leq M$
 I. $M \% T \Rightarrow M > T$ (True)
 II. $D \% T \Rightarrow D > T$ (True)
 III. $R \% K \Rightarrow R > K$ (False)
 IV. $M \# D \Rightarrow M \leq D$ (False)

32. (D) $F \delta W \Rightarrow F < W$
 $W \$ V \Rightarrow W = V$
 $V \% B \Rightarrow V > B$
 and $B \star D \Rightarrow B \geq D$
 $\therefore F < W = V > B \geq D$
 I. $F \delta B \Rightarrow F < B$ (False)
 II. $D \delta B \Rightarrow D < B$ (True)
 III. $V \% F \Rightarrow V > F$ (True)
 IV. $W \% D \Rightarrow W > D$ (True)

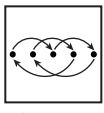
33. (B) $Z \% N \Rightarrow Z > N$
 $N \# K \Rightarrow N \leq K$
 $K \$ M \Rightarrow K = M$
 and $M \delta R \Rightarrow M < R$
 $\therefore Z > N \leq K = M < R$
 I. $M \$ N \Rightarrow M = N$
 II. $M \% N \Rightarrow M > N$
 III. $R \% N \Rightarrow R > N$
 IV. $Z \% M \Rightarrow Z > M$
- } Either I or II is true
 (True)
 (False)
34. (E) $F \# K \Rightarrow F \leq K$
 $K \$ T \Rightarrow K = T$
 $D \% T \Rightarrow D > T$
 and $V \star D \Rightarrow V \geq D$
 $\therefore F \leq K = T < D \leq V$
 I. $T \star F \Rightarrow T \geq F$
 II. $D \% K \Rightarrow D > K$
 III. $D \% F \Rightarrow D > F$
 IV. $V \% K \Rightarrow V > K$
35. (A) $H \$ J \Rightarrow H = J$
 $J \delta Y \Rightarrow J < Y$
 $Y \star K \Rightarrow Y \geq K$
 and $K \# W \Rightarrow K \leq W$
 $\therefore H = J < Y \geq K \leq W$
 I. $W \% Y \Rightarrow W > Y$
 II. $K \delta J \Rightarrow K < J$
 III. $K \# H \Rightarrow K \leq H$
 IV. $H \delta W \Rightarrow H < W$
36. (B) Mohan requested his mother to arrange for food for about thirty persons so it is clear there may not be more than thirty persons who may attend Mohan's birthday party.
37. (D)
38. (E) Both the assumptions are implicit because there may be many people who may avoid gathering at any place in the city during the period of visit of foreign dignitaries and many may ignore the prohibitory orders.
39. (A) The Government decided to levy toll tax of Rs. 100 for every vehicle using the super highway connecting the two big cities of the state so majority of the vehicles travelling between these two cities may not use the super highway.
40. (C) The teachers of all the degree colleges went on an indefinite strike in protest against the government decision for postponing pay revision to next year. So the Govt. may

suspend all the striking teachers or the government may revise the pay of the college teachers in the current year.

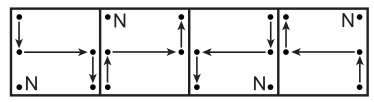
41. (C) In each subsequent figure the middle design is becoming shaded after leaving the next one and rest of designs are shifting one side clockwise as follows and a new design is coming at the place of 'N' :



42. (D) In each subsequent figure the letters are shifting as follows :



43. (D) In each subsequent figure the both designs form after reversing.
44. (B) In each subsequent figure one small line is increasing on the circumference of the circle.
45. (E) In each subsequent figure the design forms on the other side after reversing and one point becomes increase inside of it.
46. (C) In each subsequent figure two-two lines vertical and horizontal at upper and lower side are increasing respectively.
47. (B) In each subsequent figure a new design forms front side anticlockwise and these all designs shift half side in the same direction. The pair of two designs changes places mutual with the shifting also.
48. (A) In each subsequent figure the designs arranged in one line shifts one side clockwise and a new design forms at the rear side and the three front side design come at the next place with the sequence and front side design comes rear side and then the three designs shift on the next place next time.
49. (B) In each subsequent figure the new half and one leaf respectively join front side in the anticlockwise direction and the half leaf becomes miss from rear side each time.
50. (C) In each subsequent figure the designs shift as follows and a new design forms at the place of 'N.' :



(1) to (2) (2) to (3) (3) to (4) (4) to (5)
 (5) to (6)

22 | P.O. (IBPS) 2013

51. (C) 52. (E) 53. (E) 54. (B) 55. (D)

56. (C) $\overset{(39)}{\begin{array}{ccccccc} 4 & 5 & 12 & 38 & 160 & 805 & 4836 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \times 1+1 & \times 2+2 & \times 3+3 & \times 4+4 & \times 5+5 & \times 6+6 \end{array}}$

57. (A) $\overset{(57)}{\begin{array}{ccccccc} 3 & 7 & 16 & 32 & 56 & 93 & 142 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ + (2)^2 & + (3)^2 & + (4)^2 & + (5)^2 & + (6)^2 & + (7)^2 \end{array}}$

58. (E) $\overset{(78)}{\begin{array}{ccccccc} 11 & 18 & 29 & 42 & 59 & 80 & 101 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ +7 & +11 & +13 & +17 & +19 & +23 \end{array}}$

59. (D) $\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ \leftarrow \times 1 + (1 \times 7) \\ 9 \\ \leftarrow \times 2 + (2 \times 6) \\ (30) \ 32 \\ \leftarrow \times 3 + (3 \times 5) \\ 105 \\ \leftarrow \times 4 + (4 \times 4) \\ 436 \\ \leftarrow \times 5 + (5 \times 3) \\ 2195 \\ \leftarrow \times 6 + (6 \times 2) \\ 13182 \end{array}$

\therefore Correct number = $9 \times 2 + (2 \times 6)$
= $18 + 12 = 30$

\therefore Wrong number = 32.

60. (B) $\overset{(51975)}{\begin{array}{ccccccc} 5 & 55 & 495 & 3465 & 17325 & 34650 & 51975 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \times 11 & \times 9 & \times 7 & \times 5 & \times 3 & \times 1 \end{array}}$

61. (E) $n(S) = {}^{12}C_2$
 $= \frac{12}{10 \ 2} = 66$

$n(E) = {}^2C_2 = 1$

\therefore Reqd. Probability = $\frac{1}{66}$.

62. (A) Reqd. Probability = $\frac{{}^5C_0 \times {}^7C_4}{{}^{12}C_4}$
 $= \frac{35}{5 \times 99} = \frac{7}{99}$

63. (D) $n(S) = {}^{12}C_3 = \frac{12}{9 \ 3}$
 $= \frac{12 \times 11 \times 10}{6} = 220$

$n(E) = {}^4C_2 \times {}^5C_1$
 $= \frac{4}{2 \ 2} \times \frac{5}{4 \ 1}$
 $= 6 \times 5 = 30$

\therefore Reqd. Probability = $\frac{30}{220} = \frac{3}{22}$

64. (B) Reqd. Probability = $\frac{{}^3C_1}{{}^{12}C_1} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$

65. (C) Reqd. Probability = $1 - \frac{{}^8C_2}{{}^{12}C_2}$
 $= 1 - \frac{28}{66} = \frac{38}{66} = \frac{19}{33}$

66. (C) C.I. = $8000 \left[\left(1 + \frac{15}{100} \right)^3 - 1 \right]$
 $= 8000 \left[\left(\frac{115}{100} \right)^3 - 1 \right]$
 $= 8000 \times [(1.15)^3 - 1]$
 $= 8000 \times 0.520875$
 $= \text{Rs. } 4167$

67. (B) Length of the plot = $\sqrt{361} = 19$ ft.

\therefore Reqd. Cost = $4 \times 19 \times 62$
 $= \text{Rs. } 4712$

68. (C) Let the number be $10x + y$

$\therefore (10x + y) \sim (10y + x) = 9$

$\therefore x \sim y = 1$

and $x + y = 15$

$\therefore x = 8$ or 7

and $y = 7$ or 8

\therefore Reqd. no. = $10 \times 8 + 7 = 87$

$= 10 \times 7 + 8 = 78$

69. (E) Reqd. no. of ways = $\frac{5}{2} = 60$

70. (A) Let the age of Shirish be $5x$ years

\therefore The age of Kunder = $6x$ years

$\therefore \frac{5x + 8}{6x + 8} = \frac{7}{8}$

$\Rightarrow 42x + 56 = 40x + 64$

$\therefore x = 4$

\therefore Reqd. diff. = $6 \times 4 - 5 \times 4$

$= 4$ years

71. (A) 72. (A) 73. (C) 74. (D) 75. (B)
76. (C) Company A earned maximum profit in the year 2007.
77. (C) Let the profit earned by B in 2005 be Rs. x
- $$\therefore x \times \frac{135}{100} \times \frac{140}{100} = 7.56$$
- $$\therefore x = \frac{7.56 \times 100 \times 100}{135 \times 140}$$
- $$= \text{Rs. 4 lakhs}$$
78. (E) Average % increase
- $$= \frac{(25 + 30 + 40 + 45 + 35 + 30)}{6} \%$$
- $$= \frac{205}{6} \% = 34.16\%$$
- $$\approx 34\% \text{ (App.)}$$
79. (B) Average % increase = $\frac{(40 + 50)}{2} \% = 45\%$
80. (D) Req'd. Ratio = 35 : 45 = 7 : 9
81. (D) I. $x^2 + 12x + 32 = 0$
- $$\Rightarrow (x + 4)(x + 8) = 0$$
- $$\therefore x = -4 \text{ or } -8$$
- II. $y^2 + 17y + 72 = 0$
- $$\Rightarrow (y + 8)(y + 9) = 0$$
- $$\therefore y = -8 \text{ or } -9$$
- Hence, $x \geq y$
- $$\therefore x \geq y$$
82. (C) I. $x^2 + 13x + 42 = 0$
- $$\Rightarrow (x + 6)(x + 7) = 0$$
- $$\therefore x = -6 \text{ or } -7$$
- II. $y^2 + 19y + 90 = 0$
- $$\Rightarrow (y + 9)(y + 10) = 0$$
- $$y = -9 \text{ or } -10$$
- $$\therefore x > y$$
83. (A) I. $x^2 - 15x + 56 = 0$
- $$\Rightarrow (x - 7)(x - 8) = 0$$
- $$\therefore x = 7 \text{ or } 8$$
- II. $y^2 - 23y + 132 = 0$
- $$\Rightarrow (y - 11)(y - 12) = 0$$
- $$\therefore y = 11 \text{ or } 12$$
- $$\therefore x < y$$
84. (B) I. $x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0$
- $$\Rightarrow (x + 3)(x + 4) = 0$$
- $$\therefore x = -3 \text{ or } -4$$
- II. $y^2 + 6y + 8 = 0$
- $$\Rightarrow (y + 2)(y + 4) = 0$$
- $$\therefore y = -2 \text{ or } -4$$
- $$\therefore x \leq y$$
85. (B) I. $x^2 - 22x + 120 = 0$
- $$\Rightarrow (x - 10)(x - 12) = 0$$
- $$\therefore x = 10 \text{ or } 12$$
- II. $y^2 - 26y + 168 = 0$
- $$\Rightarrow (y - 12)(y - 14) = 0$$
- $$\therefore y = 12 \text{ or } 14$$
- $$\therefore x \leq y$$
86. (B) Req'd. number
- $$= 2040 + 2300 + 2400 + 2200 + 2090 + 2120$$
- $$= 13150$$
87. (D) Req'd. % increase
- $$= \frac{(2250 - 2180) \times 100}{2180} \% = 3.21\%$$
88. (C) Req'd. %
- $$= \frac{2540 \times 100}{(2500 + 2040 + 2100 + 2280 + 2540 + 2320)} \%$$
- $$= \frac{2540}{13780} \times 100\% = 18.43\%$$
- $$\approx 18\% \text{ (App.)}$$
89. (A) Req'd. ratio
- $$= (2250 + 2480) : (2260 + 2440)$$
- $$= 473 : 470$$
90. (E) Req'd. average number
- $$= \frac{(2500 + 2250 + 2450 + 2150 + 2020 + 2300)}{6}$$
- $$= \frac{13670}{6} = 2278.33 = 2278$$
91. (C) Req'd. ratio = 207 : 198
- $$= 23 : 22$$
92. (E) Req'd. number = $8.4 \times 55 + 54 \times 6$
- $$= 462 + 324 = 786$$
93. (D) Req'd. % = $\frac{360 \times 100}{220} \%$
- $$= 163.64\%$$
- $$\approx 164 \text{ (App.)}$$
94. (A) Req'd. ratio = (234 + 77) : (126 + 143)
- $$= 311 : 269$$

24 | P.O. (IBPS) 2013

95. (B) Req'd. number
 = 840 + 220 + 900 + 360 + 450 + 540
 = 3310
96. (A) Req'd. % = $\frac{3250 \times 100}{6000}\%$
 = 54.167%
 = 54.17%
97. (D) Req'd. ratio = 1500 : 1750
 = 6 : 7
98. (C) Req'd. % = $\frac{2750 \times 100}{5250}\%$
 = 52.38%
 \approx 52% (App.)
99. (B) Req'd. number
 = 1500 + 2250 + 2500 + 2750 + 2750
 = 11750
100. (E) Req'd. number = 5000 + 4250 = 9250
101. (B) 102. (C) 103. (A) 104. (D) 105. (B)
 106. (C) 107. (D) 108. (C) 109. (D) 110. (A)
 111. (A) 112. (D) 113. (C) 114. (A) 115. (D)
 116. (B) 117. (B) 118. (B) 119. (A) 120. (C)
 121. (D) 122. (C) 123. (A) 124. (A) 125. (B)
 126. (A) 127. (D) 128. (B) 129. (B) 130. (C)
 131. (A) 132. (D) 133. (D) 134. (D) 135. (C)
 136. (D) 137. (D) 138. (D) 139. (A) 140. (B)
 141. (C) 142. (B) 143. (A) 144. (D) 145. (C)
 146. (D) 147. (A) 148. (A) 149. (C) 150. (B)
 151. (C) 152. (A) 153. (B) 154. (D) 155. (D)
156. (D) 157. (B) 158. (A) 159. (D) 160. (B)
 161. (E) 162. (D) 163. (D) 164. (E) 165. (B)
 166. (C) 167. (B) 168. (B) 169. (B) 170. (B)
 171. (D) 172. (C) 173. (E) 174. (B) 175. (C)
 176. (C) Use '**ordered**' in place of **order**.
 177. (A) '**To put on**' in the given sentence does not make any sense, so it should be— '**to put in**'.
 178. (E)
 179. (C) '**To attending**' should be replaced with— '**to attend**'.
 180. (A) '**Should**' be replaced with '**shall**'.
 181. (A) 182. (B) 183. (C) 184. (C) 185. (B)
 186. (B) 187. (E) 188. (C) 189. (B) 190. (A)
 191. (D) The correct spelling is '**morning**'.
 192. (C) The correct spelling is '**repeating**'.
 193. (C) Correct spelling is— '**eminent**'.
 194. (E)
 195. (A) The correct spelling is '**gardener**'.
 196. (E) As number of subjects and Finite verbs are equal, so the sentence is correct, otherwise '**who**' might be transformed into '**whom**'.
 197. (E)
 198. (A) In place of '**has**' we should use '**has taken**'.
 199. (B) The use of **succeeded** and **agreed** indicate that the entire sentence is in Past Tense, so **want** must be replaced with **wanted**.
 200. (A) **Tell** is not followed by **to**, so we should use **to tell** in place of **tell to**.

**Bank Probationary Officers
Common Written Exam.
Solved Paper
(Based on Memory)**

2012
(Held on 17 June, 2012)
Test-I
Reasoning

Directions—(Q. 1 to 4) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions :

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement. (All the numbers are two digits numbers)

Input : tall 48 13 rise alt 99 76 32 wise jar high 28 56 barn

Step I : 13 tall 48 rise 99 76 32 wise jar high 28 56 barn alt

Step II : 28 13 tall 48 rise 99 76 32 wise jar high 56 alt barn

Step III : 32 28 13 tall 48 rise 99 76 wise jar 56 alt barn high

Step IV : 48 32 28 13 tall rise 99 76 wise 56 alt barn high jar

Step V : 56 48 32 28 13 tall 99 76 wise alt barn high jar rise

Step VI : 76 56 48 32 28 13 99 wise alt barn high jar rise tall

Step VII : 99 76 56 48 32 28 13 alt barn high jar rise tall wise

and Step VII is the last step of the above input, as the desired arrangement is obtained.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate step for the given input.

Input : 84 why sit 14 32 not best ink feet 51 27 vain 68 92

1. Which step number is the following output ?
32 27 14 84 why sit not 51 vain 68 92 best feet ink
(A) Step V (B) Step VI
(C) Step IV (D) Step III
(E) There is no such step

2. Which word/number would be at 5th position from the right in Step V ?

(A) 14 (B) 92
(C) Feet (D) Best
(E) Why

3. How many elements (words or numbers) are there between 'feet' and '32' as they appear in the last step of the output ?

(A) One (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five
(E) Seven

4. Which of the following represents the position of 'why' in the fourth step ?

(A) Eighth from the left
(B) Fifth from the right
(C) Sixth from the left
(D) Fifth from the left
(E) Seventh from the left

Directions—(Q. 5 to 11) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions :

A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circle facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order.

- B sits second to left of H's husband. No female is an immediate neighbour of B.
- D's daughter sits second to right of F. F is the sister of G. F is not an immediate neighbour of H's husband.
- Only one person sits between A and F. A is the father of G. H's brother D sits to the immediate left of H's mother. Only one person sits between H's mother and E.
- Only one person sits between H and G. G is the mother of C. G is not an immediate neighbour of E.

4 | IBPS Bank P.O. 2012

5. What is position of A with respect to his mother-in-law ?
 (A) Immediate left
 (B) Third to the right
 (C) Third to the left
 (D) Second to the right
 (E) Fourth to the left
6. Who amongst the following is D's daughter ?
 (A) B (B) C
 (C) E (D) G
 (E) H
7. What is the position of A with respect to his grandchild ?
 (A) Immediate right (B) Third to the right
 (C) Third to the left (D) Second to the left
 (E) Fourth to the left
8. How many people sit between G and her uncle ?
 (A) One (B) Two
 (C) Three (D) Four
 (E) More than four
9. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given information and so form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group ?
 (A) F (B) C
 (C) E (D) H
 (E) G
10. Which of the following is **true** with respect to the given seating arrangement ?
 (A) C is the cousin of E
 (B) H and H's husband are immediate neighbours of each other
 (C) No female is an immediate neighbour of C
 (D) H sits third to left of her daughter
 (E) B is the mother of H
11. Who sits to the immediate left of C ?
 (A) F's grandmother
 (B) G's son
 (C) D's mother-in-Law
 (D) A
 (E) G

Directions—(Q. 12 to 18) In each group of questions below are two/ three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two/three statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer—

- (A) If only conclusion I follows.
 - (B) If only conclusion II follows.
 - (C) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
 - (D) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
 - (E) If both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.
12. **Statements :**
 Some exams are tests.
 No exam is a question.
Conclusions :
 I. No question is a test
 II. Some tests are definitely not exams.
Statements for Q. 13 and 14 :
 All forces are energies.
 All energies are powers
 No power is heat.
13. **Conclusions :**
 I. Some forces are definitely not powers.
 II. No heat is force.
14. **Conclusions :**
 I. No energy is heat.
 II. Some forces being heat is a possibility
Statements for Q. 15 and 16 :
 No note is a coin.
 Some coins are metals.
 All plastics are notes
15. **Conclusions :**
 I. No coin is plastic.
 II. All plastics being metals is a possibility.
16. **Conclusions :**
 I. No metal is plastic.
 II. All notes are plastics.
17. **Statements :**
 Some symbols are figures.
 All symbols are graphics.
 No graphic is a picture.

Conclusions :

- I. Some graphics are figures.
- II. No symbol is a picture.

18. **Statements :**

- All vacancies are jobs.
Some jobs are occupations.

Conclusions :

- I. All vacancies are occupations.
- II. All occupations being vacancies is a possibility.

Directions—(Q. 19 to 21) Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions :

Each of the six friends, A, B, C, D, E and F scored different marks in an examination. C scored more than only A and E. D scored less than only B. E did not score the least. The one who scored the third highest marks scored 81 marks. E scored 62 marks.

19. Which of the following could possibly be C's score ?
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (A) 70 | (B) 94 |
| (C) 86 | (D) 61 |
| (E) 81 | |
20. Which of the following is **true** with respect to the given information ?
- (A) D's score was definitely less than 60
 - (B) F scored the maximum marks
 - (C) Only two people scored more than C
 - (D) There is a possibility that B scored 79 marks
 - (E) None is true
21. The person who scored the **maximum**, scored 13 marks more than F's marks. Which of the following can be D's score ?
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (A) 94 | (B) 60 |
| (C) 89 | (D) 78 |
| (E) 81 | |

Directions—(Q. 22 to 29) Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions :

Eight persons from different banks *viz.* UCO Bank, Syndicate Bank, Canara Bank, PNB, Dena Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Bank and Bank of Maharashtra are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between

adjacent persons. In row-1 A, B, C and D are seated and all of them are facing south. In row-2 P, Q, R and S are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row (All the information given above does not necessarily represent the order of seating as in the final arrangement).

- C sits second to right of the person from Bank of Maharashtra. R is an immediate neighbour of the person who faces the person from Bank of Maharashtra.
 - Only one person sits between R and the person for PNB. Immediate neighbour of the person from PNB faces the person from Canara Bank.
 - The person from UCO bank faces the person from Oriental Bank of Commerce. R is not from Oriental Bank of Commerce. P is not from PNB. P does not face the person from Bank of Maharashtra.
 - Q faces the person from Dena Bank. The one who faces S sits to the immediate left of A.
 - B does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line. The person from Bank of Maharashtra does not face the person from Syndicate Bank.
22. Which of the following is **true** regarding A ?
- (A) The person from UCO bank faces A
 - (B) The person from Bank of Maharashtra is an immediate neighbour of A
 - (C) A faces the person who sits second to right of R
 - (D) A is from Oriental Bank of Commerce
 - (E) A sits at one of the extreme ends of the line
23. Who is seated between R and the person from PNB ?
- (A) The person from Oriental Bank of Commerce
 - (B) P
 - (C) Q
 - (D) The person from Syndicate Bank
 - (E) S
24. Who amongst the following sit at extreme ends of the rows ?
- (A) D and the person from PNB
 - (B) The person from Indian Bank and UCO Bank

6 | IBPS Bank P.O. 2012

- (C) The person from Dena Bank and P
 (D) The persons from Syndicate Bank and D
 (E) C, Q
25. Who amongst the following faces the person from Bank of Maharashtra ?
 (A) The person from Indian Bank
 (B) P
 (C) R
 (D) The person from Syndicate Bank
 (E) The person from Canara Bank
26. P is related to Dena Bank in the same way as B is related to PNB based on the given arrangement. To who amongst the following is D related to, following the same pattern ?
 (A) Syndicate Bank
 (B) Canara Bank
 (C) Bank of Maharashtra
 (D) Indian Bank
 (E) Oriental Bank of Commerce
27. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given seating arrangement and thus form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group ?
 (A) Canara Bank
 (B) R
 (C) Syndicate Bank
 (D) Q
 (E) Oriental Bank of Commerce
28. Who amongst the following is from Syndicate Bank ?
 (A) C (B) R
 (C) P (D) D
 (E) A
29. C is from which of the following banks ?
 (A) Dena Bank
 (B) Oriental Bank of Commerce
 (C) UCO Bank
 (D) Syndicate Bank
 (E) Canara Bank

Directions—(Q. 30 to 34) Each of the questions below consists of a question and three statements numbered I, II and III given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the

question. Read all the three statements and give answer—

- (A) If the data in Statement I and II are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement III are not required to answer the question.
 (B) If the data in Statement I and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II are not required to answer the question.
 (C) If the data in Statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I are not required to answer the question.
 (D) If the data in either Statement I alone or Statement II alone or Statement III alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 (E) If the data in all the Statements I, II and III together are necessary to answer the question.
30. Among six people P, Q, R, S, T and V each lives on a different floor of a six storey building having six floors numbered one to six (the ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it, number 2 and so on and the topmost floor is numbered 6). Who lives on the topmost floor ?
 I. There is only one floor between the floors on which R and Q live. P lives on an even numbered floor.
 II. T does not live on an even numbered floor. Q lives on an even numbered floor. Q does not live on the topmost floor.
 III. S lives on an odd numbered floor. There are two floors between the floors on which S and P live. T lives on a floor immediately above R's floor.
31. There are six letters W, A, R, S, N and E. Is 'ANSWER' the word formed after performing the following operations using these six letters only ?
 I. E is placed fourth to the right of A. S is not placed immediately next to either A or E.
 II. R is placed immediately next (either left or right) to E. W is placed immediately next. (either left or right) to S.
 III. Both N and W are placed immediately next to S. The word does not begin with R. A is not placed immediately next to W.

32. Point D is in which direction with respect to Point B ?
- I. Point A is to the west of Point B. Point C is to the north of Point B. Point D is to the south of Point C.
 - II. Point G is to the south of Point D. Point G is 4m from Point B. Point D is 9m from Point B.
 - III. Point A is to the west of Point B. Point B is exactly midway between Points A and E. Point F is to the south of Point E. Point D is to the west of Point F.
33. How is 'one' coded in the code language ?
- I. 'one of its kind' is coded as 'zo pi ko fe' and 'in kind and cash' is coded as 'ga to ru ko'
 - II. 'its point for origin' is coded as 'ba le mi' and 'make a point clear' is coded as 'yu si mi de'
 - III. 'make money and cash' is coded as 'to mi ru hy' and 'money of various kind' is coded as 'qu ko zo hy'.
34. Are all the four friends viz. A, B, C and D who are sitting around a circular table, facing the centre ?
- I. B sits second to right of D. D faces the centre. C sits to immediate right of both B and D.
 - II. A sits to immediate left of B. C is not an immediate neighbour of A. C sits to immediate right of D.
 - III. D is an immediate neighbour of both A and C. B sits to the immediate left of A. C sits to the immediate right of B.
35. Read the following information carefully and answer the question which follows :
- Farmers found using chemical fertilizers in the organic-farming area of their farms would be heavily fined.**
- Which of the following statements is an **assumption** implicit in the given statement ? (An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted.)
- (A) Chemical fertilisers harm the crop
 - (B) A farm's area for organic and chemical farming is different
 - (C) Farmers who do not use chemical fertilizers in the chemical farming area would be penalized as well
 - (D) All farmers undertake both these kinds of farming (chemical as well as organic) in their farms.
 - (E) Organic fertilizers are banned in the area for chemical farming
- Directions**—(Q. 36 to 40) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow :
- Small brands are now looking beyond local grocery stores and are tying up with supermarkets such as Big Bazaar to pull their business out of troubled waters.**
36. Which of the following can be inferred from the given information ? (*An inference is something that is not directly stated but can be inferred from the given information*)
- (A) Merchandise of smaller brands would not be available at local grocery stores in the near future
 - (B) Smaller brands cannot compete with bigger ones in a Supermarket set-up
 - (C) There is a perception among small brands that sale in a Supermarket is higher than that of small grocery stores
 - (D) Supermarkets generate more revenue by selling products of bigger brands as compared to the smaller ones.
 - (E) Smaller brands have always and more tie-ups with super-markets as compared to small grocery storesw
- Directions**—(Q. 37 to 40) These questions are based on the information given above and the sentences labelled (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) as given below.
- (1) A smaller brand manufacturing a certain product of quality comparable with that of a bigger brand, makes much more profit from the local grocery stores than from the Supermarkets.
 - (2) As the Supermarkets have been set up only in bigger cities at present, this step would fail to deliver results in the smaller cities.
 - (3) Supermarkets help the smaller brands to break into newer markets without investing substantially in distribution.
 - (4) Supermarkets charge the smaller brands 10% higher than the amount charged to the bigger brands.

- (5) Being outnumbered by the bigger brands, visibility of the smaller brands at local grocery stores is much lower as compared to the Supermarkets.
- (6) Smaller brands are currently making substantial losses in their businesses
37. Which of the statements numbered (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) can be **assumed** from the facts/ information given in the statement ? (An **assumption** is something supposed or taken for granted)
- (A) Only (1) (B) Only (2)
 (C) Both (2) and (3) (D) Both (4) and (5)
 (E) Only (6)
38. Which of the statements numbered (1), (2), (3), (5) and (6) represents a disadvantage of the small grocery stores over the Supermarkets from the perspective of a smaller brand ?
- (A) Only (1) (B) Only (3)
 (C) Only (5) (D) Only (6)
 (E) Both (2) and (5)
- (C) Only (5) (D) Only (6)
 (E) Both (2) and (3)
39. Which of the statements (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) mentioned above represents a **reason** for the shift from local grocery stores to Supermarkets by the smaller brands ?
- (A) Only (1) (B) Only (2)
 (C) Only (4) (D) Both (1) and (4)
 (E) Both (3) and (5)
40. Which of the statements numbered (1), (2), (3), (5) and (6) mentioned above would prove that the step taken by the smaller brands (of moving to Supermarkets) may **not** necessarily be correct ?
- (A) Only (1) (B) Only (3)
 (C) Only (5) (D) Only (6)
 (E) Both (2) and (5)

Directions—(Q. 41 to 45) In each of the questions given below which one of the five answer figures on the right should come after the problem figures on the left, if the sequence were continued ?

Problem Figures

Answer Figures

41.

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(E)

42.

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(E)

43.

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(E)

44.

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(E)

45.

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(E)

Directions—(Q. 46 to 50) In each of the following questions below, the figures follow a series/sequence (like Q. 41–45). **One and only one** out of the five figures does not fit in the series/sequence. The number of that figure is your answer.

46.

S	T	A	N	D

T	S	D	A	N

D	T	S	N	A

T	D	A	N	S

A	T	D	N	S

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
47.

↑	○
×	●
□	○

○	○
○	○
○	○

○	○
○	○
○	○

○	○
○	○
○	○

○	○
○	○
○	○

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
48.

sss	□□
oo	△

ooo	sss
△△	

△△△	ooo
	*

	△△
**	o

**	
LL	C

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
49.

u	c
u	c
u	c

u	c
u	c
u	c

u	c
u	c
u	c

u	c
u	c
u	c

u	c
u	c
u	c

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
50.

⊖
△

⊖
△

⊖
○

⊖
⊖

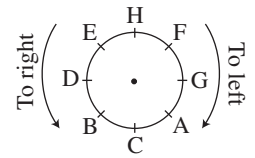
⊖
⊖

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

Answers with Hints

1. (D) Input: 84 why sit 14 32 not best ink feet 51 27 vain 68 92
Step I : 14 84 why sit 32 not best ink feet 51 27 vain 68 92.
Step II : 27 14 84 why sit 32 not ink 51 vain 68 92 best feet.
Step III : 32 27 14 84 why sit not 51 vain 68 92 best feet ink.
2. (D)
Step IV : 51 32 27 14 84 why sit vain 68 92 best feet ink not.
Step V : 68 51 32 27 14 84 why vain 92 best feet ink not sit
3. (B)
Step VI : 84 68 51 32 27 14 why 92 best feet ink not sit vain.
Step VII : 92 84 68 51 32 27 14 best feet ink not sit vain why. This is the last step.
Here there are 3 elements between 32 and feet.

4. (C)
For Q. 5 to 11 :



- E → Female and D's daughter
H → Female
F → Female, sismother
A → Male, H's hter of G
G → Female C's usband
C → Male
B → Female, H's mother
D → Male, H's brother

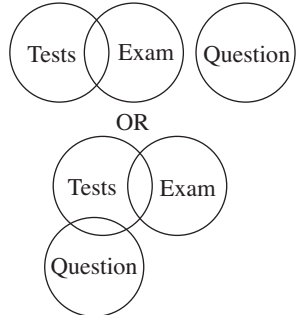
5. (D) 6. (C)
7. (A)

A	← Father	G	← Sister	F
	↘ Grand Child		↘ Uncle	
		C		

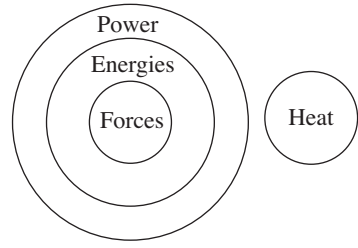
8. (C)

H	← Brother	D
	↘ Uncle	
G		

9. (B) Except 'C' all are female
10. (E) 11. (A)
12. (B)



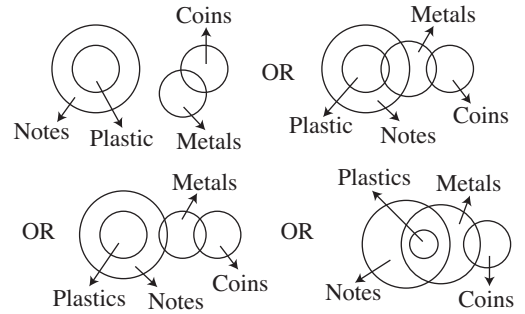
For Q. 13 and 14 :



13. (B) 14. (A)

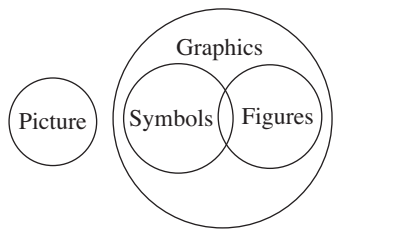
10 | IBPS Bank P.O. 2012

For Q. 15 and 16 :

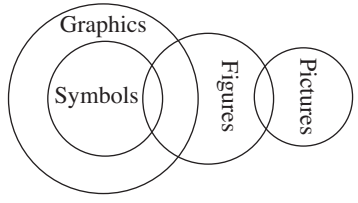


15. (E) 16. (D)

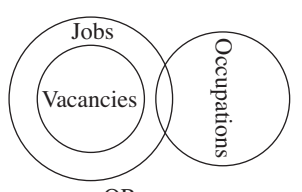
17. (E)



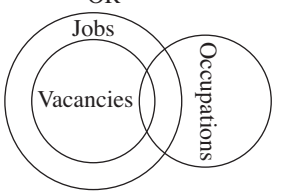
OR



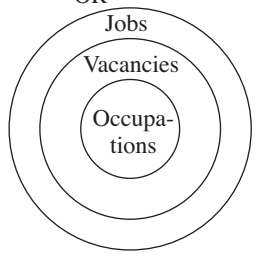
18. (B)



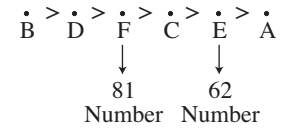
OR



OR



For Q. 19 to 21 :



- 19. (A) C scored more A and E, D scored less than only B. Hence C's score is possible only 70.
- 20. (E)
- 21. (C) B's score is 94, hence D's score is 89.

For Q. 22 to 29 :

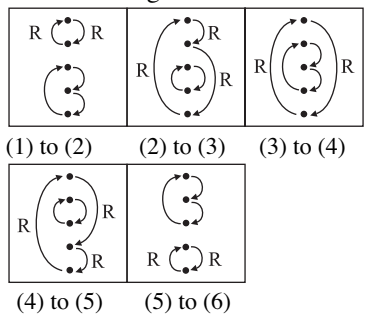
- I. Canara Bank (C), Dena Bank (A), Bank of Maharashtra (B), Oriental Bank of Com. (D)
 - II. Syndicate Bank (P), PNB (Q), Indian Bank (S), UCO Bank (R)
22. (B) 23. (E) 24. (D) 25. (A) 26. (D)
 27. (D) 28. (C) 29. (E)

For Q. 30 to 34 :

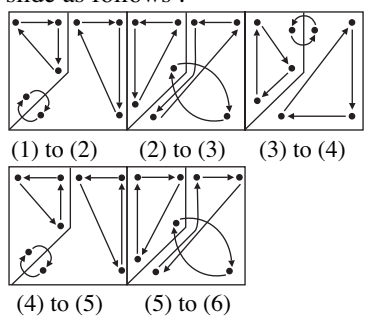
- 30. (B) ● P, ● T, ● R, ● S, ● Q, ● V
 - 31. (A)
 - 32. (A)
-

- 33. (E) From I, 'one of its kind' → 'zo pi ko fe' and 'in kind and cash' → 'ga to ru ko'
- From II, 'its kind for origin' → 'ba le fe mi' and 'make a point clear' → 'yu si mi de'
- From III, 'make money and cash' → 'to mi ru hy' and 'money of various kind' → 'qu ko zo hy'
- From I and III, 'of' → 'zo' or 'ko'
- From I and II, 'its' → 'fe'
- From I and III, 'kind' → 'zo' or 'ko'
- ∴ 'one' → 'pi'
- Hence all the three statements are necessary to answer the question.

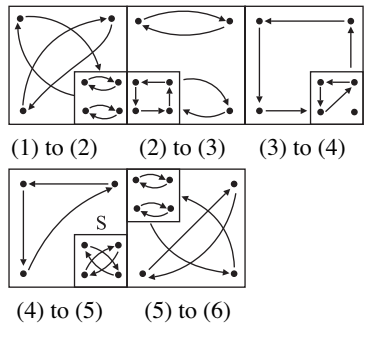
- 34. (D)
- 35. (A) As chemical fertilisers harm the crop, this is the assumption.
- 36. (A) As small brands are now looking beyond local grocery stores and are trying up with Supermarkets such as Big. Bazar to pull their business out of their troubled waters, so the inferred is correct that Mercandise of smaller bands would not be available at local grocery stores in the near future.
- 37. (E) 38. (A) 39. (E) 40. (E)
- 41. (B) In each subsequent figure the designs slide as follows and 'R' means that these slide after reversing :



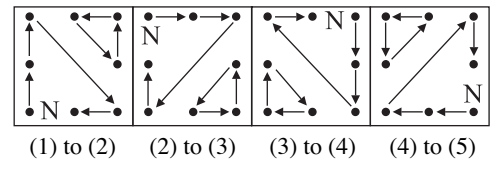
- 42. (A) In each subsequent figure the designs slide as follows :



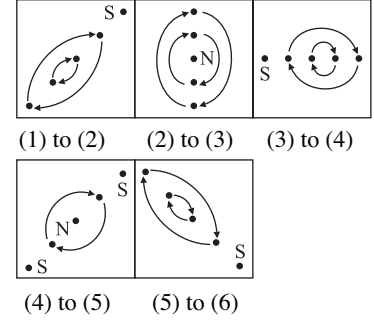
- 43. (D) In each subsequent figure the designs slide as follows and the same design remains at the place of S :



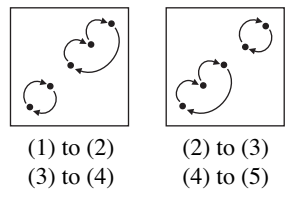
- 44. (C) In each subsequent figure the designs slide as follows and new designs form at the place of 'N' :



- 45. (B) In each subsequent figure the line of arranged designs in one line rotates 90° and 135° clockwise respectively and the arranged designs in it slide as follows and new designs form at the place of 'N' and the same designs remain at the place of 'S' :



- 46. (D) In each subsequent figure the designs slide as follows :



- 47. (E) In each subsequent figure the design '↑' rotates 45° and 90° anticlockwise respectively, the design '↗' rotates 45°, 90°, 135° and 180° clockwise respectively, the design '⊥' rotates 45° and 90° clockwise respectively and the design '∩' rotates 45°, 90°, 135° and 180° anticlockwise respectively.
- 48. (D) In each subsequent figure one new design form at lower right and all designs slide into next part clockwise becoming one more.
- 49. (E) In each subsequent figure the designs 'u' form after reversing in the clockwise direction 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively.
- 50. (C) In each subsequent figure one new design forms at upper left and lower right respectively which forms inside of each other respectively next time.

Test-II Quantitative Aptitude

Directions—(Q. 1–5) What will come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following questions ?

1. $4003 \times 77 - 21015 = ? \times 116$
 (A) 2477 (B) 2478
 (C) 2467 (D) 2476
 (E) None of these
2. $[(5\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{7}) \times (4\sqrt{7} + 8\sqrt{7})] - (19)^2 = ?$
 (A) 143 (B) $72\sqrt{7}$
 (C) 134 (D) $70\sqrt{7}$
 (E) None of these
3. $(4444 \div 40) + (645 \div 25) + (3991 \div 26) = ?$
 (A) 280.4 (B) 290.4
 (C) 295.4 (D) 285.4
 (E) None of these
4. $\sqrt{33124} \times \sqrt{2601} - (83)^2 = (?)^2 + (37)^2$
 (A) 37 (B) 33
 (C) 34 (D) 28
 (E) None of these
5. $5\frac{17}{37} \times 4\frac{51}{52} \times 11\frac{1}{7} + 2\frac{3}{4} = ?$
 (A) 303.75 (B) 305.75
 (C) $303\frac{3}{4}$ (D) $305\frac{1}{4}$
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 6–10) What **approximate** value should come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following questions ? (**Note**—You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

6. $8787 \div 343 \times \sqrt{50} = ?$
 (A) 250 (B) 140
 (C) 180 (D) 100
 (E) 280
7. $\sqrt[3]{54821} \times (303 \div 8) = (?)^2$
 (A) 48 (B) 38
 (C) 28 (D) 18
 (E) 58

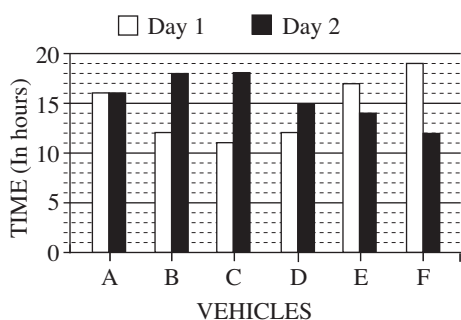
8. $\frac{5}{8}$ of 4011.33 + $\frac{7}{10}$ of 3411.22 = ?
 (A) 4810 (B) 4980
 (C) 4890 (D) 4930
 (E) 4850
9. 23% of 6783 + 57% of 8431 = ?
 (A) 6460 (B) 6420
 (C) 6320 (D) 6630
 (E) 6360
10. $335.01 \times 244.99 \div 55 = ?$
 (A) 1490 (B) 1550
 (C) 1420 (D) 1590
 (E) 1400

Directions—(Q. 11–15) In each of these questions a number series is given. In each series **only one** number is wrong. Find out the **wrong** number.

11. 5531 5506 5425 5304 5135 4910 4621
 (A) 5531 (B) 5425
 (C) 4621 (D) 5135
 (E) 5506
12. 6 7 9 13 26 37 69
 (A) 7 (B) 26
 (C) 69 (D) 37
 (E) 9
13. 1 3 10 36 152 760 4632
 (A) 3 (B) 36
 (C) 4632 (D) 760
 (E) 152
14. 4 3 9 34 96 219 435
 (A) 4 (B) 9
 (C) 34 (D) 435
 (E) 219
15. 157.5 45 15 6 3 2 1
 (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 6 (D) 157.5
 (E) 45

Directions—(Q. 16–20) Study the following graph and table carefully and answer the questions given below—

Time Taken to Travel (in hours) By Six Vehicles on Two Different Days



Vehicle	Day 1	Day 2
A	832	864
B	516	774
C	693	810
D	552	765
E	935	546
F	703	636

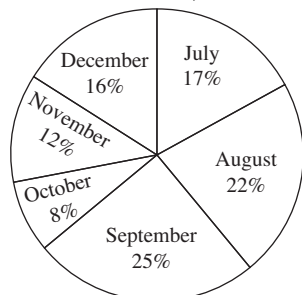
16. Which of the following vehicles travelled at the same speed on both the days ?
 (A) Vehicle A
 (B) Vehicle C
 (C) Vehicle F
 (D) Vehicle B
 (E) None of these
17. What was the difference between the speed of vehicle A on day 1 and the speed of vehicle C on the same day ?
 (A) 7 km/hr (B) 12 km/hr
 (C) 11 km/hr (D) 8 km/hr
 (E) None of these
18. What was the speed of vehicle C on day 2 in terms of **metres per second** ?
 (A) 15.3 (B) 12.8
 (C) 11.5 (D) 13.8
 (E) None of these

19. The distance travelled by vehicle F on day 2 was **approximately** what per cent of the distance travelled by it on day 1 ?
 (A) 80 (B) 65
 (C) 85 (D) 95
 (E) 90
20. What is the respective ratio between the speeds of vehicle D and vehicle E on day 2 ?
 (A) 15 : 13 (B) 17 : 13
 (C) 13 : 11 (D) 17 : 14
 (E) None of these
21. An article was purchased for ₹ 78,350. Its price was marked up by 30%. It was sold at a discount of 20% on the marked up price. What was the profit per cent on the cost price ?
 (A) 4 (B) 7
 (C) 5 (D) 3
 (E) 6
22. When X is subtracted from the numbers 9, 15 and 27, the remainders are in continued proportion. What is the value of X ?
 (A) 8 (B) 6
 (C) 4 (D) 5
 (E) None of these
23. What is the difference between the simple and compound interest on ₹ 7,300 at the rate of 6 p.c.p.a. in 2 years ?
 (A) ₹ 29.37 (B) ₹ 26.28
 (C) ₹ 31.41 (D) ₹ 23.22
 (E) ₹ 21.34
24. Sum of three consecutive numbers is 2262. What is 41% of the highest number ?
 (A) 301.51 (B) 303.14
 (C) 308.73 (D) 306.35
 (E) 309.55
25. In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'THERAPY' be arranged so that the vowels **never** come together ?
 (A) 720 (B) 1440
 (C) 5040 (D) 3600
 (E) 4800

Directions—(Q. 26 to 30) Study the pie-chart and table carefully and answer the questions given ahead—

Percentage-wise Distribution of the Number of Mobile Phones Sold by A Shopkeeper During Six Months

Total number of mobile phones sold = 45,000



The respective ratio between the number of mobile phones sold of company A and company B during six months	
Month	Ratio
July	8 : 7
August	4 : 5
September	3 : 2
October	7 : 5
November	7 : 8
December	7 : 9

26. What is the respective ratio between the number of mobile phones sold of company B during July and those sold during December of the same company ?
 (A) 119 : 145 (B) 116 : 135
 (C) 119 : 135 (D) 119 : 130
 (E) None of these
27. If 35% of the mobile phones sold by company A during November were sold a discount, how many mobile phones of company A during that month were sold without a discount ?
 (A) 882 (B) 1635
 (C) 1638 (D) 885
 (E) None of these
28. If the shopkeeper earned a profit of ₹ 433 on each mobile phone sold of company B during October, what was his total profit earned on the mobile phones of that company during the same month ?
 (A) ₹ 6,49,900 (B) ₹ 6,45,900
 (C) ₹ 6,49,400 (D) ₹ 6,49,500
 (E) None of these

29. The number of mobile phones sold of company A during July is **approximately** what per cent of the number of mobile phones sold of company A during December ?
 (A) 110 (B) 140
 (C) 150 (D) 105
 (E) 130
30. What is the total number of mobile phones sold of company B during August and September together ?
 (A) 10,000 (B) 15,000
 (C) 10,500 (D) 9,500
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 31 to 35) Study the following information and answer the questions that follow—

The premises of a bank are to be renovated. The renovation is in terms of flooring. Certain areas are to be floored either with marble or wood. All rooms/halls and pantry are rectangular. The area to be renovated comprises of a hall for customer transaction measuring 23m by 29m, branch manager’s room measuring 13m by 17m, a pantry measuring 14m by 13m, a record keeping cum server room measuring 21m by 13m and locker area measuring 29m by 21m. The total area of the bank is 2000 square metres. The cost of wooden flooring is ₹ 170 per square metre and the cost of marble flooring is ₹ 190 per square metre. The locker area, record keeping cum server room and pantry are to be floored with marble. The branch manager’s room and the hall for customer transaction are to be floored with wood. No other area is to be renovated in terms of flooring.

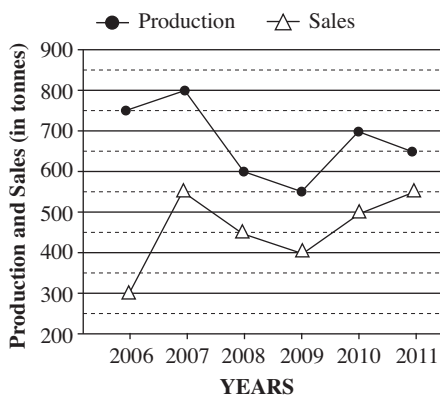
31. What is the respective ratio of the total cost of wooden flooring to the total cost of marble flooring ?
 (A) 1879 : 2527 (B) 1887 : 2386
 (C) 1887 : 2527 (D) 1829 : 2527
 (E) 1887 : 2351
32. If the four walls and ceiling of the branch managers room (The height of the room is 12 metres) are to be painted at the cost of ₹ 190 per square metre, how much will be the total cost of renovation of the branch manager’s room including the cost of flooring ?
 (A) ₹ 1,36,800 (B) ₹ 2,16,660
 (C) ₹ 1,78,790 (D) ₹ 2,11,940
 (E) None of these

33. If the remaining area of the bank is to be carpeted at the rate of ₹ 110 per square metre, how much will be the increment in the total cost of renovation of bank premises ?
 (A) ₹ 5,820 (B) ₹ 4,848
 (C) ₹ 3,689 (D) ₹ 6,890
 (E) None of these
34. What is the percentage area of the bank that is **not** to be renovated ?
 (A) 2.2 (B) 2.4
 (C) 4.2 (D) 4.4
 (E) None of these
35. What is the total cost of renovation of the hall for customer transaction and the locker area ?
 (A) ₹ 2,29,100 (B) ₹ 2,30,206
 (C) ₹ 2,16,920 (D) ₹ 2,42,440
 (E) None of these
36. A certain amount was to be distributed among A, B and C in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4 respectively, but was erroneously distributed in the ratio 7 : 2 : 5 respectively. As a result of this, B got ₹ 40 less. What is the amount ?
 (A) ₹ 210 (B) ₹ 270
 (C) ₹ 230 (D) ₹ 280
 (E) None of these
37. Rachita enters a shop to buy ice-creams, cookies and pastries. She has to buy atleast 9 units of each. She buys more cookies than ice-creams and more pastries than cookies. She picks up a total of 32 items. How many cookies does she buy ?
 (A) Either 12 or 13 (B) Either 11 or 12
 (C) Either 10 or 11 (D) Either 9 or 11
 (E) Either 9 or 10
38. The fare of a bus is ₹ X for the first five kilometres and ₹ 13 per kilometre thereafter. If a passenger pays ₹ 2402 for a journey of 187 kilometres, what is the value of X ?
 (A) ₹ 29 (B) ₹ 39
 (C) ₹ 36 (D) ₹ 31
 (E) None of these
39. The product of three consecutive even numbers is 4032. The product of the first and the third number is 252. What is five times the second number ?
 (A) 80 (B) 100
 (C) 60 (D) 70
 (E) 90
40. The sum of the ages of 4 members of a family 5 years ago was 94 years. Today, when the daughter has been married off and replaced by a daughter-in-law, the sum of their ages is 92. Assuming that there has been no other change in the family structure and all the people are alive, what is the difference in the age of the daughter and the daughter-in-law ?
 (A) 22 years (B) 11 years
 (C) 25 years (D) 19 years
 (E) 15 years
41. A bag contains 13 white and 7 black balls. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that they are of the same colour ?
 (A) $\frac{41}{190}$ (B) $\frac{21}{190}$
 (C) $\frac{59}{190}$ (D) $\frac{99}{190}$
 (E) $\frac{77}{190}$
42. Akash scored 73 marks in subject A. He scored 56% marks in subject B and X marks in subject C. Maximum marks in each subject were 150. The overall percentage marks obtained by Akash in all the three subjects together were 54%. How many marks did he score in subject C ?
 (A) 84 (B) 86
 (C) 79 (D) 73
 (E) None of these
43. The area of a square is 1444 square metres. The breadth of a rectangle is $\frac{1}{4}$ th the side of the square and the length of the rectangle is thrice the breadth. What is the difference between the area of the square and the area of the rectangle ?
 (A) 1152.38 sq metre
 (B) 1169.33 sq metre
 (C) 1181.21 sq metre
 (D) 1173.25 sq metre
 (E) None of these
44. ₹ 73,689 are divided between A and B in the ratio 4 : 7. What is the difference between thrice the share of A and twice the share of B ?
 (A) ₹ 36,699 (B) ₹ 46,893
 (C) ₹ 20,097 (D) ₹ 26,796
 (E) ₹ 13,398

45. A and B together can complete a task in 20 days. B and C together can complete the same task in 30 days. A and C together can complete the same task in 40 days. What is the respective ratio of the number of days taken by A when completing the same task alone to the number of days taken by C when completing the same task alone ?
- (A) 2 : 5 (B) 2 : 7
(C) 3 : 7 (D) 1 : 5
(E) 3 : 5

Directions—(Q. 46 to 50) Study the following information and answer the questions that follows :

The Graph given below Represents the Production (in tonnes) and Sales (in tonnes) of Company A From 2006-2011.



The table given below represents the respective ratio of the production (in tonnes) of Company A to the production (in tonnes) of Company B, and the respective ratio of the sales (in tonnes) of Company A to the sales (in tonnes) of Company B.

Year	Production	Sales
2006	5 : 4	2 : 3
2007	8 : 7	11 : 12
2008	3 : 4	9 : 14
2009	11 : 12	4 : 5
2010	14 : 13	10 : 9
2011	13 : 14	1 : 1

46. What is the **approximate** percentage increase in the production of Company A (in tonnes) from the year 2009 to the production of Company A (in tonnes) in the year 2010 ?

- (A) 18 (B) 38
(C) 23 (D) 27
(E) 32

47. The sales of Company A in the year 2009 was **approximately** what per cent of the production of Company A in the same year ?

- (A) 65 (B) 73
(C) 79 (D) 83
(E) 69

48. What is the average production of Company B (in tonnes) from the year 2006 to the year 2011 ?

- (A) 574 (B) 649
(C) 675 (D) 593
(E) 618

49. What is the respective ratio of the total production (in tonnes) of Company A to the total sales (in tonnes) of Company A ?

- (A) 81 : 64 (B) 64 : 55
(C) 71 : 81 (D) 71 : 55
(E) 81 : 55

50. What is the respective ratio of production of Company B (in tonnes) in the year 2006 to production of Company B (in tonnes) in the year 2008 ?

- (A) 2 : 5 (B) 4 : 5
(C) 3 : 4 (D) 3 : 5
(E) 1 : 4

Answers with Hints

1. (D) $\therefore 4003 \times 77 - 21015 = ? \times 116$
 $\Rightarrow 116 \times ? = 308231 - 21015$
 $= 287216$
 $\therefore ? = \frac{287216}{116}$
 $= 2476$
2. (A) $\therefore [(5\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{7}) \times (4\sqrt{7} + 8\sqrt{7}) - (19)^2 = ?$
 $\therefore ? = \{6\sqrt{7} \times 12\sqrt{7}\} - (19)^2$
 $= 504 - 361$
 $= 143$
3. (B) $? = (4444 \div 40) + (645 \div 25)$
 $+ (3991 \div 26)$
 $= 111.1 + 25.8 + 153.5$
 $= 290.4$

4. (E) $\because (?)^2 + (37)^2$
 $= \sqrt{33124} \times \sqrt{2601} - (83)^2$
 $\Rightarrow (?)^2 + 1369 = 182 \times 51 - 6889$
 $\Rightarrow (?)^2 = 9282 - 6889 - 1369$
 $= 1024 = (32)^2$
 $\therefore ? = 32$

5. (B) $? = 5\frac{17}{37} \times 4\frac{51}{52} \times 11\frac{1}{7} + 2\frac{3}{4}$
 $= \frac{202}{37} \times \frac{259}{52} \times \frac{78}{7} + \frac{11}{4}$
 $= 303 + 2.75$
 $= 305.75$

6. (C) $? = (8787 \div 343) \times \sqrt{50}$
 $\approx (8800 \div 350) \times 7$
 $\approx 25 \times 7$
 $= 175 \approx 180$

7. (B) $\because (?)^2 = \sqrt[3]{54821} \times (303 \div 8)$
 $\approx 38 \times 38$
 $\therefore ? = 38$

8. (C) $? = \frac{5}{8}$ of $4011 \cdot 33 + \frac{7}{10}$ of $3411 \cdot 22$
 $\approx \frac{5}{8}$ of $4000 + \frac{7}{10}$ of 3400
 $= 2500 + 2380$
 ≈ 4890 (App.)

9. (E) $? = \frac{23}{100}$ of $6783 + \frac{57}{100}$ of 8431
 $\approx \frac{23}{100}$ of $6800 + \frac{57}{100}$ of 8400
 $= 1564 + 4788$
 ≈ 6360 (App.)

10. (A) $? = 335 \cdot 01 \times 244 \cdot 99 \div 55$
 $\approx 335 \times \frac{245}{55}$
 ≈ 1490 (App.)

11. (A) 5531
 $4621 \ 4910 \ 5135 \ 5304 \ 5425 \ 5506 \ 5555$
 $\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ + (17)^2 & + (15)^2 & + (13)^2 & + (11)^2 & + (9)^2 & + (7)^2 & & & \end{array}$
 \therefore Wrong Number = 5531.

12. (B) 21
 $6 \ 7 \ 9 \ 13 \ 26 \ 37 \ 69$
 $\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ +1 & +2 & +4 & +8 & +16 & +32 & & & \end{array}$
 \therefore Wrong Number = 26.

13. (D) 770
 $1 \ 3 \ 10 \ 36 \ 152 \ 760 \ 4632$
 $\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \times 1+2 & \times 2+4 & \times 3+6 & \times 4+8 & \times 5+10 & \times 6+12 & & & \end{array}$
 \therefore Wrong Number = 760.

14. (D) 435
 $4 \ 3 \ 9 \ 34 \ 96 \ 219 \ 433$
 $\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ + 1^3-2 & + 2^3-2 & + 3^3-2 & + 4^3-2 & + 5^3-2 & + 6^3-2 & & & \end{array}$
 \therefore Wrong Number = 435.

15. (A) 2
 $157.5 \ 45 \ 15 \ 6 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1$
 $\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \times \frac{2}{7} & \times \frac{2}{6} & \times \frac{2}{5} & \times \frac{2}{4} & \times \frac{2}{3} & \times \frac{2}{2} & & & \end{array}$
 \therefore Wrong Number = 1.

16. (D) Speed of B on day 1 = $\frac{516}{12} = 43$ km/hr.
 and speed of B on day 2 = $\frac{774}{18} = 43$ km/hr.
 Reqd. Vehicle = 13.

17. (C) Difference between speeds = $\frac{832}{16} \sim \frac{693}{11}$
 $= 62 \sim 63$
 $= 11$ km/hr.

18. (E) Speed of vehicle C on day 2
 $= \frac{810 \text{ kg}}{18 \text{ hour}} = 45$ km/hr
 $= 45 \times \frac{5}{18}$ m/sec
 $= 12.5$ metre/second

19. (E) Reqd. % = $\frac{636 \times 100}{703}$ %
 $= 90.47\%$
 $\approx 90\%$ (Approx.)

20. (B) Reqd. ratio = $\frac{765}{15} : \frac{546}{14}$
 $= 51 : 39$
 $= 17 : 13$

21. (A) M.P. of the article = $78350 \times \frac{130}{100}$
 $= ₹ 101855$

18 | IBPS Bank P.O. 2012

∴ S.P. of the article

$$= 101855 \times \frac{80}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 81484$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit \%} = \frac{81484 - 78350}{78350} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{3134 \times 100}{78350}\%$$

$$= 4\%$$

22. (E) ∵ $(9 - x) : (15 - x) :: (15 - x) : (27 - x)$

$$\Rightarrow (9 - x)(27 - x) = (15 - x)(15 - x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 243 - 36x + x^2 = 225 - 30x + x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 18$$

$$\therefore x = 3$$

23. (B) Req'd. Difference = $P \left(\frac{R}{100} \right)^2$

$$= 7300 \left(\frac{6}{100} \right)^2$$

$$= ₹ 26.28$$

24. (E) Let the smallest number be x .

$$\therefore x + (x + 1) + (x + 2) = 2262$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 3 = 2262$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2262 - 3}{3}$$

$$= 753$$

$$\therefore \frac{41}{100} \text{ of } 755 = 309.55$$

25. (D) Req'd. different ways

$$= {}^7P_2 - {}^6P_2 + {}^2P_2$$

$$= \left[\frac{7!}{5!} - \frac{6!}{4!} + \frac{2!}{0!} \right]$$

$$= 5040 - 1440$$

$$= 3600$$

For question 26 to 30 :

Months	No. of mobiles sold	No. of A	No. of B
July	7650	4080	3570
Aug.	9900	4400	5500
Sept.	11250	6750	4500
Oct.	3600	2100	1500
Nov.	5400	2520	2880
Dec.	7200	3150	4050

26. (C) Req'd. ratio = $3570 : 4050$

$$= 119 : 135$$

27. (C) Req'd. number = $2520 \times \frac{(100 - 35)}{100}$

$$= 2520 \times \frac{65}{100}$$

$$= 1638$$

28. (D) Total profit earned = 1500×433

$$= ₹ 649500$$

29. (E) Req'd. % = $\frac{4080 \times 100}{3150}\%$

$$= 129.52\%$$

$$\approx 130 \text{ (App.)}$$

30. (A) Req'd. number = $5500 + 4500$

$$= 10000$$

31. (C) Area of wooden flooring

$$= (23 \times 29) + (13 \times 17)$$

$$= 667 + 221$$

$$= 888 \text{ m}^2$$

Area of marble flooring

$$= (29 \times 21) + (21 \times 13) + (14 \times 13)$$

$$= 609 + 273 + 182$$

$$= 1064 \text{ m}^2$$

∴ Req'd. ratio

$$= 888 \times 170 : 1064 \times 190$$

$$= 150960 : 202160$$

$$= 1887 : 2527$$

32. (E) Total cost

$$= ₹ [2(13 + 17) \times 12 + (13 \times 17)] \times 190$$

$$+ (13 \times 17) \times 170$$

$$= (720 + 221) \times 190 + (221) \times 170$$

$$= 941 \times 190 + 221 \times 170$$

$$= 178790 + 37570$$

$$= ₹ 216360$$

33. (E) Increase in the cost of renovation

$$= [2000 - (1064 + 888)] \times 110$$

$$= 48 \times 110$$

$$= ₹ 5280$$

34. (B) Req'd. % = $\frac{48 \times 100}{2000}\%$

$$= 2.4\%$$

35. (A) Reqd. cost
 $= 23 \times 29 \times 170 + 29 \times 21 \times 190$
 $= 113390 + 115710$
 $= ₹ 229100$

36. (A) Let the amount be ₹ x .

$$\therefore \frac{3 \times x}{2+3+4} - \frac{2 \times x}{7+2+5} = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x}{9} - \frac{2x}{14} = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{42x - 18x}{9 \times 14} = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow 24x = 40 \times 9 \times 14$$

$$x = \frac{40 \times 9 \times 14}{24}$$

$$= ₹ 210$$

37. (C) If Rachita bought 10 cookies then $13 > 9$
 and if Rachita bought 11 cookies then $12 > 11$
 > 9

38. (C) $\therefore (187 - 5 = 182 \text{ km})$

$$\therefore x = 2402 - 13 \times 182$$

$$= 2402 - 2366$$

$$= ₹ 36.$$

39. (A) \therefore Second number $= \frac{4032}{252} = 16$

\therefore 5 times of second number

$$= 16 \times 5 = 80$$

40. (A) The sum of the present ages of 4 member

$$= 94 + 20$$

$$= 114 \text{ years.}$$

\therefore Reqd. difference in the ages of daughter and daughter-in-law

$$= 114 - 92$$

$$= 22 \text{ years.}$$

41. (D) $n(E) = {}^{20}C_2$

$$= \frac{|20|}{|18| |2|}$$

$$= \frac{20 \times 19}{2} = 190$$

$$n(S) = {}^{13}C_2 + {}^7C_2$$

$$= \frac{|13|}{|11| |2|} + \frac{|7|}{|5| |2|}$$

$$= \frac{13 \times 12}{2} + \frac{7 \times 6}{2}$$

$$= 78 + 21$$

$$= 99$$

$$\therefore \text{Reqd. probability} = \frac{99}{190}$$

42. (B) \therefore Total marks scored by Akash

$$= \frac{54 \times 450}{100} = 243$$

$$\therefore x = 243 - 73 - \frac{56 \times 150}{100}$$

$$= 170 - 84$$

$$= 86$$

43. (D) One side of the square

$$= \sqrt{1444} = 38 \text{ m}$$

Breadth of the square

$$= 38 \times \frac{1}{4} = 9.5 \text{ m}$$

and length of the square

$$= 9.5 \times 3 = 28.5 \text{ m}$$

\therefore Area of the square

$$= 28.5 \times 9.5$$

$$= 270.75 \text{ m}^2$$

\therefore Difference $= 1444 - 270.75$

$$= 1173.25 \text{ m}^2$$

44. (E) Share of A $= \frac{4 \times 73689}{4 + 7}$

$$= ₹ 26796$$

and share of B $= \frac{7 \times 73689}{4 + 7}$

$$= ₹ 46893$$

\therefore Reqd. diff.

$$= 3 \times 26796 \sim 2 \times 46893$$

$$= 80388 \sim 93786$$

$$= ₹ 13398$$

45. (D) Work of A + B + B + C + C + A for 1 day

$$= \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{40}$$

\therefore Work of (A + B + C for 1 day)

$$= \frac{6 + 4 + 3}{120} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{13}{240}$$

20 | IBPS Bank P.O. 2012

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Work of A for 1 day} &= \frac{13}{240} - \frac{1}{30} \\ &= \frac{13 - 8}{240} = \frac{1}{48} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and Work of C for 1 day} &= \frac{13}{240} - \frac{1}{20} \\ &= \frac{13 - 12}{240} = \frac{1}{240} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Reqd. ratio} &= 48 : 240 \\ &= 1 : 5 \end{aligned}$$

46. (D) Reqd. % increase

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{700 - 550}{550} \times 100\% \\ &= 27.27\% \\ &\approx 27\% \text{ (Approx)} \end{aligned}$$

47. (B) Reqd. % = $\frac{400 \times 100}{550}\%$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 72.72\% \\ &\approx 73\% \text{ (Approx)} \end{aligned}$$

48. (C) Average production

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{4}{5} \times 750 + \frac{7}{8} \times 800 + \frac{4}{3} \times 600 + \frac{12}{11} \times 550 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{13}{14} \times 700 + \frac{14}{13} \times 650 \right) \times \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (600 + 700 + 800 + 600 + 650 + 700) \times \frac{1}{6} \\ &= \frac{4050}{6} = 675 \text{ tonnes} \end{aligned}$$

49. (E) Total production of company A

$$\begin{aligned} &= 750 + 800 + 600 + 550 + 700 + 650 \\ &= 4050 \text{ tonnes} \end{aligned}$$

and total sale of company A

$$\begin{aligned} &= 300 + 550 + 450 + 400 + 500 + 550 \\ &= 2750 \text{ tonnes} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Reqd. ratio} &= 4050 : 2750 \\ &= 81 : 55 \end{aligned}$$

50. (C) Production of company B in 2006

$$= \frac{4}{5} \times 750$$

$$= 600 \text{ tonnes}$$

and Production of company B in 2008

$$= \frac{4}{3} \times 600$$

$$= 800 \text{ tonnes}$$

\therefore Reqd. ratio = 600 : 800

$$= 3 : 4$$

Test-III

General Awareness

- A money deposited at a bank that cannot be withdrawn for a preset fixed period of time is known as a—
 - Term deposit
 - Checking Account
 - Savings Bank Deposit
 - No Frills Account
 - Current Deposit
- A worldwide financial messaging network which exchanges messages between banks and financial institutions is known as—
 - CHAPS
 - SWIFT
 - NEFT
 - SFMS
 - CHIPS
- Which of the following Ministries along with Planning Commission of India has decided to set up a Corpus Fund of ₹ 500 crore, so that Tribals in Naxal-hit areas can be provided proper means of livelihood ?
 - Ministry of Rural Development
 - Ministry of Home Affairs
 - Ministry of Tribal Affairs
 - Ministry of Corporate Affairs
 - Ministry of Finance
- Which of the following was the issues over which India decided to vote against Sri Lanka in the meeting of one of the UN governed bodies/agencies ?
 - Violations of human rights in Sri Lanka
 - Allowing China to establish a military base in Indian ocean
 - Issue of subsidy on agricultural products in the meeting of the WTO

- (D) Allowing part of Sri Lanka to become an independent country governed by LTTE
(E) Sri Lanka's claim to become a permanent member of UN Security Council
5. The term 'Smart Money' refers to—
(A) Foreign Currency
(B) Internet Banking
(C) US Dollars
(D) Travelers' cheques
(E) Credit Cards
6. Which one of the following is not a 'Money Market Instrument' ?
(A) Treasury Bills
(B) Commercial Paper
(C) Certificate of Deposit
(D) Equity Shares
(E) None of these
7. Which one of the following is a retail banking product ?
(A) Home Loans
(B) Working capital finance
(C) Corporate term loans
(D) Infrastructure financing
(E) Export Credit
8. Which of the following statements is true about political situation in Mali, where a military coup burst out recently ?
(A) General elections were due there in March/April 2012 but did not take place
(B) The country was under the control of US army since last 18 months
(C) Army of the country was not happy as Amadou Toure was made President without elections for the next five years
(D) Coup broke out in Mali when Amadou Toure, the Military Chief got seriously injured in a bomb blast
(E) NATO and its associates had planned a coup there
9. In the summit of which of the following organizations/group of Nations it was decided that all members should enforce Budget Discipline ?
(A) G-8
(B) OPEC
(C) European Union
(D) SAARC
(E) G-20
10. As per newspaper reports, India is planning to use 'SEU' as fuel in its 700 MW nuclear reactors being developed in new plants. What is full form of 'SEU' as used here ?
(A) Safe Electrical Units
(B) Small Electrical Units
(C) Slightly Enriched Uranium
(D) Sufficiently Enriched Units
(E) Safely Enriched Uranium
11. Technological Advancement in the recent times has given a new dimension to banks, mainly to which one of the following aspects ?
(A) New Age Financial Derivatives
(B) Service Delivery Mechanism
(C) Any Banking
(D) Any Type Banking
(E) Multilevel Marketing
12. When there is a difference between all receipts and expenditure of the Govt. of India, both capital and revenue, it is called—
(A) Revenue Deficit
(B) Budgetary Deficit
(C) Zero Budgeting
(D) Trade Gap
(E) Balance of payment problem
13. Which of the following is not a function of the Reserve Bank of India ?
(A) Fiscal Policy Functions
(B) Exchange Control Functions
(C) Issuance, Exchange and destruction of currency notes
(D) Monetary Authority Functions
(E) Supervisory and Control Functions
14. Which of the following is not required for opening a bank account ?
(A) Identity Proof
(B) Address Proof
(C) Recent Photographs
(D) Domicile Certificate
(E) None of these

22 | IBPS Bank P.O. 2012

15. The Golden Jubilee of Afro-Asian Rural Development organization was organized in which of the following places in March 2012 ?
(A) Dhaka (B) Tokyo
(C) Cairo (D) Kuala Lumpur
(E) New Delhi
16. What is the maximum deposit amount insured by DICGC ?
(A) ₹ 2,00,000 per depositor per bank
(B) ₹ 2,00,000 per depositor across all banks
(C) ₹ 1,00,000 per depositor per bank
(D) ₹ 1,00,000 per depositor across all banks
(E) None of these
17. The present Foreign Trade policy of India will continue till—
(A) December 2012 (B) March 2013
(C) March 2014 (D) June 2013
(E) December 2014
18. With reference to a cheque which of the following is the 'drawee bank' ?
(A) The bank that collects the cheque
(B) The payee's bank
(C) The endorsee's bank
(D) The endorser's bank
(E) The bank upon which the cheque is drawn
19. In which of the following fund transfer mechanisms, can funds be moved from one bank to another and where the transaction is settled instantly without being bunched with any other transaction ?
(A) RTGS (B) NEFT
(C) TT (D) EFT
(E) MT
20. What was the reason owing to which Enrica Lexie, an Italian ship was detained by the Port Authorities in Kerala and was brought to Cochin port for inspection and search ?
(A) It was carrying objectionable material
(B) It was involved in sea piracy
(C) It was detained as the crew killed two Indian fishermen
(D) The ship started sailing without making payments of iron ore it loaded
(E) It was detained as it was dumping nuclear waste in deep sea
21. Which of the following agencies/ organizations recently gave 'go-ahead' verdict to India's one of the most controversial project of inter linking rivers ? (some of the rivers are international rivers)—
(A) UN Food and Agriculture Organisation
(B) World Meteorological Organisation
(C) International Court of Justice
(D) Central Water Commission
(E) Supreme Court of India
22. Who among the following was the Captain of the Australian Team which played 4 Test matches against India in January 2012 and won all of them ?
(A) Ricky Ponting (B) Michael Clarke
(C) Nathan Lyon (D) Stuart Clark
(E) Andrew Symonds
23. The committee on review of National Small Saving Fund (NSSF) was headed by—
(A) Dr. C. Rangarajan
(B) Mr. U. K. Sinha
(C) Dr. Y. V. Reddy
(D) Mrs. Shyamala Gopinath
(E) Dr. Usha Thorat
24. Banking Ombudsman Scheme is applicable to the business of—
(A) All scheduled commercial banks excluding RRBs
(B) All scheduled commercial banks including RRBs
(C) Only Public Sector Banks
(D) All Banking Companies
(E) All scheduled banks except private banks
25. The 5th Asian Indoor Athletics Championship was organized in February 2012 in—
(A) Bangladesh (B) India
(C) Qatar (D) China
(E) South Korea
26. Nationalization of banks aimed at all of the following except—
(A) Provision of adequate credit for agriculture, SME & exports
(B) Removal of control by a few capitalists
(C) Provision of credit to big industries only

- (D) Access of banking to masses
(E) Encouragement of a new class of entrepreneurs
27. Who among the following was the Chief Guest at the three-day Pravasi Bharatiya Divas function held in January 2012 ?
(A) Kamla Persad-Bissessar
(B) Ram Baran Yadav
(C) Lakshmi Mittal
(D) Salman Rushdie
(E) Benjamin Netanyahu
28. Which of the following banks is headed by a woman CEO ?
(A) Bank of Baroda
(B) HDFC Bank
(C) Central Bank of India
(D) Punjab National Bank
(E) ICICI Bank
29. As per revised RBI Guidelines, Provision on secured portion of loan accounts classified as Doubtful Assets for more than one year and upto 3 (three) years is to be made at the rate of—
(A) 15% (B) 20%
(C) 40% (D) 25%
(E) 30%
30. As per the provisions in the Food Security Bill-2011, per month how much food grain should be given to each person of the target group ?
(A) 5 kg (B) 7 kg
(C) 9 kg (D) 10 kg
(E) 20 kg
31. Which of the following acts in vogue in India is against the thinking of raising school fee as per demand of the market forces ?
(A) Prevention of Corruption Act
(B) Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act
(C) Sharda Act
(D) Right to Education Act
(E) MG National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
32. Which of the following states has launched 'Panch Parmeshwar Yojana' under which panchayats are allowed to use the fund for developing infrastructure and basic amenities in villages ?
(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Maharashtra
(C) Gujarat (D) Madhya Pradesh
(E) Tamil Nadu
33. Base Rate is the rate below which no Bank can allow their lending to anyone. Who sets up this 'Base Rate' for Banks ?
(A) Individual Banks' Board
(B) Ministry of Commerce
(C) Ministry of Finance
(D) RBI
(E) Interest Rate Commission of India
34. National Table Tennis Championship was organized in January 2012 in—
(A) Mumbai (B) Delhi
(C) Hyderabad (D) Lucknow
(E) Jaipur
35. Who among the following is the author of the book 'Nirbasan' ?
(A) Mahashweta Devi
(B) Taslima Nasreen
(C) Sunil Gangopadhyay
(D) Vikram Seth
(E) Kiran Desai
36. What is a 'Debit Card' ?
(A) It is a card issued by a Rating Agency
(B) It is a card which can be used for withdrawing cash or making payment even in the absence of any balance in the account
(C) It is a card which can be used for withdrawing cash or making payment if there is balance in the account
(D) It is a card which carries prepaid balance
(E) It is a card which can be used for making STD calls
37. Who among the following Indian Lawn Tennis player won a Doubles of Australian Open 2012 ?
(A) Mahesh Bhupati
(B) Kamlesh Mehta
(C) Leander Paes
(D) Sania Mirza
(E) Achanta Sarath Kamal

24 | IBPS Bank P.O. 2012

38. 'Akula-11' Class 'K-152 Nerpa' was inducted in Indian Navy recently. These are—
(A) Aircrafts
(B) Radar System
(C) Submarines Missiles
(D) Warship
(E) Submarines
39. Which of the following awards was conferred upon Late Mario De Miranda (Posthumously) in January 2012 ?
(A) Padma Vibhushan
(B) Bharat Ratna
(C) Kalidas Samman
(D) Saraswati Samman
(E) Padmashri
40. Bad advances of a Bank are called—
(A) Bad debt
(B) Book debt
(C) Non Performing Asset
(D) Out of order accounts
(E) Overdrawn accounts
41. Axis Bank is a—
(A) Public Sector Bank
(B) Private Sector Bank
(C) Co-operative Bank
(D) Foreign Bank
(E) Gramin Bank
42. By increasing repo rate, the economy may observe the following effects—
(A) Rate of interest on loans and advances will be costlier
(B) Industrial output would be affected to an extent
(C) Banks will increase rate of interest on deposits
(D) Industry houses may borrow money from foreign countries
(E) All of these
43. Increased interest rates, as is existing in the economy at present will—
(A) Lead to higher GDP growth
(B) Lead to lower GDP growth
(C) Mean higher cost of raw materials
(D) Mean lower cost of raw materials
(E) Mean higher wage bill
44. Which of the following schemes is launched to provide pension to people in unorganized sectors in India ?
(A) Swabhiman (B) Jeevan Dhara
(C) Jeevan Kalyan (D) ASHA
(E) Swavalamban
45. The 10th Basic Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change was organised in February 2012 in—
(A) Tokyo (B) Beijing
(C) Manila (D) Moscow
(E) New Delhi
46. Finance Ministry has asked the Reserve Bank of India to allow common ATM's that will be owned and managed by non-banking entities hoping to cut transaction costs for banks. Such ATM's are known as—
(A) Black Label ATM's
(B) offsite ATM's
(C) on site ATM's or red ATM's
(D) third party ATM's
(E) white label ATM's
47. Which of the following schemes of the Govt. of India has provided electricity to 99000 villages and total 1.7 crore households uptill now ?
(A) Kutir Jyoti
(B) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
(C) Bharat Nirman
(D) PURA
(E) SEWA
48. Ranbir Kapoor was awarded Best Actor Award in 57th Filmfare Award Function for his performance in—
(A) No One Killed Jessica
(B) Stanley Ka Dabba
(C) 7 Khoon Maaf
(D) Rockstar
(E) Zindagi Na Milegi Dobara
49. An ECS transaction gets bounced and you are unable to recover your money from your customer. Under which Act criminal action can be initiated ?
(A) Indian Penal Code
(B) Negotiable Instruments Act

- (C) Criminal Procedure Code
 - (D) Payment and Settlements Act
 - (E) Indian Contract Act
50. Mr. Rajendra has filed a complaint with Banking Ombudsman but is not satisfied with the decision. What is the next option before him for getting his matter resolved ?
- (A) Write to the CMD of the Bank
 - (B) File an appeal before the Finance Minister
 - (C) File an appeal before the Banking Ombudsman again
 - (D) File an appeal before the Dy. Governor RBI
 - (E) Simply close the matter as going to court involves time and money

Answers with Hint

- 1. (A)
- 2. (B) SWIFT—Society for worldwide Inter bank Financial Telecommunication.
- 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (A)
- 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (C) 11. (A) 12. (B)
- 13. (A) 14. (D) 15. (E) 16. (C) 17. (C)
- 18. (E) 19. (B) 20. (C) 21. (E) 22. (B)
- 23. (D) 24. (B) 25. (D) 26. (E) 27. (A)
- 28. (E) 29. (E) 30. (B) 31. (D) 32. (D)
- 33. (A) 34. (D) 35. (B) 36. (C) 37. (C)
- 38. (E) 39. (A) 40. (D) 41. (B) 42. (E)
- 43. (B) 44. (E) 45. (E) 46. (D) 47. (B)
- 48. (D) 49. (D) 50. (D)

Test-IV Computer Knowledge

- 1. allows users to upload files to an online site so they can be viewed and edited from another location.
 - (A) General-purpose applications
 - (B) Microsoft Outlook
 - (C) Web-hosted technology
 - (D) Office Live
 - (E) None of these
- 2. What feature adjusts the top and bottom margins so that the text is centered vertically on the printed page ?
 - (A) Vertical justifying
 - (B) Vertical adjusting
 - (C) Dual centering
 - (D) Horizontal centering
 - (E) Vertical centering
- 3. Which of these is **not** a means of personal communication on the Internet ?
 - (A) Chat
 - (B) Instant messaging
 - (C) Instanotes
 - (D) Electronic mail
 - (E) None of these
- 4. What is the overall term for creating, editing, formatting, storing, retrieving and printing a text document ?
 - (A) Word processing
 - (B) Spreadsheet design
 - (C) Web design
 - (D) Database management
 - (E) Presentation generation
- 5. Fourth-generation mobile technology provides enhanced capabilities allowing the transfer of both data, including full-motion video, high-speed internet access, and video-conferencing.
 - (A) video data and information
 - (B) voice and non-voice
 - (C) music and video
 - (D) video and audio
 - (E) None of these
- 6. is a form of denial of service attack in which a hostile client repeatedly sends SYN packets to every port on the server using fake IP addresses.
 - (A) Cybergaming crime
 - (B) Memory shaving
 - (C) Syn flooding
 - (D) Software piracy
 - (E) None of these

7. Which of these is a point-and-draw device ?
 (A) Mouse (B) Scanner
 (C) Printer (D) CD-ROM
 (E) Keyboard
8. The letter and number of the intersecting column and row is the—
 (A) cell location (B) cell position
 (C) cell address (D) cell coordinates
 (E) cell contents
9. A set of rules for telling the computer what operations to perform is called a—
 (A) procedural language
 (B) structures
 (C) natural language
 (D) command language
 (E) programming language
10. A detailed written description of the programming cycle and the program, along with the test results and a printout of the program is called—
 (A) documentation (B) output
 (C) reporting (D) spec sheets
 (E) directory
11. Forms that are used to organize business data into rows and columns are called—
 (A) transaction sheets (B) registers
 (C) business forms (D) sheet-spreads
 (E) spreadsheets
12. In Power Point, the Header & Footer button can be found on the Insert tab in what group ?
 (A) Illustrations group
 (B) Object group
 (C) Text group
 (D) Tables group
 (E) None of these
13. A(n) is a set of programs designed to manage the resources of a computer, including starting the computer, managing programs, managing memory, and coordinating tasks between input and output devices.
 (A) application suite
 (B) compiler
 (C) input/output system
 (D) interface
 (E) operating system (OS)
14. A typical slide in a slide presentation would **not** include—
 (A) photo images charts, and graphs
 (B) graphs and clip art
 (C) clip art and audio clips
 (D) full-motion video
 (E) content templates
15. The PC productivity tool that manipulates data organized in rows and columns is called a—
 (A) spreadsheet
 (B) word processing document
 (C) presentation mechanism
 (D) database record manager
 (E) EDI creator
16. In the absence of parentheses, the order of operation is—
 (A) Exponentiation, addition or subtraction, multiplication or division
 (B) Addition or subtraction, multiplication or division, exponentiation
 (C) Multiplication or division, exponentiation, addition or subtraction
 (D) Exponentiation, multiplication or division, addition or subtraction
 (E) Addition or subtraction, exponentiation, Multiplication or division
17. To find the Paste Special option, you use the Clipboard group on the tab of Power Point.
 (A) Design (B) Slide Show
 (C) Page Layout (D) Insert
 (E) Home
18. A(n) program is one that is ready to run and **does not** need to be altered in any way.
 (A) interpreter (B) high-level
 (C) compiler (D) COBOL
 (E) executable
19. Usually downloaded into folders that hold temporary Internet files, are written to your computer's hard disk by some of the Web sites you visit.
 (A) anonymous files (B) behaviour files
 (C) banner ads (D) large files
 (E) cookies

20. What is the easiest way to change the phrase, revenues, profits, gross margin, to read revenues, profits, and gross margin ?
- (A) Use the insert mode, position the cursor before the g in gross, then type the word and followed by a space
- (B) Use the insert mode, position the cursor after the g in gross, then type the word and followed by a space
- (C) Use the overtype mode, position the cursor before the g in gross, then type the word and followed by a space
- (D) Use the overtype mode, position the cursor after the g in gross, then type the word and followed by a space
- (E) None of these
21. A program, either talk or music, that is made available in digital format for automatic download over the Internet is called a—
- (A) wiki (B) broadcast
- (C) vodcast (D) blog
- (E) podcast
22. Which Power Point view displays each slide of the presentation as a thumbnail and is useful for rearranging slides ?
- (A) Slide Sorter (B) Slide Show
- (C) Slide Master (D) Notes Page
- (E) Slide Design
23. Different components on the motherboard of a PC unit are linked together by sets of parallel electrical conducting lines. What are these lines called ?
- (A) Conductors (B) Buses
- (C) Connectors (D) Consecutives
- (E) None of these
24. What is the name given to those applications that combine text, sound, graphics, motion video, and/or animation ?
- (A) motionware (B) anigraphics
- (C) videoscapes (D) multimedia
- (E) maxomedia
25. A USB communication device that supports data encryption for secure wireless communication for notebook users is called a—
- (A) USB wireless network adapter
- (B) wireless switch
- (C) wireless hub
- (D) router
- (E) None of these
26. A(n) language reflects the way people think mathematically.
- (A) cross-platform programming
- (B) 3GL business programming
- (C) event-driven programming
- (D) functional
- (E) None of these
27. When entering text within a document, the Enter key is normally pressed at the end of every—
- (A) line (B) sentence
- (C) paragraph (D) word
- (E) file
28. When a real-time telephone call between people is made over the Internet using computers, it is called—
- (A) a chat session
- (B) an e-mail
- (C) an instant message
- (D) Internet telephony
- (E) None of these
29. Which of the following is the first step in sizing a window ?
- (A) Point to the title bar
- (B) Pull down the View menu to display the toolbar
- (C) Point to any corner or border
- (D) Pull down the View menu and change to large icons
- (E) None of these
30. Which of the following software could assist someone who **cannot** use their hands for computer input ?
- (A) Video conferencing
- (B) Speech recognition
- (C) Audio digitizer
- (D) Synthesizer
- (E) None of these
31. a document means the file is transferred from another computer to your computer.
- (A) Uploading

28 | IBPS Bank P.O. 2012

- (B) Really Simple Syndication (RSS)
 - (C) Accessing
 - (D) Downloading
 - (E) Upgrading
32. Which computer memory is used for storing programs and data currently being processed by the CPU ?
- (A) Mass memory
 - (B) Internal memory
 - (C) Non-volatile memory
 - (D) PROM
 - (E) None of these
33. Computers that control processes accept data in a continuous—
- (A) data traffic pattern
 - (B) data highway
 - (C) infinite loop
 - (D) feedback loop
 - (E) slot
34. What refers to a set of characters of a particular design ?
- (A) Keyface (B) Formation
 - (C) Calligraph (D) Stencil
 - (E) Typeface
35. is used by public and private enterprises to publish and share financial information with each other and industry analysts across all computer platforms and the Internet.
- (A) Extensible Markup Language (EML)
 - (B) Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL)
 - (C) Enterprise Application Integration (EAI)
 - (D) Sales Force Automation (SFA) software
 - (E) None of these
36. Which part of the computer is used for calculating and comparing ?
- (A) ALU (B) Control unit
 - (C) Disk unit (D) Modem
 - (E) None of these
37. The method of Internet access that requires a phone line, but offers faster access speeds than dial-up is the connection.
- (A) cable access
 - (B) satellite access
 - (C) fiber-optic service
 - (D) Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)
 - (E) modem
38. software creates a mirror image of the entire hard disk, including the operating system, applications, files, and data.
- (A) Operating system
 - (B) Backup software
 - (C) Utility programs
 - (D) Driver imaging
 - (E) None of these
39. What is a URL ?
- (A) A computer software program
 - (B) A type of programming object
 - (C) The address of a document or 'page' on the World Wide Web
 - (D) An acronym for Unlimited Resources for Learning
 - (E) A piece of hardware
40. What is the significance of a faded (dimmed) command in a pull-down menu ?
- (A) The command is not currently accessible
 - (B) A dialog box appears if the command is selected
 - (C) A Help window appears if the command is selected
 - (D) There are no equivalent keystrokes for the particular command
 - (E) None of these
41. Your business has contracted with another company to have them host and run an application for your company over the Internet. The company providing this service to your business is called an—
- (A) Internet service provider
 - (B) Internet access provider
 - (C) Application service provider
 - (D) Application access provider
 - (E) Outsource agency
42. A(n) allows you to access your e-mail from anywhere.
- (A) Forum
 - (B) Webmail interface
 - (C) Message Board
 - (D) Weblog
 - (E) None of these

43. Which of the following would you find on LinkedIn ?
 (A) Games (B) Connections
 (C) Chat (D) Applications
 (E) None of these
44. is a technique that is used to send more than one call over a single line.
 (A) Digital transmission
 (B) Infrared transmission
 (C) Digitizing
 (D) Streaming
 (E) Multiplexing
45. The Search Companion can—
 (A) Locate all files containing a specified phrase
 (B) Restrict its search to a specified set of folders
 (C) Locate all files containing a specified phrase and restrict its search to a specified set of folders
 (D) Cannot locate all files containing a specified phrase or restrict its search to a specified set of folders
 (E) None of these
46. Which of the following **cannot** be part of an e-mail address ?
 (A) Period (.) (B) At sign (@)
 (C) Space () (D) Underscore (_)
 (E) None of these
47. Which of the following must be contained in a URL ?
 (A) A protocol identifier
 (B) The letters, www.
 (C) The unique registered domain name
 (D) www. and the unique registered domain name
 (E) A protocol identifier, www. and the unique registered domain name
48. Which of the following information systems focuses on making manufacturing processes more efficient and of higher quality ?
 (A) Computer-aided manufacturing
 (B) Computer-integrated manufacturing
 (C) Computer-aided software engineering
 (D) Computer-aided system engineering
 (E) None of these
49. A mistake in an algorithm that causes **Incorrect** results is called a—
 (A) logical error (B) syntax error
 (C) procedural error (D) compiler error
 (E) machine error
50. A device for changing the connection on a connector to a different configuration is—
 (A) a converter (B) a component
 (C) an attachment (D) an adapter
 (E) Voltmeter

Answers with Hints

1. (C) 2. (E) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (B)
 6. (C)
 7. (A) A point and draw device is an input device that allows a user to input continuous and multidimensional data to a computer. Some of the point and draw devices are Mouse, Track ball, touch etc.
 8. (C) 9. (E) 10. (A) 11. (E) 12. (C)
 13. (E) 14. (D) 15. (A) 16. (D) 17. (E)
 18. (E)
 19. (E) A cookie is a small piece of data sent from a website and stored in a user's web browser while a user is browsing a website. When the user browses the same website in future, the data stored in the cookie can be retrieved by the website to notify the website of the user's previous activity. It is also known as an http cookie, web cookie or browser cookie.
 20. (A) 21. (E) 22. (A)
 23. (B) A set of wires are connected *via* a shared wire line is called a bus.
 24. (D) 25. (A) 26. (D) 27. (C) 28. (D)
 29. (C) 30. (B) 31. (D) 32. (B) 33. (C)
 34. (E) 35. (B) 36. (A) 37. (D) 38. (B)
 39. (C) A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is the address of a 'document' or 'page' on the world wide web.
 40. (A) 41. (B) 42. (B) 43. (C) 44. (E)
 45. (C) 46. (C) 47. (E) 48. (A) 49. (A)
 50. (D) Adapter is a device used to change one connector type to another or one gender to another.

Test-V

English Language

Directions—(Q. 1–10) In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(1) over the world rights related to information technology that are already legally recognised are daily being violated, (2) in the name of economic advancement, political stability or for personal greed and interests. Violations of these rights have (3) new problems in human social systems, such as the digital divide, cybercrime, digital security and privacy concerns, all of which have (4) people's lives either directly or indirectly.

It is important that countries come up with the guidelines for action to (5) the incidences of malicious attacks on the confidentiality, integrity and availability of electronic data and systems, computer related crimes, content related offenses and violations of intellectual property rights. (6), threats to critical infrastructure and national interests arising from the use of the internet for criminal and terrorist activities are of growing (7). The harm incurred to businesses, governments and individuals in those countries in which the internet is used (8), is gaining in (9) and importance, while in other countries; cybercrime threatens the application of information and communication technology for government services, health care, trade, and banking. As users start losing (10) in online transactions and business, the opportunity costs may become substantial.

1. (A) Entire (B) Lot
(C) Great (D) All
(E) Much
2. (A) scarcely (B) whether
(C) and (D) for
(E) hardly
3. (A) created (B) bent
(C) pressured (D) risen
(E) stopped

4. (A) distanced (B) affected
(C) exaggerated (D) advanced
(E) cropped
5. (A) engage (B) conflict
(C) war (D) combat
(E) struggle
6. (A) But (B) More
(C) Addition (D) Beside
(E) Further
7. (A) concern (B) nature
(C) pattern (D) important
(E) matter
8. (A) really (B) figuratively
(C) widely (D) never
(E) tandem
9. (A) fear (B) days
(C) positivity (D) width
(E) scope
10. (A) tracks (B) measure
(C) confidence (D) mind
(E) grip

Directions—(Q. 11–15) Rearrange the following six sentences I, II, III, IV, V and VI in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them :

- I. It is no wonder that a majority of these excluded and low-achievers come from the most deprived sections of society.
- II. They are precisely those who are supposed to be empowered through education.
- III. With heightened political consciousness about the plight of these to-be-empowered people, never in the history of India has the demand for inclusive education been as fervent as today.
- IV. They either never enrol or they drop out of schools at different stages during these eight years.

- V. Of the nearly 200 million children in the age group between 6 and 14 years, more than half do not complete eight years of elementary education.
- VI. Of those who do complete eight years of schooling, the achievement levels of a large percentage, in language and mathematics, is unacceptably low.
11. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement ?
 (A) I (B) II
 (C) III (D) IV
 (E) VI
12. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement ?
 (A) I (B) II
 (C) III (D) IV
 (E) V
13. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement ?
 (A) VI (B) V
 (C) IV (D) III
 (E) II
14. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement ?
 (A) I (B) II
 (C) III (D) IV
 (E) V
15. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement ?
 (A) VI (B) V
 (C) IV (D) II
 (E) I
- Directions—(Q. 16–20)** In each of the following sentences, an idiomatic expression or a **proverb is highlighted**. Select the alternative which best describes its use in the sentence.
16. **Facts spoke louder than words** at the Company meeting where the Director tried to paint a rosy picture of the Company's financial health.
 (A) Too many facts related to the good financial health of the Company were presented during the meeting.
 (B) The Company was not doing well financially despite the Director saying otherwise.
 (C) The Director was very loud while presenting the facts about the Company's financial health during the meeting.
 (D) The facts stated in the meeting supported the Director's claims of good financial health of the Company.
 (E) The Company was doing exceptionally well financially, despite the Director saying otherwise.
17. By initiating the fight with Sakshi in office, Kajal had **killed the goose that lay the golden egg**.
 (A) By initiating the fight with Sakshi in office, Kajal had left her speechless.
 (B) Kajal had ruined her chances of success by picking a fight with Sakshi in office.
 (C) Kajal had exacted her revenge by picking a fight with Sakshi in office.
 (D) Kajal had hurt Sakshi by picking a fight with her in office.
 (E) By initiating the fight with Sakshi in office, Kajal had missed getting the golden egg.
18. **I let the chips fall where they may** and do not worry too much about what I want to do next.
 (A) I take calculated risks.
 (B) I let others do what they want and do not interfere.
 (C) I am clumsy.
 (D) I do not try to control my destiny.
 (E) I prefer chaos to calm.
19. After trying hard to convince Narendra to change his ways. Raman realised that a **leopard cannot change its spots**.
 (A) Raman realised that Narendra would never change his ways
 (B) Raman realised that Narendra was helpless.
 (C) Raman realised that he was not good at convincing others.
 (D) Raman realised that Narendra would change his ways soon.
 (E) Raman realised that someone else was forcing Narendra to act in a certain way.

32 | IBPS Bank P.O. 2012

20. Before starting work on our new project, our mentor told us to **not count or chickens before they hatched**.
 (A) Our mentor warned us against being over-confident about achieving success.
 (B) Our mentor asked us to meticulously count the chicken first and then the eggs.
 (C) Our mentor warned us against being over-enthusiastic in implementing the project.
 (D) Our mentor warned us about all the challenges that lay ahead of us.
 (E) Our mentor informed us about the prizes that we would get on succeeding.
- Directions**—(Q. 21–35) Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).
21. The third season of / the popular television show will ends / on a grand note with / celebrities dancing and having fun. No error
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
22. The website, which does not / accept advertisements and is funded / entirely by donations, describes itself / as the fifth most popular website on the planet. No error
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
23. As sharing crime statistics for / the year 2011, the Commissioner admitted that / there had been an undue delay in / the setting up of an anti-narcotics cell. No error
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
24. The Moon may be the best place / to look for aliens as their / footprints on their surface would / last far longer than radio signals.
 (C) (D) No error (E)
25. The judge advised the government to / have metered autorick-shaws across the state while / recounting his personal experience where an autorickshaw driver / made him to wait and also demanded ₹ 100. No error
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
26. The Company aims / to nearly double / its revenues on the back / of a strongest product pipeline. No error
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
27. The woman that had / kidnapped a child has now / been apprehended and is being / held in the city's jail. No error
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
28. Rose growers in / the city are waking up / to the benefits / of collective action. No error
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
29. The Minister will have / a tough task on his hands / where three different recommendations / for this year's rate reach his desk. No error
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
30. The current economic scenario / could possibly undo / the growth that followed / the economic liberalisation of 1991. No error
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

31. In a first of its kind study, / a team of scientists have tried to / 'grow' new stem cells in / the ear that get damage with age. No error
- (A) (B)
(C)
(D) (E)
32. If successful, the research could / pave the way towards / the prevention in untimely deaths / due to fatal illnesses. No error
- (A) (B)
(C)
(D) (E)
33. The Ministry has directed Banks / to do away with their / separate promotion policies, a move / strongly opposed by the officers' unions . No error
- (A) (B)
(C)
(D) (E)
34. After a complaint was filed, / police teams was given the photograph / of the accused from the CCTV footage / recorded at the hotel. No error
- (A) (B)
(C)
(D) (E)
35. Activists opposing the rail project said / that the eleven new flyovers to be built / would practically ring / the death knell for the city. No error
- (A) (B)
(C) (D)
(E)

Directions—(Q. 36–50) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

In India, innovation is emerging as one of the most important rubrics in the discourse on how to bring about greater and more consistent economic and social development. One observes steadily growing investments in R and D across the country, the setting up of national and state

innovation bodies, as well as the introduction of government-sponsored innovation funds. There have also been several conferences and debates on innovation and how to best promote and accomplish it in India, and a number of articles on the subject, written for newspapers and magazines, as well as more informal platforms like online forums and blogs.

Academic engagement and Indian authorship on the subject have also exploded in the last five years. Despite widespread agreement on the importance of innovation in India, there are wide gulfs between different conceptions of innovation and the path India should take towards securing benefits through investments in innovation.

Many Indian conversations around innovation begin by talking about *jugaad*, that uniquely Indian approach to a temporary fix when something complex, like an automobile or a steam engine stops working. However, many observers have pointed out that while *jugaad* is certainly innovative, it is a response to the **lack** of an innovation culture—more a survival or coping mechanism at a time of need than a systematic methodology to effectively address a wide-ranging, complex set of problems.

Another specifically Indian approach to innovation that has entered into wide **currency** of late is so-called 'frugal innovation,' deemed by many to be the most appropriate for the Indian context. In its midterm assessment of the 11th five-year plan, the Planning Commission stressed the need for innovation in India in order to 'accelerate its growth and to make growth more inclusive as well as environmentally sustainable. 'The document went on to say that' India needs more frugal innovation that produces more frugal cost products and services that are affordable by people at low levels of incomes without **compromising** the safety, efficiency, and utility of the products. The country also needs processes of innovation that are frugal in the resources required to produce the innovations. The products and processes must also have **frugal impact on the earth's resources**'.

Two people formulated a similar theory called the More-from-Less-for-More (MLM theory of innovation) theory of Innovation, which advocates a focus on innovations that allow for more production using fewer resources but benefit more people. Under this rubric come products that are

more affordable versions of existing technologies. While both frugal innovation and the MLM theory are certainly valuable in terms of bringing affordable products and services to a greater number of people, and may even be considered a necessary first step on India's innovation path, they barely graze the surface of what innovation can accomplish. That is innovation is capable of bringing about complete paradigm-shifts and redefining the way we perceive and interact with the world.

Take the cell phone, for example : it revolutionized communication in a previously **inconceivable** way, provided consumers with a product of unprecedented value and created an entirely new market. The cell phone was a result of years of directed, intentional innovation efforts and large investments, and would not have ever been created if the people responsible simply set out to make the existing telephone cheaper and more accessible to all.

While *jugaad* and frugal innovation may be **indicative** of the Indian potential for innovativeness, this potential is not utilized or given opportunity to flourish due to the lack of an enabling culture.

India's many diverse and complex needs can be met only through systematic innovation, and major shifts have to first take place in our **educational institutions**, government policies and commercial firms in order for such an innovation-enabling culture to come about.

The one thing that India's innovation theorists have not said is that the absence of a culture of innovation is **intrinsicly** linked to many of the most intractable problems facing India as a nation. These include poor delivery of government services, inadequate systems of personal identification and the absence of widely available financial services for rural poor, health and sanitation failures. This list can go on. Cumulatively, the inability of India as a nation, society and economy to adequately provide for its own population no longer reflects a failure of implementation, but rather of a failure of innovation, for there are not immediately-available off-the-shelf solutions that would make it possible for these grand challenges facing India to be **redressed**. Rather, we need to look at these intractable problems from the more sophisticated and empowering lens of innovation, for them to begin to be solved.

36. Which of the following depict/s the growing importance of innovation in India ?
1. Increased investment in research.
 2. Initiation of Govt. backed funds for innovation
 3. Increase in number of conferences arranged and articles written on innovation.
- (A) Only 2 (B) Only 1 and 2
(C) Only 3 (D) Only 2 and 3
(E) All 1, 2 and 3
37. Which of the following best describes the MLM theory of innovation ?
- (A) Maximise output by using least number of resources and benefiting a small number of people.
 - (B) Maximise resource utilization and cost thereby benefit maximum number of people.
 - (C) Minimise output and resource utilization, yet benefit the maximum number of people.
 - (D) Benefit most number of people through least usage of resources and maximum output.
 - (E) Benefit most number of people through maximum usage of resources and minimising cost.
38. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage ?
- (A) Innovation At Its Best
 - (B) India And The Elixir called Innovation
 - (C) Innovation Around The World vis-a-vis India And Other Neighbouring Countries
 - (D) Worldwide Developments In Innovation
 - (E) Innovation-The History
39. What tone is the author employing in the entire passage to get his message across ?
- (A) Pessimistic (B) Sarcastic
 - (C) Urgent (D) Informative
 - (E) Dubious
40. Why, according to the author, is India unable to adequately provide for its people ?
- (A) Failure to implement schemes and initiatives meant for the Indian populace.

- (B) Absence of regulatory authorities to oversee the implementation process.
- (C) Failure to innovate in order to find solutions.
- (D) Lack of governmental schemes and initiatives to redress the challenges faced by India.
- (E) Hesitance of the Indian people in trying out different schemes provided by the Government for upliftment.
41. Why, according to some people, is '*jugaad*' **not** the answer to India's problems ?
- (A) Many a times this methodology backfires leading to further complications.
- (B) '*jugaad*' provides only cheap solutions to all problems.
- (C) It is reactive and not a proactive and organized method of finding solutions to problems.
- (D) It can provide solutions to only simple problems and not complex ones.
- (E) None of these
42. Which of the following is/are **true** about the cell phone ?
1. The innovation of the cell phone required investment of huge capital.
 2. The cell phone, when invented was meant to be affordable to all.
 3. The cell phone was made available to the public in a very short time from its ideation.
- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 1 and 2
- (C) Only 2 and 3
- (D) Only 2
- (E) All 1, 2 and 3
43. What does the author mean by '**frugal impact on the earth's resources**' as given in the passage ?
- (A) The damage to the environment should be assessable.
- (B) More consumption of natural resources as compared to manmade ones.
- (C) Minimum impact on the environment in terms of pollution.
- (D) The impact on the environment should be such that it is reversible.
- (E) Minimum usage of earth's natural resources.
- Directions—**(Q. 44–48) Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.
44. **REDRESSED**
- (A) addressed (B) equalised
- (C) restored (D) redone
- (E) rearranged
45. **CURRENCY**
- (A) notes (B) usage
- (C) money (D) cash
- (E) value
46. **INTRINSICALLY**
- (A) internally (B) whole-heartedly
- (C) fundamentally (D) virtually
- (E) unavoidably
47. **INDICATIVE**
- (A) causative (B) forthcoming
- (C) verbal (D) abstract
- (E) suggestive
48. **COMPROMISING**
- (A) cooperating with
- (B) reducing the quality
- (C) hampering the progress
- (D) conciliating in order to
- (E) adjusting for the better
- Directions—**(Q. 49 and 50) Choose the word/group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.
49. **LACK**
- (A) presence (B) sufficiency
- (C) charisma (D) adequacy
- (E) dearth
50. **INCONCEIVABLE**
- (A) visible (B) truthful
- (C) incredible (D) apparent
- (E) complex

Answers with Hints

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (D)
 6. (E) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (E) 10. (C)
 11. (E) 12. (E) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (D)
 16. (B) 17. (B) 18. (D) 19. (A) 20. (D)
 21. (B) Change 'ends' to 'end'. In future indefinite tense, the first form of verb is used.
 22. (D) Change 'on' to 'of'
 23. (E)
 24. (C) Change 'their' to 'its'
 25. (D) Delete 'to'
 26. (C) Change revenues to 'revenue'
 27. (D) Change 'city's' to 'city'
 28. (C) Change 'to' to 'of'
 29. (B) Change 'on' to 'in'
 30. (E)
 31. (B) Change 'have' to 'has'
 32. (D) Change 'illnesses' to 'illness'
 33. (D) Put 'is' before strongly
 34. (B) Change 'teams' to team
 35. (E) 36. (E) 37. (D) 38. (B) 39. (C)
 40. (C) 41. (D) 42. (A) 43. (E) 44. (C)
 45. (B) 46. (C) 47. (D) 48. (B) 49. (B)
 50. (D)
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**Bank Probationary Officers
Common Written Exam.
Solved Paper
(Based on Memory)**

2011
(Held on 18 Sept., 2011)
Test-I
Reasoning

1. A school bus driver starts from the school, drives 2 km towards North, takes a left turn and drives for 5 km. He then takes a left turn and drives for 8 km before taking a left turn again and driving for 5 km. The driver finally takes a left turn and drives 1 km before stopping. How far and towards which direction should the driver drive to reach the school again ?
- (A) 3 km towards North
(B) 7 km towards East
(C) 6 km towards South
(D) 6 km towards West
(E) 5 km towards North

Directions—(Q. 2 and 3) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow—

A, B, C, D, E and F live on different floors in the same building having six floors numbered one to six (the ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it, number 2 and so on and the topmost floor is numbered 6).

A lives on an even numbered floor. There are two floors between the floors on which D and F live. F lives on a floor above D's floor. D does not live on floor number 2. B does not live on an odd numbered floor. C does not live on any of the floors below F's floor. E does not live on a floor immediately above or immediately below the floor on which B lives.

2. Who amongst the following live on the floors exactly between D and F ?
- (A) E, B (B) C, B
(C) E, C (D) A, E
(E) B, A
3. On which of the following floors does B live ?
- (A) 6th (B) 4th
(C) 2nd (D) 5th
(E) Cannot be determined

Directions—(Q. 4 and 5) Study the following information to answer the given questions :

In a five letter English word (which may or may not be a meaningful English word), there are two letters between L and P. S is not placed immediately next to L. There is only one letter between S and A. S is towards the right of A. S is not placed immediately Next to E.

4. Which of the following is **correct** with respect to the word thus formed ?
- (A) E is at one of the extreme ends of the word
(B) P is not placed immediately next to A
(C) There are two letters between A and E in the word thus formed
(D) P is placed second to the right of E
(E) None is correct
5. Which of the following words will be formed based on the given conditions ?
- (A) SPAEL (B) PEALS
(C) LEAPS (D) SEPAL
(E) LAPSE

Directions—(Q. 6–10) In each question below are two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two/three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answers—

- (A) If only conclusion I follows.
(B) If only conclusion II follows.
(C) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
(D) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
(E) If both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

4 | Bank P.O. CWE 2011

(Statement for Q. 6 and 7)

Statements :

- All gliders are parachutes.
- No parachute is an airplane.
- All airplanes are helicopters.

6. **Conclusions :**

- I. No glider is an airplane.
- II. All gliders being helicopters is a possibility.

7. **Conclusions :**

- I. No helicopter is a glider.
- II. All parachutes being helicopters is a possibility.

8. **Statements :**

- Some mails are chats.
- All updates are chats.

Conclusions :

- I. All mails being updates is a possibility.
- II. No update is a mail.

(Statement for Q. 9 and 10)

Statements :

- No stone is a metal.
- Some metals are papers.
- All papers are glass.

9. **Conclusions :**

- I. All stones being glass is a possibility.
- II. No stone is a paper.

10. **Conclusions :**

- I. No glass is a metal.
- II. Atleast some glass is metal.

Directions—(Q. 11–15) Study the following information to answer the given questions :

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement. (All the numbers are two digits numbers.)

Input : sine 88 71 cos theta 14 56 gamma delta 26

Step I : cos sine 71 theta 14 56 gamma delta 26 88

Step II : Delta cos sine theta 14 56 gamma 26 88 71

Step III: gamma delta cos sine theta 14 26 88 71 56

Step IV : sine gamma delta cos theta 14 88 71 56 26

Step V : theta sine gamma delta cos 88 71 56 26 14

and Step V is the last Step of the arrangement of the above input as the intended arrangement is obtained.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input. Input for the questions :

Input : for 52 all 96 25 jam road 15 hut 73 bus stop 38 46

(All the numbers given in the arrangement are two digit numbers)

11. Which word/number would be at the 6th position from the left in Step V ?

- (A) 25
- (B) stop
- (C) jam
- (D) all
- (E) road

12. Which of the following would be the Step III ?

- (A) hut for bus all 25 jam road 15 stop 38 96 73 52 46
- (B) for bus all 25 jam road 15 hut 38 stop 96 46 73 52
- (C) hut for bus all jam road 15 stop 38 96 73 52 46 25
- (D) for bus all 25 jam road 15 hut stop 38 46 96 73 52
- (E) None of these

13. Which word/number would be at 8th position from the right in Step IV ?

- (A) 15
- (B) road
- (C) hut
- (D) jam
- (E) stop

14. Which of the following would be Step VII ?

- (A) stop road jam hut for bus all 15 96 73 52 46 38 25
- (B) road jam hut for bus all stop 15 25 38 46 52 73 96
- (C) stop road jam hut for bus all 96 73 52 46 38 25 15
- (D) jam hut for bus all 25 road stop 15 96 73 52 46 38
- (E) There will be no such step as the arrangement gets established at Step VI

15. Which step number would be the following output ?
 bus all for 52 25 jam road 15 hut stop 38 46 96 73
- (A) There will be no such step
 (B) III
 (C) II
 (D) V
 (E) VI

Directions—(Q. 16–20) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Representatives from eight different Banks viz. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order. Each one of them is from a different Bank viz. UCO Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Bank of Maharashtra, Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Punjab National Bank, Bank of India and Dena Bank.

F sits Second to right of the representative from Canara Bank. Representative from Bank of India is an immediate neighbour of the representative from Canara Bank. Two people sit between the representative of Bank of India and B. C and E are immediate neighbours of each other. Neither C nor E is an immediate neighbour of either B or the representative from Canara Bank. Representative from Bank of Maharashtra sits second to right of D. D is neither the representative of Canara Bank nor Bank of India. G and the representative from UCO Bank are immediate neighbours of each other. B is not the representative of UCO Bank. Only one person sits between C and the representative from Oriental Bank of Commerce.

H sits third to left of the representative from Dena Bank. Representative from Punjab National Bank sits second to left of the representative from Syndicate Bank.

16. Who amongst the following sit exactly between B and the representative from Bank of India ?
- (A) A and the representative from UCO Bank
 (B) F and G
 (C) H and the representative from Bank of Maharashtra

- (D) H and G
 (E) Representatives from Syndicate Bank and Oriental Bank of Commerce

17. Who amongst the following is the representative from Oriental Bank of Commerce ?

- (A) A (B) C
 (C) H (D) G
 (E) D

18. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and thus form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group ?

- (A) H – UCO Bank
 (B) A – Canara Bank
 (C) D – Bank of Maharashtra
 (D) E – Syndicate Bank
 (E) F – Punjab National Bank

19. Who amongst the following sits second to left of B ?

- (A) C
 (B) H
 (C) The representative from Canara Bank
 (D) The representative from Punjab National Bank
 (E) G

20. Which of the following is **true** with respect to the given seating arrangement ?

- (A) B is the representative from Bank of Maharashtra
 (B) C sits second to right of H
 (C) The representative from Dena Bank sits to the immediate left of the representative from UCO Bank
 (D) A sits second to right of the representative from Bank of India
 (E) The representatives from Bank of Maharashtra and Syndicate Bank are immediate neighbours of each other

Directions—(Q. 21–25) Each of the questions below consists of a question and three statements numbered I, II and III given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question.

21. How many daughters does W have ?
- I. B and D are sisters of M.
 II. M's father T is husband of W.

6 | Bank P.O. CWE 2011

- III. Out of the three children which T has, only one is a boy.
- (A) Only I and III
 (B) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
 (C) Only II and III
 (D) Question cannot be answered even with all I, II and III
 (E) Only I and II
22. Who among A, B, C, D, E and F each having a different height, is the tallest ?
- I. B is taller than A but shorter than E.
 II. Only two of them are shorter than C.
 III. D is taller than only F.
- (A) Only I and II
 (B) Only I and III
 (C) Only II and III
 (D) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
 (E) All I, II and III are not sufficient to answer the question
23. How is 'go' written in a code language ?
- I. 'now or never again' is written as 'tom ka na sa' in that code language.
 II. 'you come again now' is written as 'ja ka ta sa' in that code language.
 III. 'again go now or never' is written as 'na ho ka sa tom' in that code language.
- (A) Only I and III
 (B) Only II and III
 (C) Only I and II
 (D) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
 (E) None of these
24. Towards which direction is village J from village W ?
- I. Village R is to the west of Village W and to the north of Village T.
 II. Village Z is to the east of Village J and to the south of Village T.
 III. Village M is to the north east of Village J and North of Village Z.
- (A) Only III
 (B) Only II and III
 (C) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
 (D) Question cannot be answered even with all I, II and III
 (E) None of these
25. On which day of the week starting from Monday did Suresh visit Chennai ?
- I. Suresh took leave on Wednesday.
 II. Suresh visited Chennai the day after his mother's visit to his house.
 III. Suresh's mother visited Suresh's house neither on Monday nor on Thursday.
- (A) Only II and III
 (B) Only I and II
 (C) Only I and III
 (D) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
 (E) Question cannot be answered even with all I, II and III
- Directions—(Q. 26–30)** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below—
- P, Q, R, S, T, V, W and Z are travelling to three destinations Delhi, Chennai and Hyderabad in three different vehicles – Honda City, Swift D'Zire and Ford Ikon. There are three females among them one in each car. There are at least two persons in each car.
- R is not travelling with Q and W. T, a male, is travelling with only Z and they are not travelling to Chennai. P is travelling in Honda City to Hyderabad. S is sister of P and travels by Ford Ikon. V and R travel together. W does not travel to Chennai.
26. Who is travelling with W ?
- (A) Only Q
 (B) Only P
 (C) Both P and Q
 (D) Cannot be determined
 (E) None of these
27. Members in which of the following combinations are travelling in Honda City ?
- (A) PRS
 (B) PQW
 (C) PWS
 (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these

28. In which car are four members travelling ?

- (A) None
- (B) Honda City
- (C) Swift D'zire
- (D) Ford Ikon
- (E) Honda City or Ford Ikon

29. Which of the following combinations represents the three female members ?

- (A) QSZ
- (B) WSZ
- (C) PSZ
- (D) Cannot be determined
- (E) None of these

30. Members in which car are travelling to Chennai ?

- (A) Honda City
- (B) Swift D'Zire
- (C) Ford Ikon
- (D) Either Swift D'Zire or Ford Ikon
- (E) None of these

31. There has been a spate of rail accidents in India in the recent months killing large numbers of passengers and injuring many more. This has raised serious doubts about the railway's capability of providing safety to travellers.

Which of the following statements **substantiates** the views expressed in the above statement ?

- (A) Indian Railways has come to be known to provide best passenger comfort in the recent years
- (B) People have no option other than travelling by rail over long distances.
- (C) The railway tracks at many places have been found to be stressed due to wear and tear in the recent times.
- (D) Local residents are always the first to provide a helping hand to the passengers in the event of such disasters.
- (E) None of these

32. It has been reported in many leading newspapers that the current year's monsoon may be below the expected level as many parts of the country are still not getting adequate rainfall.

Which of the following can be a **possible fallout** of the above situation ?

- (A) People from those affected areas with less rainfall may migrate to urban areas
- (B) Govt. may announce exgratia payment to all the farmers affected in these areas
- (C) Govt. may declare these areas as drought affected areas
- (D) People may blame the govt. and agitate for not getting adequate water for cultivation
- (E) None of these

33. The condition of the roads in the city has deteriorated considerably during the first two months of monsoon and most of the roads have developed big pot holes.

Which of the following can be a possible **effect** of the above cause ?

- (A) The municipal corporation had repaired all the roads in the city before onset of monsoon with good quality material
- (B) A large number of people have developed spine related injuries after regularly commuting long distances by road within the city
- (C) The municipal corporation has been careful in choosing the contractors for repairing roads in the past
- (D) People always complain about potholed roads during the monsoon months
- (E) None of these

34. It has been reported in recent years that a very large number of seats in the engineering colleges in the country remain vacant at the end of the admission session.

Which of the following may be the probable **cause** of the above effect ?

- (A) There has been a considerable decrease in hiring of engineering graduates due to economic slowdown in the recent years
- (B) Students have always preferred to complete graduation in three years time instead of four years for engineering
- (C) The Govt. has recently decided to provide post qualification professional training to all engineering graduates at its own cost

8 | Bank P.O. CWE 2011

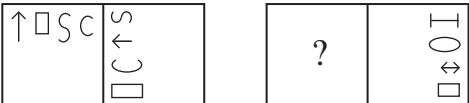
- (D) There has always been a very poor success rate among the engineering students
- (E) None of these
35. Majority of the students who appeared in the final examination of post graduate course in management in the local college have secured first class which is comparatively higher than the performance of students of other management colleges in the state.
- Which of the following may indicate that the results are **not in line** with the general trend ?
- (A) The students of the local college are qualitatively better than those of other colleges
- (B) The authorities of the other management colleges in the state are stricter in their standard of evaluation for their students
- (C) The students of other management colleges in the state performed better than the students of the local college in all the previous examinations
- (D) The local management college recently retrenched many of its regular faculty members
- (E) None of these
36. A very large number of technically qualified young Indians are coming out of colleges every year though there are not enough opportunities for them to get gainful employment.
- Which of the following **contradicts** the views expressed in the above statement ?
- (A) Technically qualified persons are far superior to those with standard degrees like BA/B.Sc./B.Com. etc.
- (B) The Govt. has not done effective perspective planning for engaging technically qualified personnel while authorising the setting up of technical colleges
- (C) A huge gap exists between the level of competence of technically qualified graduates and requirement of the industry
- (D) Majority of the technically qualified persons are migrating from India to developed countries for better opportunities
- (E) None of these
37. The govt. has appealed to all citizens to use potable water judiciously as there is an acute shortage in supply. Excessive use may lead to huge scarcity in future months.
- Which of the **assumptions** is implicit in the above statement ?
- (A) People may ignore the appeal and continue using water as per their consideration
- (B) Govt. may be able to tap those who do not respond to the appeal
- (C) Govt. may be able to put in place alternate sources of water in the event of a crisis situation
- (D) Large number of people may positively respond to the govt.'s appeal and help tide over the crisis
- (E) Only poor are going to suffer from this shortage of water supply
38. A few travellers were severely beaten up by villagers recently in a remote rural part of the state as the villagers found the movement of the travellers suspicious. The district authority has sent a police team to nab the culprits.
- Which of the following **inferences** can be drawn from the above statement ?
- (An inference is something which is not directly stated but can be inferred from the given facts)
- (A) The villagers dislike presence of strangers in their vicinity
- (B) Villagers are generally suspicious in nature
- (C) Travellers prefer to visit countryside
- (D) The government generally provides protection to travellers across the country
- (E) None of these
39. There has been a considerable drop in sales of four wheelers during the past six months when compared to the number of four wheelers sold during this period last year.
- Which of the following can the **probable cause** of the above phenomenon ?
- (a) The govt. has imposed higher excise duty on four wheelers at the beginning of this year.
- (b) The petrol prices have risen considerably during the past eight months.

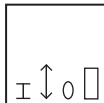
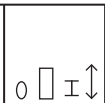
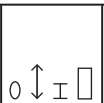
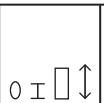
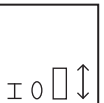
- (c) The rate of interest on home and car loans have been rising for the past seven months.
 - (A) All (a), (b) and (c)
 - (B) (a) and (c) only
 - (C) (b) and (c) only
 - (D) (b) only
 - (E) (a) only
40. There is an alarming trend of skewed sex ratio against women in India during the past decade and situation may get out of hand if adequate steps are not taken to stop female foeticide.
- Which of the following can be an **effective step to reverse the trend** ?
- (a) The Govt. should immediately completely ban use of scanners/sonography on expectant mothers at all health centres.
 - (b) The Govt. should announce a substantial incentive scheme for couples who have at least one girl child.
 - (c) The Govt. should launch a nationwide campaign to create awareness against female foeticide.
 - (A) (a) only
 - (B) (a) and (b) only
 - (C) (b) and (c) only
 - (D) All (a), (b) and (c)
 - (E) None of these

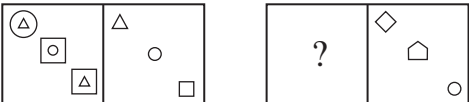
Directions—(Q. 41–45) The first figure in the first unit of the problem figures bears a certain relationship to the second figure. Similarly one of the figures in the answer figures bears the **same relationship** to the second figure in the second unit of the problem figures. You are therefore to locate the figure which would fit in the question mark.

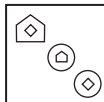
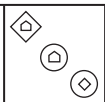
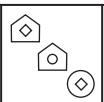
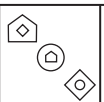
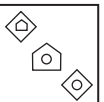
Problem Figures

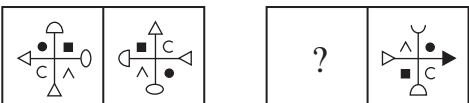
Answer Figures

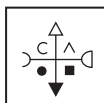
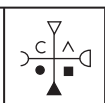

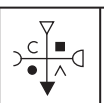

41. 


(A)  (B)  (C)  (D)  (E) 

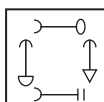
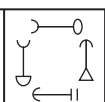
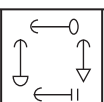
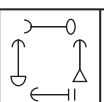
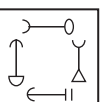
42. 


(A)  (B)  (C)  (D)  (E) 






43. 

(A)  (B)  (C)  (D)  (E) 

44. 

(A)  (B)  (C)  (D)  (E) 

45. 

(A)  (B)  (C)  (D)  (E) 

Directions—(Q. 46–50) In each of the questions given below which one of the five answer figures on the right should come after the problem figures on the left, if the sequence were continued ?

Problem Figures

Answer Figures

46.

X □ C	□ C T	O = S	= S Δ	□ Δ T
S O ★	= S O	T □ C	Δ T □	Δ = S

Δ T U	Δ T Δ	Δ T □	0 □ Δ	o □ Δ
o Δ =	z Δ =	0 Δ =	= S z	= S 0

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

47.

□ Δ S	Δ S	S □	S O	O C
C O	O	Δ	Δ □ C	S Δ □

□ C	C □	□ C	C □	S Δ
O	O	O	O	O
S Δ	S Δ	Δ S	Δ S	□ C

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

48.

X	★	X	H	X
O	C	T	□	Δ
□	□	□	□	□
□	□	★	★	★
□	X	□	H	H

Δ	C	H	=	S
★	★	S	★	★
□	□	□	□	□
H	X	Δ	X	H
S	X	X	X	X

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

49.

↺	↻	↻	↻	↻
↻	↻	↻	↻	↻
↻	↻	↻	↻	↻

↻	↻	↻	↻	↻
↻	↻	↻	↻	↻
↻	↻	↻	↻	↻

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

50.

X	=	X	C	C	O	O
S	□	□	□	X	X	★
□	□	★	□	□	□	□

C O ★	C T ★	T O ★	S O ★	T O ★
□	□	□	□	□
□	□	□	□	□

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

Answers with Hints

1. (E)

Reqd. distance = $8 - (2 + 1)$
= 5 km
and direction = North

For Question 2 and 3 :

- 6 ● B
- 5 ● C
- 4 ● F
- 3 ● E
- 2 ● A
- 1 ● D

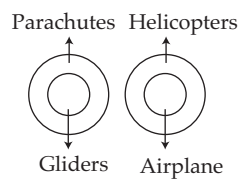
2. (D) 3. (A)

For Question 4 and 5 :

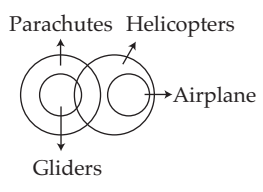
The word formed is LEAPS.

4. (D) 5. (C)

For Question 6 and 7 :

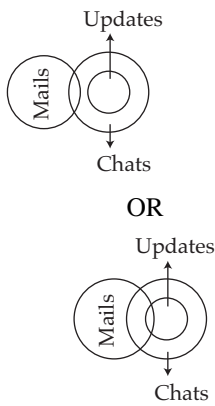


OR

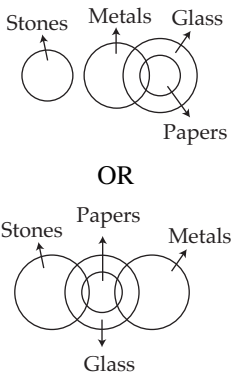


6. (A) 7. (D)

8. (D)



For question 9 and 10 :

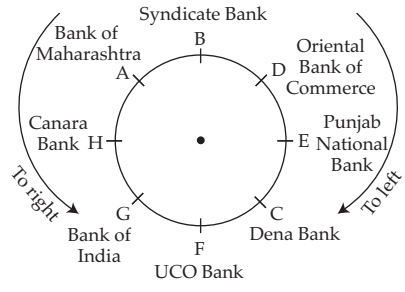


9. (D) 10. (B)

For question 11 to 15 :

- Input** : for 52 all 96 25 jam road 15 hut 73 bus stop 38 46.
- Step I** : all for 52 25 jam road 15 hut 73 bus stop 38 46 96.
- Step II** : bus all for 52 25 jam road 15 but stop 38 46 96 73
- Step III** : for bus all 25 jam road 15 but stop 38 46 96 73 52
- Step IV** : hut for bus all 25 jam road 15 stop 38 96 73 52 46.
- Step V** : jam hut bus all 25 road 15 stop 96 73 52 46 38
- Step VI** : road jam hut bus all 15 stop 96 73 52 46 38 25
- Step VII** : stop road jam hut bus all 96 73 52 46 38 25 15
11. (A) 12. (D) 13. (B) 14. (C) 15. (C)

For question 16 to 20 :



16. (C) 17. (E) 18. (B) 19. (D) 20. (E)

21. (B) W has two daughters.

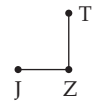
22. (D) $E > B > A > C > D > F$

23. (A) From I,
now or never again → tom ha na sa
From II,
you come again now → ja pa ta sa
From III,
again go now or never → na ho ka sa tom
∴ From I and III,
go → ho

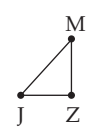
24. (E) From I,



From II,



From III,



∴ From I and II,

●	●
	T
●	●
J	Z

W

∴ Village 'J' is towards South-West of 'W'.

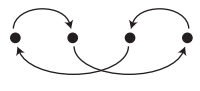
25. (D) From I, II and III,
Suresh visited Chennai on Wednesday.

For question 26 to 30 :

Vehicles	Travellers	Destination
Swift D'Zire	T Male and Z Female	Delhi
Honda City	P, Q, R	Hyderabad
Ford Ikon	S Female V, R	Chennai

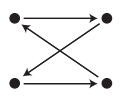
26. (C) 27. (B) 28. (A) 29. (D) 30. (C)
 31. (E) 32. (B) 33. (D) 34. (A) 35. (C)
 36. (D) 37. (D) 38. (D) 39. (A) 40. (C)

41. (B) In the first figure from second the four different designs arranged in a line slides one side clockwise and the designs slide in it as follows :



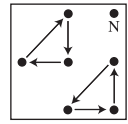
42. (A) In the first figure from second lower side both designs form outside of its just upperside designs and upperside design forms inside of lower side design.

43. (C) In the first figure from second the design of horizontal line becomes vertical and the design of vertical line becomes horizontal and the four designs inside of its middle slide as follows :

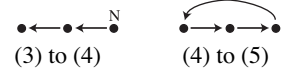
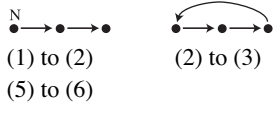


44. (E) In the first figure from second lower side design forms at left, left side design forms at upperside after reversing of its one end, upperside design forms right after reversing of its one end and the right side design forms at lowerside after reversing of its one end.

45. (B) In the first figure from second the designs slide as follows and new designs form at the place of 'N' :

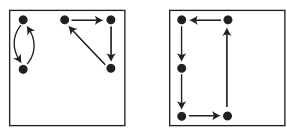


46. (B) In each subsequent figure the three designs arranged in a line of middle slide like this :



The three designs of upperside slide also like this.

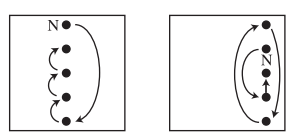
47. (A) In each subsequent figure the designs slide as follows :



- (1) to (2) (2) to (3)
 (3) to (4) (4) to (5)
 (5) to (6)

All designs slide one side anticlockwise and places change at the same places next time.

48. (E) In each subsequent figure the designs slide as follows and new designs form at the place of 'N' :



- (1) to (2) (2) to (3)
 (3) to (4) (4) to (5)
 (5) to (6)

Five designs arranged in a line, which come in middle from left in the right from middle and at the left from right.

49. (E) In each subsequent figure the design '∪' increases one-by-one from backside and all designs slide one side anticlockwise. All designs reverse after forming new one time first and then rotate 180° clockwise. The same sequence continues also further in the all designs.

50. (B) In each subsequent figure a line of the four designs rotates 45° anticlockwise and the designs change places as follows and new designs form at the place of 'N' :



- (1) to (2) (2) to (3)
 (5) to (6)



- (3) to (4) (4) to (5)

Test-II Quantitative Aptitude

Directions—(Q. 1–5) What will come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following questions ?

1. $\sqrt{11449} \times \sqrt{6241} - (54)^2 = \sqrt{?} + (74)^2$

- (A) 3844 (B) 3721
(C) 3481 (D) 3638
(E) None of these

2. $[(3\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{8}) \times (8\sqrt{8} + 7\sqrt{8})] - 98 = ?$

- (A) $2\sqrt{8}$ (B) $8\sqrt{8}$
(C) 382 (D) 386
(E) None of these

3. $3463 \times 295 - 18611 = ? + 5883$

- (A) 997091 (B) 997071
(C) 997090 (D) 999070
(E) None of these

4. $\frac{28}{65} \times \frac{195}{308} \div \frac{39}{44} + \frac{5}{26} = ?$

- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$ (B) 0.75
(C) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}$
(E) None of these

5. $(23 \cdot 1)^2 + (48 \cdot 6)^2 - (39 \cdot 8)^2 = ? + 1147 \cdot 69$

- (A) $(13 \cdot 6)^2$ (B) $\sqrt{12 \cdot 8}$
(C) $163 \cdot 84$ (D) $12 \cdot 8$
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 6–10) What **approximate** value should come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following questions ?

(Note : You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

6. $\sqrt[3]{4663} + 349 = ? \div 21 \cdot 003$

- (A) 7600 (B) 7650
(C) 7860 (D) 7560
(E) 7680

7. $39 \cdot 897\% \text{ of } 4331 + 58 \cdot 779\% \text{ of } 5003 = ?$

- (A) 4300 (B) 4500
(C) 4700 (D) 4900
(E) 5100

8. $59 \cdot 88 \div 12 \cdot 21 \times 6 \cdot 35 = ?$

- (A) 10 (B) 50
(C) 30 (D) 70
(E) 90

9. $43931 \cdot 03 \div 2111 \cdot 02 \times 401 \cdot 04 = ?$

- (A) 8800 (B) 7600
(C) 7400 (D) 9000
(E) 8300

10. $\sqrt{6354} \times 34 \cdot 993 = ?$

- (A) 3000 (B) 2800
(C) 2500 (D) 3300
(E) 2600

Directions—(Q. 11–15) In the following number series only one number is **wrong**. Find out the **wrong** number.

11. 9050, 5675, 3478, 2147, 1418, 1077, 950

- (A) 3478 (B) 1418
(C) 5675 (D) 2147
(E) 1077

12. 7, 12, 40, 222, 1742, 17390, 208608

- (A) 7 (B) 12
(C) 40 (D) 1742
(E) 208608

13. 6, 91, 584, 2935, 11756, 35277, 70558

- (A) 91 (B) 70558
(C) 584 (D) 2935
(E) 35277

14. 1, 4, 25, 256, 3125, 46656, 823543

- (A) 3125 (B) 823543
(C) 46656 (D) 25
(E) 256

15. 8424, 4212, 2106, 1051, 526.5, 263.25, 131.625

- (A) 131.625 (B) 1051
(C) 4212 (D) 8424
(E) 263.25

16. Six-eleventh of a number is equal to twenty two per cent of second number. Second number is equal to the one-fourth of third

14 | Bank P.O. CWE 2011

- number. The value of the third number is 2400. What is the 45% of first number ?
 (A) 109.8 (B) 111.7
 (C) 117.6 (D) 123.4
 (E) None of these
17. An HR Company employs 4800 people, out of which 45 per cent are males and 60 per cent of the males are either 25 years or older. How many males are employed in HR Company who are younger than 25 years ?
 (A) 2640 (B) 2160
 (C) 1296 (D) 864
 (E) None of these
18. The average marks in English subject of a class of 24 students is 56. If the marks of three students were misread as 44, 45 and 61 of the actual marks 48, 59 and 67 respectively, then what would be the correct average ?
 (A) 56.5 (B) 59
 (C) 57.5 (D) 58
 (E) None of these
19. In a test, a candidate secured 468 marks out of maximum marks 'A'. If the maximum marks 'A' were converted to 700 marks, he would have secured 336 marks. What were the maximum marks of the test ?
 (A) 775 (B) 875
 (C) 975 (D) 1075
 (E) None of these
20. The simple interest accrued on an amount of ₹ 22,500 at the end of four years is ₹ 10,800. What would be the compound interest accrued on the same amount at the same rate at the end of two years ?
 (A) ₹ 16,908 (B) ₹ 5,724
 (C) ₹ 28,224 (D) ₹ 8,586
 (E) None of these
21. Rubina could get equal number of ₹ 55, ₹ 85 and ₹ 105 tickets for a movie. She spends ₹ 2,940 for all the tickets. How many of each did she buy ?
 (A) 12
 (B) 14
 (C) 16
 (D) Cannot be determined
 (E) None of these
22. Ramola's monthly income is three times Ravina's monthly income. Ravina's monthly income is fifteen per cent more than Ruchira's monthly income. Ruchira's monthly income is ₹ 32,000. What is Ramola's **Annual** income ?
 (A) ₹ 1,10,400
 (B) ₹ 13,24,800
 (C) ₹ 36,800
 (D) ₹ 52,200
 (E) None of these
23. In an Entrance Examination Ritu scored 56 per cent marks, Smita scored 92 per cent marks and Rina scored 634 marks. The maximum marks of the examination are 875. What are the average marks scored by all the three girls together ?
 (A) 1929 (B) 815
 (C) 690 (D) 643
 (E) None of these
24. The respective ratio between the present age of Manisha and Deepali is 5 : X. Manisha is 9 years younger than Parineeta. Parineeta's age after 9 years will be 33 years. The difference between Deepali's and Manisha's age is same as the present age of Parineeta. What will come in place of X ?
 (A) 23
 (B) 39
 (C) 15
 (D) Cannot be determined
 (E) None of these
25. Seema bought 20 pens, 8 packets of wax colours, 6 calculators and 7 pencil boxes. The price of one pen is ₹ 7, one packet of wax colour is ₹ 22, one calculator is ₹ 175 and one pencil box is ₹ 14 more than the combined price of one pen and one packet of wax colours. How much amount did Seema pay to the shopkeeper ?
 (A) ₹ 1,491
 (B) ₹ 1,725
 (C) ₹ 1,667
 (D) ₹ 1,527
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 26–30) Study the given information carefully to answer the questions that follow.

An urn contains 4 green, 5 blue, 2 red and 3 yellow marbles.

26. If four marbles are drawn at random, what is the probability that two are blue and two are red ?
- (A) $\frac{10}{1001}$ (B) $\frac{9}{14}$
 (C) $\frac{17}{364}$ (D) $\frac{2}{7}$
 (E) None of these
27. If eight marbles are drawn at random, what is the probability that there are equal number of marbles of each colour ?
- (A) $\frac{4}{7}$ (B) $\frac{361}{728}$
 (C) $\frac{60}{1001}$ (D) $\frac{1}{1}$
 (E) None of these
28. If two marbles are drawn at random, what is the probability that both are red or at least one is red ?
- (A) $\frac{26}{91}$ (B) $\frac{1}{7}$
 (C) $\frac{199}{364}$ (D) $\frac{133}{191}$
 (E) None of these
29. If three marbles are drawn at random, what is the probability that at least one is yellow ?
- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $\frac{199}{364}$
 (C) $\frac{165}{364}$ (D) $\frac{3}{11}$
 (E) None of these
30. If three marbles are drawn at random, what is the probability that none is green ?
- (A) $\frac{2}{7}$ (B) $\frac{253}{728}$
 (C) $\frac{10}{21}$ (D) $\frac{14}{91}$
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 31–35) Study the table carefully to answer the questions that follow :

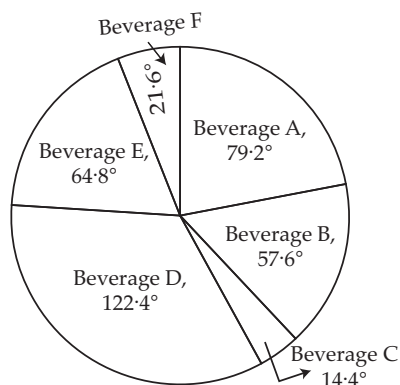
Number of people visiting six different Super-markets and the Percentage of Men, Women and Children visiting those Super-markets				
Names of the Super-markets	Total Number of People	Percentage of		
		Men	Women	Children
A	34560	35	55	10
B	65900	37	43	20
C	45640	35	45	20
D	55500	41	26	33
E	42350	06	70	24
F	59650	24	62	14

31. What is the respective ratio of number of women visiting Super-markets A to those visiting Super-market C ?
- (A) 35 : 37 (B) 245 : 316
 (C) 352 : 377 (D) 1041 : 1156
 (E) None of these
32. Number of men visiting Super-market D forms **approximately** what per cent of the total number of people visiting all the Super-markets together ?
- (A) 11 (B) 5.5
 (C) 13 (D) 9
 (E) 7.5
33. Number of children visiting Super-market C forms what per cent of number of children visiting Super-market F ?
- (Rounded off to two digits after decimal)
- (A) 91.49 (B) 49.85
 (C) 121.71 (D) 109.30
 (E) None of these
34. What is the total number of children visiting Super-markets B and D together ?
- (A) 18515 (B) 28479
 (C) 31495 (D) 22308
 (E) None of these
35. What is the average number of women visiting all the Super-markets together ?
- (A) 24823.5 (B) 22388.5
 (C) 26432.5 (D) 20988.5
 (E) None of these

Directions—Study the following pie-chart and answer the questions given below—

Preferences of students among six beverages in terms of degree of angle in the pie-chart

Total No. of students = 6800



36. The number of students who prefer Beverage C are **approximately** what per cent of the number of students who prefer Beverage D ?
 (A) 7 (B) 12
 (C) 18 (D) 22
 (E) 29
37. How many students prefer Beverage B and Beverage E together ?
 (A) 2312 (B) 2313
 (C) 2315 (D) 2318
 (E) None of these
38. What is the difference between the total number of students who prefer Beverage A and C together and the total number of students who prefer Beverage D and F together ?
 (A) 959 (B) 955
 (C) 952 (D) 954
 (E) None of these
39. The number of students who prefer Beverage E and F together are what per cent of the total number of students ?
 (A) 18 (B) 14
 (C) 26 (D) 24
 (E) None of these
40. What is the respective ratio between the number of students who prefer Beverage F and the number of students who prefer Beverage A ?
 (A) 3 : 11
 (B) 3 : 13
 (C) 6 : 11
 (D) 5 : 11
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 41–45) Study the table carefully to answer the question that follow—

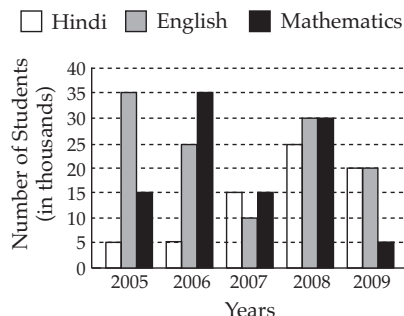
Percentage of Marks Obtained by Different Students in Different Subjects of MBA						
Students	Subjects (Maximum Marks)					
	Strategic Management (150)	Brand Management (100)	Compensation Management (150)	Consumer Behaviour (125)	Service Marketing (75)	Training & Development (50)
Anushka	66	75	88	56	56	90
Archit	82	76	84	96	92	88
Arpan	76	66	78	88	72	70
Garvita	90	88	96	76	84	86
Gunit	64	70	68	72	68	74
Pranita	48	56	50	64	64	58

41. How many marks did Anushka get in all the Subjects together ?
 (A) 369 (B) 463
 (C) 558 (D) 496
 (E) None of these
42. Who has scored the highest total marks in all the subjects together ?
 (A) Archit (B) Gunit
 (C) Pranita (D) Garvita
 (E) Arpan

43. Marks obtained by Garvita in Brand Management are what per cent of marks obtained by Archit in the same subject ?
(Rounded off to two digits after decimal)
- (A) 86.36 (B) 101.71
(C) 115.79 (D) 133.33
(E) None of these
44. How many Students have scored the highest marks in more than one Subject ?
- (A) Three (B) Two
(C) One (D) None
(E) None of these
45. What are the average marks obtained by all students together in Compensation Management ?
- (A) 116 (B) 120
(C) 123 (D) 131
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 46–50) Study the following graph and answer the questions given below —

No. of students (in thousands) who opted for three different Specializations during the given Five Years in a University



46. The total number of students who opted for Mathematics in the years 2005 and 2008 together are **approximately** what per cent of the total number of students who opted for all three subjects in the same years ?
- (A) 38 (B) 28
(C) 42 (D) 32
(E) 48
47. Out of the total number of students who opted for the given three subjects, in the year 2009, 38% were girls. How many boys opted for Mathematics in the same year ?

- (A) 1322
(B) 1332
(C) 1312
(D) Cannot be determined
(E) None of these
48. What is the respective ratio between the number of students who opted for English in the years 2006 and 2008 together and the number of students who opted for Hindi in the year 2005 and 2009 together ?
- (A) 11 : 5 (B) 12 : 7
(C) 11 : 7 (D) 12 : 5
(E) None of these
49. If the total number of students in the University in the year 2007 was 455030, then, the total number of students who opted for the given three subjects were **approximately** what per cent of the total students ?
- (A) 19 (B) 9
(C) 12 (D) 5
(E) 23
50. What is the total number of students who opted for Hindi and who opted for Mathematics in the years 2006, 2007 and 2009 together ?
- (A) 97000 (B) 93000
(C) 85000 (D) 96000
(E) None of these

Answers with Hints

1. (B) $\because \sqrt{?} + (74)^2$
 $= \sqrt{11449} \times \sqrt{6241} - (54)^2$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{?} + 5476 = 107 \times 79 - 2916$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{?} = 8453 - 2916 - 5476$
 $= 61$
 $\therefore ? = 3721$
2. (C) $? = [(3\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{8})(8\sqrt{8} + 7\sqrt{8})] - 98$
 $= 4\sqrt{8} \times 15\sqrt{8} - 98$
 $= 480 - 98 = 382$
3. (A) $\because ? + 5883 = 3463 \times 295 - 18611$
 $= 1021585 - 18611$
 $\therefore ? = 1021585 - 18611 - 5883$
 $= 997091$

18 | Bank P.O. CWE 2011

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. (D) \quad ? &= \frac{28}{65} \times \frac{195}{308} \div \frac{39}{44} + \frac{5}{26} \\
 &= \frac{28}{65} \times \frac{195}{308} \times \frac{44}{39} + \frac{5}{26} \\
 &= \frac{4}{13} + \frac{5}{26} = \frac{13}{26} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. (C) \quad \because ? + 1147 \cdot 69 \\
 &= (23 \cdot 1)^2 + (48 \cdot 6)^2 - (39 \cdot 8)^2 \\
 \therefore ? &= 533 \cdot 61 + 2361 \cdot 96 - 1584 \cdot 04 \\
 &\quad - 1147 \cdot 69 \\
 &= 163 \cdot 84
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. (E) \quad \because \sqrt[3]{4663 + 349} &= ? \div 21 \cdot 003 \\
 \therefore \frac{?}{21} &\simeq 17 + 350 \\
 \therefore ? &\simeq 7680
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. (C) \quad ? &= \frac{39 \cdot 897}{100} \text{ of } 4331 + \frac{58 \cdot 779}{100} \text{ of } 5003 \\
 &\simeq \frac{40}{100} \text{ of } 4330 + \frac{59}{100} \text{ of } 5000 \\
 &= 1732 + 2950 \\
 &\simeq 4700 \text{ (App.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. (C) \quad ? &= 59 \cdot 88 \div 12 \cdot 21 \times 6 \cdot 35 \\
 &\simeq 60 \div 12 \times 6 \\
 &= 30 \text{ (App.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. (E) \quad ? &= 43931 \cdot 03 \div 2111 \cdot 02 \times 401 \cdot 04 \\
 &\simeq 43930 \div 2110 \times 400 \\
 &\simeq 8300 \text{ (App.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. (B) \quad ? &= \sqrt{6354} \times 34 \cdot 993 \\
 &\simeq 80 \times 35 \\
 &= 2800 \text{ (App.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc}
 & & & & & & 1075 & \\
 9050 & 5675 & 3478 & 2147 & 1418 & \boxed{1077} & 950 & \\
 \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \\
 -15^3 & -13^3 & -11^3 & -9^3 & -7^3 & & -5^3 &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{Correct Number} &= 1418 - 7^3 \\
 &= 1418 - 343 \\
 &= 1075 \\
 \therefore \text{Wrong No.} &= 1077
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 \\
 \leftarrow \times 2 - 2 \times 1 \\
 12 \\
 \leftarrow \times 4 - 4 \times 2 \\
 40 \\
 \leftarrow \times 6 - 6 \times 3 \\
 222 \\
 \leftarrow \times 8 - 8 \times 4 \\
 1744 \quad \boxed{1742} \\
 \leftarrow \times 10 - 10 \times 5 \\
 17390 \\
 \leftarrow \times 12 - 12 \times 6 \\
 208608
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{Correct Number} &= 222 \times 8 - 8 \times 4 \\
 &= 1776 - 32 \\
 &= 1744 \\
 \therefore \text{Wrong No.} &= 1742
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc}
 & & & 582 & & & & \\
 6 & 91 & \boxed{584} & 2935 & 11756 & 35277 & 70558 & \\
 \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \\
 \times 7 + 7^2 & \times 6 + 6^2 & \times 5 + 5^2 & \times 4 + 4^2 & \times 3 + 3^2 & \times 2 + 2^2 & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{Correct Number} &= 91 \times 6 + 6^2 \\
 &= 546 + 36 = 582 \\
 \therefore \text{Wrong No.} &= 584
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 14. (D) \quad 1 &\Rightarrow 1^1, 4 \Rightarrow 2^2, 25 \Rightarrow 3^3, 256 \Rightarrow 4^4, 3125 \\
 &\Rightarrow 5^5, 46656 \Rightarrow 6^6, 823543 = 7^7. \\
 \therefore \text{Correct No.} &= 3^3 = 27 \\
 \therefore \text{Wrong No.} &= 25
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc}
 & & & & 1053 & & & \\
 8424 & 4212 & 2106 & \boxed{1051} & 526 \cdot 5 & 263 \cdot 25 & 131 \cdot 625 & \\
 \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \\
 +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{Correct No.} &= 2106 \div 2 \\
 &= 1053 \\
 \therefore \text{Wrong No.} &= 1051
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 16. (E) \quad \because \text{Second number} &= \frac{1}{4} \times 2400 \\
 &= 600 \\
 \text{First number} \times \frac{6}{11} &= 600 \times \frac{22}{100} \\
 \text{First number} &= 600 \times \frac{22}{100} \times \frac{11}{6} \\
 &= 242 \\
 \therefore 45\% \text{ of the first number} &= 242 \times \frac{45}{100} \\
 &= 108 \cdot 9
 \end{aligned}$$

17. (D) Req'd. number

$$= 4800 \times \frac{45}{100} \times \frac{40}{100}$$

$$= 864$$

18. (E) Correct average

$$= \frac{(24 \times 56 + 48 + 59 + 67 - 44 - 45 - 61)}{24}$$

$$= \frac{1344 + 174 - 150}{24}$$

$$= \frac{1368}{24}$$

$$= 57$$

19. (C) Let the max. mark of the test be x

$$\therefore \frac{468 \times 100}{x} = \frac{336 \times 100}{700}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{468 \times 100 \times 700}{336 \times 100}$$

$$= 975$$

20. (B) \therefore Rate of simple interest

$$= \frac{10800 \times 100}{22500 \times 4} \%$$

$$= 12\%$$

$$\therefore \text{Req'd. C. I.} = 22500 \left[\left(1 + \frac{12}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 22500 \times 0.2544$$

$$= ₹ 5724$$

21. (A) \therefore Value of one ticket of each kind

$$= 55 + 85 + 105$$

$$= ₹ 245$$

\therefore Req'd. number of tickets of each kind

$$= \frac{2940}{245}$$

$$= 12$$

22. (B) \therefore Ravina's monthly income

$$= 32000 \times \frac{115}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 36800$$

\therefore Ramola's annual income

$$= 36800 \times 3 \times 12$$

$$= ₹ 1324800$$

23. (D) Marks scored by Ritu = $\frac{56}{100} \times 875$

$$= 490$$

$$\text{Marks scored by Smita} = \frac{92 \times 875}{100}$$

$$= 805$$

\therefore Average marks scored by all the three together

$$= \frac{490 + 805 + 634}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1929}{3}$$

$$= 643$$

24. (E) \therefore Present age of Parineeta = $33 - 9$

$$= 24 \text{ years}$$

Present age of Manisha = $24 - 9$

$$= 15 \text{ years}$$

Present age of Deepali — $15 = 24$

Present age of Deepali = $24 + 15$

$$= 39 \text{ years}$$

$\therefore 5 : X = 15 : 39$

$$\therefore X = \frac{5 \times 39}{15}$$

$$= 13$$

25. (C) \therefore Cost of 1 pencil box

$$= 7 + 22 + 14$$

$$= ₹ 43$$

\therefore Req'd. amount paid

$$= 20 \times 7 + 8 \times 22 + 6 \times 175 + 7 \times 43$$

$$= 140 + 176 + 1050 + 301$$

$$= ₹ 1667$$

26. (A)

$$n(S) = {}^{14}C_4$$

$$= \frac{14!}{10! 4!}$$

$$= \frac{14 \times 13 \times 12 \times 11}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}$$

$$= 1001$$

and

$$n(E) = {}^5C_2 \times {}^2C_2$$

$$= \frac{5!}{3! 2!} \times 1$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 4}{2 \times 1} = 10$$

\therefore Req'd. probability = $\frac{10}{1001}$

20 | Bank P.O. CWE 2011

27. (C) $n(S) = {}^{14}C_8$

$$= \frac{14}{\begin{matrix} 6 & 8 \end{matrix}}$$

$$= \frac{14 \times 13 \times 12 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9}{6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}$$

$$= 3003$$

and $n(E) = {}^4C_2 \times {}^5C_2 \times {}^2C_2 \times {}^3C_2$
 $= 6 \times 10 \times 1 \times 3 = 180$

\therefore Reqd. probability $= \frac{n(S)}{n(E)} = \frac{180}{3003}$
 $= \frac{60}{1001}$

28. (E) $n(S) = {}^{14}C_2$

$$= \frac{14}{\begin{matrix} 12 & 2 \end{matrix}} = 91$$

\therefore Probability of atleast one red ball

$$= 1 - \frac{{}^{12}C_2}{{}^{14}C_2}$$

$$= \frac{91 - 66}{91} = \frac{25}{91}$$

29. (B) $n(S) = {}^{14}C_3$

$$= \frac{14}{\begin{matrix} 11 & 3 \end{matrix}}$$

$$= \frac{14 \times 13 \times 12}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = 364$$

\therefore Reqd. probability

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{\begin{matrix} 11 \\ 8 & 3 \end{matrix}}{364} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{165}{364} = \frac{199}{364}$$

30. (E) $\therefore n(S) = {}^{14}C_3 = 364$

$\Rightarrow n(E) = {}^{10}C_3$

$$= \frac{10}{\begin{matrix} 7 & 3 \end{matrix}}$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8}{6} = 120$$

\therefore Reqd. probability $= \frac{120}{364} = \frac{30}{91}$

31. (E) Reqd. ratio $= \frac{55}{100} \times 34560 : \frac{45}{100} \times 45640$
 $= 19008 : 20538$
 $= 1056 : 1141$

32. (E) Reqd. %

$$= \frac{\left(100 \times \frac{41}{100} \times 55500 \right)}{[34560 + 65900 + 45640 + 55500 + 42350 + 59650]} \%$$

$$= \frac{2275500}{303600} \%$$

$$= 7.495\%$$

$$\simeq 7.5\% \text{ (App.)}$$

33. (D) Reqd. % $= \frac{20 \times 45640}{100} + \frac{100 \times 100}{14 \times 59650} \%$
 $= 109.30\%$

34. (C) Reqd. number

$$= \frac{20 \times 65900}{100} + \frac{33 \times 55500}{100}$$

$$= 13180 + 18315$$

$$= 31495$$

35. (A) Reqd. average number

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{55 \times 34560}{100} + \frac{43 \times 65900}{100} \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{45 \times 45640}{100} + \frac{26 \times 55500}{100} \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{70 \times 42350}{100} + \frac{62 \times 59650}{100} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} [19008 + 28337 + 20538 + 14430$$

$$+ 29645 + 36983]$$

$$= \frac{148941}{6}$$

$$= 24823.5$$

36. (B) Reqd. % $= \frac{14.4^\circ \times 100^\circ}{122.4^\circ} \%$
 $= 11.765\%$
 $\simeq 12\% \text{ (App.)}$

37. (A) Reqd. number $= \frac{(57.6^\circ + 64.8^\circ) \times 6800}{360^\circ}$
 $= 2312$

38. (C) Req'd. difference

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{[(79 \cdot 2^\circ + 14 \cdot 4^\circ) - (122 \cdot 4^\circ + 21 \cdot 6^\circ)] \times 6800}{360^\circ} \\ &= \frac{(93 \cdot 6^\circ - 144^\circ) \times 6800}{360^\circ} \\ &= 952 \end{aligned}$$

39. (D) Req'd. % = $\frac{(64 \cdot 8^\circ + 21 \cdot 6^\circ) \times 100}{360^\circ} \%$
= 24%

40. (A) Req'd. ratio = $21 \cdot 6^\circ : 79 \cdot 2^\circ$
= 3 : 11

41. (B) Req'd. marks did Anushka get
= $\frac{66 \times 150}{100} + 75 + \frac{88 \times 150}{100} + \frac{56 \times 125}{100}$
+ $\frac{56 \times 75}{100} + \frac{90 \times 50}{100}$
= 99 + 75 + 132 + 70 + 42 + 45
= 463

42. (D) Total marks scored by Archit
= $\frac{82 \times 150}{100} + 76 + \frac{84 \times 150}{100} + \frac{96 \times 125}{100}$
+ $\frac{92 \times 75}{100} + \frac{88 \times 50}{100}$
= 123 + 76 + 126 + 120 + 69 + 44
= 558

Total marks scored by Gunit
= $\frac{64 \times 150}{100} + 70 + \frac{68 \times 150}{100} + \frac{72 \times 125}{100}$
+ $\frac{68 \times 75}{100} + \frac{74 \times 50}{100}$
= 96 + 70 + 102 + 90 + 51 + 37 = 446

Total marks scored by Pranita
= $\frac{48 \times 150}{100} + 56 + \frac{50 \times 150}{100} + \frac{64 \times 125}{100}$
+ $\frac{64 \times 75}{100} + \frac{58 \times 50}{100}$
= 72 + 56 + 75 + 80 + 48 + 29
= 360

Total marks scored by Garvita
= $\frac{90 \times 150}{100} + 88 + \frac{96 \times 150}{100} + \frac{76 \times 125}{100}$
+ $\frac{84 \times 75}{100} + \frac{86 \times 50}{100}$
= 135 + 88 + 144 + 95 + 63 + 43
= 568

Total marks scored by Arpan

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{76 \times 150}{100} + 66 + \frac{78 \times 150}{100} + \frac{88 \times 125}{100} \\ &\quad + \frac{72 \times 75}{100} + \frac{70 \times 50}{100} \\ &= 114 + 66 + 117 + 110 + 54 + 35 = 496 \end{aligned}$$

∴ Highest total marks scored by Garvita.

43. (C) Req'd. % = $\frac{88}{76} \times 100\%$
= 115.79%

44. (B) Garvita and Archit = Two students.

45. (A) Req'd. average marks
= $\frac{1}{6} [132 + 126 + 102 + 144 + 117 + 75]$
= $\frac{696}{6} = 116$
= $(88 + 84 + 78 + 96 + 68 + 50) \times \frac{150}{100 \times 6}$
= 116

46. (D) Req'd. %
= $\frac{(15000 + 30000) \times 100}{(5000 + 35000 + 15000 + 25000 + 30000 + 3000)} \%$
= $\frac{4500}{140} \%$ = 32.14%
≈ 32%

47. (E) ∴ Total no. of girls in 2009
= $(20 + 20 + 15) \times \frac{38}{100}$ thousand = 17100
Total no. of boys in 2009
= 45000 - 17100 = 27900
∴ Total no. of boys who opted for Mathematics in 2009
= $\frac{5 \times 27900}{45} = 3100$

48. (A) Req'd. ratio = $(25 + 30) : (5 + 20)$
= 11 : 5

49. (B) Req'd. %
= $(15 + 10 + 15) \times \frac{100}{455030} \times 100\% = 8.79\%$
≈ 9% (App.)

50. (E) Req'd. total number of students
= $(5 + 35 + 15 + 15 + 20 + 5)$ thousand
= 95000

Test-III
General Awareness
(With Special Reference to Banking Industry)

1. Which of the following statement is **true** ?
 - (A) Banks cannot accept demand and time deposits from public
 - (B) Banks can accept only demand deposits from public
 - (C) Banks can accept only time deposits from public
 - (D) Banks can accept both demand and time deposits from public
 - (E) Banks can accept demand and time deposits only from government
2. Which of the following countries recently conferred its Highest State Honour on Late Mrs. Indira Gandhi for her contribution in its 'Liberation war' ?
 - (A) South Sudan (B) Bangladesh
 - (C) Bhutan (D) Slovakia
 - (E) Croatia
3. The Govt. of India recently decided to raise the price of oil products like, diesel, petrol and cooking gas. However, some taxes on these products were reduced or scrapped all together. What were these taxes which were reduced or scrapped ?
 - (1) Custom Duty
 - (2) VAT
 - (3) Excise Duty
 - (A) Only (1)
 - (B) Both (1) and (2)
 - (C) Both (1) and (3)
 - (D) Both (2) and (3)
 - (E) All (1), (2) and (3)
4. The President of India was recently on a visit to South Korea and Mongolia. During her visit some agreements were signed by both the countries. Which of the following was a common area on which India signed agreements with South Korea and Mongolia both ?
 - (A) Peaceful use of Nuclear energy
 - (B) Export of edible oil to South Korea and Mongolia
 - (C) Providing technical help to become self sufficient in production of food grains
 - (D) Willingness of both the countries to support India's bid to have permanent seat in UN Security Council
 - (E) To hold Olympic games in 2022 in New Delhi jointly with South Korea and Mongolia
5. Which of the following is the **correct** statement ?
 - (A) State bank of India is the sole authority to issue and manage currency in India
 - (B) A nationalized bank is the sole authority to issue and manage currency in India
 - (C) A cooperative bank is the sole authority to issue and manage currency in India
 - (D) RBI is the sole authority to issue and manage currency in India
 - (E) None of these
6. The Home Minister of India was recently on a visit to Bangladesh where both the countries signed a Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP). What are major points of this agreement ?
 - (1) The plan will help in resolving long pending border dispute between both the nations.
 - (2) The head count of the people living in enclaves on the border will be completed within next six month's time.
 - (3) India assured that no BSF Jawan will open fire on the people crossing the borders unless there is an attack on them.
 - (A) Only (1) (B) Only (2)
 - (C) Only (3) (D) All (1), (2) and (3)
 - (E) Both (1) and (3)
7. Interest payable on savings bank accounts is
 - (A) not regulated by RBI
 - (B) regulated by State Governments
 - (C) regulated by Central Government
 - (D) regulated by RBI
 - (E) regulated by Finance minister

8. Yingluck Shinawatra has won recently held elections to become first woman Prime Minister of
- (A) Myanmar (B) South Korea
(C) North Korea (D) Thailand
(E) China
9. The usual deposit accounts of banks are
- (A) Current accounts, electricity accounts and insurance premium accounts
(B) Current accounts, post office savings bank accounts and term deposit accounts
(C) Loan accounts, savings bank accounts and term deposit accounts
(D) Current accounts, savings bank accounts and term deposit accounts
(E) Current bill accounts and term deposit accounts
10. Fixed deposits and recurring deposits are
- (A) repayable after an agreed period
(B) repayable on demand
(C) not repayable
(D) repayable after death of depositors
(E) repayable on demand or after an agreed period as per bank's choice
11. Accounts are allowed to be operated by cheques in respect of
- (A) Both Savings banks accounts and fixed deposit accounts
(B) Savings bank accounts and current accounts
(C) Both Savings bank accounts and loan accounts
(D) Both Savings bank accounts and cash accounts only
(E) Both Current accounts and fixed deposit accounts
12. Almost all the major economies of the world had reacted sharply on the issue of USA's ceiling limit on its debt. Why was the issue so important for other nations, which otherwise was an internal matter for USA ? (This was during last month of July 2011, till Senat's decision)
- (1) The Senat's decision on the issue might have caused US dollar to weaken further or get strengthened in international markets.
- (2) Weakening of the dollar might have pushed up Euro and other major currencies up and some European countries which were already in trouble would have faced a new crisis.
- (3) Debt limit was directly related to liquidity position of banks in USA.
- (A) Only (1)
(B) Only (2)
(C) Only (1) and (2) both
(D) Only (2) and (3) both
(E) All (1), (2) and (3)
13. Iran recently threatened that it will stop supply of oil to India if the payment issue is **NOT** sorted out quickly. What is the problem in payment to Iran ?
- (1) The oil supplied by Iran is of substandard quality. Hence India suspended the supply and stopped the payment.
(2) Indian banks have stopped transfer of money to Iran as UN has imposed sanctions on Iran.
(3) India is bound to purchase oil only from OPEC members. Iran has abandoned the membership of OPEC, which has created a problem in payments.
- (A) Only (1)
(B) Only (2)
(C) Only (3)
(D) All (1), (2) and (3)
(E) None of these
14. Which of the following is **correct** statement ?
- (A) Normally no interest is paid on current deposit accounts
(B) Interest is paid on current accounts at the same rate as term deposit accounts
(C) The rate of interest on current account and savings account are the same.
(D) No interest is paid on any deposit by the bank
(E) Savings deposits are the same as current deposits

24 | Bank P.O. CWE 2011

15. The Lokayukta of which of the following States had submitted a report on illegal mining of iron ore in the State ?
 (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Tamil Nadu
 (C) Karnataka (D) Odisha
 (E) None of these
16. Mortgage is a
 (A) security on movable property for a loan given by a bank
 (B) security on immovable property for a loan given by a bank
 (C) concession on immovable property for a loan given by a bank
 (D) facility on immovable property for a loan given by a bank
 (E) security on immovable property for a deposit received by a bank
17. Angela Merkel was recently in India to receive Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for the year 2009. What has been her contribution in the international politics which made her the 'Best Choice' for the award ?
 (1) She played a major role in restarting negotiations between Russia and USA on 'STAR'.
 (2) She initiated 'Health Care Reforms' in Germany and solved problems related to 'future energy development.'
 (3) She played a crucial role in negotiation of the 'Treaty of Lisbon' and Berlin declaration.
 (A) Only (2) and (3)
 (B) Only (1) and (2)
 (C) Only (3)
 (D) Only (1) and (3)
 (E) None of these
18. Which of the following is known as cross selling by Banks ?
 (1) Sale of a debit card to a credit card holder.
 (2) Sale of Insurance policy to a depositor.
 (3) Issuance of Cash against Cheque presented by a third party.
 (A) Only (1) (B) Only (2)
 (C) Only (3) (D) Both (1) and (3)
 (E) All (1), (2) and (3)
19. Financial inclusion means provision of
 (A) financial services namely, payments, remittances, savings, loans and insurance at affordable cost to persons not yet given the same
 (B) ration at affordable cost to persons not yet given the same
 (C) house at affordable cost to persons not yet given the same
 (D) food at affordable cost to persons not yet given the same
 (E) education at affordable cost to persons not yet given the same
20. Japan won the women's Football World Cup 2011 by defeating
 (A) England (B) Germany
 (C) Argentina (D) USA
 (E) China
21. When a bank returns a cheque unpaid, it is called
 (A) payment of the cheque
 (B) drawing of the cheque
 (C) cancelling of the cheque
 (D) dishonour of the cheque
 (E) taking of the cheque
22. Which of the following Statements containing results of India's recent Census is **NOT** correct ?
 (A) Kerala has about 94% literacy, the highest in India
 (B) The Sex Ratio in India is 940
 (C) Male literacy is lower than female literacy in seven most developed states
 (D) Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State in India
 (E) The population of India has increased by 181 million during the decade 2001-2011
23. The world's highest 'Rail Bridge' is being constructed in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. This bridge will be on which of the following rivers ?
 (A) Jhelum
 (B) Chenab
 (C) Indus
 (D) Ravi
 (E) None of these

24. Which of the following is **NOT** a Millennium Goal set by the UNO ?
- (A) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
 (B) Reduce child mortality
 (C) Ensure environmental sustainability
 (D) Combat terrorism and bring people in main stream of society
 (E) Achieve universal primary education
25. Which of the following states became the first state in the country to launch RBI's e-payment system for commercial tax payers ?
- (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Kerala
 (C) Gujarat (D) Maharashtra
 (E) Karnataka
26. Who amongst the following won the Wimbledon Men's Finals 2011 which was also his first Wimbledon Title ?
- (A) Rafael Nadal (B) Novak Djokovic
 (C) Robert Bruce (D) Lleyton Hewitt
 (E) None of these
27. Who is the chairman of the committee constituted by RBI to study Issues and concerns in the Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) Sector ?
- (A) Y. H. Malegam
 (B) Dr. K. C. Chakraborty
 (C) C. Rangrajan
 (D) M. Damodaran
 (E) Smt. Usha Thorat
28. Which of the following types of accounts are known as 'Demat Accounts' ?
- (A) Accounts which are Zero Balance Accounts
 (B) Accounts which are opened to facilitate repayment of a loan taken from the bank. No other business can be conducted from there
 (C) Accounts in which shares of various companies are traded in electronic form
 (D) Accounts which are operated through internet banking facility
 (E) None of these
29. NEFT means
- (A) National Electronic Funds Transfer system
 (B) Negotiated Efficient Fund Transfer System
 (C) National Efficient Fund Transfer Solution
 (D) Non Effective Fund Transfer System
 (E) Negotiated Electronic Foreign Transfer System
30. Which of the following films was **NOT** directed by Mani Kaul, who died recently ?
- (A) 3 Idiots
 (B) Ghashiram Kotwal
 (C) Uski Roti
 (D) Duvidha
 (E) Ashad Ka Ek Din
31. Who among the followings has been appointed as a director on board of Bank of America - the first non-American on the board of the one of the largest financial institutions in the world ?
- (A) Azim Premji
 (B) Ratan Tata
 (C) Mukesh Ambani
 (D) K. V. Kamath
 (E) Chanda Kocher
32. The President of which of the following countries is accused of violation of "War Powers Act" of his country when he decided to attack Libya with other NATO countries in June 2011 ?
- (A) USA (B) France
 (C) Germany (D) Spain
 (E) Italy
33. Upper limit prescribed for RTGS transaction is
- (A) ₹ 1 lac (B) ₹ 2 lacs
 (C) ₹ 5 lacs (D) ₹ 50 lacs
 (E) No upper limit is prescribed
34. Distribution of insurance products and insurance policies by banks as corporate agents is known as
- (A) General Insurance
 (B) Non-life insurance
 (C) Bancassurance
 (D) Insurance banking
 (E) Deposit insurance

35. In order to attract more foreign exchange the Govt. of India decided to allow foreign investment in LLP firms. What is full form of "LLP" as used in this reference ?
 (A) Local Labour Promotion
 (B) Low Labour Projects
 (C) Limited Loan Partnership
 (D) Longer Liability Partnership
 (E) Limited Liability Partnership
36. Which of the following schemes is launched by the Govt. of India to provide an identity to its all resident citizens and also in identifying people who are poorest, often the last to stand up to ask for their share in govt. schemes or lack identity ?
 (A) Public Provident Fund Scheme
 (B) Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme
 (C) Social Security Scheme for Gramin Dak Sevaks
 (D) M. G. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
 (E) Aadhaar Card Scheme
37. Interest on Savings bank account is now calculated by banks on
 (A) minimum balance during the month
 (B) minimum balance from 7th to last day of the month
 (C) minimum balance from 10th to last day of the month
 (D) maximum balance during the month
 (E) daily product basis
38. The Third International Conference of the Trade Unions was organized in June 2011 in
 (A) Vienna (B) Moscow
 (C) London (D) Paris
 (E) Berlin
39. POSCO is in the process of establishing its plants in India. What does the letter 'P' denote in the name POSCO ?
 (A) Popular
 (B) Pallin
 (C) Pohang
 (D) Paradeep
 (E) Petersburg
40. 'Gorkhaland Council' which was recently in news is a body set up for administration of which of the following Districts ?
 (A) Siliguri (B) Bagdogra
 (C) Malda (D) Darjeeling
 (E) Gangtok
41. Who amongst the following has become the Chief Minister of a State in India third time consecutively ?
 (A) Tarun Gagoi (B) Nitish Kumar
 (C) J. Jayalalitha (D) Mamta Banerjee
 (E) None of these
42. Largest shareholder (in percentage shareholding) of a nationalized bank is
 (A) RBI (B) NABARD
 (C) LICI (D) Govt. of India
 (E) IBA
43. Who amongst the following is the winner of Man Booker Prize - 2011 ?
 (A) Andrea Levy (B) Nicola Barker
 (C) Tom McCarthy (D) Linda Grant
 (E) Philip Roth
44. The Govt. of which of the following states has agreed to give captive mines of iron ores to all the companies who are willing to establish plants there ?
 (A) West Bengal (B) Orissa
 (C) Jharkhand (D) Bihar
 (E) Karnataka
45. Banks in our country normally publicise that additional interest rate is allowed on retail domestic term deposits of
 (A) Minors
 (B) Married women
 (C) Senior citizens
 (D) Govt. employees
 (E) Rural residents
46. When the rate of inflation increases
 (A) purchasing power of money increases
 (B) purchasing power of money decreases
 (C) value of money increases
 (D) purchasing power of money remains unaffected
 (E) amount of money in circulation decreases

47. A centralized database with online connectivity to branches, internet as well as ATM-network which has been adopted by almost all major banks of our country is known as
- (A) investment banking
 (B) core banking
 (C) mobile banking
 (D) national banking
 (E) specialized banking
48. Which of the following is **not** considered a money market instrument ?
- (A) Treasury bills
 (B) Repurchase Agreement
 (C) Commercial Paper
 (D) Certificate of Deposit
 (E) Shares and bonds
49. With a view to facilitate payment of balance in the deposit account to the person named by the depositor without any hassles in the event of death of the account holder, the following facility was introduced for bank accounts in our country
- (A) Will (B) Registration
 (C) Nomination (D) Indemnity
 (E) Guarantee
50. The Govt. of India recently decided to lift four years old ban on export of wheat. What was the reason for the same ?
- (1) India had a bumper crop of wheat in last two years. Hence it has excess stock of wheat.
 (2) As per the Food Security Act India is bound to provide 10 million tones of wheat to World Food Grain stock every year. India defaulted last year. This year it does not want to be one.
 (3) As advised by the Supreme Court of India, the money received from export should be used to pay subsidy to the farmers.
- (A) Only (2)
 (B) Only (1)
 (C) Only (3)
 (D) Both (1) and (2)
 (E) All (1), (2) and (3)

Answers With Explanations

1. (D) Savings bank accounts are related to demand deposit while Fixed deposits are related to time or term deposits.
2. (B) The highest Bangladesh award Bangladesh Freedom Honour conferred on the Late Indira Gandhi for her outstanding contributions to Bangladesh's Liberation War, was received by her daughter-in-law and president of Congress Party Smt. Sonia Gandhi on July 25, 2011.
3. (D) 4. (A)
5. (D) RBI is authorised for issue and manage currency in India.
6. (E) 7. (D)
8. (D) Yingluck Shinawatra on August 5, 2011 became Thailand's first woman Prime Minister.
9. (D) The usual deposit accounts of bank are Current A/c, Savings bank accounts and term deposit accounts.
10. (E) 11. (B) 12. (B) 13. (B) 14. (A)
 15. (C) 16. (B) 17. (C) 18. (B) 19. (A)
 20. (D) 21. (D) 22. (C) 23. (B) 24. (D)
 25. (E) 26. (B) 27. (A) 28. (C) 29. (A)
30. (A) Mani Kaul who died recently was not directed the 3 Idiots. The movie 3 Idiots was directed by Raj Kumar Hirani.
31. (C) 32. (A) 33. (E) 34. (C)
35. (E) The Limited Liability Partnership is different from Indian Partnership Act, 1932. The Limited Liability Partnership acts just like a Company.
36. (E) 37. (E)
38. (D) The Third International Conference of The Trade Unions was organized from June 20 to 26, 2011 in Paris. There were 150 organisations from 82 countries meet in this Trade Unions Conference.
39. (C) 40. (D) 41. (C) 42. (D)
43. (E) America's novelist Philip Roth was on 18th May, 2011 named winner of the Man Booker International Prize for the year 2011.
44. (E) 45. (C) 46. (B) 47. (C) 48. (E)
 49. (C) 50. (B)

Test-IV Computer Knowledge

- Computer uses the number system to store data and perform calculations.
(A) binary (B) octal
(C) decimal (D) hexadecimal
(E) None of these
- A disk's content that is recorded at the time of manufacture and that cannot be changed or erased by the user is—
(A) Memory-only (B) Write-only
(C) Once-only (D) Run-only
(E) Read-only
- Which of the following can be used to select the entire document ?
(A) CTRL+A (B) ALT+F5
(C) SHIFT+A (D) CTRL+K
(E) CTRL+H
-are attempts by individuals to obtain confidential information from you by falsifying their identity.
(A) Phishing (B) Computer viruses
(C) Spyware scams (D) Viruses
(E) None of the above
- Part number, part description, and number of parts ordered are examples of—
(A) control (B) output
(C) processing (D) feedback
(E) input
- A Web site's main page is called its—
(A) Home Page
(B) Browser Page
(C) Search Page
(D) Bookmark
(E) None of these
- The simultaneous processing of two or more programs by multiple processors is—
(A) multiprogramming
(B) multitasking
(C) time-sharing
(D) multiprocessing
(E) None of these
- Codes consisting of lines of varying widths or lengths that are computer-readable are known as—
(A) an ASCII code
(B) a magnetic tape
(C) an OCR scanner
(D) a bar code
(E) None of these
- To instruct Word to fit the width of a column to the contents of a table automatically, click the..... button and then point to AutoFit Contents.
(A) Fit to Form (B) Format
(C) Autosize (D) Contents
(E) AutoFit
- Why is it unethical to share copyrighted files with your friends ?
(A) It is not unethical, because it is legal.
(B) It is unethical because the files are being given for free.
(C) Sharing copyrighted files without permission breaks copyright laws.
(D) It is not unethical because the files are being given for free.
(E) It is not unethical-anyone can access a computer
- Reusable optical storage will typically have the acronym—
(A) CD (B) DVD
(C) ROM (D) RW
(E) ROS
- The most common type of storage devices are—
(A) persistent (B) optical
(C) magnetic (D) flash
(E) steel
- A device that connects to a network without the use of cables is said to be—
(A) distributed (B) free
(C) centralized (D) open source
(E) None of these

14. A person who used his or her expertise to gain access to other people's computers to get information illegally or do damage is a—
 (A) hacker
 (B) analyst
 (C) instant messenger
 (D) programmer
 (E) spammer
15. To access properties of an object, the mouse technique to use is—
 (A) dragging (B) dropping
 (C) right-clicking (D) shift-clicking
 (E) None of these
16. To change selected text to all capital letters, click the change case button, then click—
 (A) UPPERCASE (B) UPPER ALL
 (C) CAPS LOCK (D) Lock Upper
 (E) Large Size
17. The basic unit of a worksheet into which you enter data in Excel is called a—
 (A) tab (B) cell
 (C) box (D) range
 (E) None of these
18. You can keep your personal files/folders in—
 (A) My folder (B) My Documents
 (C) My Files (D) My Text
 (E) None of these
19. In Word you can force a page break—
 (A) By positioning your cursor at the appropriate place and pressing the F1 key
 (B) By positioning your cursor at the appropriate place and pressing Ctrl+Enter
 (C) By using the Insert/Section Break
 (D) By changing the font size of your document
 (E) None of these
20. A DVD is an example of a(n)—
 (A) hard disk
 (B) optical disc
 (C) output device
 (D) solid-state storage device
 (E) None of these
21. The default view in Excel is view.
 (A) Work (B) Auto
 (C) Normal (D) Roman
 (E) None of these
22. The process of transferring files from a computer on the Internet to your computer is called—
 (A) downloading (B) uploading
 (C) FTP (D) JPEG
 (E) downsizing
23. is the process of dividing the disk into tracks and sectors.
 (A) Tracking (B) Formatting
 (C) Crashing (D) Allotting
 (E) None of these
24. Help Menu is available at which button ?
 (A) End (B) Start
 (C) Turnoff (D) Restart
 (E) Reboot
25. The contents of are lost when the computer turns off.
 (A) storage (B) input
 (C) output (D) memory
 (E) None of these
26. When you save to this, your data will remain intact even when the computer is turned off—
 (A) RAM
 (B) Motherboard
 (C) Secondary storage device
 (D) Primary storage device
 (E) None of these
27. A central computer that holds collections of data and programs for many PCs, workstations, and other computers is a(n)—
 (A) supercomputer (B) minicomputer
 (C) laptop (D) server
 (E) None of these
28. The folder retains copies of messages that you have started but are not yet ready to send.
 (A) Drafts (B) Outbox
 (C) Address Book (D) Sent Items
 (E) Inbox

30 | Bank P.O. CWE 2011

29. Grouping and processing all of a firm's transactions at one time is called—
(A) a database management system
(B) batch processing
(C) a real-time system
(D) an on-line system
(E) None of these
30. The enables you to simultaneously keep multiple Web pages open in one browser window.
(A) tab box (B) pop-up helper
(C) tab row (D) address bar
(E) Esc key
31. Which ports connect special types of music instruments to sound cards ?
(A) BUS (B) CPU
(C) USB (D) MIDI
(E) MINI
32. You can.....a search by providing more information the search engine can use to select a smaller, more useful set of results.
(A) refine (B) expand
(C) load (D) query
(E) slowdown
33. What is the permanent memory built into your computer called ?
(A) RAM (B) Floppy
(C) CPU (D) CD-ROM
(E) ROM
34. What displays the contents of the active cell in Excel ?
(A) Namebox (B) RowHeadings
(C) Formulabar (D) Taskpane
(E) None of these
35. The piece of hardware that converts your computer's digital signal to an analog signal that can travel over telephone lines is called a—
(A) red wire (B) blue cord
(C) tower (D) modem
(E) None of these
36. Video processors consist of and, which store and process images.
(A) CPU and VGA
(B) CPU and memory
(C) VGA and memory
(D) VGI and DVI
(E) None of these
37. If you want to connect to your own computer through the Internet from another location, you can use—
(A) e-mail
(B) FTP
(C) instant message
(D) Telnet
(E) None of these
38. To reload a Web page, press the button.
(A) Redo (B) Reload
(C) Restore (D) Ctrl
(E) Refresh
39. This first step in the transaction processing cycle captures business data through various modes such as optical scanning or at an electronic commerce website—
(A) Document and report generation
(B) Database maintenance
(C) Transaction processing start-up
(D) Data Entry
(E) None of these
40. A(n).....is a special visual and audio effect applied in Powerpoint to text or content.
(A) animation (B) flash
(C) wipe (D) dissolve
(E) None of these
41. When the pointer is positioned on a, it is shaped like a hand.
(A) grammar error (B) Formatting error
(C) Screen Tip (D) Spelling error
(E) hyperlink
42. Personal computers can be connected together to form a—
(A) server
(B) supercomputer
(C) network
(D) enterprise
(E) None of these

43. A is the term used when a search engine returns a Web page that matches the search criteria.
 (A) blog (B) hit
 (C) link (D) view
 (E) success
44. are words that a programming language has set aside for its own use.
 (A) Control words (B) Control structures
 (C) Reserved words (D) Reserved keys
 (E) None of these
45. Mobile Commerce is best described as—
 (A) The use of Kiosks in marketing
 (B) Transporting products
 (C) Buying and selling goods/services through wireless hand-held devices
 (D) Using notebook PC's in marketing
 (E) None of the above
46. Which of the following is a storage device that uses rigid, permanently installed magnetic disks to store data/information—
 (A) floppy diskette (B) hard disk
 (C) permanent disk (D) optical disk
 (E) None of these
47. The computer abbreviation KB usually means—
 (A) Key Block (B) Kernel Boot
 (C) Key Byte (D) Kit Bit
 (E) Kilo Byte
48. What is the process of copying software programs from secondary storage media to the hard disk called ?
 (A) Configuration (B) Download
 (C) Storage (D) Upload
 (E) Installation
49. In Excel, allows users to bring together copies of workbooks that other users have worked on independently.
 (A) Copying (B) Merging
 (C) Pasting (D) Compiling
 (E) None of these
50. Which of the following are advantages of CD-ROM as a storage media ?
 (A) CD-ROM is an inexpensive way to store large amount of data and information
 (B) CD-ROM disks retrieve data and information more quickly than magnetic disks do
 (C) CD-ROMs make less errors than magnetic media
 (D) All of the above
 (E) None of these

Answers

1. (A) 2. (E) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (E)
 6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (D) 9. (E) 10. (C)
 11. (D) 12. (D) 13. (B) 14. (A) 15. (C)
 16. (A) 17. (B) 18. (B) 19. (B) 20. (B)
 21. (C) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (D)
 26. (C) 27. (D) 28. (B) 29. (B) 30. (C)
 31. (C) 32. (A) 33. (E) 34. (A) 35. (D)
 36. (C) 37. (D) 38. (E) 39. (D) 40. (A)
 41. (E) 42. (C) 43. (E) 44. (C) 45. (C)
 46. (B) 47. (E) 48. (D) 49. (B) 50. (D)

Test-V

English Language

Directions—(Q. 1–5) In each of the following questions a short passage is given with one of the lines in the passage missing and represented by a blank. Select the best out of the five answer choices given, to make the passage complete and coherent.

1. Women's rights around the world are an important indicator to understand global well-being. A major global women's rights treaty

was ratified by the majority of the world's nations a few decades ago. These range from the cultural, political to the economic. For example, women often work more than men, yet are paid less; gender discrimination affects girls and women throughout their lifetime; and women and girls are often the ones that suffer the most poverty. Many may think that women's rights

are only an issue in countries where religion is law. Or even worse, some may think this is no longer an issue at all. But reading the report about the United Nation's Women's Treaty and how an increasing number of countries are lodging reservations will show otherwise. Gender equality furthers the cause of child survival and development for all of society, so the importance of women's rights and gender equality should not be underestimated.

- (A) This treaty tackled and solved a number of issues related to women.
 - (B) Why is it then, that women still face a number of problems on the domestic front ?
 - (C) Thus, the woman today is ten times more empowered as compared to a woman say about a decade ago.
 - (D) Women's activists across nations have implored the respective governments to take this seriously.
 - (E) Yet, despite many successes in empowering women, numerous issues still exist in all areas of life.
2. Research has shown that air pollutants from fossil fuel use make clouds reflect more of the sun's rays back into space. This leads to an effect known as global dimming whereby less heat and energy reaches the earth. However, it is believed that global dimming caused the droughts in certain parts of the world where millions died, because the northern hemisphere oceans were not warm enough to allow rain formation. Global dimming is also hiding the true power of global warming. By cleaning up global dimming-causing pollutants without tackling greenhouse gas emissions, rapid warming has been observed, and various human health and ecological disasters have resulted, as witnessed during the European heat wave in 2003, which saw thousands of people die.
- (A) This though, does not bring any relief in the problems associated with climate change.
 - (B) This phenomenon thus is part of the climate change problem.
 - (C) Scientists thus believe that this phenomenon goes hand in hand with global warming.
 - (D) At first, it sounds like an ironic saviour to climate change problems.
 - (E) The answer to all our problems with respect to climate change is definitely here.
3. Poverty is the state for the majority of the world's people and nations. Why is this ? Have they been lazy, made poor decisions, and been solely responsible for their own plight ? What about their governments ? Have they pursued policies that actually harm successful development ? Such causes of poverty and inequality are no doubt real. But deeper and more global causes of poverty are often less discussed. Behind the increasing interconnectedness promised by globalization are global decisions, policies, and practices. These are typically influenced, driven, or formulated by the rich and powerful. These can be leaders of rich countries or other global actors such as multinational corporations, institutions, and influential people. In the face of such enormous external influence, the governments of poor nations and their people are often powerless. As a result, in the global context, a few get wealthy while the majority struggles.
- (A) Is it enough to blame poor people for their own predicament ?
 - (B) What is the government doing about it ?
 - (C) Are the wealthy ones in the nation even aware of this ?
 - (D) The government has already taken measures to eradicate the same.
 - (E) The huge gap between the rich and the poor in the nation is now narrowing.
4. Analysts and industry pundits forecast that the notebook market, which has been growing faster than the desktop market for the past three years, is expected to overtake the desktop market by the year 2011-12. A fall in prices, large deals from governments and institutions, and demand from consumers and sectors such as education are expected to help the notebook numbers. According to research agencies, the year 2010-11 saw notebook volumes rise, and for the first time a million-plus notebooks were sold in India in a single quarter. The market has grown nearly four times for notebooks. The demand is driven by

8. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement ?
 (A) a (B) b
 (C) c (D) f
 (E) e
9. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement ?
 (A) a (B) b
 (C) c (D) d
 (E) f
10. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement ?
 (A) a (B) b
 (C) g (D) d
 (E) e

Directions—(Q. 11–15) The following questions consist of a single sentence with one blank only. You are given six words as answer choices and from the six choices you have to pick up two correct answers, either of which will make the sentence meaningfully complete.

11. The ability of a woman to do well does not on whether it is a man's world or not, because everyone has his/her own opportunities.
 (a) trust (b) depend
 (c) reckon (d) live
 (e) rest (f) believe
 (A) (d) and (e) (B) (b) and (c)
 (C) (a) and (f) (D) (b) and (e)
 (E) (c) and (d)
12. Drugs worth ₹ 3 lakhs were from the apartment by the police.
 (a) manufactured (b) ruptured
 (c) seized (d) confiscated
 (e) bought
 (f) compared
 (A) (a) and (d) (B) (b) and (c)
 (C) (c) and (e) (D) (e) and (f)
 (E) (c) and (d)
13. An organisation to the mission of road safety has prepared an action plan for reducing accidents and related injuries and fatalities.
 (a) specified (b) inaugurated
 (c) committed (d) kicked off
 (e) succumbed (f) dedicated

- (A) (c) and (f) (B) (a) and (e)
 (C) (c) and (e) (D) (d) and (f)
 (E) (a) and (c)
14. A man reportedly two passports with the same photograph, but under different names was arrested by the commissioner's Task Force.
 (a) possessing (b) examining
 (c) surrendering (d) mastering
 (e) holding
 (f) fixating
 (A) (b) and (c) (B) (c) and (f)
 (C) (a) and (e) (D) (a) and (d)
 (E) (d) and (e)
15. The Hollywood star and the Bollywood heroine are being as the next big on screen couple.
 (a) labeled (b) explained
 (c) worshiped (d) touted
 (e) exclaimed (f) shouted
 (A) (b) and (d) (B) (a) and (c)
 (C) (b) and (f) (D) (a) and (d)
 (E) (c) and (d)

Directions—(Q. 16–20) Below is given a single word with options to its meaning in different contexts. You have to select all those options which are synonyms of the word when the context is changed. Select the correct alternative from (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) which represents all those synonyms.

16. **MASK**
 (a) cover (b) hide
 (c) conceal (d) disguise
 (A) Only (a)
 (B) Both (b) and (d)
 (C) Only (b), (c) and (d)
 (D) Only (a), (b) and (c)
 (E) All (a), (b), (c) and (d)
17. **REGULAR**
 (a) present
 (b) common
 (c) indiscriminate
 (d) uniform
 (A) Only (d)
 (B) Both (b) and (d)

- (C) Both (a) and (c)
- (D) Only (b), (c) and (d)
- (E) All (a), (b), (c) and (d)

18. **LABOUR**

- (a) expedite
- (b) to move faster
- (c) controlled
- (d) toil
- (A) Only (d)
- (B) Both (a) and (c)
- (C) Only (b), (c) and (d)
- (D) Only (a), (c) and (d)
- (E) All (a), (b), (c) and (d)

19. **MEAN**

- (a) imply
- (b) understand
- (c) average
- (d) characterized by malice
- (A) Only (c)
- (B) Both (a) and (d)
- (C) Only (a), (c) and (d)
- (D) Only (a), (b) and (d)
- (E) All (a), (b), (c) and (d)

20. **ALONE**

- (a) exclusively
- (b) morose
- (c) solitary
- (d) human being
- (A) Only (a)
- (B) Both (a) and (c)
- (C) Both (b) and (c)
- (D) Only (a), (c) and (d)
- (E) All (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Directions—(Q. 21–35) In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

As the country embarks on planning ...(21)... the 12th Plan (2012–17) period, a key question mark ...(22)... hangs over the process is on the energy requirements.

Growth is energy hungry, and the aspirations of growing at 9–10% will ...(23)... huge demands on the energy resources of the country. In this energy jigsaw, renewable energy will ...(24)... like never before in the 12th Plan and ...(25)....

By the rule of the thumb, India will ...(26)... about 100 gigawatts (Gw)–100,000 megawatts-of capacity addition in the next five years. Encouraging trends on energy efficiency and sustained ...(27)... by some parts of the government-the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in particular needs to be complimented for this have led to substantially lesser energy intensity of economic growth. However, even the tempered demand numbers are ...(28)... to be below 80 Gw. As against this need the coal supply from domestic sources is unlikely to support more than 25 Gw equivalent capacity. Imported coal can add some more, but at a much ...(29)... cost. Gas-based electricity generation is unlikely to contribute anything substantial in view of the unprecedented gas supply challenges. Nuclear will be ...(30)... in the foreseeable future. Between imported coal, gas, large hydro and nuclear, no more than 15–20 Gw equivalent can be ...(31)... to be added in the five-year time block.

...(32)... ...(33)... this, capacity addition in the renewable energy based power generation has touched about 3 Gw a year. In the coming five years, the overall capacity addition in the electricity grid ...(34)... renewable energy is likely to range between 20 Gw and 25 Gw. Additionally, over and above the grid-based capacity, off-grid electricity applications are reaching remote places and ...(35)... lives where grid-based electricity supply has miserably failed.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 21. (A) on | (B) against |
| (C) for | (D) onwards |
| (E) at | |
| 22. (A) where | (B) that |
| (C) inside | (D) always |
| (E) who | |
| 23. (A) replace | (B) forward |
| (C) subject | (D) place |
| (E) demand | |
| 24. (A) light | (B) pass |
| (C) publish | (D) feature |
| (E) find | |

36 | Bank P.O. CWE 2011

25. (A) earlier (B) likewise
(C) publicity (D) next
(E) after
26. (A) consumed (B) waste
(C) require (D) highlight
(E) generate
27. (A) developmental (B) structures
(C) efforts (D) projections
(E) practices
28. (A) likely (B) sure
(C) unsure (D) unexpected
(E) unlikely
29. (A) expected (B) nominal
(C) excelled (D) higher
(E) lower
30. (A) marginal (B) failure
(C) success (D) dangerous
(E) maximum
31. (A) sure (B) certain
(C) linked (D) remarked
(E) expected
32. (A) As (B) When
(C) But (D) However
(E) If
33. (A) against (B) for
(C) with (D) is
(E) ever
34. (A) capacity (B) through
(C) project (D) versus
(E) against
35. (A) generating (B) lightening
(C) making (D) touching
(E) saving

Directions—(Q. 36–43) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

In a reversal of the norm elsewhere, in India policymakers and economists have become optimists while bosses do the worrying. The country's Central Bank has predicted that the country's economy is likely to grow at a double digit rate during the next 20–30 years. India has the capability with its vast labour and lauded

entrepreneurial spirit. But the private sector which is supposed to do the heavy lifting that turns India from the world's tenth largest economy to its third largest by 2030 has become fed up. Business people often carp about India's problems but their irritation this time has a nervous edge. In the first quarter of 2011, GDP grew at an annual rate of 7.8 per cent; in 2005-07 it managed 9-10 per cent. The economy may be slowing naturally as the low interest rates and public spending that got India through the global crisis are belatedly withdrawn. At the same time the surge in inflation caused by exorbitant food prices has spread more widely, casting doubt over whether India can grow at 8-10 per cent in the medium term without overheating.

In India, as in many fast growing nations, the confidence to invest depends on the conviction that the long term trajectory is intact and it is that which is in doubt. Big Indian firms too sometimes seem happier to invest abroad than at home, in deals that are often hailed as symbols of the country's growing **clout** but sometimes speak to its weaknesses purchases of natural resources that India has in abundance but struggles to get out of the ground. In fact a further dip in investment could be selffulfilling : if fewer roads, ports and factories are built, this will hurt both short term growth figures and reduce the economy's long term capacity.

There is a view that because a fair amount of growth is assured the government need not try very hard. The liberalisation reforms that began in 1991 freed markets for products and gave rise to vibrant competition, at the same time what economists call factor markets, those for basic inputs like land, power, labour etc. remain unreformed and largely under state control, which creates difficulties. Clearances today can take three to four years and many employers are keen to replace workers with machines despite an abundance of labour force. This can be attributed to labour laws which are inimical to employee creation and an education system that means finding quality manpower a major problem. In fact, the Planning Commission, concluded that even achieving 9 per cent growth will need **marked** policy action in unreformed sectors. Twenty years ago it was said that the yardstick against which India should be measured was its potential and it is clear that there remains much to do.

36. Which of the following can be said about the Indian economy at present ?
- (A) It can comfortably achieve double digit growth rate at present.
 (B) High food prices have led to overheating of the economy.
 (C) Citizens are affluent owing to laxity in regulation.
 (D) Private sector confidence in India's growth potential is high
 (E) Unreformed sectors are a drag on economic growth.
37. Why are employers reluctant to hire Indian labour force ?
1. India's labour force is over qualified for the employment opportunities available
 2. High attrition rate among employees stemming from their entrepreneurial spirit.
 3. Labour laws are not conducive to generating employment.
- (A) Only 3 (B) All 1, 2 and 3
 (C) Only 1 and 3 (D) Only 1 and 2
 (E) None of these
38. What is the state of India's basic input sectors at present ?
- (A) These sectors attract Foreign Direct Investment because of their vast potential.
 (B) These sectors are lagging as projects are usually awarded to foreign companies.
 (C) These sectors are stagnating and badly in need of reforms.
 (D) These sectors are well regulated as these are governed by the State
 (E) None of these
39. What is the author's **main objective** in writing the passage ?
- (A) Showcasing the potential of India's growth potential to entice foreign investors
 (B) Exhorting India to implement measures to live up to its potential
 (C) Recommending India's model of development to other developing countries
 (D) Berating the private sector for not bidding for infrastructure development projects
 (E) Criticising the measures taken by India during the global economic crisis
40. What impact has the GDP growth of 7.8 per cent had ?
1. Indian Industry is anxious about India's economic growth.
 2. India has achieved status as the world's third largest economy at present.
 3. Foreign investment in India has drastically increased.
- (A) Only 1
 (B) All 1, 2 and 3
 (C) Only 1 and 3
 (D) Only 1 and 2
 (E) None of these
41. Which of the following is **most similar** in meaning to the word **CLOUT** given in **bold** as used in the passage ?
- (A) Strike (B) Standing
 (C) Force (D) Launch
 (E) Achieve
42. Which of the following is **most opposite** in meaning to the word **MARKED** given in **bold** as used in the passage ?
- (A) Decreased (B) Ignored
 (C) Clear (D) Assessed
 (E) Imperceptible
43. What measures do experts suggest be taken to ensure targeted economic growth ?
- (A) Lowering of interest rates to help industries hit by recession
 (B) Prolonged financial support for basic input industries
 (C) Incentives to Indian companies to invest in infrastructure
 (D) Formulation of policies and their implementation in factor markets
 (E) Stringent implementation of licensing system
- Directions**—(Q. 44–50) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

In many countries, a combustible mixture of authoritarianism, unemployment and youth has given rise to disaffection with strongmen rulers which has in turn spilled over into uprisings. Young people in these countries are far better educated than their parents were. In 1990 the average Egyptian had 4.4 years of schooling; by 2010 the figure had risen to 7.1 years. Could it be that education, by making people less willing to put up with restrictions on freedom and more willing to question authority, **promotes** democratization. Ideas about the links between education, income and democracy are at the heart of what social scientists have long studied. Since then plenty of economists and political scientists have looked for statistical evidence of a causal link between education, and democratization. Many have pointed to the strong correlation that exists between levels of education and measures like the pluralism of party politics and the existence of civil liberties. The patterns are similar when income and democracy are considered. There are outliers, of course—until recently, many Arab countries managed to combine energy-based wealth and decent education with undemocratic political systems. But some deduce from the overall picture that as China and other authoritarian states get more educated and richer, their people will agitate for greater political freedom, culminating in a shift to a more democratic form of government.

This apparently reasonable intuition is shakier than it seems. Critics of the hypothesis point out that correlation is hardly causation. The general trend over the past half-century may have been towards rising living standards, a wider spread of basic education and more democracy, but it is entirely possible that this is being driven by another variable. Even if the correlation were not spurious, it would be difficult to know which way causation ran. Does more education lead to greater democracy? Or are more democratic countries better at educating their citizens? A recent NBER paper compared a group of Kenyan girls in 69 primary schools whose students were randomly selected to receive a scholarship with similar students in schools which received no such financial aid. Previous studies had shown that the scholarship programme led to higher test scores and increased the likelihood that girls enrolled in secondary school. Overall, it significantly increased the amount of education obtained. For the new

study the authors tried to see how the extra schooling had affected the political and social attitudes of the women in question. Findings suggested that education may make people more interested in improving their own lives but they may not necessarily see democracy as the way to do it. Even in established democracies, more education does not always mean either more active political participation or greater faith in democracy. Poorer and less educated people often vote in larger numbers than their more educated compatriots, who often express disdain for the **messiness of democracy** yearning for the kind of government that would deal strongly with the corrupt and build highways, railway lines and bridges at a dizzying pace of authoritarian China.

44. Which of the following most aptly describes the **central theme** of the passage?
- (A) Democratic nations are richer and have a better track record of educating their citizens.
- (B) Education does not necessarily lead to greater enthusiasm for a democratic form of government.
- (C) Educated societies with autocratic form of government enjoy a better quality of life than democracies.
- (D) Citizens can fulfil their personal aspirations only under a democratic form of government.
- (E) Democracy makes citizens more intolerant as it does not restrict personal freedoms.
45. Which of the following is **most similar** in meaning to the word **PROMOTES** given in **bold** as used in the passage?
- (A) Upgrades (B) Prefers
- (C) Recommends (D) Advocates
- (E) Publicises
46. What conclusion can be drawn from the statistics cited about Egypt's education system?
- (A) Job prospects have been on the rise in Egypt in recent times.
- (B) Authoritarian leaders have played a vital role in reforming Egypt's education system.

- (C) Egypt has one of the youngest and best educated demographics in the world.
- (D) Egypt is likely to be successful vibrant democracy.
- (E) There has been a rise in education levels in Egypt in recent times.
47. In the context of the passage which of the following characterise(s) democracies ?
1. Active participation of majority of educated citizens in electoral process.
 2. Fast paced economic growth and accountability of those in power
 3. Better standards of living and access to higher education
- (A) All 1, 2 and 3
 (B) Only 2 and 3
 (C) Only 3
 (D) Only 1 and 2
 (E) None of these
48. What according to the author has led to uprisings in authoritarian countries ?
- (A) Lack of access to education
 (B) Vast numbers of uneducated and unemployable youth
 (C) Frustration with the existing system of governance
 (D) Unavailability of natural energy resources like coal and oil
 (E) Government's overambitious plans for development
49. Which of the following is/are **true** about China in the context of the passage ?
1. China's citizens are in favour of a more representative form of government.
 2. China has made huge strides in infrastructure developments.
 3. China is in the midst of a political revolution.
- (A) None (B) Only 1
 (C) Only 1 and 3 (D) Only 2
 (E) All 1, 2 and 3
50. What does the phrase "**messiness of democracy**" convey in the context of the passage ?
- (A) Democratic nations are chaotic on account of individual freedoms.

- (B) Most democratic countries frequently have violent revolts among their citizens.
- (C) The divide between the poor and educated is growing wider in democracies
- (D) High levels of pollution on account of frenetic pace of infrastructure development.
- (E) Resigned acceptance of intrinsic corruption in the education system

Answers with Explanations

1. (E) Next sentence explains about numerous issues, the word these is mentioned for numerous issues.
2. (D) Pronoun 'it' is used for 'global dimming' and in next sentence, global dimming is further explained by giving some more information.
3. (A) A chain of question is prevailed in former part of paragraph and the first answer choice fits in this context.
4. (A) This is the last sentence of the paragraph in which the paragraph is concluded.
5. (B) The word 'there' has been used for India and explained by mentioning. Naturally in every field.

For Q. 6 to 10 :

By rearranging the seven sentence in the proper sequence, a meaningful paragraph is—

- I. Numerous books on constructing and using language tests have been written by various authors.

(General statement)

- II. In most of these books the authors classify a measurement strategy as either norm referenced (NRM) or criterion-referenced (CRM).

(The word 'these books' has been used for Numerous books)

- III. One of the authors clearly delineates the differences of these two types by focusing on the categories of 'test characteristics' and 'logistical dimensions.'

(One of the authors' has been taken from authors)

- IV. To elaborate briefly on these characteristics and dimensions that the author is talking about—NRMs are general tests intended to be used to classify students by percentile for

measuring either aptitude or proficiency for admissions into or placement within a program.

(In this sentence the opinion of one of the authors has been described)

- V. CRMs, on the other hand, are more specific, achievement or diagnostic tests intended to be used for motivating students by measuring to what per cent they have achieved mastery of the taught or learned material.

(In previous sentence, NRMs have been described whereas in this sentence CRMs have been described)

- VI. Another author points out how the type of interpretation that an NRM offers is the relative performance of the students compared with that of all the others resulting in, ideally, a bell curve distribution.

(In this sentence, another author's opinion has been given)

- VII. Contrastingly, the CRM, such as a locally produced achievement test, measures absolute performance that is compared only with the learning objective, hence a perfect score is theoretically obtainable by all students who have a mastery of the pre-specified material, or conversely, all students may fail the test.

(In this sentence, the opinion of another opinion for CRM has been mentioned.)

6. (E) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (C)
 11. (D) Depend and Rest have the same meaning *i.e.* Rely on.
 12. (E) Both the words are used in negative sense.
 13. (A) Committed and dedicated are used for commitment for something.
 14. (C) Possessing and holding mean 'having something in possession'
 15. (D)
 16. (E) All the words are used to change someone's appearance so that people cannot recognize them.
 17. (A)
 18. (A) Toil also means hard labour.
 19. (E) Mean is used in different senses.
 20. (B) Alone means 'there is no one with you' and exclusively and solitary show the same sense of this word.
 21. (C) 22. (B) 23. (D) 24. (D) 25. (E)
 26. (C) 27. (C) 28. (E) 29. (D) 30. (A)
 31. (E) 32. (A) 33. (A) 34. (B) 35. (D)
 36. (E) 37. (A) 38. (C) 39. (D) 40. (E)
 41. (C) 42. (B) 43. (D) 44. (B) 45. (E)
 46. (E) 47. (C) 48. (C) 49. (D) 50. (C)



**Bank Probationary Officers
Recruitment Exam.
Solved Paper**
(Based on Memory)

2011 Reasoning

Directions—(Q. 1–7) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven lectures are scheduled to be held in a week. There is only one lecture on each of the seven days of the week, starting from Monday and ending on Sunday.

Chemistry is taught either on Wednesday or on Saturday. Three lectures are scheduled to be held between Chemistry and English. Two lectures are scheduled to be held between English and Computers. Lecture on Physics is scheduled on the day which is immediately next to the day when lecture on Biology is scheduled. Lecture on Psychology is scheduled to be held after Mathematics (not necessarily immediately after Mathematics). Lecture on Psychology is not scheduled for Saturday or Sunday.

1. Which of the following lectures is scheduled for Thursday ?
 (A) Mathematics (B) English
 (C) Physics (D) Biology
 (E) Computers
2. Which of the following combinations of day–lecture is **correct** ?
 (A) Saturday – Physics
 (B) Monday – Biology
 (C) Tuesday – English
 (D) Thursday – English
 (E) Sunday – Computers
3. How many lectures are scheduled between Chemistry and Physics ?
 (A) None (B) One
 (C) Two (D) Three
 (E) Five
4. If Chemistry is related to Biology and Psychology is related to Computers in a certain way based upon the given lecture

schedule, then Biology will be related to which of the following based upon the same relationship ?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) English | (B) Mathematics |
| (C) Physics | (D) Chemistry |
| (E) None of these | |
5. On which of the following days is the lecture on Psychology scheduled ?
 (A) Friday (B) Monday
 (C) Tuesday (D) Thursday
 (E) None of these
 6. Which of the following lecture/s is/are scheduled to be held between the lectures on Chemistry and Physics ?
 (A) No lecture is scheduled between these two lectures
 (B) Only Computers
 (C) Computers and Psychology
 (D) Computers and Biology
 (E) English and Mathematics
 7. How many lectures are scheduled to be held between English and Mathematics ?
 (A) None (B) One
 (C) Two (D) Three
 (E) Five
- Directions**—(Q. 8–10) Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based upon the order in which these appear in the English alphabetical series and hence form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group ?
- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 8. (A) MPQO | (B) DGHF |
| (C) RUTV | (D) VYZX |
| (E) JMNL | |
- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 9. (A) AMCL | (B) WIVK |
| (C) GVIU | (D) XDZC |
| (E) HRJQ | |

10. (A) AZMN (B) BYEF
(C) CXUV (D) FUNO
(E) IRDV

Directions—(Q. 11 and 12) Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to the group ?

11. (A) Asia (B) Antarctica
(C) Africa (D) Alaska
(E) Australia
12. (A) Trophy (B) Medal
(C) Certificate (D) Gift
(E) Prize

Directions—(Q. 13–17) Study the following information to answer the given questions—

In a certain code,

‘more money in market’ is written as ‘**zo li aa to**’.

‘share in market profit’ is written as ‘**vo to je li**’.

‘making more profit now’ is written as ‘**su je zo ka**’

‘now the market gains’ is written as ‘**do li yo su**’.

13. Which of the following does ‘vo’ stand for ?
(A) Profit (B) In
(C) Share (D) Market
(E) In or profit
14. What is the code for ‘making’ ?
(A) ka (B) su
(C) je (D) zo
(E) Cannot be determined
15. Which of the following is the code for ‘gains’ ?
(A) su (B) li
(C) yo (D) do
(E) yo or do
16. Which of the following can be the code for ‘the more you share’?
(A) do yo zo vo (B) vo wi zo do
(C) vo zo wi bu (D) yo je vo wi
(E) su vo zo do

17. ‘to ka li aa’ is a code for which of the following ?

- (A) Share more in market
(B) Now share more gains
(C) The gains in market
(D) The gains in profit
(E) Making money in market

Directions—(Q. 18–22) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow—

A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H study in different standards viz. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. All of them are seated around a circular table facing the centre.

C sits third to right of H. H studies in Std. 8. F sits second to left of E. E is not an immediate neighbour of C or H. The one who studies in Std. 1 is an immediate neighbour of E. Three people sit between H and the student of Std. 7.

H, C and also their immediate neighbours do not study in Std. 2. Only one person sits between the student of Std. 2 and G. Students of Std. 3 and 4 are immediate neighbours of each other. C is neither in Std. 4 nor in Std. 3. Only one person sits between A and the student of Std. 5. A does not study in Std. 2 or 3. B does not study in Std. 2.

18. Which of the following is **true** regarding F ?
(A) F studies in Std. 5
(B) D and G are immediate neighbours of F
(C) One person sits between F and the student of Std. 4
(D) F sits second to right of A
(E) None is true
19. Who amongst the following studies in Std. 3 ?
(A) C (B) F
(C) G (D) B
(E) Cannot be determined
20. How many persons sit between D and the student of Std. 4, when counted from the left hand side of student of Std. 4 ?
(A) None (B) One
(C) Two (D) Three
(E) Four
21. Which of the following is **true** ?
(A) Only one person is sitting between student of Std. 4 and Std. 6

4 | Bank P.O. 2011

- (B) D studies in Std. 2
- (C) The one studying in Std. 3 is an immediate neighbour of H
- (D) One person sits between H and the student of Std. 2
- (E) None is true

22. Who amongst the following represent immediate neighbours of G ?
- (A) A, B
 - (B) E and the student of Std. 2
 - (C) H and the student of Std. 6
 - (D) E, F
 - (E) A, D

Directions—(Q. 23–29) Study the following information to answer the given questions—

Twelve people are sitting in two parallel rows containing six people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row – 1 A, B, C, D, E and F are seated and all of them are facing south. In row – 2 P, Q, R, S, T and V are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

V sits third to right of S. S faces F and F does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line. D sits third to right of C. R faces C. The one facing E sits third to right of P. B and P do not sit at the extreme ends of the line. T is not an immediate neighbour of V and A is not an immediate neighbour of C.

23. Who amongst the following faces D ?

- (A) T
- (B) P
- (C) Q
- (D) R
- (E) None of these

24. Who amongst the following represent the people sitting at extreme ends of the rows ?

- (A) R, F
- (B) T, A
- (C) D, R
- (D) C, Q
- (E) S, Q

25. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group ?

- (A) B – T
- (B) A – Q
- (C) C – S
- (D) F – P
- (E) D – R

26. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group ?

- (A) D
- (B) S
- (C) V
- (D) T
- (E) A

27. How many persons are seated between R and T ?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four
- (E) None

28. Who amongst the following faces Q ?

- (A) D
- (B) B
- (C) E
- (D) A
- (E) None of these

29. Which of the following is true regarding B ?

- (A) B sits to the immediate left of C
- (B) B faces Q
- (C) B sits fourth from the extreme left end of the line
- (D) D and F are immediate neighbours of B
- (E) None is true

Directions—(Q. 30–34) Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answers :

- (A) If the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question
- (B) If the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (C) If the data in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (D) If the data in both the Statements I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (E) If the data in both the Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

30. In a six storey building (consisting of floors numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it is numbered

2 and so on) **the third floor is unoccupied.**
The building houses different people *viz.* P, Q, R, S and T, each living on a different floor. On which of the floors does T live ?

- I. S lives between the floors on which R and T live.
- II. There are two floors between T's floor and Q's floor.

31. How is 'see' written in the code language ?

- I. 'hope to see you' is written as '3692', 'do you see that' is written as '1973'.
- II. 'to pray and hope' is written as '0286' and 'hope I do well' is written as '5467'.

32. Among five friends A, B, C, D and E sitting around a circular table and facing the centre, who is sitting to the immediate left of A ?

- I. A sits third to the right of B. D is not an immediate neighbour of B.
- II. B is an immediate neighbour of C.

33. Is X the wife of Y ?

- I. X's daughter M is the only sister of R. R is the son of Y.
- II. The mother of Y has only one grandson R.

34. Among P, Q, R, S and T, which bag is the lightest ?

- I. P is heavier than Q. R is as heavy as Q. T is lighter than R.
- II. S is lighter than Q but heavier than T.

35. Which of the following symbols should replace the question mark in the given expression in order to make the expressions 'I > L' as well as 'M ≥ K' definitely true ?

$$I > J \geq K ? L \leq N = M$$

- (A) >
- (B) <
- (C) ≤
- (D) =
- (E) Either < or ≤

Directions—(Q. 36–40) In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions/inferences numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted and an inference is something which can be directly inferred from the given facts. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions / inferences and decide which of those is /are implicit in the statement. Give answers :

- (A) If only I is implicit.
- (B) If only II is implicit.
- (C) If either I or II is implicit.
- (D) If neither I nor II is implicit.
- (E) If both I and II are implicit.

36. **Statement** : 'Do not enter-avoid the risk of getting infected with the ABC disease'—written outside the quarantine ward no. 2 (meant only for ABC disease) of a hospital'.

- I. Disease 'ABC' is contagious.
- II. All the patients in ward no. 2 suffer from disease ABC.

37. **Statement** : In city Z, people prefer to buy Car X instead of Car Y as Car X has German technology which is very advanced.

- I. Cars with German technology are perceived to be better than other cars in city Z.
- II. Had German technology been present in Car Y also, its sales would have crossed car X's sales.

38. **Statement** : Railway does not provide concession to any one for travelling to certain holiday destinations.

- I. Railway services are available for travelling to these holiday destinations.
- II. Railways provides concession to certain persons for travelling to places other than these holiday destinations.

39. **Statement** : "Travellers with a ticket for the second class if found travelling in the first class compartments would be penalized"—Notice in the compartments of a train.

- I. Travellers with a ticket for the first class are also not allowed to travel in the second class compartments.
- II. Inspections are carried out in the train to check the tickets.

40. **Statement** : The prices of petrol and diesel have remained unchanged only in Nigeria since the past three years.

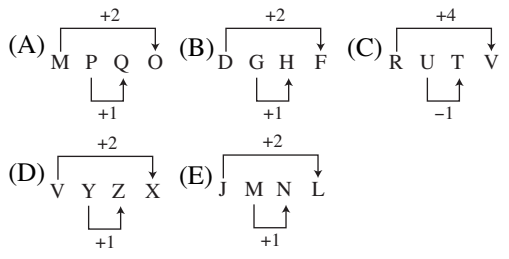
- I. Petrol and diesel prices have changed elsewhere in the world during these three years.
- II. Before this three years period, petrol and diesel were available at a price different from the present rates.

Answers with Hints

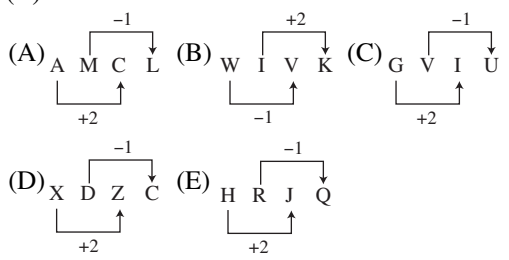
For solution from Q. 1 to 7 :

- Monday → Mathematics
- Tuesday → Psychology
- Wednesday → Chemistry
- Thursday → Computer
- Friday → Biology
- Saturday → Physics
- Sunday → English

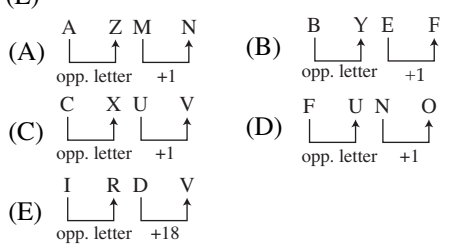
1. (E) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (C)
 6. (D) 7. (E)
 8. (C)



9. (B)



10. (E)



11. (D) All the rest are island, while Alaska is subdivision of America.
 12. (D) All the rest are synonyms of each other.

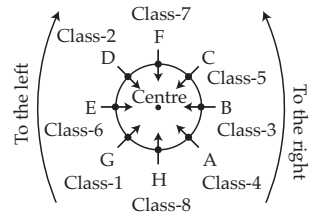
For solution from Q. 13 to 17 :

- more money in market ⇒ zo li aa to ... (i)
- share in market profit ⇒ vo to je li ... (ii)
- making more profit now ⇒ su je zo ka ... (iii)
- now the market gains ⇒ do li yo su ... (iv)
- From eqn. (i) and (iv) market ⇒ li
- From eqn. (iii) and (iv) now ⇒ su

- From eqn. (ii) and (iii) profit ⇒ je
- From eqn. (i) and (iii) more ⇒ zo
- From eqn. (i) money ⇒ aa
- then from eqn. (i) in ⇒ to
- From eqn. (iii) making ⇒ ka
- From eqn. (ii) share ⇒ vo
- From eqn. (iv) the gains ⇒ do yo

13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (E)
 16. (B) the more you share ⇒ vo wi zo do
 17. (E) to ka li aa ⇒ making money in market

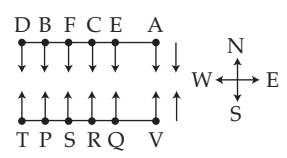
For solution from Q. 18 to 22 :



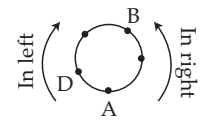
18. (E)
 19. (D) 'B' studies in Std. 3.
 20. (D) There are three persons sitting between D and the student of Std. 4, when counted from the left hand side of student of Std. 4.
 21. (B) D studies in Std. 2, is correct.
 22. (C) H and the student of Std. 6 represent immediate neighbours of G.

For solution from Q. 23 to 29

The sitting arrangement of 12 people is as follow—



23. (A) 24. (B) 25. (E) 26. (B) 27. (B)
 28. (C) 29. (D)
 30. (E) The data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
 31. (D) The data in both the statement I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.
 32. (A) From statement I,



∴ D is sitting to the immediate left of A.
 Therefore to answer the question only the statement I is necessary while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

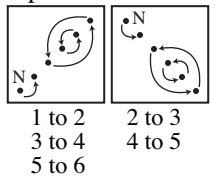
33. (D) The gender of x and y is not clear from both the statements, therefore data in both the statements I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.

34. (E) From statement I,
 $P > Q = R > T$
 From statement II,
 $Q > S > T$
 Then from both the statements
 $P > Q = R > S > T$
 \therefore Bag 'T' is the lightest among all of those.

35. (D) Putting '=' at the place of ?
 $I > J \geq K = L \leq N = M$
 $\therefore I > L$
 and $M \geq K$ is true.

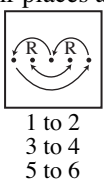
36. (E) 37. (A) 38. (D) 39. (B) 40. (A)

41. (E) In each successive problem figure designs change their places as follow, and rotate through 90° anticlockwise and a new design occurs at the place of N each time.



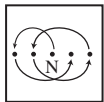
Thus answer figure (E) is obtained.

42. (A) In each successive problem figure designs change their places as follow—



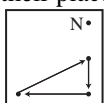
Here, the design at the place of R reverses vertically. Thus, the answer figure (A) is obtained.

43. (B) From problem figure 1 to 2, 3 to 4 designs change their places as follow—



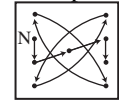
Here, at the place of N a new design occurs. Applying the same rule from problem figure 5 to 6, the answer figure (B) is obtained.

44. (C) From problem figure 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 designs change their places as follow—



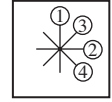
Here at the place of N a new design occurs, similarly, there will be some changes from problem figure 5 to 6. Thus, the answer figure (C) is obtained.

45. (C) From problem figure 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 designs change their places as follow—



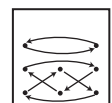
Here at the place of N a new design occurs doing the same with problem figure 5, the answer figure (C) is obtained.

46. (D) From problem figure 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 designs change their places as follow—



Designs 1 and 2 reverse vertical and horizontally at the same place. While designs 3 and 4 change their places mutually. From problem figure 5 to 6, with same rule changes. The answer figure (D) is obtained.

47. (A) From problem figure 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 designs change their places in the following order.



With the help of same rule from problem figure 5 to 6, the answer figure (A) is obtained.

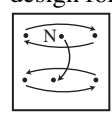
48. (B) From problem figure 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 all small designs move an arm ahead anticlockwise. Thus, moving from problem figure 5 to 6 the answer figure (B) is obtained.

49. (E) From problem figure 1 to 2 and 3 to 4 designs change their places as follow—



Here at the place of N a new design occurs. With the same pattern, the answer figure (E) is obtained.

50. (B) From problem figure 1 to 2, 2 to 3 and 4 to 5, 5 to 6 designs change their places as follow and new design forms at the place of N.



Thus, the answer figure (B) is obtained.

Quantitative Aptitude

Directions—(Q. 1–5) What will come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following questions ?

1. $(21)^2 - 3717 \div 59 = ? \times 8$
 (A) 43.75 (B) 42.25
 (C) 45.75 (D) 47.25
 (E) None of these
2. $2\frac{1}{8} - 1\frac{1}{16} = ? + 1\frac{1}{32} - 1\frac{9}{64}$
 (A) $2\frac{9}{32}$ (B) $1\frac{9}{64}$
 (C) $2\frac{5}{32}$ (D) $1\frac{11}{64}$
 (E) None of these
3. $(0.64)^4 \div (0.512)^3 \times (0.8)^4 = (0.8)^{?+3}$
 (A) 5 (B) 12
 (C) 0 (D) 6
 (E) None of these
4. $34.5\% \text{ of } 1800 + 12.4\% \text{ of } 1500 = (?)^3 + 78$
 (A) 27 (B) 9
 (C) 81 (D) 162
 (E) None of these
5. $\sqrt{15^2 \times 12 \div (9)} - 125 + 21 = ?$
 (A) 18 (B) 24
 (C) 196 (D) 56
 (E) 14

Directions—(Q. 6–10) What **approximate** value will come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following questions ?

(You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

6. $7441 \div 34 \times 12 = ? \times 9 + 110$
 (A) 420 (B) 280
 (C) 590 (D) 350
 (E) 220
7. $\frac{989}{34} \div \frac{65}{869} \times \frac{515}{207} = ?$
 (A) 840 (B) 920
 (C) 970 (D) 780
 (E) 1000

8. $(32 \cdot 13)^2 + (23 \cdot 96)^2 - (17 \cdot 11)^2 = ?$
 (A) 1270 (B) 1420
 (C) 1450 (D) 1360
 (E) 1310

9. $\sqrt{5456} \times \sqrt{2120} \div \sqrt{460} = ?$
 (A) 120 (B) 140
 (C) 160 (D) 180
 (E) 200

10. $67\% \text{ of } 801 - 231 \cdot 17 = ? - 23\% \text{ of } 789$
 (A) 490 (B) 440
 (C) 540 (D) 520
 (E) 590

Directions—(Q. 11–15) What will come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following number series ?

11. 8, 10, 18, 44, 124, ?
 (A) 344 (B) 366
 (C) 354 (D) 356
 (E) None of these
12. 13, 25, 61, 121, 205, ?
 (A) 323 (B) 326
 (C) 324 (D) 313
 (E) None of these
13. 656, 352, 200, 124, 86, ?
 (A) 67 (B) 59
 (C) 62 (D) 57
 (E) None of these
14. 454, 472, 445, 463, 436, ?
 (A) 436 (B) 456
 (C) 454 (D) 434
 (E) None of these
15. 12, 18, 36, 102, 360, ?
 (A) 1364 (B) 1386
 (C) 1384 (D) 1376
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 16–20) In the following questions two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and give answers if—

- (A) $x > y$
- (B) $x \geq y$

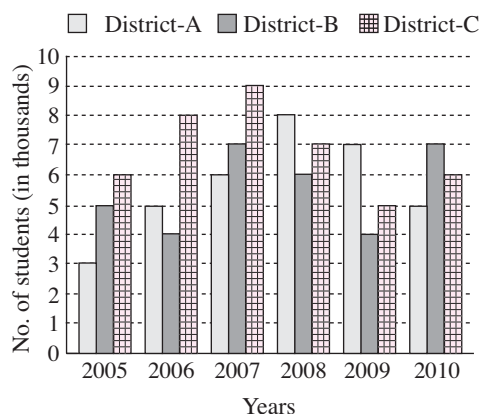
10 | Bank P.O. 2011

- (C) $x < y$
 (D) $x \leq y$
 (E) $x = y$ or the relationship cannot be established
16. I. $x^2 - 19x + 84 = 0$
 II. $y^2 - 25y + 156 = 0$
17. I. $x^3 - 468 = 1729$
 II. $y^2 - 1733 + 1564 = 0$
18. I. $\frac{9}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{10}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x}$
 II. $y^5 - \frac{(2 \times 14)^{11/2}}{\sqrt{y}} = 0$
19. I. $\sqrt{784}x + 1234 = 1486$
 II. $\sqrt{1089}y + 2081 = 2345$
20. I. $\frac{12}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{23}{\sqrt{x}} = 5\sqrt{x}$
 II. $\frac{\sqrt{y}}{12} - \frac{5\sqrt{y}}{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$
21. The length of a rectangle is three-fifth the side of a square. The radius of a circle is equal to side of the square. The circumference of the circle is 132 cm. What is the area of the rectangle if the breadth of the rectangle is 8 cm ?
 (A) 112.4 sq cm
 (B) 104.2 sq cm
 (C) 100.8 sq cm
 (D) Cannot be determined
 (E) None of these
22. Five-ninth of a number is equal to 25 per cent of second number. Second number is equal to one-fourth of third number. The value of third number is 2960. What is 30 per cent of first number ?
 (A) 88.8
 (B) 99.9
 (C) 66.6
 (D) Cannot be determined
 (E) None of these
23. The respective ratio between present age of Manoj and Wasim is 3 : 11. Wasim is 12 years younger than Rehana. Rehana's age after 7 years will be 85 years. What is the present age of Manoj's father who is 25 years older than Manoj ?
 (A) 43 years (B) 67 years
 (C) 45 years (D) 69 years
 (E) None of these
24. Dinesh's monthly income is four times Suresh's monthly income. Suresh's monthly income is twenty per cent more than Jyoti's monthly income. Jyoti's monthly income is ₹ 22,000. What is Dinesh's monthly income ?
 (A) ₹ 1,06,500 (B) ₹ 1,05,600
 (C) ₹ 1,04,500 (D) ₹ 1,05,400
 (E) None of these
25. Smallest side of a right angled triangle is 8 cm less than the side of a square of perimeter 56 cm. Second largest side of the right angled triangle is 4 cm less than the length of rectangle of area 96 sq cm and breadth 8 cm. What is the largest side of the right angled triangle ?
 (A) 20 cm (B) 12 cm
 (C) 10 cm (D) 15 cm
 (E) None of these
26. The ratio between the adjacent angles of a parallelogram is 7 : 8 respectively. Also the ratio between the angles of quadrilateral is 5 : 6 : 7 : 12. What is the sum of the smaller angle of parallelogram and second largest angle of the quadrilateral ?
 (A) 168° (B) 228°
 (C) 156° (D) 224°
 (E) None of these
27. Raju runs 1250 metre on Monday and Friday. Other days he runs 1500 metre except for Sunday (He does not run on Sunday). How many kilometre will he run in 3 weeks (first day starting from Monday) ?
 (A) 12.5 km (B) 20.5 km
 (C) 8.5 km (D) 25.5 km
 (E) None of these
28. The sum of nine consecutive odd numbers of set-A is 621. What is the sum of different set of six consecutive even numbers whose lowest number is 15 more than the lowest number of set-A ?
 (A) 498 (B) 468
 (C) 478 (D) 488
 (E) None of these

29. In a school there are 250 students out of whom 12 per cent are girls. Each girl's monthly fee is ₹ 450 and each boy's monthly fee is 24 per cent more than a girl. What is the total monthly fee of girls and boys together ?
 (A) ₹ 1,36,620 (B) ₹ 1,36,260
 (C) ₹ 1,32,660 (D) ₹ 1,32,460
 (E) None of these
30. The average speed of a train is $1\frac{3}{7}$ times the average speed of a car. The car covers a distance of 588 km in 6 hours. How much distance will the train cover in 13 hours ?
 (A) 1750 km (B) 1760 km
 (C) 1720 km (D) 1850 km
 (E) None of these
31. What was percentage increase in enrollment in the number of students in District-C in year 2007 as compared to that of the previous year ?
 (A) 115.5 (B) 112.5
 (C) 15.5 (D) 12.5
 (E) None of these
32. What was the difference between the number of students enrolled in all the three districts in the year 2008 together and the number of students enrolled in District-B over all the years together ?
 (A) 12000 (B) 11000
 (C) 1100 (D) 1400
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 31–35) Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow—

**Number of Students
 (in thousands enrolled in three different districts in six different years)**



33. What was the **approximate** average number of students enrolled in District-A over all the years together ?
 (A) 5999 (B) 5666
 (C) 5444 (D) 5333
 (E) None of these
34. In which year was the number of students enrolled in all the three districts together second highest ?
 (A) 2006 (B) 2007
 (C) 2008 (D) 2009
 (E) 2010
35. Total number of students enrolled in the District-A and District-B together in the year 2010 was what percentage of the total number of students enrolled in District-A in the year 2008 ?
 (A) 150 (B) 120
 (C) 250 (D) 220
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 36–40) Study the table carefully to answer the questions that follow—

Number of Candidates Appeared and Qualified a Test (in Hundreds) in Six Different Years from Five Different Zones										
Year	Zone									
	P		Q		R		S		T	
	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.
2005	3.2	2.5	3.5	1.4	3.8	2.2	4.2	2.4	6.2	2.6
2006	4.6	3.4	6.9	4.2	6.9	4.4	7.4	3.3	6.2	4.8
2007	6.5	4.9	7.7	4.5	5.9	4.8	8.3	5.6	6.4	4.2
2008	7.4	5.7	5.4	3.4	7.2	3.2	9.3	6.4	7.8	6.2
2009	8.8	4.8	6.6	5.2	8.6	6.8	11.4	5.2	9.9	6.9
2010	9.2	5.6	10.6	6.4	10.3	7.4	14.2	11.4	11.8	9.4

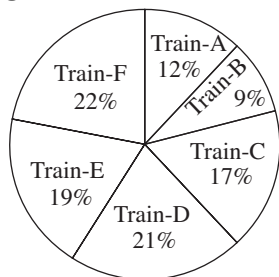
App. – Appeared, Qual. – Qualified

12 | Bank P.O. 2011

36. In which year was in Zone-S the difference between the appeared candidates and qualified candidates second lowest ?
 (A) 2005 (B) 2007
 (C) 2008 (D) 2009
 (E) 2010
37. Number of candidates qualified the test from Zone-R in the year 2010 was **approximately** what percentage of the number of candidates appeared from Zone-Q in the year 2008 ?
 (A) 152 (B) 147
 (C) 142 (D) 132
 (E) 137
38. What was the average number of candidates appeared from Zone-T over all the years together ?
 (A) 810 (B) 815
 (C) 825 (D) 805
 (E) 820
39. What was the respective ratio between the number of candidates appeared from Zone-P in the year 2005 and the number of candidates qualified from Zone-S in the year 2007 ?
 (A) 4 : 7 (B) 4 : 9
 (C) 9 : 4 (D) 8 : 13
 (E) None of these
40. From which Zone was the total number of candidates who qualified the test, second highest in the year 2009 and 2010 together ?
 (A) P (B) Q
 (C) R (D) S
 (E) T
41. What was the average number of passengers travelling in Train-A, Train-C and Train-F together ?
 (A) 816 (B) 826
 (C) 824 (D) 812
 (E) None of these
42. If cost of one ticket is ₹ 124. What is the total amount paid by passengers of Train-B ?
 (Assuming all the passengers purchased ticket and cost of each ticket is equal)
 (A) ₹ 53,658 (B) ₹ 53,568
 (C) ₹ 53,558 (D) ₹ 53,468
 (E) None of these
43. Number of passenger in Train-E is **approximately** what percentage of the total number passengers in Train-B and Train-D together ?
 (A) 64 (B) 69
 (C) 75 (D) 54
 (E) 79
44. What is the difference between the number of passengers in Train-C and number of passenger in Train-A ?
 (A) 280 (B) 250
 (C) 230 (D) 260
 (E) None of these
45. What is the total number of passengers in Train-D, Train-E and Train-F together ?
 (A) 2796 (B) 3225
 (C) 2976 (D) 3125
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 41–45) Study the following Pie-chart carefully to answer these questions—

Total Number of Passengers in Six Different Trains = 4800
Percentage-wise Distribution of Passengers



Directions—(Q. 46–50) Study the following table carefully to answer the questions that follow—

Years	Semester Fees (₹ in thousands) for Five Different Courses in Six Different Years				
	Course				
	B. Tech	M. Sc.	B. Ed.	M. Phil	Diploma
2005	11.5	5.8	7.5	4.7	1.8
2006	14.5	6.4	11.6	5.8	3.2
2007	20.0	10.2	13.9	8.6	4.8
2008	22.2	14.6	15.8	12.7	5.6
2009	35.8	17.7	18.5	25.1	12.5
2010	50.7	20.9	22.6	18.9	14.9

46. What was the **approximate** per cent increase in the semester fees of B.Ed. course in the year 2007 as compared to the previous year ?
 (A) 26 (B) 30
 (C) 20 (D) 16
 (E) 10
47. What was the average semester fee charged for M.Sc. course over all the years together ?
 (A) ₹ 12,700 (B) ₹ 12,600
 (C) ₹ 12,060 (D) ₹ 12,070
 (E) ₹ 13,140
48. What was the difference between the total semester fee charged for Diploma course over all the years together and the fee charged for B.Tech course in the year 2009 ?
 (A) ₹ 8,500 (B) ₹ 8,000
 (C) ₹ 6,500 (D) ₹ 7,000
 (E) None of these
49. Semester fee charged for M.Phil course in the year 2008 was **approximately** what percentage of the semester fee charged for M.Sc. course in the year 2009 ?
 (A) 67 (B) 84
 (C) 80 (D) 76
 (E) 72
50. What was the total semester fee charged for all the courses together in the year 2006 ?
 (A) ₹ 42,500 (B) ₹ 41,500
 (C) ₹ 41,600 (D) ₹ 42,200
 (E) None of these

Answers with Hints

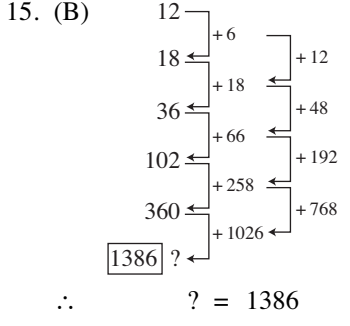
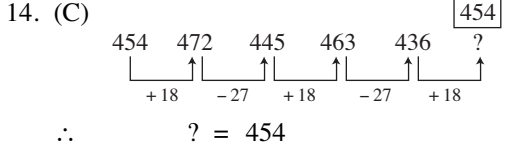
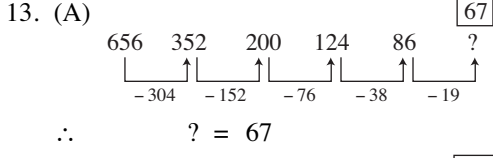
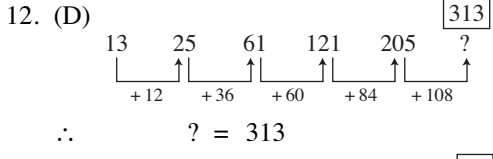
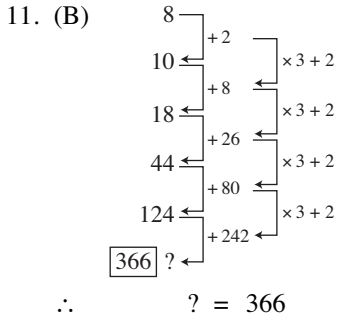
1. (D) $(21)^2 - 3717 \div 59 = ? \times 8$
 $\Rightarrow ? \times 8 = 21^2 - 63$
 $\therefore ? = \frac{441 - 63}{8}$
 $= 47.25$
2. (D) $2\frac{1}{8} - 1\frac{1}{16} = ? + 1\frac{1}{32} - 1\frac{9}{64}$
 $\Rightarrow ? = \frac{17}{8} - \frac{17}{16} - \frac{33}{32} + \frac{73}{64}$
 $= \frac{136 - 68 - 66 + 73}{64}$
 $= 1\frac{11}{64}$

3. (C) $(0.64)^4 \div (0.512)^3 \times (0.8)^4$
 $= (0.8)^{2+3}$
 $\Rightarrow (0.8)^{2+3} = (0.8)^{2 \times 4} \div (0.8)^9 \times (0.8)^4$
 $= \frac{(0.8)^8}{(0.8)^9} \times (0.8)^4$
 $= (0.8)^3$
 $\therefore ? + 3 = 3$
 $\therefore ? = 0$
4. (B) $34.5\% \text{ of } 1800 + 12.4\% \text{ of } 1500$
 $= (?)^3 + 78$
 $\Rightarrow (?)^3 + 78 = 1800 \times \frac{345}{1000} + 1500 \times \frac{124}{1000}$
 $= 621 + 186$
 $\therefore (?)^3 = 807 - 78$
 $= 729 = (9)^3$
 $\therefore ? = 9$
5. (E) $? = \sqrt{15^2 \times 12 \div (9) - 125 + 21}$
 $= \sqrt{\frac{225 \times 12}{9} - 125 + 21}$
 $= \sqrt{300 - 125 + 21}$
 $= \sqrt{196}$
 $= 14$
6. (B) $7441 \div 34 \times 12 = ? \times 9 + 110$
 $\Rightarrow ? \times 9 + 110 = \frac{7441}{34} \times 12$
 $= 219 \times 12$
 $\therefore ? = \frac{219 \times 12 - 110}{9}$
 $= 280$
7. (C) $\frac{989}{34} \div \frac{65}{869} \times \frac{515}{207} = ?$
 $\therefore ? = \frac{989}{34} \times \frac{869}{65} \times \frac{515}{207}$
 $= 30 \times 13 \times 2.5$
 $= 970$
8. (E) $(32 \cdot 13)^2 + (23 \cdot 96)^2 - (17 \cdot 11)^2$
 $= ?$
 $\Rightarrow ? = (32)^2 + (24)^2 - (17)^2$
 $= 1024 + 576 - 289$
 $= 1310$

14 | Bank P.O. 2011

9. (C) $\sqrt{5456} \times \sqrt{2120} \div \sqrt{460} = ?$
 $\therefore ? = 74 \times 46 \div 21$
 $= \frac{74 \times 46}{21}$
 $= 160$

10. (A) 67% of 801 - 231 · 17
 $= ? - 23\% \text{ of } 789$
 $\Rightarrow ? = \frac{800 \times 67}{100} - 231 + \frac{790 \times 23}{100}$
 $= 536 - 231 + 180$
 $= 490$



16. (D) I. $x^2 - 19x + 84 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x(x - 12) - 7(x - 12) = 0$
 $(x - 12)(x - 7) = 0$
 $\therefore x = 12, 7$
 II. $y^2 - 25y + 156 = 0$
 $(y - 13)(y - 12) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow y = 13, 12$
 $\therefore x \leq y$

17. (B) I. $x^3 - 468 = 1729$
 $\Rightarrow x^3 = 2197$
 $\Rightarrow x = 13$
 II. $y^2 - 1733 + 1564 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow y^2 = 1733 - 1564$
 $= 169$
 $y = \pm 13$
 $\therefore x \geq y$

18. (E) I. $\frac{9}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{19}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x}$
 $\Rightarrow 28 = x$
 II. $y^5 - \frac{(2 \times 14)^{11/2}}{\sqrt{y}} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow y^5 \times y^{1/2} - (28)^{11/2} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (y)^{11/2} = (28)^{11/2}$
 $\Rightarrow y = 28$
 Hence $x = y$

19. (E) I. $\sqrt{784}x + 1234 = 1486$
 $\Rightarrow \pm 28x = 1486 - 1234$
 $= 252$
 $\therefore x = \pm 9$

II. $\sqrt{1089}y + 2081 = 2345$
 $\pm 33y = 2345 - 2081$
 $= 264$
 $\therefore y = \pm 8$
 Hence, the relationship cannot be established between x and y .

20. (A) I. $\frac{12}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{23}{\sqrt{x}} = 5\sqrt{x}$
 $\Rightarrow -11 = 5x$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{-11}{5}$
 II. $\frac{\sqrt{y}}{12} - \frac{5\sqrt{y}}{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$

$$(-4\sqrt{y})\sqrt{y} = 12$$

$$-4y = 12$$

$$y = -3$$

$$\therefore x > y$$

21. (C) Let the side of the square = x cm

$$\Rightarrow \text{Length of the rectangle} = \frac{3}{5}x \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Radius of the circle} = x \text{ cm.}$$

$$\therefore \text{Circumference of the circle} = 2\pi x$$

$$\Rightarrow 132 \text{ cm} = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{132 \times 7}{44}$$

$$= 21 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Length of the rectangle} = \frac{3}{5}x$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times 21$$

$$= \frac{63}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area of the rectangle} = \frac{8 \times 63}{5}$$

$$= 100.8 \text{ sq cm}$$

22. (B) As per question—

$$\text{Second number} = 2960 \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 740$$

$$\therefore \frac{5}{9} \times \text{First number} = 25\% \text{ of } 740$$

$$= 740 \times \frac{25}{100}$$

$$= 185$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{First number} = \frac{185 \times 9}{5}$$

$$= 333$$

$$\therefore 30\% \text{ of first number} = \frac{333 \times 30}{100} = 99.9$$

23. (A) Let the present ages of Manoj and Wasim are $3x$ and $11x$ years respectively. Then

$$\text{Rehana's age} = 11x + 12$$

$$\therefore 11x + 12 = 85 - 7$$

$$x = \frac{78 - 12}{11}$$

$$= 6 \text{ years}$$

$$\therefore \text{Age of Manoj's father} = 3x + 25$$

$$= 3 \times 6 + 25$$

$$= 43 \text{ years}$$

24. (B) As per question—

$$\text{Jyoti's monthly income} = ₹ 22000$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Suresh's monthly income}$$

$$= \frac{22000 \times 120}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 26400$$

$$\therefore \text{Dinesh's monthly income}$$

$$= 26400 \times 4$$

$$= ₹ 105600$$

25. (C) As per question—

$$\therefore \text{Smallest side of a right-angled triangle}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\text{Perimeter of a square}) - 8$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 56 - 8$$

$$= 14 - 8 = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Second largest side of the right-angled } \Delta$$

$$= \frac{96 \text{ cm}^2}{8} - 4$$

$$= 12 - 4 = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Largest side of the right angled triangle}$$

$$= \text{Hypotenuse of } \Delta$$

$$= \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{100} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

26. (A) Since the ratio between the adjacent angles of a parallelogram is 7 : 8

$$\therefore \text{Smaller angle of the parallelogram}$$

$$= \frac{7}{(7+8)} \times 180^\circ$$

$$= 7 \times 12$$

$$= 84^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Second largest angle of the quadrilateral}$$

$$= \frac{7}{(5+6+7+12)} \times 360^\circ = 84^\circ$$

$$\therefore \text{Required sum} = 84^\circ + 84^\circ$$

$$= 168^\circ$$

27. (D) Reqd. total running in 3 weeks

$$= 2 \times 1250 \times 3 + 4 \times 1500 \times 3$$

$$= 7500 + 18000$$

$$= 25500 \text{ metre}$$

$$= 25.5 \text{ km}$$

16 | Bank P.O. 2011

28. (E) Let the smallest odd number of set-A is x .
Then
 $x + x + 2 + x + 4 + x + 6 + \dots + x + 16$
 $= 621$
 $\Rightarrow 9x = 621 - 72$
 $= 549$
 $\therefore x = \frac{549}{9}$
 $= 61$
 \therefore Lowest even number of different set
 $= 61 + 15 = 76$
 \therefore Required sum
 $= 76 + 78 + 80 + 82 + 84 + 86$
 $= 486$
29. (B) Total monthly fees of girls
 $= 250 \times \frac{12}{100} \times 450$
 $= ₹ 13500$
 \therefore Total monthly fees of boys
 $= 250 \times \frac{88}{100} \times \left(\frac{124}{100} \times 450\right)$
 $= ₹ 122760$
 \therefore Reqd. total monthly fees
 $= ₹ (13500 + 122760)$
 $= ₹ 136260$
30. (E) As per question—
 \therefore Average speed of car $= \frac{588 \text{ km}}{6 \text{ hours}}$
 $= 98 \text{ km/hr.}$
 \Rightarrow Average speed of train $= 98 \times \frac{10}{7}$
 $= 140 \text{ km/hr.}$
 \therefore Distance covered by train in 13 hours
 $= 140 \times 13$
 $= 1820 \text{ km}$
31. (D) Reqd. percentage increase
 $= \frac{9-8}{8} \times 100\%$
 $= 12.5\%$
32. (A) Reqd. difference
 $= [(8 + 6 + 7) \sim (5 + 4 + 7 + 6 + 4 + 7)]$
thousands
 $= (21 \sim 33) \text{ thousands}$
 $= 12000$
33. (B) Reqd. average number
 $= \frac{(3 + 5 + 6 + 8 + 7 + 5)}{6} \text{ thousands}$
 $= \frac{34000}{6}$
 $= 5666 \text{ (Approx.)}$
34. (C) The number of students enrolled in 2005
 $= (3 + 5 + 6) \text{ thousands}$
 $= 14000$
 The number of students enrolled in 2006
 $= (5 + 4 + 8) \text{ thousands}$
 $= 17000$
 The number of students enrolled in 2007
 $= (6 + 7 + 9) \text{ thousands}$
 $= 22000$
 The number of students enrolled in 2008
 $= (8 + 6 + 7) \text{ thousands}$
 $= 21000$
 The number of students enrolled in 2009
 $= (7 + 4 + 5) \text{ thousands}$
 $= 16000$
 The number of students enrolled in 2010
 $= (5 + 7 + 6) \text{ thousands}$
 $= 18000$
 Hence, the second highest number
 $= 21000$
 which is in 2008.
35. (A) Required percentage $= \frac{(5+7)}{8} \times 100\%$
 $= 150\%$
36. (B) Reqd. difference in the year 2005
 $= (4.2 - 2.4) \times 100 = 180$
 Reqd. difference in the year 2006
 $= (7.4 - 3.3) \times 100 = 410$
 Reqd. difference in the year 2007
 $= (8.3 - 5.6) \times 100 = 270$
 Reqd. difference in the year 2008
 $= (9.3 - 6.4) \times 100 = 290$
 Reqd. difference in the year 2009
 $= (11.4 - 5.2) \times 100 = 620$
 Reqd. difference in the year 2010
 $= (14.2 - 11.4) \times 100 = 280$
 \therefore Required year for second lowest number
 (270) was $= 2007$

37. (E) Required percentage = $\frac{7.4}{5.4} \times 100\%$
 = 137% (Approx.)
38. (D) Required average number
 = $\frac{(6.2 + 6.2 + 6.4 + 7.8 + 9.9 + 11.8)}{6} \times 100$
 = $\frac{48.3}{6} \times 100 = 805$
39. (A) Respective Ratio = $3.2 \times 100 : 5.6 \times 100$
 = 4 : 7
40. (E) In the year 2009 and 2010 together,
 No. of qualified candidates from Zone P
 = $(4.8 + 5.6) \times 100$
 = 1040
 No. of qualified candidates from Zone Q
 = $(5.2 + 6.4) \times 100$
 = 1160
 No. of qualified candidates from Zone R
 = $(6.8 + 7.4) \times 100$
 = 1420
 No. of qualified candidates from Zone S
 = $(5.2 + 11.4) \times 100$
 = 1660
 No. of qualified candidates from Zone T
 = $(6.9 + 9.4) \times 100$
 = 1630
 Required zone of second highest number (1630)
 = Zone-T
41. (A) Required average number
 = $4800 \times \frac{(12 + 22 + 17)}{100} \times \frac{1}{3}$
 = $16 \times 51 = 816$
42. (B) Total amount paid by passengers of train-B
 = $4800 \times \frac{9}{100} \times 124$
 = ₹ 53568
43. (A) Required percentage
 = $\frac{4800 \times \frac{19}{100}}{4800 \times \frac{(9 + 21)}{100}} \times 100\%$
 = $\frac{19}{30} \times 100\%$
 = 63.33%
 = 64% (Approx.)
44. (E) Reqd. difference = $\frac{4800(17 - 12)}{100}$
 = 240
45. (C) Total number of passengers in Train-D, Train-E and Train-F together
 = $4800 \frac{(21 + 19 + 22)}{100}$
 = $48 \times 62 = 2976$
46. (C) Required percentage increase
 = $\frac{13.9 - 11.6}{11.6} \times 100\%$
 = 20% (Approx.)
47. (B) Reqd. average fees for M.Sc.
 = $\frac{(5.8 + 6.4 + 10.2 + 14.6 + 17.7 + 20.9) \times 1000}{6}$
 = $\frac{75.6 \times 1000}{6}$
 = ₹ 12600
48. (D) Required difference
 = $(1.8 + 3.2 + 4.8 + 5.6 + 12.5 + 14.9 - 35.8) \times 1000$
 = $(42.8 - 35.8) \times 1000$
 = ₹ 7000
49. (E) Reqd. percentage = $\frac{12.7}{17.7} \times 100\%$
 = 71.75%
 = 72% (App.)
50. (B) Total semester fees for all courses in the year 2006
 = $(14.5 + 6.4 + 11.6 + 5.8 + 3.2) \times 1000$
 = ₹ 41500

General Awareness (With Special Reference to Banking Industry)

1. Which of the following sector(s) make(s) maximum contribution to the National Income of India ?
(A) Services
(B) Agriculture
(C) Industry
(D) Agriculture and Industry both jointly
(E) None of these
2. Which of the following is **not** part of the scheduled banking structure in India ?
(A) State Cooperative Banks
(B) Public Sector Banks
(C) Private Sector Banks
(D) Regional Rural Banks
(E) Money Lenders
3. Which of the following is known as Plastic money ?
 1. Demand Draft
 2. Credit Card
 3. Debit Card

(A) Only 1 (B) Only 2
(C) Only 3 (D) Both 2 and 3
(E) All 1, 2 and 3
4. Which of the following terms is used in the field of finance and banking ?
(A) Gauge Pressure
(B) Quantum number
(C) Adjustment Credit
(D) Absolute zero
(E) Single bond
5. Goods and Services Tax (GST), would replace which of the following taxes levied at present ?
(A) Income tax
(B) Corporate tax
(C) Capital gains tax
(D) Value Added Tax (VAT)
(E) All of these
6. Yuan is the currency of—
(A) Japan (B) China
(C) Indonesia (D) Myanmar
(E) None of these
7. Normally Banks accept Fixed Deposits for a maximum period of—
(A) 5 years (B) 3 years
(C) 7 years (D) 20 years
(E) 10 years
8. IFRS stands for—
(A) International Financial Reporting Standards
(B) Indian Financial Rating Standards
(C) International Financial Rating Standards
(D) Indian Functional Reporting Standards
(E) None of these
9. KYC guidelines followed by the Banks have been framed on the recommendations of the—
(A) Ministry of Home Affairs
(B) Ministry of Rural Development
(C) Indian Banks Association
(D) Financial Intelligence Unit
(E) Reserve Bank of India
10. Bridge loans refer to—
(A) Loans granted to construction companies for construction of bridges
(B) Loan granted to PWD for construction of bridges over Rivers
(C) Interim finance allowed by banks to their customers pending disbursement of term loans by financial institutions
(D) Loan granted to Railway for construction of bridges
(E) None of these
11. On which one of the following issues IMF has supported monetary policy of India ?
(A) Introduction of GST
(B) Stimulus for agriculture sector
(C) Concessions for foreign investment
(D) Tightening of monetary policy
(E) None of these
12. In the term STRIPS, the first letter 'S' denotes—
(A) Single (B) Small
(C) Special (D) Savings
(E) Separate

13. When the loan is granted for purchase of white goods it is called—
 (A) Consumption loan
 (B) White goods loan
 (C) Consumer durable loan
 (D) Business loan
 (E) Proprietary loan
14. Structure of Basel II is based on how many pillars ?
 (A) Two (B) Ten
 (C) Four (D) Five
 (E) Three
15. Expand the term FRBM—
 (A) Financial Responsibility and Business Management
 (B) Fiscal Responsibility and Business Management
 (C) Financial Responsibility and Budget Management
 (D) Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
 (E) Formal Responsibility and Business Management
16. The World Economic Outlook, report of IMF indicates that one of the below mentioned nation is expected to achieve highest per cent GDP growth rate in 2011. Which one of the following is that country ?
 (A) Brazil (B) Russia
 (C) India (D) China
 (E) South Africa
17. Which of the following organization/agencies has established a fund known as Investor Protection Fund ?
 (A) RBI
 (B) SIDBI
 (C) Bombay Stock Exchange
 (D) Ministry of Finance
 (E) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
18. As per the recent press reports, use of credit cards in India has gone down. What is/are the main reason/s for the same ?
 1. High interest rate charged by the card companies.
 2. Rise in fraudulent activities related to use of credit cards.
3. Govt. policies which do not allow the launch of new credit cards by the banks.
 (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2
 (C) Only 3 (D) All 1, 2 and 3
 (E) None of these
19. Which of the following terms is used in the field of Banking ?
 (A) MRI
 (B) Refraction
 (C) Depository Receipt
 (D) Neutralization
 (E) Atomic Number
20. Reverse Repo is a tool used by RBI to—
 (A) Inject liquidity
 (B) Absorb liquidity
 (C) Increase the liquidity with banking system
 (D) To keep the liquidity at one level
 (E) None of these
21. The Union Cabinet recently cleared Prohibition of unfair Practices in Technical Medical Educational Institutes and Universities Bill 2010. As per the bill which of the following will now be treated as a cognizable offence ?
 (A) Accepting capitation fee from the students
 (B) Running a private college
 (C) Not allowing students to change their course in between
 (D) Running a college without proper facilities
 (E) None of these
22. Many times we read a term CBS used in banking operations. What is the full form of the letter 'C' in the term 'CBS' ?
 (A) Complete (B) Credit
 (C) Continuous (D) Core
 (E) None of these
23. GNP stands for—
 (A) Gross National Product
 (B) Group Net Product
 (C) Grand Nuclear Process
 (D) Group Networking Process
 (E) None of these

20 | Bank P.O. 2011

24. The European Union has adopted which of the following as a common currency ?
(A) Dollar (B) Dinar
(C) Yen (D) Peso
(E) Euro
25. Which of the following schemes is launched specifically for helping Senior Citizens to avail loan by mortgage of their residential property ?
(A) English mortgage scheme
(B) Senior Capital Loan scheme
(C) Reverse Mortgage Loan scheme
(D) Senior Citizen Personal Loan scheme
(E) None of these
26. SEBI is a—
(A) Advisory body
(B) Statutory body
(C) Constitutional body
(D) Non-statutory body
(E) Registered as a Society
27. Mixed Economy means—
(A) Co-existence of small and large industries
(B) Promoting both Agriculture and Industries in the economy
(C) Co-existence of public and private sectors
(D) Co-existence of rich and poor
(E) Existence of wholesale and Retail Markets
28. Which of the following books is written by Vikram Seth ?
(A) A Suitable Boy
(B) A Bend in the River
(C) Five Point Someone
(D) Lolita
(E) None of these
29. The expansion for BIFR, in the context of the Indian Industry is —
(A) Board for Investment and Financial Redevelopment
(B) Bureau for Industrial and Financial Revolution
(C) Board for Investment and Formal Reconstruction
(D) Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
(E) Bureau for Investment and Financial Reconstruction
30. What is the SLR at present ?
(A) 6% (B) 12%
(C) 18% (D) 25%
(E) None of these
31. Who amongst the following is **not** a famous Economist ?
(A) Amartya Sen
(B) Octavio Paz
(C) Muhammad Yunus
(D) Peter A Diamond
(E) Dale I Mortensen
32. Rabi season is considered between—
(A) December to May
(B) October to March
(C) May to October
(D) April to September
(E) January to June
33. Which of the following is **not** a measure to control inflation adopted by the Government or RBI ?
(A) Monetary Policy
(B) Fiscal Policy
(C) Public Distribution System
(D) Price Control
(E) Financial Inclusion
34. Which one of the following is not a negotiable Instrument ?
(A) Cheque
(B) Pay order
(C) Bill of Exchange
(D) Ware house receipt
(E) All are Negotiable Instruments
35. The main function of the I.M.F. is to—
(A) Help to solve balance of payments problems of member countries
(B) Arrange international deposits from banks
(C) Act as private sector lending arm of the World Bank

- (D) Finance investment loans to developing countries
(E) None of these
36. During the recent global slowdown, almost all major countries were in recession. But some countries likeand..... were **not** going through recession. Which among the following fit in the blanks ?
(A) England and America
(B) India and China
(C) Japan and China
(D) Germany and France
(E) Ireland and Greece
37. The census in India is done after a gap of every—
(A) 5 years (B) 10 years
(C) 12 years (D) 15 years
(E) None of these
38. Which of the following is NOT a Public Sector Unit ?
(A) HPCL (B) Yes Bank
(C) HAL (D) SAIL
(E) IDBI Bank
39. As per recent notification issued by RBI, circulation of which of the following coins shall be ceased w.e.f. June 29, 2011 ?
(A) ₹ 1 coins
(B) 50 paise coins
(C) 25 paise coins
(D) Both 2 and 3 above
(E) None of these
40. Which among the following body promoted Securities Trading Corporation of India Limited (STCI) jointly with the Public Sector Banks ?
(A) Securities Exchange Board of India
(B) ICICI Ltd.
(C) IDBI Ltd.
(D) Reserve Bank of India
(E) IRDA
41. The most active segment of the Money Market in India is which one of the following ?
(A) Call Money/Notice Money Market
(B) Repo/Reverse Repo
(C) Commercial Paper (CP)
(D) Certificate of Deposit (CD)
(E) None of these
42. Which among the following schemes is related exclusively to Financial Inclusion ?
(A) Swawlamban (B) Swadeshi
(C) Swabhiman (D) SGSY
(E) None of these
43. Which among the following is the top dividend paying company of India, as per a study done by Economic Times ?
(A) ONGC (B) TCS
(C) ITC (D) IOC
(E) Tech Mahindra
44. Anant Pai, better known as 'Uncle Pai', who recently died was the creator of which among the following comic series ?
(A) Chacha Chaudhary
(B) Indrajaal
(C) Chandamama
(D) Amar Chitra Katha
(E) None of these
45. Consider the following—
1. Deposit rates
2. Base Rate
3. Prime Lending Rate
Which among the above are decided by Reserve Bank of India ?
(A) Only 1 (B) Only 2
(C) Only 3 (D) Both 2 and 3
(E) None of these
46. Which among the following is the Biggest Borrower in India ?
(A) Indian Government
(B) Reserve Bank of India
(C) Indian Railways
(D) State Governments
(E) Public Sector Undertakings
47. Which among the following would result in the fall in asset prices ?
(A) Low Liquidity in the Economy
(B) High Liquidity in the Economy
(C) RBI increasing the Reverse Repo Rates
(D) RBI allows more banks to play
(E) None of these

22 | Bank P.O. 2011

48. As per Union Budget 2011-12, the fiscal deficit as % of GDP has been projected atfor 2011-12.
- (A) 5%
 (B) 5.5%
 (C) 4.6%
 (D) 4%
 (E) 4.2%
49. Additional deduction from income is proposed to be continued for investment in as per the provisions of Union Budget 2011-12.
- (A) Bank deposits of 3 years
 (B) Long term Infrastructure bonds
 (C) Tax free Bonds
 (D) New Public Issues
 (E) There is no such provision
50. Who amongst the following was never Finance Minister of India ?
- (A) Dr. Manmohan Singh
 (B) Sri. P. Chidambaram
 (C) Sri. Yashwant Sinha
 (D) Sri. Kamal Nath
 (E) Sri. Pranab Mukherjee

Answers with Explanations

1. (A) 2. (E) 3. (D)
 4. (C) Adjustment credit is a short-term Advance by a Federal Reserve Bank, secured by a bank. Own promissory note is the most common form of borrowing.
 5. (D) 6. (B) 7. (E) 8. (A) 9. (E)
 10. (C) 11. (C)
 12. (E) STRIPS—Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal Securities.
 13. (A)
 14. (E) Three Pillars of BASEL-II
 (i) Minimum Capital Requirements
 (ii) Supervisory Committee
 (iii) Market Discipline
 15. (C) 16. (D) 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (C)
 20. (D) 21. (A) 22. (D) 23. (A) 24. (E)
 25. (C) 26. (B) 27. (C) 28. (A) 29. (D)
 30. (D)
 31. (B) Octavio Paz is a writer, poet and diplomat who won the 1990 Nobel Prize for Literature.
 32. (B) 33. (E) 34. (D) 35. (A) 36. (B)
 37. (B) 38. (B) 39. (C) 40. (D) 41. (A)
 42. (C) 43. (A) 44. (D) 45. (E) 46. (A)
 47. (A) 48. (C) 49. (B) 50. (D)

English Language

Directions—(Q. 1–10) In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words /phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word/phrase in each case—

Depending upon how humanity chooses to use it, technology can enhance or ... (1)... any aspect of life. The realm of interpersonal communication generally feels this impact first.

Many times throughout history, humanity has changed its modes of communication as society itself has ... (2)... As people began to spread out geographically, verbal communication turned to writing to make it more ... (3)... Then, people invented ways of carrying both conversation and written communication between their communities

to keep in ... (4)... with one another as travel became simpler. With the advent of the telephone, people began to wonder if picking up the receiver to call one another would eventually ... (5)... out other forms of communication. So far, as families and friends have moved away from one another, the telephone, even its cellular form, has allowed humanity to ... (6)... the necessary links among its members.

Naturally, now that computers, instant and text messaging, and other forms of communication have found their way into the world, people not familiar with these technologies wonder what they will do to the human race. Etiquette experts and those raised on writing formal letters often ... (7)... that e-mail and text message lingo will replace the language of pen and paper. This will not ... (8)..., and both methods of communication can survive to enhance human's enjoyment of one

another's company if the next generation learns how to ...(9)... both. Each form of communication can survive with its own rules as people learn which situations in life ...(10)... for which level of formality and which of the people they spend time with can connect better with which type of language.

1. (A) depressed (B) finish
(C) problem (D) hinder
(E) featured
2. (A) evolved (B) destroyed
(C) pledged (D) extinguished
(E) waited
3. (A) expensive (B) subjective
(C) easier (D) loud
(E) portable
4. (A) lines (B) faith
(C) distance (D) touch
(E) check
5. (A) pushed (B) cancel
(C) shells (D) try
(E) turn
6. (A) maintain (B) teleport
(C) cut (D) curb
(E) regulation
7. (A) dominate (B) elate
(C) worry (D) says
(E) mentioning
8. (A) agree (B) happen
(C) occurred (D) exist
(E) possible
9. (A) forms (B) prove
(C) accomplish (D) study
(E) example
10. (A) take (B) require
(C) jump (D) stands
(E) call

Directions—(Q. 11–15) Rearrange the following six sentences (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them—

- (1) When it comes to the number of tigers though, I think it is too small a number representing a species.

- (2) These days, everywhere I go, I see hoarding saying 'Just 1411 Left'.
 - (3) The threebeing, the Caspian, Balinese and Javan.
 - (4) Besides the small number, we are steadily losing a few species of these animals as well.
 - (5) Normally, I would groan and grumble on seeing this figure of 1411 on my shopping bills as it sounds too much.
 - (6) At the end of the last century we had lost 3 out of 8 tiger species.
11. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement ?
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
(E) 5
 12. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement ?
(A) 6 (B) 4
(C) 3 (D) 5
(E) 1
 13. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement ?
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
(E) 5
 14. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement ?
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 6 (D) 4
(E) 5
 15. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement ?
(A) 5 (B) 4
(C) 3 (D) 2
(E) 1

Directions—(Q. 16–20) Which of the phrases (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below each sentence should replace the word/phrase printed in **bold** in the sentence to make it grammatically correct ? If the sentence is correct as it is given and 'No correction is required', mark (E) as the answer.

16. Never the one to mince words when it **comes speaking** his mind, the captain criticised the hectic schedule of his team.

24 | Bank P.O. 2011

- (A) comes to speaking
 (B) comes and speaks
 (C) comes to speak
 (D) come for speak
 (E) No correction required
17. Indians are **far more** transparent than the Americans.
 (A) farther (B) further more
 (C) greater (D) many more
 (E) No correction required
18. He will not be joining the rat race, which starts around this time every year as the board exams **draw a close**.
 (A) draw to close (B) drawing a closure
 (C) draw to a close (D) draw a closer
 (E) No correction required
19. Lights will go out around the world with hundreds of people **sets to take part** in the Earth Hour climate change campaign.
 (A) set to take part
 (B) set to be part
 (C) sets for taking part
 (D) set for part
 (E) No correction required
20. With nasty viral infections **do the rounds** in the city, you should give all it takes to protect yourself.
 (A) coming rounds (B) round about
 (C) doing the rounds (D) done rounding
 (E) No correction required

Directions—(Q. 21–25) Each question below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

21. Governments do not want to take a decision and resort to soft-pedaling, delay tactics and collusion, hoping that the judiciary will in to relieve them of the of decision-making.
 (A) come, enlightenment
 (B) vouch, trouble
 (C) barge, pleasure
 (D) step, burden
 (E) vote, task

22. The most important factor is the of a wealthy Indian middle class which can now to send their children abroad for education.
 (A) emergence, afford
 (B) advent, focus
 (C) decline, manage
 (D) rise, wish
 (E) perception, go
23. Crores of public money is on parks in the city and yet most of them are out of for the public.
 (A) invested, limits (B) spent, bounds
 (C) bet, reach (D) put, areas
 (E) made, boundaries
24. Rules are for those who cannot them and not for the rich and influential who can to ignore them.
 (A) follow, demand (B) set, opt
 (C) break, suggest (D) find, ask
 (E) challenge, choose
25. Experts cannot enough on the benefits of more fruit and vegetables in your daily diet.
 (A) pressure, involving
 (B) strain, adding
 (C) emphasize, contributing
 (D) stress, including
 (E) state, mixing

Directions—(Q. 26–35) Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

26. The actor, who plays / a detective in the film,
 (A) (B)
 alleged to have pushed the director / when he
 (C)
 asked him to get into his costume / as it was
 getting late. (D)
 No error (E)

27. Manish was advised an operation / more than
(A) (B)
thirty years back, but / due to his financial
(C)
condition he / could not undergoes the
(D)
procedure. No error
(E)
28. India's largest corporate house may be /
(A)
force to review the selection parameters after /
(B)
struggling to shortlist potential candidates /
(C)
for the past eight months. No error
(D) (E)
29. This questions force us / to face the
(A) (B)
unpleasant truth that / the policies of social
(C)
justice have / reached a dead end. No error
(D) (E)
30. Many of the young people / studying abroad
(A) (B)
agreed that / returning home was always /
(C)
an attractive option. No error
(D) (E)
31. The government needs to provide / specific
(A)
regulations that create an environment / where
(B)
trained scientific personnel enjoyed space and
(C)
freedom / to design new products benefiting
(D)
society. No error
(E)
32. Though the book is not yet available on India /
(A)
previews published in this country suggest /
(B)
that it is a complex study of / an extremely
(C)
complex personality. No error
(D) (E)
33. Conventionally speaking, / men are supposed
(A) (B)
to earn while / women are supposed to sit at
(C)
home, / do housework and discipline the
(D)
children. No error
(E)
34. The movement, which aims to / raise aware-
(A) (B)
ness about climate change hopes / to bring
(C)
people together to think about / what they can
(D)
do for reduce harmful pollution. No error
(E)
35. Workers battling to restore / power supply to
(A) (B)
the damaged reactors / have successful in /
(C)
reaching up to the second reactor. No error.
(D) (E)

Directions—(Q. 36–50) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

India's colleges and universities, with just a few exceptions, have become large, under-funded, ungovernable institutions. At many of them, politics has intruded into campus life, influencing academic appointments and decisions across levels. Under-investment in libraries, information technology, laboratories, and classrooms makes it very difficult to provide top-quality instruction or engage in cutting-edge research. The rise in the number of part-time teachers and the freeze on new full-time appointments in many places have affected morale in the academic profession. The lack of accountability means that teaching and research performance is seldom measured. The system provides few **incentives** to perform. Bureaucratic inertia hampers change. Student unrest and occasional faculty agitation disrupt operations. Nevertheless, with a semblance of normality, faculty administrators are able to provide teaching, coordinate examinations, and award degrees.

Even the small top tier of higher education faces serious problems. Many IIT graduates, well trained in technology, have chosen not to contribute their skills to the **burgeoning** technology sector in India. Half leave the country immediately upon graduation to pursue advanced study abroad and most do not return. A stunning 86 per cent of students in science and technology fields from India who obtain degrees in the United States do not return home immediately following their study. Another significant group, of about 30 per cent, decides to earn MBAs in India because local salaries are higher and are lost to science and technology. A corps of dedicated and able teachers work at the IITs and IIMs, but the lure of jobs abroad and in the private sector makes it increasingly difficult to retain the best and brightest to the academic profession.

Few in India are thinking creatively about higher education. There is no field of higher education research. Those in government as well as academic leaders seem **content** to do the 'same old thing'. Academic institutions and systems have become large and complex. They need good data, careful analysis, and creative ideas. In China, more than two dozen higher education research centres, and several government agencies are involved in higher education policy for optimum planning.

India has survived with an increasingly **mediocre** higher education system for decades. Now as India strives to compete in a globalised economy in areas that require highly trained professionals, the quality of higher education becomes increasingly important. So far, India's large educated population base and its reservoir of at least moderately well trained university graduates have permitted the country to move ahead. But the competition is **fierce**. China in particular is heavily investing in improving its best universities with the aim of making a small group of them world class in the coming decade, and making a larger number internationally competitive research universities.

To compete successfully in the knowledge-based economy of the 21st century, India needs enough universities that not only produce bright graduates for export but can also support sophisticated research in a number of scientific and scholarly fields and produce at least some of the knowledge and technology needed for an

expanding economy. How can India build a higher education system that will permit it to join developed economies ? The newly emerging private sector in higher education cannot spearhead academic growth. Several of the well-endowed and effectively managed private institutions maintain reasonably high standards, although it is not clear whether these institutions will be able to sustain themselves in the long run. They can help produce well qualified graduates in such fields as management, but they cannot form the basis for comprehensive research universities. This sector lacks the resources to build the facilities required for quality instruction and research in the sciences. Most of the private institutions do not focus on advanced training in the sciences.

Only public universities have the potential to be truly world class institutions. But these institutions have not been adequately or consistently supported. The top institutions require sustained funding from public sources. Academic salaries must be high enough to attract excellent scientists and scholars. Fellowships and other **grants** should be available for bright students. An academic culture that is based on merit-based norms and competition for advancement and research funds is a necessary component, as is a **judicious** mix of autonomy to do creative research and accountability to ensure productivity. World class universities require world class professors and students and a culture to sustain and stimulate them.

36. What, according to the author, is the shortfall of our government officials as well as academicians when it comes to higher education ?
- (A) They are of the opinion that India has the best system of higher education in the world.
 - (B) They believe that it is the responsibility of private institutions to bring about a change in higher education.
 - (C) They are unaware of the new developments in the field of higher education.
 - (D) They are unwilling to invest money in higher education despite getting sufficient grants for the purpose.
 - (E) They do not think innovatively in the direction of bringing about a change in higher education and are stuck in a rut.

37. Which of the following is/are the problem/s faced by Indian colleges and universities ?
1. Political interference in decision making.
 2. Lack of funding necessary for improvement in classrooms, libraries, etc.
 3. Hiring of teachers on a part-time basis only.
- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2 and 3
(C) Only 3 (D) Only 1 and 2
(E) All 1, 2 and 3
38. Which of the following steps has China taken to improve higher education ?
1. Their education policy formation involves many governmental bodies for thoughtful planning.
 2. They are sanctioning grants to their teachers to facilitate the improvement process.
 3. They are investing in universities to make them internationally competitive.
- (A) Only 2 (B) Only 1 and 3
(C) Only 3 (D) Only 2 and 3
(E) All 1, 2 and 3
39. How, according to the author, has India progressed despite a mediocre higher education system ?
- (A) By borrowing ideas as well as technology from the west.
 - (B) By convincing the world that it is more knowledgeable than it actually is.
 - (C) On the basis of its fairly competent graduates and a large number of educated population.
 - (D) Because of its sound and progressive economic policies.
 - (E) On the basis on the goodwill accumulated by it over the years.
40. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage ?
- (A) Literacy in India.
 - (B) State of Higher Education in India.
 - (C) Top Universities of India
 - (D) Educational Institutes in India.
 - (E) Comparative Study of Higher Education in India and China.
41. Which of the following problems do top institutes in India face in terms of contribution to academics ?
1. The teachers of these institutes get enticed by the openings in foreign countries.
 2. Many graduates from these institutes and opportunities abroad and never return.
 3. Graduates from these institutes who do not migrate to foreign countries are unfit for teaching in these institutes.
- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 3
(C) Only 2 and 3 (D) Only 1 and 2
(E) All 1, 2 and 3
42. Which of the following is **true**, in the context of the passage ?
1. Private universities are well equipped to produce graduates who can conduct research.
 2. India needs more universities that can cater to research studies in different scientific fields.
 3. India should completely stop graduates from leaving the country to pursue a career.
- (A) Only 2 (B) Only 1 and 2
(C) Only 1 (D) Only 2 and 3
(E) All 1, 2 and 3
43. What, according to the author, is/are the step/s that can make Indian universities world class ?
1. Students need to be given independence to conduct research.
 2. Remuneration of teachers should be increased.
 3. Proper support in the form of funds should be provided to universities.
- (A) Only 1 and 2 (B) Only 3
(C) All 1, 2 and 3 (D) Only 2 and 3
(E) Only 1
- Directions**—(Q. 44–47) Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.
44. **JUDICIOUS**
- (A) Hard-working (B) Legal
 - (C) Thoughtful (D) Difficult
 - (E) Shrewd

28 | Bank P.O. 2011

45. **CONTENT**

- (A) Unhappy (B) Matter
(C) Enclosure (D) Satisfied
(E) Substance

46. **GRANT**

- (A) Agreement (B) Funding
(C) Allow (D) Let
(E) Consent

47. **INCENTIVE**

- (A) Prompt (B) Discouragement
(C) Cash (D) Margin
(E) Motivator

Directions—(Q. 48–50) Choose the word/group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

48. **FIERCE**

- (A) Strong (B) Weak
(C) Tame (D) Scrawny
(E) Timid

49. **BURGEONING**

- (A) Minimizing (B) Growing
(C) Escalating (D) Dwindling
(E) Easing

50. **MEDIOCRE**

- (A) Superlative (B) Middle
(C) Average (D) Pleasant
(E) Ordinary

Answers with Hints

1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (E)
6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (B) 9. (D) 10. (E)
11. (B) 12. (E) 13. (D) 14. (C) 15. (A)
16. (A) 17. (E) 18. (C) 19. (A) 20. (E)
21. (D) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (E) 25. (D)
26. (B) There should be 'was alleged' in place of 'alleged'.
27. (D) There should be 'undergo' in place of 'undergoes'.
28. (B) There should be 'forced' in place of 'force'.
29. (A) There should be 'question' in place of 'questions'.
30. (E)
31. (C) There should be 'enjoy' in place of 'enjoyed'.
32. (A) There should be 'in India' in place of 'on India'.
33. (C) There should be 'remain at home' in place of 'sit at home'.
34. (D) There should be 'reducing' in place of 'reduce'.
35. (C) There should be 'have been successful' in place of 'have successful'.
36. (E) 37. (D) 38. (B) 39. (C) 40. (B)
41. (D) 42. (A) 43. (D) 44. (C) 45. (D)
46. (B) 47. (E) 48. (B) 49. (B) 50. (A)

Computer Knowledge

1. If you wish to extend the length of the network without having the signal degrade, you would use a—
(A) resonance (B) router
(C) gateway (D) switch
(E) repeater
2. A repair for a known software bug, usually available at no charge on the Internet, is called a—
(A) version (B) patch
(C) tutorial (D) FAQ
(E) rectifier
3. URL stands for—
(A) Universal Research List
(B) Universal Resource List
(C) Uniform Research List
(D) Uniform Research Locator
(E) Uniform Resource Locator
4. When data changes in multiple lists and all lists are not updated, this causes—
(A) data redundancy
(B) information overload
(C) duplicate data
(D) data inconsistency
(E) data repetition

5. What is a backup ?
 - (A) Restoring the information backup
 - (B) An exact copy of a system's information
 - (C) The ability to get a system up and running in the event of a system crash or failure
 - (D) All of these
 - (E) None of these
6. The Internet is—
 - (A) a large network of networks
 - (B) an internal communication system for a business
 - (C) a communication system for the states of India
 - (D) a communication system for some states of India
 - (E) a communication system for some cities of India
7. Computers that are portable and convenient for users who travel are known as —
 - (A) supercomputers
 - (B) planners
 - (C) minicomputers
 - (D) file servers
 - (E) laptops
8. What is the storage area for e-mail messages called ?
 - (A) A folder
 - (B) A mailbox
 - (C) A directory
 - (D) The hard disk
 - (E) None of these
9. One advantage of dial-up Internet access is—
 - (A) it utilizes broadband technology
 - (B) it is Indian
 - (C) it uses a router for security
 - (D) modem speeds are very fast
 - (E) it utilizes existing telephone service
10. What is the process of copying software programs from secondary storage media to the hard disk called ?
 - (A) configuration
 - (B) download
 - (C) storage
 - (D) upload
 - (E) installation
11. Which process checks to ensure the components of the computer are operating and connected properly ?
 - (A) Booting
 - (B) Processing
 - (C) Saving
 - (D) Editing
 - (E) Starting
12. A means of capturing an image (drawing or photo) so that it can be stored on a computer is—
 - (A) Modem
 - (B) Software
 - (C) Scanner
 - (D) Keyboard
 - (E) Mouse
13. An error in a computer program—
 - (A) Crash
 - (B) Power Failure
 - (C) bug
 - (D) Virus
 - (E) Fatal error
14. Access control based on a person's fingerprints is an example of—
 - (A) biometric identification
 - (B) characteristic identification
 - (C) characteristic security
 - (D) fingerprint security
 - (E) logistics
15. The patterns of printed lines on most products are called—
 - (A) prices
 - (B) striping
 - (C) scanners
 - (D) OCR
 - (E) barcodes
16. Most mailprograms automatically complete the following two parts in an e-mail—
 - (A) From : and Body :
 - (B) From : and Date :
 - (C) From : and To :
 - (D) From : and Subject :
 - (E) None of these
17. The computer's capability of distinguishing spoken words is called—
 - (A) voice analysis
 - (B) speech acknowledgment
 - (C) voice recognition
 - (D) speech interpretation
 - (E) vocalisation
18. Which of the following is an advantage of mounting an application on the Web ?
 - (A) the possibility of 24-hour access for users
 - (B) creating a system that can extend globally
 - (C) standardizing the design of the interface
 - (D) All of these
 - (E) None of these

30 | Bank P.O. 2011

19. The first page of a Website is called the—
(A) Homepage (B) Index
(C) Java Script (D) Book mark
(E) Intro Page
20. ERP is an acronym for—
(A) Enterprise Retirement Planning
(B) Enterprise Relationship Planning
(C) Enterprise Resource Planning
(D) Enterprise Recorder Planning
(E) Enterprise Retention Planning
21. The software that allows users to surf the Internet is called a/an—
(A) Search engine
(B) Internet Service Provider (ISP)
(C) Multimedia application
(D) Browser
(E) Internet Surfing Provider
22. The issues that deal with the collection and use of data about individuals is—
(A) access (B) publicity
(C) accuracy (D) property
(E) privacy
23. A term relating to sending data to a satellite is—
(A) downlink (B) modulate
(C) demodulate (D) uplink
(E) interrelate
24. Online documents containing underlined phrases or icons that a user can click in order to move immediately to related parts of the current document or to other documents with relation information are called—
(A) hypermedia (B) hypertext
(C) HTML (D) URL
(E) FTP
25. Physical security is concerned with protecting computer hardware from human tampering and natural disaster and..... security is concerned with protecting software from unauthorized tampering or damage.
(A) data (B) cyber
(C) Internet (D) metaphysical
(E) publicity
26. Hackers.....
(A) all have the same motive
(B) are people who maintain computers
(C) may legally break into computers as long as they do not do any damage
(D) are people who are allergic to computers
(E) break into other people's computers
27. Unauthorized copying of software to be used for personal gain instead of for personal backups is called—
(A) program thievery (B) data snatching
(C) software piracy (D) program looting
(E) data looting
28. Junk e-mail is also called—
(A) Spam (B) spoof
(C) cookie crumbs (D) sniffer script
(E) Spill
29. What is usually used for displaying information at public places ?
(A) Monitors
(B) Overhead Projections
(C) Monitors and Overhead Projections
(D) Touch Screen Kiosks
(E) Loudspeakers
30. What is MP3 ?
(A) A mouse (B) A Printer
(C) A Sound format (D) A Scanner
(E) A Mobile Phone
31. What is the most popular hardware for multimedia creations ?
(A) PCs
(B) Minicomputers
(C) Mainframe Computers
(D) WANs
(E) Super Computers
32. For sound recording, what is necessary ?
(A) Speaker (B) Microphone
(C) Talker (D) Mouse
(E) Telephone
33. The life-span of a CD-ROM is—
(A) approximately one year
(B) approximately two years
(C) approximately five years

- (D) approximately twenty-five years
(E) almost unlimited
34. The settings are automatic and standard.
(A) default (B) CPU
(C) peripheral (D) user friendly
(E) defaulter
35. What are the two parts of an E-mail address ?
(A) User name and street address
(B) Legal name and phone number
(C) User name and domain name
(D) Initials and password
(E) User Name and Recipient Name
36. Participants can see and hear each other in a—
(A) electronic mail system
(B) message system
(C) teleconference
(D) bulletin board
(E) None of these
37. Magnetic tape is not practical for applications where data must be quickly recalled because tape is—
(A) A random-access medium
(B) Expensive
(C) A read-only medium
(D) Fragile and easily damaged
(E) A sequential-access medium
38. Why should you delete unknown e-mail attachments ?
(A) You could go to jail
(B) the person could track you down and hurt you
(C) it is bad manners
(D) it might contain a virus that could hurt your computer
(E) None of these
39. How is it possible that both programs and data can be stored on the same floppy disk ?
(A) A floppy disk has two sides, one for data and one for programs
(B) A floppy disk has to be formatted for one or for the other
(C) Programs and data are both software, and both can be stored on any memory device
(D) Floppy disks can only store data, not programs
(E) Floppy disks are better than CDs
40. What is an embedded system ?
(A) A program that comes wrapped in a box
(B) A program that is permanently part of a computer
(C) A computer that is part of a larger computer
(D) A computer and software system that controls a machine or appliance
(E) None of these
41. Which of the following will you require to hear music on your computer ?
(A) Video Card (B) Tape Recorder
(C) Mouse (D) Joy Stick
(E) Sound Card
42. The signal that a computer is waiting for a command from the user—
(A) prompt (B) event
(C) time slice (D) interrupt
(E) None of these
43. This software allows the user to move from page to page on the Web by clicking on or selecting a hyperlink, or by typing in the address of the destination page—
(A) Web browser
(B) Web search engine
(C) Web home page
(D) Web service
(E) None of these
44. For viewing video CDs, you would use—
(A) CD Player
(B) Windows Media Player
(C) Windows Video Player
(D) Windows Movie Player
(E) None of these
45. Executing more than one program concurrently by one user on one computer is known as—
(A) multiprogramming
(B) multiprocessing

32 | Bank P.O. 2011

- (C) time-sharing
 - (D) multitasking
 - (E) multiaction
46. Which of the following controls the manner of interaction between the user and the operating system ?
- (A) language translator
 - (B) platform
 - (C) user interface
 - (D) icon
 - (E) None of these
47. You can keep your personal files/folders in—
- (A) My folder
 - (B) My Documents
 - (C) My Files
 - (D) My Text
 - (E) My Collection
48. Three types of compact disks include CD-ROM, CD-R, and—
- (A) CD-W
 - (B) CD-RAM
 - (C) CD-DVD
 - (D) CD-RW
 - (E) None of these
49. All computers must have—
- (A) Word processing software
 - (B) An operating system
 - (C) A printer attached
 - (D) A virus checking program
 - (E) None of these
50. Collecting personal information and effectively posing as another individual is known as the crime of—
- (A) spooling
 - (B) spoofing
 - (C) hacking
 - (D) identity theft
 - (E) None of these

Answers

- 1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (E) 4. (D) 5. (D)
 - 6. (A) 7. (E) 8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (C)
 - 11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (E)
 - 16. (D) 17. (C) 18. (D) 19. (A) 20. (C)
 - 21. (B) 22. (E) 23. (D) 24. (B) 25. (A)
 - 26. (E) 27. (C) 28. (A) 29. (C) 30. (C)
 - 31. (A) 32. (B) 33. (C) 34. (A) 35. (C)
 - 36. (C) 37. (E) 38. (D) 39. (C) 40. (D)
 - 41. (E) 42. (A) 43. (A) 44. (B) 45. (A)
 - 46. (C) 47. (B) 48. (D) 49. (B) 50. (C)
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General Awareness
(Socio-Economic & Banking)

Objective Questions

1. Competition (Amendment) Act, 2007 has replaced—
(A) VAT
(B) MRTPC
(C) Securities Contracts (Regulation) Bill, 2005
(D) Electricity Act, 2003
2. 'Mid-day Meal' scheme was started in the year—
(A) 1998 (B) 1997
(C) 1996 (D) 1995
3. Industrial sector growth for 2013-14 has been estimated at% in first advance estimates given by (CSO).
(A) -0.1% (B) 0.7%
(C) 2.1% (D) 3.6%
4. The duration of present Five Year Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India is—
(A) 2011-16 (B) 2009-14
(C) 2010-15 (D) 2008-13
5. 'Priyadarshini Project' is related to—
(A) Empowerment of Rural women
(B) Survival of Girl Child
(C) Free Education to all Girls
(D) None of the above
6. 'Pratibha Kiran Yojana' is a new scheme to promote higher education among girls introduced by—
(A) Karnataka (B) Bihar
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Uttar Pradesh
7. To which service, the government has notified Service Tax Refund Scheme for exporter ?
(A) Port services (B) Railway service
(C) Road service (D) All of the above
8. 'Laadli Laxmi Yojana' has been launched by.....government for supporting girls of all religion and caste upto their marriage.
(A) Rajasthan (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Gujarat
9. During the last decade, in which of the following year did Indian economy register the highest growth rate ?
(A) 2005-06 (B) 2006-07
(C) 2007-08 (D) 2008-09
10. Who was the Chairman of the Expert Committee which suggested a formula on 'Consumption Expenditure' for identifying BPL families ?
(A) Abhijit Sen (B) C. Rangrajan
(C) N. C. Saxena (D) Mihir Shah
11. 'Innovation Lab' has been launched by—
(A) Tata Consultancy Services
(B) Infosys Tech
(C) Reliance Industries
(D) Anil's Reliance Communications
12. Siddharth Birla appointed as Chairman of for 2014.
(A) CII
(B) Competition Commission of India
(C) FICCI
(D) SEBI
13. GAAR will be introduced in—
(A) 2014 (B) 2015
(C) 2016 (D) 2017
14. RBI has sold its stake in a financial institution to the government. Which is this institution ?
(A) IDBI (B) NABARD
(C) SIDBI (D) NHB
15. Government has extended Mid Day Meal Scheme to cover the students upto class—
(A) 6th (B) 7th
(C) 8th (D) 10th
16. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. has been renamed as—
(A) Reliance Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
(B) Tata Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
(C) Tata Communication Ltd.
(D) Bharti Communication Ltd.

17. Which one of the following states has the highest female literacy rate in India ?
 (A) Rajasthan
 (B) Kerala
 (C) Karnataka
 (D) Tamil Nadu
18. Finally approved by NDC the targeted annual rate of growth for the 12th plan is—
 (A) 9.0% (B) 8.8%
 (C) 8.5% (D) 8.0%
19. Government adopted the new funding pattern (Centre State Share) for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan as—
 (A) 50 : 50 (B) 55 : 45
 (C) 60 : 40 (D) 65 : 35
20. National Food Security Mission targets to increase the production of wheat, rice and pulses in next four years to—
 (A) 10, 8 and 2 million tonne respectively
 (B) 8, 10 and 2 million tonne respectively
 (C) 8, 12 and 2 million tonne respectively
 (D) 8, 10 and 4 million tonne respectively
21. The most densely populated country in South Asia is—
 (A) Bangladesh (B) India
 (C) Maldives (D) Sri Lanka
22. As per the first advance estimates of CSO, the growth rate of 2013-14 for agriculture and allied sector stands at—
 (A) 1.4% (B) 4.0%
 (C) 4.6% (D) -1.7%
23. Which of the following mobile phone service providers has the maximum market share in India ?
 (A) Bharti Airtel
 (B) Vodafone
 (C) Idea
 (D) BSNL
24. 'Aam Admi Bima Yojana' a social security scheme for rural landless households is implemented by the noddle agency—
 (A) National Insurance Co.
 (B) State Government
 (C) UTI
 (D) LIC
25. NOAPS has been renamed as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme with its extended scope. Now this scheme includes all old age persons—
 (A) Living below poverty line
 (B) Above 60 years age
 (C) Above 65 years age
 (D) Both (A) and (C)
26. The Ex-officio Secretary of NDC is—
 (A) Secretary of Finance Ministry
 (B) General Secretary of Lok Sabha
 (C) Secretary of Planning Commission
 (D) Vice-Chairman of Planning Commission
27. For charters and cargo services, what is the new FDI ceiling announced by the government ?
 (A) 100% (B) 74%
 (C) 26% (D) 49%
28. RBI has in principle decided to give licence for banking to—
 (A) Infrastructure Development Finance Co.
 (B) Bandhan a Microfinance Co.
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) SIDBI
29. The share of road transport in total transport of the country is about—
 (A) 20% (B) 40%
 (C) 60% (D) 80%
30. Minimum Support Price is recommended by—
 (A) ICAR
 (B) State Government
 (C) Ministry of Agriculture
 (D) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
31. What percentage of Net Central Taxes revenue have been recommended by the 13th Finance Commission to be transferred to States ?
 (A) 28.5% (B) 29.5%
 (C) 32.0% (D) 30.5%
32. Which state possesses the maximum percentage of SC population ?
 (A) U.P. (B) M.P.
 (C) Kerala (D) Punjab

4B | Awareness

33. Government has made an announcement in Parliament to provide telephone connection to every household in the country by—
(A) 2020 (B) 2025
(C) 2040 (D) 2030
34. What is 'NIKKEI' ?
(A) Share Price Index of Tokyo Share Market
(B) Name of Japanese Central Bank
(C) Japanese name of Country's Planning Commission
(D) Foreign Exchange Market of Japan
35. Which statement is correct about Indian Planning Commission ?
(A) It is not defined in Indian Constitution
(B) Members and Vice-Chairman of it do not have fixed working duration
(C) Members do not require any minimum education
(D) All of the above
36. Planning Commission has appointed a high powered panel to suggest an alternate methodology of poverty estimation, the Chairman of this Committee is—
(A) Ashok Gulati (B) Abhijit Sen
(C) C. Rangarajan (D) Deepak Parikh
37. Which of the following sectors has been estimated to have the negative growth rate during 2013-14 ?
(A) Manufacturing
(B) Construction
(C) Electricity, gas and water supply
(D) None of the above
38. NABARD was established on the recommendation of—
(A) Public Account Committee
(B) Shivaraman Committee
(C) Narsimham Committee
(D) None of the above
39. MGNREGA was launched on—
(A) 1st April, 2006
(B) 2nd Feb., 2006
(C) 30th Sept., 2005
(D) No scheme of such title has yet launched
40. Which company is providing mobile service with the name 'Cell One' to the consumers ?
(A) MTNL
(B) BSNL
(C) Reliance Infocom
(D) Bharti Tele
41. VAT is imposed—
(A) Directly on consumer
(B) On final stage of production
(C) On first stage of production
(D) On all stages between production and final sale
42. The newly appointed person as Chairman of CBEC is—
(A) S. Sridhar
(B) J. M. Shanti Sundharam
(C) Rajiv Chandrashekhar
(D) S. K. Goyal
43. Kutir Jyoti Scheme is associated with—
(A) Promoting cottage industry in villages
(B) Promoting employment among rural unemployed youth
(C) Providing electricity to rural families living below the poverty line
(D) All of the above
44. Novelis has been acquired and merged with—
(A) Tata Steels (B) SAIL
(C) HINDALCO (D) Jindal Steels
45. OTCEI is—
(A) Atomic Submarine of China
(B) Economic Policy of USA
(C) An Indian Share Market
(D) A Defence Research Organisation
46. By what year the States have to reduce their revenue deficit to zero as per the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission ?
(A) 2015-16 (B) 2012-13
(C) 2013-14 (D) 2014-15
47. The amount of Plan expenditure envisaged in the central budget for 2014-15 is—
(A) ₹ 400,000 crore
(B) ₹ 555,322 crore
(C) ₹ 650,000 crore
(D) ₹ 680,000 crore

48. The base year of whole sale price Index has been shifted from 1993-94 to—
 (A) 1999-2000 (B) 2003-04
 (C) 2000-01 (D) 2004-05
49. As per the status on January 28, 2014, the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) stands at—
 (A) 8.5% (B) 8.75%
 (C) 9.0% (D) 9.25%
50. Which of the following Consumer Price Index has been discontinued since February 15, 2008 ?
 (A) CPI (UNME) (B) CPI (IW)
 (C) CPI (AL) (D) CPI (RL)
51. CAPART is related with—
 (A) Assisting and evaluating rural welfare programmes
 (B) Computer hardware
 (C) Consultant service of export promotion
 (D) Controlling pollution in big industries
52. Which of the following sectors registered the highest growth rate in CSO's first advance estimates for the year 2013-14 ?
 (A) Agriculture
 (B) Industrial
 (C) Manufacturing
 (D) Service
53. Which of the following is/are not eligible for tax rebate ?
 (A) National Saving Certificate
 (B) Indira Vikas Patra
 (C) National Saving Scheme
 (D) Public Providend Fund
54. The Governor of RBI is—
 (A) Y. V. Reddy
 (B) Raghuram G. Rajan
 (C) C. Rangarajan
 (D) Montek Singh Ahluwalia
55. SEBI was established in—
 (A) 1993 (B) 1992
 (C) 1988 (D) 1990
56. The working of SEBI includes—
 (A) To regulate the dealings of share market
 (B) To check the foul dealings in share market
 (C) To control the inside trading of shares
 (D) All of the above
57. The 'Ad hoc Treasury Bill System' of meeting budget deficit in India was replaced by 'Ways and Means Advances System' which has come into force on—
 (A) March 31, 1997 (B) April 1, 1996
 (C) April 1, 1997 (D) None of these
58. As per the second advance estimates for the year 2013-14, the total foodgrain production stands at—
 (A) 257.13 MT (B) 259.32 MT
 (C) 263.20 MT (D) 269.20 MT
59. Who is the Director-General of WTO ?
 (A) Pascal Lamy (B) Roberto Azevedo
 (C) Jim Yong Kim (D) Robert Zoellick
60. Which statement of the following is true about IMF ?
 (A) It is not an agency of UNO
 (B) It can grant loan to any country of the world
 (C) It can grant loan to state Govt. of a country
 (D) It grants loan only to member nations
61. TRAI has abolished ADC (Access Deficit Charge) on all types of calls *w.e.f.*—
 (A) April 1, 2010 (B) April 30, 2009
 (C) August 30, 2009 (D) October 30, 2008
62. Which of the following is public sector organisation ?
 1. Food Corporation of India (FCI)
 2. Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI)
 3. Cotton Corporation of India
 4. Jute Corporation of India
 (A) Only 1 and 2 (B) Only 2, 3
 (C) Only 3, 4 (D) All of these
63. Which day has been declared as 'Balika Diwas' (Girl Day) by the Ministry of Woman and Children Development ?
 (A) April 5, every year
 (B) July 9, every year
 (C) October 9, every year
 (D) December 9, every year
64. The third summit of BIMSTEC took place on March 4, 2014 in—
 (A) India (B) Myanmar
 (C) Bangladesh (D) Sri Lanka

6B | Awareness

65. Who is the present Chairman of SEBI who got two years term extension from the government in February 2014 ?
 (A) U. K. Sinha
 (B) Rajeev K. Agrawal
 (C) Prashant Saran
 (D) S. Raman
66. Central Issue price of foodgrains under TPDS includes price for BPL and APL (Below Poverty Line and Above Poverty Line). What is the difference between the two ?
 (A) Price for APL is double of BPL price
 (B) Price for BPL is one-third of APL price
 (C) Difference of ₹ 500 per Qt.
 (D) Difference of ₹ 250 per Qt.
67. Which is the first and single city in India where 'Mono Rail' is in operation ?
 (A) New Delhi (B) Hyderabad
 (C) Mumbai (D) Kolkata
68. Rural women can avail the benefit of Mahila Samridhhi Yojana if they open their account in—
 (A) Rural Post Offices
 (B) Commercial Banks
 (C) Rural Development Bank
 (D) Any of the above
69. In Interim Union Budget 2014-15, which of the following deficit (as % of GDP) stands the lowest ?
 (A) Fiscal Deficit
 (B) Revenue Deficit
 (C) Effective Revenue Deficit
 (D) Primary Deficit
70. The 'Entrepreneur of the Year' award of C.I.I. for the year 2013 has been given to—
 (A) Mukesh Ambani
 (B) Udai Kotak
 (C) Ratan Tata
 (D) Sunil Bharti
71. Which one of the following taxes was withdrawn in the Union Budget for 2009-10 ?
 (A) FBT & CTT (B) Income Tax
 (C) GST (D) CENVAT
72. Which committee recommended tax on Agriculture Holdings ?
 (A) Bhootlingam Committee
 (B) Wanchoo Committee
 (C) Raj Committee
 (D) None of the above
73. As per Present Union Budget the Service Tax rate is—
 (A) 8% (B) 15%
 (C) 10% (D) 12%
74. The cause of deflation is—
 (A) Lack of goods and services as compared to money supply
 (B) Lack of imports as compared to exports
 (C) Lack of money supply as compared to supply of goods and services
 (D) None of the above
75. Which of the following is a better measure of economic development ?
 (A) Employment
 (B) Size of exports
 (C) Rural consumption
 (D) Per Capita National Income
76. Which of the following is the Central Bank in India ?
 (A) Central Bank of India
 (B) State Bank of India
 (C) Reserve Bank of India
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
77. Which of the following nation has been the biggest trade partner during the first nine months of 2013-14 ?
 (A) U.S.A. (B) U.A.E.
 (C) China (D) Iran
78. 'India Brand Equity Fund' was established in—
 (A) 1996 (B) 1997
 (C) 1995 (D) 1992
79. Mixed Economy means—
 (A) Co-existence of small and large industries
 (B) Promoting both Agriculture and Industries in the economy
 (C) Co-existence of public and private sectors
 (D) Co-existence of rich and poor
80. Ministry of HRD has announced to hike FDI limit in Education to—
 (A) 65% (B) 70%
 (C) 75% (D) 100%

81. 'Pure Banking, Nothing Else' is a slogan raised by—
 (A) ICICI Bank (B) HDFC Bank
 (C) SBI (D) UTI Bank
82. What is meant by 'White Label ATM' ?
 (A) ATM installed in Bank branches
 (B) ATM installed outside bank branches
 (C) ATM installed by non-banking companies
 (D) Swipe machines installed at point of sale
83. Indian State having the lowest Infant Mortality Rate is—
 (A) Maharashtra (B) Goa
 (C) Gujarat (D) Kerala
84. 'Smart Money' is a term used for—
 (A) Internet Banking (B) Credit Card
 (C) Cash with Bank (D) Cash with Public
85. Which of the following has the maximum share in GSM Mobile Phone Service Market ?
 (A) Vodafone (earlier Hutch)
 (B) Airtel
 (C) BSNL
 (D) Reliance
86. Which of the following superfast trains has AC coach having Braille signals ?
 (A) Purushottam Express
 (B) Sramjeevi Express
 (C) Himgiri Express
 (D) Tamil Nadu Express
87. The establishment of IORARC (Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation) was officially declared on—
 (A) March 5, 1996 (B) March 5, 1997
 (C) April 1, 1997 (D) August 15, 1947
88. Insider Trading is related to—
 (A) Share Market
 (B) Horse racing
 (C) Taxation
 (D) Public Expenditure
89. The largest source of National Income in India is—
 (A) Service Sector (B) Agriculture
 (C) Industrial Sector (D) Trade Sector
90. 'Public Sector' means—
 (A) Government ownership on commerce and trade
 (B) Capitalist ownership on commerce and trade
 (C) Private ownership on trade
 (D) None of the above
91. NABARD is—
 (A) A Development Bank
 (B) A Board
 (C) A Block
 (D) A Department
92. Indian Green Revolution is the most successful in—
 (A) Wheat and Potato
 (B) Jwar and Oil Seeds
 (C) Wheat and Rice
 (D) Tea and Coffee
93. The period of 12th plan in India is—
 (A) 2009–14 (B) 2010–15
 (C) 2012–17 (D) 2011–16
94. Economic Planning is in—
 (A) Union list
 (B) State list
 (C) Concurrent list
 (D) Not any specified list
95. Presently (from January 29, 2014) bank rate in India is—
 (A) 8.25% (B) 9.00%
 (C) 6.25% (D) 10.25%
96. 'Sensitive Sector' as defined by RBI includes—
 (A) Capital Market (B) Real Estate
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
97. PMEAC has revised its GDP growth estimates for 2013-14—
 (A) 7.0% (B) 6.4%
 (C) 8.0% (D) 8.5%
98. Competition Commission of India is related to—
 (A) Monopoly and trade restrictions
 (B) Inflation control
 (C) Transport control
 (D) Foreign Exchange Regulations
99. Interest Rate Policy is a part of—
 (A) Fiscal Policy (B) Industrial Policy
 (C) Monetary Policy (D) None of these

8B | Awareness

100. The basis of determining dearness allowance to employees in India is—
 (A) National Income
 (B) Consumer Price Index
 (C) Standard of Living
 (D) Per Capita Income
101. Which state has the lowest Infant Mortality Rate in 2013 ?
 (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Kerala
 (C) Goa (D) Maharashtra
102. Who among the following has been appointed as the Comptroller and Accountant General of India (CAG) ?
 (A) Vinod Rai
 (B) Ashok Gulati
 (C) Shashi Kant Sharma
 (D) R. K. Sethi
103. As per 66th Round of NSSO Survey employment growth rate during 2004-05 to 2009-10 has been estimated to be—
 (A) 0.22 (B) 2.8%
 (C) 3.0% (D) 3.2%
104. Oil Refinery at Bhatinda is being established by—
 (A) IOC (B) HPCL
 (C) Reliance (D) BPCL
105. Micro credit or micro finance is a novel approach to banking with the poor. In this approach bank credit is extended to the poor through—
 (A) Self Help Groups
 (B) Anganbadees
 (C) Cooperative Credit Societies
 (D) RBI
106. BCCI is—
 (A) An International Terrorist Organisation
 (B) An International Industrial Organisation
 (C) A Movement for International Peace
 (D) An International Banking Organisation
107. The concept of Micro Finance emerged in which of the following countries initially ?
 (A) India (B) Bangladesh
 (C) Egypt (D) Sri Lanka
108. The outlines of second five year plan was made by—
 (A) B. N. Gadgil
 (B) VKRV Rao
 (C) P. C. Mahalanobis
 (D) C. N. Vakil
109. Which panel was appointed by Finance Ministry to review the service tax issues ?
 (A) Abhijit Sen Panel (B) Ahluwalia Panel
 (C) Rastogi Panel (D) Rangrajan Panel
110. NABARD was established in—
 (A) Fourth Plan (B) Fifth Plan
 (C) Sixth Plan (D) Eighth Plan
111. Devaluation means—
 (A) To reduce the value of home currency in other currency
 (B) To appreciate the value of home currency
 (C) To issue new currency in place of old currency
 (D) None of these
112. IMF has raised India's quota as a result of which India's voting right has gone up from 1.88% to—
 (A) 2.0% (B) 2.44%
 (C) 2.82% (D) 3.1%
113. Which sector of Indian Economy has lowest employment elasticity in respect of GDP growth ?
 (A) Manufacturing (B) Construction
 (C) Agriculture (D) Mining
114. CSO has recently shifted the base year for national income estimates—
 (A) From 1993-94 to 1999-2000
 (B) From 1999-2000 to 2004-05
 (C) From 1990-91 to 2000-01
 (D) From 1993-94 to 2000-01
115. The number of approved share markets in India—
 (A) 19 (B) 20
 (C) 23 (D) 24
116. After merger of Air India and Indian Airlines, the new entity is now known as—
 (A) India Airlines (B) Air India
 (C) Indian (D) Indian Airways
117. Dalal Street is situated in—
 (A) London (B) Paris
 (C) Mumbai (D) New Delhi

118. RBI was nationalised in—
 (A) 1959 (B) 1947
 (C) 1945 (D) 1949
119. Which part of Indian rupee has been allotted in public expenditure for repaying interest on loans in 2014-15 (interim) budget proposals ?
 (A) 20 paise (B) 24 paise
 (C) 25 paise (D) 26 paise
120. In which city, the maximum foreign companies are registered ?
 (A) Mangalore (B) Gurgaon
 (C) New Delhi (D) Mumbai
121. The foundation stone of a new rail coach making factory has been laid at—
 (A) Saharsa (B) Rae Bareli
 (C) Amethi (D) Amritsar
122. Which of the following is not a quantitative measure for credit control ?
 (A) Open Market operations
 (B) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
 (C) Bank Rate
 (D) Margin requirements for debts
123. Who is the Chairman of 7th Pay Commission recently appointed by the government ?
 (A) Ashok Kumar Mathur
 (B) Ashok Chawla
 (C) Rohit Nandan
 (D) Kaushik Basu
124. In India's total foreign debt on September 30, 2013, the share of Multilateral Debt stands at—
 (A) 13.1% (B) 14.1%
 (C) 14.6% (D) 15.1%
125. As per 2014-15 (interim) budget Income Tax exemption limit for women is—
 (A) ₹ 2,40,000 (B) ₹ 1,90,000
 (C) ₹ 2,00,000 (D) ₹ 2,50,000
126. Who was the Chairman of 14th Finance Commission ?
 (A) Y. V. Reddy
 (B) K. C. Pant
 (C) C. Rangrajan
 (D) Madhavan Ravindre
127. Increase in net RBI credit for Central Government represents—
 (A) Budgetary Deficit
 (B) Revenue Deficit
 (C) Fiscal Deficit
 (D) Monetised Deficit
128. Which pair is not correct ?
 (A) Rekhi Committee—Simplification of Export and Import
 (B) Nanjundappa Committee—Railway Fare
 (C) Rangrajan Committee—Balance of Payment
 (D) Goiporia Committee—Banking Service Improvements
129. Individual cannot open his account in—
 (A) Urban Cooperative Bank
 (B) Regional Rural Bank
 (C) RBI
 (D) Scheduled Commercial Banks
130. Lok Sabha has passed SBI (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill which allows State Bank of India to reduce its holdings in its seven subsidiary banks to—
 (A) 74% (B) 60.6%
 (C) 51% (D) 49%
131. Which of the following is not an institutional credit agency ?
 (A) Cooperative Society
 (B) Commercial Banks
 (C) Money Lender
 (D) Regional Rural Bank
132. IMF has raised the quota and voting share of India which places India at.....place among 188 members of the organisation.
 (A) 10th (B) 11th
 (C) 12th (D) 13th
133. In Interim Union Budget 2014-15, which of the following is the highest expenditure head of the government ?
 (A) Education (B) Defence
 (C) Subsidy (D) Interest Payment
134. In 2014-15 (interim) budget proposals maximum revenue collection is proposed from—
 (A) Service Tax (B) Income Tax
 (C) Excise Duty (D) Corporation Tax

10B | Awareness

135. The objective of 'Sangam Yojana' is—
 (A) To make Ganga water pollution free
 (B) To make Sangam region of Allahabad more attractive for tourists
 (C) To ensure welfare of handicapped
 (D) To unite various groups of Hindus
136. In basic slabs of Income Tax, the upper limit for the slab having 20% tax now becomes—
 (A) ₹ 5,00,000 (B) ₹ 8,00,000
 (C) ₹ 5,50,000 (D) ₹ 10,00,000
137. Which of the following is not a component of Human Development Index ?
 (A) Life Expectancy
 (B) Mean Years of Schooling
 (C) Infant Mortality Rate
 (D) Per Capita Income
138. As per the CSO's advance estimates, the GDP growth for 2013-14 stands at—
 (A) 4.5% (B) 4.9%
 (C) 5.4% (D) 5.9%
139. To which community/organisation maximum goods are exported from India ?
 (A) EEC
 (B) Commonwealth nation
 (C) SAFTA
 (D) OPEC
140. Which of the following committee has recently submitted its recommendations on financial sector reforms ?
 (A) Rajan Committee
 (B) Narsimham Committee
 (C) Damodaran Committee
 (D) Kelkar Committee
141. According to 2011 census, during 2001-11 the lowest (negative) population growth rate was recorded in—
 (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Manipur
 (C) Rajasthan (D) Nagaland
142. According to 2011 census, gender ratio in India is—
 (A) 939 (B) 933
 (C) 943 (D) 927
143. Under Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) those urban areas were included which had a population—
 (A) Upto 50,000
 (B) Between 50,000 and 1 lakh
 (C) Between 50,000 to 5 lakh
 (D) None of these
144. The Nobel Prize for Economics in 2013 has been given to—
 (A) Thomas C. Schelling and Robert J. Aumann
 (B) George A. Akerlof, Michael Spence and Joseph E. Stiglitz
 (C) James Huckman and Denial Macfadan
 (D) Eugene Fema, Lars Peter Hansen, Robert Shiller
145. Which of the following is not true about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) ?
 (A) Providing jobs to rural people for 150 days in a year
 (B) It is applicable to all districts in the country
 (C) It was implemented from Feb. 2, 2006
 (D) None of these
146. First Nobel Prize of Economics was given to—
 (A) Milton Friedman
 (B) Ragnar Frish and Joan Timbugen
 (C) Thomas C. Schellings
 (D) Finn Kydland
147. SJSRY belongs to—
 (A) Urban areas (B) Rural areas
 (C) Semiurban areas (D) All of these
148. What is 'Hawala' ?
 (A) Full details of a subject
 (B) Illegal transactions of foreign exchange
 (C) Illegal trading of shares
 (D) Tax evasion
149. Which plan was terminated a year before the time schedule ?
 (A) First Plan (1951-56)
 (B) Third Plan (1966-71)
 (C) Sixth Plan (1980-85)
 (D) Fifth Plan (1974-79)

150. Which pair is not correct ?
 (A) I Plan (1951–56)
 (B) III Plan (1966–71)
 (C) VI Plan (1980–85)
 (D) XI Plan (2007–2012)
151. On the basis of Global Peace Index, which country tops the list of the most peaceful nations in the world ?
 (A) Japan (B) Denmark
 (C) Norway (D) New Zealand
152. According to 2011 census, Indian Population is—
 (A) 98.7 crore (B) 102.0 crore
 (C) 121.0 crore (D) 105.7 crore
153. Which State has Lowest Population in India 2011 census ?
 (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Andhra Pradesh
 (C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Sikkim
154. In which of the following year the total foodgrain production stood highest ?
 (A) 2009-10 (B) 2010-11
 (C) 2011-12 (D) 2012-13
155. The headquarters of Asian Development Bank (ADB) is at—
 (A) Singapore (B) Manila
 (C) Hong Kong (D) Tokyo
156. The estimated average per capita income (at current prices) for the year 2013-14 stands at—
 (A) ₹ 74920 (B) ₹ 63270
 (C) ₹ 61855 (D) ₹ 38856
157. The largest expenditure head in 2014-15 (interim) budget is—
 (A) Defence
 (B) Economic Subsidy
 (C) Science and Technology
 (D) Interest Payment
158. The aim of Differentiated Interest Scheme was to provide concessional loans to—
 (A) Weaker Section of Society
 (B) Public Sector Industries
 (C) Public Limited Companies
 (D) Big Exporters
159. What is 'Stagflation' ?
 (A) Inflation with growth
 (B) Deflation with growth
 (C) Inflation after deflations
 (D) Inflation with depression
160. Which Indian plan ensured high growth rate as compared with targeted growth rate ?
 (A) Fifth Plan (B) Fourth Plan
 (C) Second Plan (D) Eighth Plan
161. The government is preparing Devolution Index which will measure social empowerment of people at the—
 (A) Panchayat level (B) Block level
 (C) District level (D) State level
162. Nachiket Mor Committee has submitted its recommendations which are related to—
 (A) Insider Trading
 (B) Financial Inclusion
 (C) Micro Financing
 (D) None of the above
163. Which committee was constituted for reforms in tax-structure ?
 (A) Narsimham Committee
 (B) Chelliah Committee
 (C) Gadgil Committee
 (D) Kelkar Committee
164. Narsimham Committee was related to—
 (A) High Education Reforms
 (B) Tax Structure Reforms
 (C) Banking Structure Reforms
 (D) Planning Implementation Reforms
165. The Slogan 'Garibi Hatao' was included in—
 (A) First Plan (B) Fifth Plan
 (C) Fourth Plan (D) Second Plan
166. KVIC (Khadi and Village Industry Commission) was established in—
 (A) Third Plan (B) Fourth Plan
 (C) Second Plan (D) First Plan
167. The country producing the maximum silk in the world is—
 (A) India (B) Japan
 (C) South Korea (D) China
168. The highest regulatory body in International Trade is—
 (A) IMF (B) World Bank
 (C) WTO (D) IFC

12B | Awareness

169. MRTPC has been replaced by—
 (A) CII
 (B) Monopoly Commission
 (C) CCI
 (D) MMTC
170. In 2013-14 budget for senior citizen, the qualifying age for Income Tax calculation was reduced from 65 years to—
 (A) 60 years (B) 62 years
 (C) 61 years (D) 58 years
171. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in the year—
 (A) 2005 (B) 2007
 (C) 2008 (D) 2009
172. As per the second advance estimates for the year 2013-14, the total oilseeds production stands at—
 (A) 27.72 MT (B) 29.80 MT
 (C) 30.94 MT (D) 32.98 MT
173. Due to which reason India had to export Gold to Bank of England U.K. in 1991 ?
 (A) India returned U.K. gold
 (B) India returned gold taken as loan from U.K.
 (C) To meet foreign exchange crisis
 (D) For investments in British companies
174. One major proposal of New Industrial Policy (1991) was—
 (A) NRIs will not be allowed for capital investment in India
 (B) All types of industries have been made licence free
 (C) Import restrictions of technical know-how for one year
 (D) Facility of direct foreign investment upto 51% in high priority industries
175. For the Sugar year 2014-15, the FRP (Fair & Remunerative price) has been fixed at—
 (A) ₹ 200 per Q. (B) ₹ 210 per Q.
 (C) ₹ 220 per Q. (D) ₹ 230 per Q.
176. According to 2011 census, which state has the maximum slum population ?
 (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Maharashtra
 (C) Delhi (D) Odisha
177. 'Closed Economy' is that economy in which—
 (A) Only export takes place
 (B) Money supply is fully controlled
 (C) Deficit financing takes place
 (D) Neither export nor import takes place
178. As per the announcement in the credit policy review by RBI on January 28, 2014, the Repo Rate has been altered. What is true ?
 (A) Raised by 25 bps
 (B) Raised by 50 bps
 (C) Curtailed by 50 bps
 (D) No alteration
179. National Rural Development Institute is situated at—
 (A) Shimla (B) Hyderabad
 (C) Patna (D) New Delhi
180. 'Axis Bank' is the new name given to—
 (A) UCO Bank (B) IDBI Bank
 (C) UTI Bank (D) ICICI Bank
181. Which statement of the following is false (according to literacy data of 2011 census) ?
 (A) Literacy rate was calculated among people having age 6 years or above
 (B) During 2001-11, the number of literate population increased
 (C) Indian literacy rate was estimated to be 74.04%
 (D) Kerala was cent-per cent literate state
182. The headquarters of World Bank is situated at—
 (A) Manila (B) Washington D.C.
 (C) New York (D) Geneva
183. Which state has a lower literacy rate than country's literacy rate according to 2011 census ?
 (A) Maharashtra (B) Gujarat
 (C) Odisha (D) West Bengal
184. UNCTAD-XIII was held on April 21-26, 2012 at—
 (A) Doha (Qatar)
 (B) Noa Skotia (Canada)
 (C) Midrand (South Africa)
 (D) Bangkok (Thailand)

185. State Bank of India has maximum number of ATMs in India. The next one is—
 (A) PNB
 (B) HDFC Bank
 (C) ICICI Bank
 (D) AXIS Bank
186. Which pair is not correct ?
 (A) EXIM Bank—Financing for export-import
 (B) RBI—Banker's bank
 (C) IDBI—Industrial finance
 (D) FCI—Financial assistance to commercial institutions
187. Nirmal Gram Puraskar is associated with—
 (A) Rural Drinking Water
 (B) Enlarging Forests
 (C) Elementary Education
 (D) Total Sanitation Campaign
188. As on January 28, 2014, Repo Rate stood at—
 (A) 7.25% (B) 7.50%
 (C) 7.75% (D) 8.0%
189. Which of the following controls the working of share market in India ?
 (A) MRTP Act (B) FERA
 (C) BIFR (D) SEBI
190. Which of the following committee is at present working on 'future trading' effect on retail and wholesale prices of agriculture products ?
 (A) Tendulkar Committee
 (B) Abhijit Sen Committee
 (C) Rakesh Mohan Committee
 (D) Y. K. Alagh Committee
191. Indian Planning Commission was constituted in—
 (A) 1948 (B) 1949
 (C) 1950 (D) 1951
192. Which States/UT have been placed at first three places in Gender Development Index list 2006 made by Govt. of India ?
 (A) Goa, Kerala, Chandigarh
 (B) Chandigarh, Goa, Kerala
 (C) Kerala, Goa, Chandigarh
 (D) Kerala, Chandigarh, Goa
193. Who among the following has taken charge of FICCI in December 2013 ?
 (A) Naina Lal Kidwai
 (B) Siddharth Birla
 (C) Sandeep Somany
 (D) R. Chandrashekhar
194. As per recent estimates about what per cent of all workforce in India is engaged in informal or unorganised sector ?
 (A) 50% (B) 70%
 (C) 90% (D) 40%
195. The First 'Garib Rath' has been flagged off between—
 (A) Delhi—Patna
 (B) Delhi—Chennai
 (C) Delhi—Mumbai
 (D) Amritsar—Saharsa
196. In which state/country Kishangang Hydro Electric project is situated ?
 (A) Himachal Pradesh
 (B) Punjab
 (C) Jammu and Kashmir
 (D) Nepal
197. The process of budget making after re-evaluating every item of expenditure in every financial year is known as—
 (A) Performance Budgeting
 (B) Deficit Budgeting
 (C) Zero Based Budgeting
 (D) Fresh Budgeting
198. Which of the following is not the member of EEC ?
 (A) Poland (B) Germany
 (C) Italy (D) U.K.
199. Which place India holds in milk production in the world ?
 (A) Fourth (B) Third
 (C) Second (D) First
200. Which one of the following energy sources is most environment friendly ?
 (A) Petroleum products
 (B) Solar cells
 (C) Nuclear fission
 (D) Forest products

14B | Awareness

201. Rise in SENSEX / NIFTY will directly result into—
 (A) Strengthening of External value of rupee
 (B) Weakening of External value of rupee
 (C) Rise in inflation
 (D) None of the above
202. Which day is celebrated as 'National Excise Duty Day' ?
 (A) 26th January (B) 24th February
 (C) 14th April (D) 10th June
203. The proportion of labour in GNP becomes low, due to the following reason—
 (A) Wages lag behind prices
 (B) Prices lag behind wages
 (C) Profit lags behind prices
 (D) Prices lag behind profit
204. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) constituted a committee for studying various aspects related to health insurance of senior citizen under the chairmanship of—
 (A) R. Chidambaram
 (B) V. Kishore Singh Deo
 (C) K. S. Shastri
 (D) Abhijit Sen
205. Lahiri Committee was associated with—
 (A) Industrial Sickness
 (B) Minimum Support Prices of Agriculture Products
 (C) Price Structure of Edible Oil
 (D) Handicraft Exports
206. Plan expenditure in India is met by—
 (A) Internal debt and other resources
 (B) Assistance from Aid India Club
 (C) Assistance from IMF
 (D) Assistance from OECD countries
207. National Income in India is estimated by—
 (A) Planning Commission
 (B) Finance Commission
 (C) Indian Statistical Institute
 (D) Central Statistical Organisation
208. Population density means—
 (A) No. of persons living per sq. km
 (B) No. of persons living per kilometre
 (C) Ratio of population living below poverty line to total population
 (D) No. of persons in a village
209. Which tax is collected by Panchayat ?
 (A) Sales Tax (B) Custom Duty
 (C) Land Revenue (D) Tax on local fairs
210. How many zones are there in Indian Railways at present ?
 (A) 16 (B) 17
 (C) 18 (D) 19
211. Which sector got high rate of growth in its cooperative units ?
 (A) Sugar (B) Cotton Textile
 (C) Jute (D) Cement
212. Which committee among the following was associated with prices of petroleum products and its tariff structure ?
 (A) Dr. Rangarajan Committee
 (B) Malegam Committee
 (C) Lahiri Committee
 (D) Vaidyanathan Committee
213. The first fully literate district outside the Kerala State is—
 (A) Wardhaman (West Bengal)
 (B) Chingelpattu (Tamil Nadu)
 (C) Nasik (Maharashtra)
 (D) Merkata (Karnataka)
214. Tax Information Network (TIN), started in January 2004 is associated with—
 (A) Sales Tax (B) Excise Duty
 (C) Income Tax (D) Corporation Tax
215. The Ministerial Conference of World Trade Organisation (WTO) in December 2013 was held in—
 (A) Japan (B) Mexico
 (C) Canada (D) Indonesia
216. SDR is the currency of IMF which is in the form of—
 (A) Paper currency
 (B) Gold
 (C) Silver and gold both
 (D) Book-keeping entry only
217. Indravati Hydroelectric Project is the multi-purpose project of—

- (A) Maharashtra State
 (B) Gujarat State
 (C) Odisha State
 (D) Tamil Nadu
218. The nationalisation of the major commercial banks took place in—
 (A) 1947 (B) 1956
 (C) 1969 (D) 1980
219. What is a 'limited company' ?
 (A) In which shareholders possess the ownership limited to their paid up capital
 (B) In which shares are issued
 (C) A company of Government ownership
 (D) A Registered company
220. The headquarters of RBI is in—
 (A) Delhi (B) Kanpur
 (C) Mumbai (D) Nasik
221. Government has constituted a study group for Common Tax Code (CTC) headed by M. K. Gupta will cover—
 (A) Custom Duty and Excise Duty
 (B) Excise Duty, Custom Duty and Service Tax
 (C) All Indirect Taxes
 (D) Excise Duty and Service Tax
222. Who among the following succeeded Som Mittal as President of NASSCOM on January 5, 2014 ?
 (A) Subodh Agrawal
 (B) R. Chandrashekhar
 (C) Siddharth Birla
 (D) Rana Kapoor
223. Primary Deficit is measured by fiscal deficit less—
 (A) Revenue Deficit (B) Public debt
 (C) Interest payment (D) Depreciation
224. The government has established 'Price Stabilisation Fund' to check the price fluctuation of a few crops. These crops are—
 1. Tea 2. Tobacco
 3. Coffee 4. Rubber
 Mention the right answer from the following groups—
 (A) Only 1 and 3 (B) Only 1, 2 and 3
 (C) Only 1, 3 and 4 (D) All 1, 2, 3 and 4
225. Chelliah Committee recommended to tax the agriculture income of non-farmers having income above—
 (A) ₹ 15,000 (B) ₹ 20,000
 (C) ₹ 25000 (D) ₹ 50,000
226. Which of the following committee is related to infrastructure financing ?
 (A) Deepak Parekh Committee
 (B) T. Shanker Lingam
 (C) T. S. Vijayan
 (D) O. P. Garg
227. At end-December 2013, total external debt on India stood at—
 (A) \$ 378.3 billion (B) \$ 391.9 billion
 (C) \$ 400.3 billion (D) \$ 426.0 billion
228. 13th Finance Commission under Chairmanship of Kelkar has submitted its final report on—
 (A) September 30, 2009
 (B) October 30, 2009
 (C) December 30, 2009
 (D) December 7, 2009
229. With which objective, Kisan Call Centre's have been established ?
 (A) To ensure the supply of fertilizers to farmers on suitable rates
 (B) Distribution of HYV seeds
 (C) To provide agriculture credit at concessional rates
 (D) To provide consultancy service related to agriculture
230. National Stock Exchange has introduced a new share index in place of NSE-100 in April 1996. It is known as—
 (A) NSE-200 (B) NSE-50
 (C) NSE-20 (D) NSE-15
231. 'Open market operation' is a part of—
 (A) Income Policy (B) Fiscal Policy
 (C) Credit Policy (D) Labour Policy
232. The city having highest population in the world is—
 (A) New York (B) Tokyo
 (C) Mexico (D) Paris
233. Which constitutes the maximum share in power generation ?
 (A) Thermal Power

16B | Awareness

- (B) Hydro Power
(C) Atomic Power
(D) All the above have equal share
234. Who had been the Chairman of newly constituted UIDAI (Unique Identification Authority of India) ?
(A) Rahul Khullar
(B) Nirupama Rao
(C) Nandan Nilekani
(D) D. Subba Rao
235. National Development Council was constituted in—
(A) 1945 (B) 1948
(C) 1952 (D) 1965
236. Which is a credit rating agency in India ?
(A) CRISIL (B) CARE
(C) ICRA (D) All of these
237. CRISIL—
(A) Evaluates the credit documents of a company
(B) Provide financial assistance to industries
(C) Provides finances for rural areas
(D) Promotes exports
238. On the lines of 'Palace on Wheels', a new train 'Deccan Odyssey' is operated in the State—
(A) Tamil Nadu, Karnataka
(B) Maharashtra, Goa
(C) Karnataka, Kerala
(D) Kerala, Tamil Nadu
239. Which among the following states is a leading industrialised state ?
(A) West Bengal (B) Odisha
(C) Maharashtra (D) Madhya Pradesh
240. On the recommendation of Jankiraman Committee, a committee was constituted for improving transaction method of public sector bonds and mutual funds. This committee was—
(A) Nadkarni Committee
(B) Nayak Committee
(C) Goiporia Committee
(D) Tikku Committee
241. 'Focus Product' and 'Focus Market' are the two schemes introduced related to—
(A) Industrial Diversification
(B) Technology Upgradation
(C) Export Promotion
(D) Control of Inflation
242. Which is the latest round of NELP unveiled by the government for the auction ?
(A) NELP-IX (B) NELP-X
(C) NELP-XI (D) None of these
243. Which of the following government agency has been disallowed for sugar imports ?
(A) STC (B) PEC
(C) NAFED (D) MMTC
244. Which states have not yet established any RRB ?
(A) Sikkim and Goa
(B) Bihar and Rajasthan
(C) Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
(D) Nagaland
245. South Sudan has become a member of IMF. It has become IMF's—
(A) 186th Member (B) 187th Member
(C) 188th Member (D) 189th Member
246. On the recommendations of Kelkar committee, no new RRB was established since—
(A) April 1987 (B) April 1988
(C) April 1989 (D) April 1990
247. IRBI—Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India was established in—
(A) 1975 (B) 1985
(C) 1990 (D) 1992
248. Which state government decided to allow contract farming in the state ?
(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Punjab (D) Rajasthan
249. The headquarters of SIDBI is in—
(A) Lucknow (B) New Delhi
(C) Mumbai (D) Bengaluru
250. LIC of India was established in—
(A) 1897 (B) 1950
(C) 1956 (D) 1965
251. The committee associated with establishing new stock exchanges was—
(A) M. J. Ferwani (B) M. Narsimham
(C) S.N. Nadkarni (D) R. Janakiraman

252. Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) was implemented in—
 (A) 1985 (B) 1986
 (C) 1987 (D) 1988
253. Narsimham committee recommended to make banking structure of the country—
 (A) Two tier (B) Three tier
 (C) Four tier (D) Five tier
254. 'Canfina' is associated with—
 (A) Canara Bank
 (B) SBI
 (C) National Housing Bank
 (D) Standard Chartered Bank
255. The fifth Summit of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) was held in March 2013 at—
 (A) Yekaterinburg (Russia)
 (B) New Delhi (India)
 (C) Brasilia (Brazil)
 (D) Durban (South Africa)
256. Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 was passed by Parliament in May 2005. This Act came into force *w.e.f.*—
 (A) January 10, 2006
 (B) February 10, 2006
 (C) June 23, 2006
 (D) July 1, 2006
257. Inflation Index Bonds were issued in 2013-14 by—
 (A) SBI (B) RBI
 (C) UTI (D) NHB
258. 20 rupee and above value notes are printed in—
 (A) Currency Note Press, Nasik Road
 (B) Bank Note Press, Dewas
 (C) Security Printing Press, Hyderabad
 (D) All of these
259. Central Revenue Board was divided into 'Central Excise and Custom Duty Board' and 'Central Direct Tax Board' in—
 (A) 1950 (B) 1958
 (C) 1963 (D) 1975
260. Which direct tax among the followings gives maximum net revenue to the Government ?
 (A) Corporate Tax (B) Income Tax
 (C) Wealth Tax (D) Gift Tax
261. As per Education Development Index (EDI) 2012-13 score, which of the following state/union territory in India had the highest score and retained its top ranking—
 (A) Kerala (B) Lakshadweep
 (C) Sikkim (D) Karnataka
262. Which day is celebrated as Income Tax Day ?
 (A) July 21 (B) July 22
 (C) July 23 (D) July 24
263. Operation Flood programme was introduced in—
 (A) 1951 (B) 1970
 (C) 1975 (D) 1985
264. Health Insurance Business is associated with—
 (A) LIC
 (B) UTI
 (C) GIC
 (D) State Trading Corporation
265. National Urban Health Mission commenced in—
 (A) 2010-11 (B) 2011-12
 (C) 2012-13 (D) 2013-14
266. National income on current prices are higher to that of constant prices because—
 (A) Price increase is equal to increase in production
 (B) Price increase is higher to increase in production
 (C) Price increase is lower to increase in production
 (D) Only decrease in production
267. National Urban Livelihood Mission was started in—
 (A) 2013-14 (B) 2012-13
 (C) 2011-12 (D) Not yet
268. Who is the newly appointed Managing Director and CEO of MCX-SX ?
 (A) Srikant Javlekar
 (B) Saurabh Sarkar
 (C) U. K. Sinha
 (D) Prateep Chowdhary
269. Credit policy review of RBI on April 1, 2014 no change in—

18B | Awareness

- (A) Repo Rate and CRR
 (B) CRR and SLR
 (C) Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate
 (D) All of the above
270. The main foodgrains of India is—
 (A) Rice (B) Wheat
 (C) Sugarcane (D) Maize
271. Which Organisation facilitate foreign trade in India ?
 (A) EXIM Bank
 (B) ECGC
 (C) Ministry of Commerce
 (D) None of the above
272. Which of the following is considered lending for promotion of exports ?
 (A) Overdraft
 (B) Packing Credit
 (C) Cash Credit Account
 (D) Bill Discounting
273. Which part of the divided UTI is working as Mutual Fund under SEBI rules ?
 (A) UTI-I
 (B) UTI-II
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) None of the above
274. Which of the major ports in India celebrated its Golden Jubilee in January 2012 ?
 (A) Haldia Port (B) Kandla Port
 (C) Paradeep Port (D) None of these
275. In which state 'Kanya Vidyan Yojana' is operational ?
 (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh
 (C) Rajasthan (D) Haryana
276. 'Operation Flood' is related to—
 (A) Flood Control
 (B) Irrigation Projects
 (C) Milk Production
 (D) None of the above
277. Which district of Hindi speaking belt has firstly been declared as fully literate ?
 (A) Narsinghpur (M.P.)
 (B) Palampur (H.P.)
 (C) Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)
 (D) Palamu (Bihar)
278. The President of World Bank is—
 (A) Jose Manual Durao Barroso
 (B) Jim Yong Kim
 (C) Haruhiko Kuroda
 (D) Obiageli Katryn Ezekwesili
279. 'Food for Work Programme' was renamed as—
 (A) RLEGP (B) IRDP
 (C) NREP (D) MNP
280. First Indian Train having ISO-9001 certificate runs between—
 (A) Hazart Nizamuddin—Agra Cantt
 (B) Hazart Nizamuddin—Habebganj (Bhopal)
 (C) Delhi—Kolkata
 (D) Delhi—Kota
281. Rekhi Committee was constituted in 1992 which was associated with—
 (A) Indirect taxes (Excise and Custom duty) regulations
 (B) Change in Banking Structure
 (C) Security Scam
 (D) None of the above
282. Which of the following statement is correct ?
 (A) The calorie intake in rural India during 1999–2010 fell by 220 calories per capita.
 (B) The calorie intake in urban India during 1999–2010 fell by 248 calories per capita.
 (C) Both (A) & (B) are correct
 (D) None of them is correct
283. In interim budget 2014-15, proposals fiscal deficit has been estimated to be—
 (A) 3.5% of GDP (B) 3.3% of GDP
 (C) 3.1% of GDP (D) 4.1% of GDP
284. SBI (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2006 which was passed by Lok Sabha amends—
 (A) State Bank of Saurashtra Act, 1950
 (B) State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956
 (C) SBI (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959
 (D) All of the above
285. In April 4, 2014, the foreign exchange reserves, touched the level of—
 (A) 209.395 billion dollar
 (B) 316.395 billion dollar

- (C) 303·673 billion dollar
(D) 221·395 billion dollar
286. SITTDEC—‘South Investment Trade and Technology Data Exchange Centre’ is a scheme of—
(A) SAARC (B) ASIAN
(C) G-7 (D) G-15
287. The goods can be taxed heavily to earn additional revenue if they are—
(A) Highly elastic (B) Unit elastic
(C) Perfectly elastic (D) Inelastic
288. Scheduled Bank is that bank which is—
(A) Nationalised
(B) Not nationalised
(C) Based at foreign country
(D) Included in the second schedule of RBI
289. For which type of fertilizer India is fully dependent on imports ?
(A) Nitrogen Fertilizer
(B) Phosphetic Fertilizer
(C) Potash Fertilizer
(D) None of these
290. Which fertilizer is mostly consumed in India?
(A) N
(B) P
(C) K
(D) All are used in equal ratio
291. Match the following—
- | Unit I | | Unit II | |
|-------------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| (a) Aqua culture | | (1) Silk | |
| (b) Flori culture | | (2) Grapes | |
| (c) Seri culture | | (3) Flower | |
| (d) Viti culture | | (4) Fisheries | |
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (B) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (C) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (D) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
292. ‘Conflict, Security and Development’ was the theme of—
(A) World Development Report 2010
(B) World Development Report 2011
(C) World Development Report 2008
(D) World Development Report 2007
293. Indian Banks have the maximum foreign branches in—
(A) Bangladesh (B) U.K.
(C) USA (D) Sri Lanka
294. The first public sector bank in India which obtained license for Internet Banking from RBI is—
(A) Punjab National Bank
(B) Oriental Bank of Commerce
(C) Corporation Bank
(D) State Bank of India
295. At present which state contributes maximum foodgrain production ?
(A) Punjab
(B) Haryana
(C) West Bengal
(D) Uttar Pradesh
296. Which types of tax helps in reducing disparities of income ?
(A) Proportionate tax
(B) Progressive tax
(C) Regressive tax
(D) All of these
297. Which Bank is limited to the needs of agriculture and rural finance ?
(A) SBI (B) IFC
(C) NABARD (D) RBI
298. ‘Golden Handshake Scheme’ is associated with—
(A) Inviting foreign companies
(B) Private investment in public enterprises
(C) Establishing joint enterprises
(D) Voluntary retirement
299. UNO has constituted a new cell for ‘Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women’ with the name—
(A) Development Women
(B) UN Women
(C) UN Women Development
(D) Division for the Advancement of Women
300. Which state has the lowest women literary rate in India (2011 census) ?
(A) Bihar (B) Jharkhand
(C) U.P. (D) Rajasthan

20B | Awareness

301. Which country is the largest oil producing country of the world ?
 (A) Saudi Arabia (B) Russia
 (C) America (D) None of these
302. Sunderrajan Committee was related to—
 (A) Petroleum (B) Energy
 (C) Communication (D) Air Transport
303. Which of the following took the decision of establishing 'South Asian Development Fund' ?
 (A) ADB (B) World Bank
 (C) SAARC (D) IMF
304. World Environment Day is celebrated on—
 (A) June 5 (B) June 9
 (C) June 11 (D) June 13
305. Which of the following committee recommended full rupee convertibility in capital account by 2010-11 ?
 (A) Mistry Committee
 (B) Tarapore Committee
 (C) Narsimham Committee
 (D) Rastogi Committee
306. TRIPS 'Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights' and TRIMS 'Trade Related Investment Measures' are associated with—
 (A) Preston Proposal
 (B) Dunkel Proposal
 (C) Chelliah Committee
 (D) None of the above
307. Which is true for Finance Commission ?
 (A) It is a statutory body
 (B) It is constituted under article 280 of the Constitution
 (C) Dr. C. Rangrajan was the Chairman of 12th Finance Commission
 (D) All of the above
308. During the first half of 2013-14, India's foreign trade deficit stood at—
 (A) \$ 110.042 billion
 (B) \$ 126.231 billion
 (C) \$ 146.826 billion
 (D) \$ 156.562 billion
309. Interest Rate on EPF deposits of the employees for the year 2013-14 has been declared to be—
 (A) 8.25% (B) 8.50%
 (C) 8.75% (D) 9.00%
310. What is the CRR minimum limit for a commercial bank to be deposited with RBI ?
 (A) 4% (B) 10%
 (C) 5% (D) 6%
311. Planning Commission's latest estimates based on Tendulkar Committee on its alternative methodology for calculating poverty ratio has estimated population below the poverty line at per cent in 2011-12—
 (A) 21.9% (B) 39.0%
 (C) 40.2% (D) 47.2%
312. SENSEX is related with the value of a few selected companies. The number of companies is—
 (A) 300 (B) 150
 (C) 100 (D) 30
313. The official exchange rate of Indian rupee is associated with—
 (A) Pound Sterling
 (B) Dollar
 (C) SDR
 (D) A basket of selected currencies
314. As a result of Green Revolution, which foodgrains had a reduced percentage in total foodgrains production ?
 (A) Wheat
 (B) Rice
 (C) Cereals and Pulses
 (D) None of the above
315. Which major Port of India has been renamed after K. Kamraj ?
 (A) Ennore Port (B) Chennai Port
 (C) Tuticorin Port (D) None of the above
316. Which sector constitutes the maximum share in National Income of India ?
 (A) Primary
 (B) Secondary
 (C) Tertiary
 (D) All the above have equal share
317. Corporate Tax is imposed by—
 (A) State Government
 (B) Local Government
 (C) Central Government
 (D) Both Centre and State Government

318. Which one of the following states has launched a food subsidy scheme on January 16, 2008 to sell rice at ₹ 3 per kg to BPL families in the state ?
 (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Bihar
 (C) Chhattisgarh (D) Rajasthan
319. Which city is known as 'Electronic City' ?
 (A) Gurgaon
 (B) Bengaluru
 (C) Jaipur
 (D) Salem (Tamil Nadu)
320. The operational date of TRIPS agreement of WTO is—
 (A) January 1, 2004 (B) January 1, 2005
 (C) January 1, 2006 (D) January 1, 2007
321. Which is the most indebted country of the world ?
 (A) India (B) Brazil
 (C) China (D) Turkey
322. Which of the following city will be the first city in India to have a second underground railway corridor ?
 (A) New Delhi (B) Kolkata
 (C) Mumbai (D) Chennai
323. Recently SEBI has exempted the people of a State for mentioning PAN (Permanent Account Number) while trading mutual funds. This State is—
 (A) Sikkim (B) Arunachal Pradesh
 (C) Nagaland (D) Jammu & Kashmir
324. Which bank in India became the first bank to open its branch in China ?
 (A) IDBI Bank
 (B) HDFC Bank
 (C) State Bank of India
 (D) Punjab National Bank
325. Which of the following is not helpful in controlling money supply ?
 (A) Free Market Policy
 (B) CRR
 (C) Bank Rate
 (D) Change in margin requirement
326. At end-December 2013, short-term debt in country's total external debt accounted for—
 (A) 22.4% (B) 27.8%
 (C) 24.2% (D) 24.9%
327. The revenue of custom duty goes to—
 (A) Only to State (B) Only to Centre
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) RBI
328. India Development Fund in America was initiated by—
 (A) LIC of India (B) UTI
 (C) SBI (D) RBI
329. Rolling Plan was made for the period—
 (A) 1971 to 1978 (B) 1980 to 1985
 (C) 1978 to 1983 (D) 1992 to 1997
330. The maximum number of Foreign Institutional Investors registered with SEBI comes from—
 (A) USA (B) England
 (C) Germany (D) Japan
331. What is debt ?
 (A) Stock-flow Hypothesis
 (B) Flow Hypothesis
 (C) Stock Hypothesis
 (D) None of these
332. Which Union Territory is the most densely populated region of the country ?
 (A) Lakshadweep
 (B) Delhi
 (C) Andman-Nicobar Islands
 (D) Puducherry
333. Which of the following years shows the highest growth rate for the economy in India ?
 (A) 2004-05 (B) 2005-06
 (C) 2006-07 (D) 2009-10
334. CONCORD of 8 states of Northern region is a scheme of—
 (A) FICCI
 (B) ASSOCHAM
 (C) CII
 (D) A joint scheme of all the above
335. Which ceiling of the income was recommended tax free from personal income tax by Kelkar Committee ?
 (A) ₹ 50,000 (B) ₹ 75,000
 (C) ₹ 1 lakh (D) ₹ 1.5 lakh
336. Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls named as 'Sabla' includes the girls of the age group ?

22B | Awareness

- (A) 9 to 12 years (B) 10 to 14 years
(C) 15 to 18 years (D) 11 to 18 years
337. The mascot of the merged Indian airline 'Air India' is—
(A) Konark Chakra
(B) The Centaur
(C) The Maharaja
(D) Flying Swan with Konark Chakra
338. Which Indian Commercial Bank became the first in providing mobile ATM service ?
(A) ICICI Bank (B) IDBI Bank
(C) HDFC Bank (D) SBI
339. In Global Intellectual Property Index-2013, India has been placed at—
(A) 36th rank (B) 22nd rank
(C) 21st rank (D) 20th rank
340. What is the status of present standard deduction in Income Tax calculations ?
(A) ₹ 35,000
(B) ₹ 30,000
(C) 30% of Gross Income
(D) Standard deduction has been eliminated
341. Fiscal Deficit means—
(A) Public Expenditure
—Debts from sources other than RBI
(B) Public Capital Expenditure
—Surplus of Revenue Account
(C) Govt. Expenditure —Revenue receipts
(D) Public Expenditure
—Tax and non-tax revenue receipts
342. Dunkel Draft was—
(A) Associated with Uruguay round
(B) Related to atomic treaty among nations
(C) Related to Super 301
(D) Related to promoting drugs trade
343. Which is the main Kharif crop ?
1. Rice 2. Cotton
3. Bajra 4. Gram
(A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 3 (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
344. What per cent of total expenditure has been proposed in 2014-15 budget on defence?
(A) 14% (B) 15%
(C) 13% (D) 10%
345. Which of the following is not true for indicating growth trend during planning era ?
(A) Birth rate is falling down
(B) Value added ratio from agriculture sector is declining
(C) Value added ratio from banks and financial institution is rising
(D) Value added ratio from forestry is generally rising
346. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 ensures for how many days of employment in a year in rural areas ?
(A) 365 days (B) At least 200 days
(C) 150 days (D) 100 days
347. The major currency of domination as on December 2014 in 'India's External Debt' composition is US dollar having share of—
(A) 28.8% (B) 42.3%
(C) 63.4% (D) 61.5%
348. India is not a member of—
(A) G-15 (B) UNO
(C) ASEAN (D) Commonwealth
349. Which of the following is not a member of SAARC ?
(A) Nepal (B) Pakistan
(C) Bangladesh (D) Myanmar
350. Shankerlal Guru Committee was associated with—
(A) Agricultural Marketing
(B) Agriculture Production
(C) Public Distribution System
(D) None of these
351. The President of FICCI is—
(A) Siddharth Birla
(B) N. Srinivasan
(C) Sunil Bharti Mittal
(D) Harshapati Sinhaniya
352. 'Mileap' is a Laptop of the lowest price which has been launched by—
(A) Satyam Computers
(B) Infosys
(C) Microsoft Corporation
(D) HCL

353. What portion of earth in India is covered with forests ?
 (A) 1/5 (B) 1/4
 (C) 1/3 (D) 2/5
354. What percentage small scale industries contribute in total production of manufacturing sector ?
 (A) 15% (B) 25%
 (C) 40% (D) 50%
355. Which of the following is used as measurement of money supply in India ?
 (A) M_1 (B) M_2
 (C) M_3 & M_4 (D) All of these
356. Which scheme is not related with rural development ?
 (A) TRYSEM (B) JRY
 (C) IRDP (D) CRY
357. ECOMARC is a symbol related to—
 (A) Export goods
 (B) Import goods
 (C) Goods safe for environment
 (D) Best quality
358. Which pair of states among following registered the highest population during 2001–11 ?
 (A) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab
 (B) Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat
 (C) Nagaland, Sikkim and Manipur
 (D) U.P., Maharashtra and Bihar
359. India has the maximum foreign trade with—
 (A) Japan (B) USA
 (C) UAE (D) UK
360. In which year and by whom Ashray Bima Yojana was launched ?
 (A) 2000, LIC
 (B) 2001, GIC
 (C) 2001, LIC
 (D) 2000, GIC
361. Under liberalisation and deregulation of controls, licence compulsion has been removed for a number of industries. At present the number of having licence restrictions in current policy is—
 (A) 4 (B) 5
 (C) 12 (D) 6
362. The weight of mining sector in Industrial Production Index (Base 2004-05 = 100) is—
 (A) 14.16% (B) 22.42%
 (C) 11.46% (D) 44.44%
363. India's sovereign debt as on December 2013 is per cent of GDP.
 (A) 5.7% (B) 6.3%
 (C) 4.2% (D) 9.6%
364. The first state that went for voting in Parliament election 2014—
 (A) Assam
 (B) Arunachal Pradesh
 (C) Mizoram
 (D) Meghalaya
365. As per the latest data of foreign trade, USA becomes now the second largest trading partner of India. Which country became the first and largest trading partner with India ?
 (A) Mauritius (B) China
 (C) UAE (D) Australia
366. At present, the number of recognised Central Trade Unions is 12. Which of the following trade union continues to be largest among all 12 trade unions ?
 (A) Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
 (B) Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)
 (C) CITU
 (D) INTUC
367. Income Tax in India was introduced by—
 (A) Sir Charles Wood (B) Lord Macauley
 (C) James Wilson (D) William Jones
368. UN Social Justice Day falls on—
 (A) February 20 (B) February 28
 (C) March 8 (D) March 20
369. Which industry group has the highest outstanding amount in non-small scale sector in India ?
 (A) Textile industry
 (B) Engineering industry
 (C) Sugar industry
 (D) Iron industry
370. Garib Rath (AC Trains) were introduced in the Railway Budget of—
 (A) 2003-04 (B) 2004-05
 (C) 2005-06 (D) 2006-07

24B | Awareness

371. Railway Ticket Upgradation Scheme has been introduced by Indian Railways which has become operative since—
 (A) April 1, 2005
 (B) January 26, 2006
 (C) February 28, 2006
 (D) April 1, 2006
372. Which sector contributes the highest share in Gross Domestic Savings ?
 (A) Domestic Sector
 (B) Public Sector
 (C) Government Sector
 (D) Private Corporate Sector
373. What is 'Zero Base Budgeting' ?
 (A) Infinite deficit financing
 (B) No curtailment in unproductive expenditure
 (C) No appraisal of new programmes
 (D) Preparation of new budget every time
374. National Dairy Plan (Phase I) has been launched to give a boost to milk production in the country. In first phase this plan will cover—
 (A) Only 14 States
 (B) Only 5 States
 (C) Only Gujarat
 (D) All States except NE region
375. To which country India exports the maximum gems and ornaments in value terms ?
 (A) USA (B) Britain
 (C) Russia (D) Japan
376. Which agency/organisation is not related to U.N.O. ?
 (A) Universal Postal Union (UPU)
 (B) International Finance Corporation (IFC)
 (C) World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
 (D) International Confederation of Free Trade Union (ICFTU)
377. Which State gives the maximum production of milk in India ?
 (A) Haryana (B) Punjab
 (C) Rajasthan (D) Uttar Pradesh
378. Which rural sector is not included in 'Bharat Nirman Yojana' ?
 (A) Irrigation (B) Water supply
 (C) Education (D) Telephone
379. RBI has decided to release 'Plastic Notes' in circulation. The first such series to be circulated will be of—
 (A) ₹ 20 (B) ₹ 5
 (C) ₹ 10 (D) ₹ 50
380. Agriculture Price Commission and Indian Food Corporation were constituted in—
 (A) 1960 (B) 1965
 (C) 1966 (D) 1969
381. What was the aim of Antyodaya Programme?
 (A) Elimination of Urban Poverty
 (B) Improving the standards of scheduled castes
 (C) Uplifting minorities
 (D) Helping the poorest among poor
382. As per the Economic Census 2005, which state of India possesses the maximum number of enterprises ?
 (A) Maharashtra (B) Tamil Nadu
 (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) West Bengal
383. Which is the 'Great Division Year' in the history of population growth in India ?
 (A) 1951 (B) 1991
 (C) 2001 (D) 1921
384. Which is the latest category of banks to join the electronic payment system ?
 (A) Cooperative Banks
 (B) Regional Rural Banks
 (C) Local Area Banks
 (D) Land Development Banks
385. Under Lead Bank Scheme lead banks were asked to adopt—
 (A) Village (B) Town
 (C) District (D) State
386. Which of the following is a group of Kharif crops ?
 (A) Jwar, Bajra, Rice, Cotton, Jute, Gram
 (B) Wheat, Barley, Gram, Sesame
 (C) Rice, Millet, Maize, Cotton
 (D) Groundnut, Bajra, Barley, Gram, Sesame
387. Durgapur Steel Plant was established with the assistance given by—
 (A) Britain (B) France
 (C) USA (D) Germany

388. Which measure can check inflation ?
 (A) Surplus Budgeting
 (B) Increase in Direct taxation
 (C) Curtailment in Public expenditure
 (D) All of the above
389. In Human Development Report, 2013 India has the HDI ranking—
 (A) 107th (B) 126th
 (C) 127th (D) 136th
390. Under new GATT agreements, textile trade related to Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) has to be abolished within—
 (A) 5 years (B) 10 years
 (C) 15 years (D) 20 years
391. Which country is the largest wheat producing country of the world ?
 (A) India (B) China
 (C) America (D) Switzerland
392. India Millennium Deposits are being re-paid by—
 (A) State Bank of India
 (B) Reserve Bank of India
 (C) LIC
 (D) IDBI
393. Which state had the lowest literacy rate ?
 (A) Arunachal Pradesh
 (B) Madhya Pradesh
 (C) Bihar
 (D) Haryana
394. First Export Promotion Zone (EPZ) in private sector was established at—
 (A) Kandla (B) Vishakhapatnam
 (C) Noida (D) Surat
395. In India those farmers are called 'Marginal Farmers' who hold the land upto—
 (A) 1 hectare (B) 2 hectare
 (C) 3 hectare (D) 4 hectare
396. 'Blue Revolution' is related to—
 (A) Space research (B) Poultry
 (C) Fisheries (D) Drinking water
397. Which one of the following measures is not adopted by RBI for controlling credit in India ?
 (A) Cash Deposit Ratio
 (B) Capital Adequacy Ratio
 (C) Cash Reserve Ratio
 (D) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
398. The operational period of 14th Finance Commission recommendations will be—
 (A) 2008–13 (B) 2009–14
 (C) 2015–20 (D) 2012–17
399. India and Bangladesh has made an agreement to run train between the two countries between—
 (A) Sialdah and Dhaka
 (B) Sialdah and Jaidevpur
 (C) Kolkata and Dhaka
 (D) Kolkata and Jaidevpur
400. Which of the following questionnaire has been used by NSSO for estimating poverty estimates for 2004-05 ?
 (A) Uniform Recall Period (URP)
 (B) Mixed Recall Period (MRP)
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) None of the above
401. 'Planning and the Poor' book is written by—
 (A) David Ricardo
 (B) B. S. Minhas
 (C) Gunnar Myrdal
 (D) None of these
402. British High Commissioner in India Sir James David Bevan visited which area to witness the polling process in Naxal-hit areas in 2014—
 (A) Nagpur (Vidarbha)
 (B) Bijapur (Chhattisgarh)
 (C) Jamuai (Bihar)
 (D) None of the above
403. The first chemical port of India for export-import of chemical products was established at—
 (A) Gopalpura
 (B) Kakinada
 (C) Daheg (Distt. Bharonch)
 (D) Kundapur (Karnataka)
404. Cooperative Movement in India took place in—
 (A) 1934 (B) 1914
 (C) 1904 (D) 1947

405. Which state ensures the maximum production of coffee in India ?
 (A) Maharashtra (B) Karnataka
 (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Kerala
406. Indian production of the tea in the world stands—
 (A) First (B) Second
 (C) Third (D) Fourth
407. Antyodaya Anna Yojana was launched on—
 (A) 13 April, 2000
 (B) 20 December, 2000
 (C) 25 December, 2000
 (D) 1st January, 2001
408. Which measure comes under quantitative credit controls adopted by Central Bank of the Country ?
 (A) Bank Rate
 (B) Open Market Operations
 (C) Cash Reserve Ratio
 (D) All of these
409. The government has constituted a committee in 2013 to decide a new norm for estimating population below poverty line. The Chairman of the committee is—
 (A) S. S. Tarapore
 (B) C. Rangarajan
 (C) Suresh Tendulkar
 (D) P. C. Jha
410. GCIL—an American company of chemical sector has been acquired by—
 (A) Shriram Group (B) Reliance Group
 (C) Birla Group (D) Tata Group
411. New National Food Security Mission (NFSM) aims at ensuring adequate supply of—
 (A) Rice, Cereals, Pulses
 (B) Wheat, Cereals, Pulses
 (C) Rice, Wheat, Pulses
 (D) Rice, Cereals, Wheat
412. In which state a luxury train 'Golden Chariot' has been launched on the lines of 'Palace on Wheels' ?
 (A) Karnataka
 (B) Himachal Pradesh
 (C) Tamil Nadu
 (D) Andhra Pradesh
413. In broad sense the objective of Indian Planning is—
 (A) To accelerate industrial production
 (B) To increase national income
 (C) To create and increase employment opportunities
 (D) To ensure growth with justice
414. Which of the following State in India ranks first in milk production as per data for the year 2012-13 ?
 (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Gujarat
 (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Rajasthan
415. At end-September 2013, the ratio of concessional debt to total external debt stood at—
 (A) 10.4% (B) 10.9%
 (C) 11.0% (D) 11.5%
416. The apex organisation of industrial finance in India is—
 (A) IDBI (B) RBI
 (C) ICICI (D) IFCI
417. IMF is the result of—
 (A) Hawana Conference
 (B) Rome Conference
 (C) Brettonwood Conference
 (D) Geneva Conference
418. Primary gold is a gold of—
 (A) 20 carat (B) 22 carat
 (C) 23 carat (D) 24 carat
419. What is OPEC ?
 (A) The latest space shuttle of USA
 (B) The latest space drive of Russia
 (C) Organisation of oil producing companies of India
 (D) Organisation of oil exporting countries
420. Which state ensures highest production of Potato in the country ?
 (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Punjab
 (C) Haryana (D) Maharashtra
421. Which factor among the following creates obstacle in measuring correct estimate of national income ?
 (A) Existence of non-monetised sector
 (B) Low rate of savings
 (C) Under employment
 (D) Inflation

422. Government has notified the New Gas Price Mechanism, applicable to all domestically produced natural gas for a period of five years which has/will become effective since—
 (A) January 1, 2014
 (B) February 15, 2014
 (C) April 1, 2014
 (D) June 1, 2014
423. Which of the following is the highest export-oriented handicrafts (in value terms) in Indian exports ?
 (A) Gem and ornaments
 (B) Leather goods
 (C) Brass goods
 (D) Ivory goods
424. In Sugar consumption in the world India was placed at—
 (A) First rank (B) Second rank
 (C) Third rank (D) Fourth rank
425. To which level, infant Mortality Rate was targeted to get reduced in 12th Plan ?
 (A) 45 per thousand
 (B) 35 per thousand
 (C) 25 per thousand
 (D) 55 per thousand
426. The country producing the maximum silk in the world is—
 (A) India (B) China
 (C) Japan (D) South Korea
427. The maximum labour-oriented industry in India is—
 (A) Cement Industry
 (B) Iron and Steel Industry
 (C) Jute Industry
 (D) Cotton Industry
428. The oil refinery established at Panipat belongs to—
 (A) Public Sector
 (B) Private Sector
 (C) Joint Sector
 (D) Cooperative Sector
429. In which crop India stands first in the world ?
 (A) Wheat (B) Rice
 (C) Sugarcane (D) Cotton
430. In which part of the country the forests of sandalwood is found to the maximum ?
 (A) Hills of Assam
 (B) Hills of Shivalik
 (C) Hills of Neelgiri
 (D) Hills of Satpuda
431. In the Fortune's updated and latest list of Indian Global 500 Companies, which stands at the top ?
 (A) Reliance industries
 (B) Indian Oil Corporation
 (C) Bharat Petroleum
 (D) State Bank of India
432. As per unemployment survey made by NSSO, which religion shows the highest Work Population Ratio (WPR) among men in rural areas ?
 (A) Hindu
 (B) Muslim
 (C) Christians
 (D) All above religions show equal WPR
433. Which is the world's top most oil importing country ?
 (A) China (B) USA
 (C) India (D) Japan
434. Among the list of 165 countries, India has been placed in Economic Freedom Index-2013 (compiled by US-based Heritage Foundation) at—
 (A) 126th rank
 (B) 120th rank
 (C) 115th rank
 (D) 102nd rank
435. What is current Rate for SLR ?
 (A) 25% (B) 26%
 (C) 22% (D) 23%
436. Which country stands first in Maize production ?
 (A) India (B) China
 (C) America (D) Russia
437. Who is not the member of National Development Council ?
 (A) Governors of the State
 (B) Chief Ministers of the State
 (C) Administrators of Union Territory
 (D) All ministers of Union Cabinet

438. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has proposed to Planning Commission to merge two on-going employment generation schemes. These schemes are—
 (A) SJGSY and PMRY
 (B) PMRY and RLEGP
 (C) RLEGP and SJGSY
 (D) PMRY and NREP
439. Visible and Invisible items of debit and credit are the part of—
 (A) Import-export Policy
 (B) Balance of Payment
 (C) Balance of Trade
 (D) Annual Budget
440. As per India risk survey 2014 which of the following is the biggest risk factors for India in—
 (A) Corruption, Bribery and corporate fraud
 (B) Strikes, closures and unsort
 (C) Crime
 (D) Cyber insecurity
441. The new share Price Index (in dollar value) of Mumbai Share Market is—
 (A) Dolex (B) Urex
 (C) Forex (D) Sensex
442. Tata Hydro Electric Project is a joint enterprise of India and—
 (A) Nepal (B) Maldeev
 (C) Bhutan (D) Bangladesh
443. Diamond mines in India are in—
 (A) Uttar Pradesh
 (B) Madhya Pradesh
 (C) Bihar
 (D) Andhra Pradesh
444. Who is associated with Green Revolution in India ?
 (A) Norman E. Borlaug
 (B) M. S. Swaminathan
 (C) Garry Backer
 (D) None of these
445. Which one is the leading state in the production of groundnut ?
 (A) Haryana (B) Gujarat
 (C) Rajasthan (D) Uttar Pradesh
446. Which state uses the maximum area for producing coffee ?
 (A) Karnataka (B) Gujarat
 (C) Rajasthan (D) Tamil Nadu
447. World Bank sanctions \$ 400 million loan for building 412 MW Rampur Hydel Project which belongs to—
 (A) Uttar Pradesh
 (B) West Bengal
 (C) Haryana
 (D) Himachal Pradesh
448. Which of the following is a Kharif crop ?
 (A) Wheat (B) Maize
 (C) Gram (D) Barley
449. The difference between GDP and NDP is—
 (A) Government revenue
 (B) Net Indirect Tax
 (C) Consumption of fixed capital
 (D) Net capital formation
450. Which of the following state registered the lowest EDI score in 2012-13 ?
 (A) Jharkhand
 (B) Uttar Pradesh
 (C) Assam
 (D) Bihar
451. Which of the following is not part of World Bank Group ?
 (A) IBRD (B) IFC
 (C) IDA (D) ADB
452. On the basis of GDP, which economy is the largest economy in the world ?
 (A) USA (B) Britain
 (C) Japan (D) China
453. Which programme has been extended upto both rural and urban areas ?
 (A) Prime Ministers Employment Scheme
 (B) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana
 (C) Nehru Rojgar Yojana
 (D) None of these
454. The leading Indian company in field of Mcap is—
 (A) ONGC
 (B) Indian Oil
 (C) Reliance Industries Ltd.
 (D) State Bank of India

455. At what place Indian economy stands in the world on the basis of PPP rating ?
 (A) Fourth (B) Third
 (C) Sixth (D) Tenth
456. Which organisation is being planned to be given the status of Micro Finance Regulating Authority in the Micro Financial Sector (Development and Regulation) Bill 2007 ?
 (A) SIDBI (B) NABARD
 (C) SBI (D) IDBI
457. Which country produces maximum tea in the world ?
 (A) India (B) China
 (C) Sri Lanka (D) Japan
458. Which state in India produces maximum mica ?
 (A) Madhya Pradesh
 (B) Bihar
 (C) Odisha
 (D) Jammu & Kashmir
459. First share market in India was established in—
 (A) Delhi (B) Mumbai
 (C) Kolkata (D) Chennai
460. Which goods is not imported into India ?
 (A) Iron ore (B) Petroleum
 (C) Cotton (D) Machinery
461. The demand for agriculture product mainly depends upon—
 (A) Increase in agriculture area
 (B) Increase in population
 (C) Increase in income
 (D) Fall in price
462. Asian Development Fund was created by—
 (A) Asian Development Bank
 (B) World Bank
 (C) IMF
 (D) SAARC
463. Bhandari Committee was related to—
 (A) The entry of private units in tele-communication sector
 (B) The reorganisation of Railway Zones
 (C) The reconstruction of RRB
 (D) The reforms in oil sector
464. What is Green Gold ?
 (A) Tea (B) Coffee
 (C) Gold (D) Rice
465. The headquarters of ILO is at—
 (A) Washington (B) Geneva
 (C) The Hague (D) Manila
466. The headquarters of EEC is in—
 (A) Brussels (B) Maastricht
 (C) Washington (D) London
467. The thickest layer of coal is found at—
 (A) Singrauli (B) Dhanbad
 (C) Barauni (D) Sohagpur
468. By the end of March 2013, the total number of 'Maha Ratna Companies' in the country is—
 (A) 16 (B) 4
 (C) 7 (D) 3
469. What is 'Mercosur' ?
 (A) A programme of World Bank for accelerating development work in backward countries
 (B) Free Trade Zone of nations of South America
 (C) A treaty between Iran and Iraq
 (D) A treaty between India and Nepal for trade
470. The headquarters of OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) is at—
 (A) Viena (B) Kuwait City
 (C) Algeria (D) Tehran
471. National Council on Climate Change was constituted on—
 (A) May 5, 2007 (B) May 25, 2007
 (C) June 5, 2007 (D) June 25, 2007
472. Which institution provides long run finance to industries ?
 (A) UTI (B) LIC
 (C) GIC (D) All of these
473. New Integrated Train Enquiry System was launched on July 17, 2007 with number to be dialed as—
 (A) 131 (B) 137
 (C) 138 (D) 139
474. Railway Budget in India was separated from general budget in—

30B | Awareness

- (A) 1924-25 (B) 1941-42
(C) 1947-48 (D) 1950-51
475. RBI decided to withdraw currency notes from the circulation which were released prior to the year—
(A) 2003 (B) 2004
(C) 2005 (D) 2006
476. Which is true for 'Indian Tourism Development Corporation' ?
(A) It is a public sector enterprise
(B) It was constituted in 1966
(C) It constructs and manages Hotels and Restaurants at various parts of country
(D) All of the above
477. National Sample Survey (NSS) was established in—
(A) 1950 (B) 1951
(C) 1952 (D) 1947
478. In which fuel, the government has decided to mix 'marker' for identifying adulteration ?
(A) Kerosene
(B) Diesel
(C) Petrol
(D) All of the above
479. Which statement is true for Gold Bond Scheme ?
(A) Minimum limit of gold deposit is 500 gms.
(B) No upper limit of gold deposit
(C) No investigation of source of deposited gold
(D) All of the above
480. According to the latest amendment in Banking Regulation Act, nationalised bank can release a share of total paid up capital upto a maximum ceiling of—
(A) 40% (B) 49%
(C) 51% (D) 100%
481. The work population ratio among men in urban areas has been estimated highest at 56% for the religion—
(A) Hindu
(B) Muslim
(C) Christians
(D) Hindu and Muslim both
482. Which state produces maximum Soyabean ?
(A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Bihar (D) Rajasthan
483. Which state produces maximum rice in the country ?
(A) West Bengal (B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Maharashtra
484. Which State produces maximum pulses in the country ?
(A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Odisha
(D) Maharashtra
485. What percentage of country's demand for natural rubber is met by indigenous production ?
(A) 80% (B) 86%
(C) 97% (D) 100%
486. Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme was introduced in—
(A) April 1985 (B) April 1988
(C) October 1992 (D) October 1993
487. Which sector has the maximum weights in Industrial Production Index ?
(A) Manufacturing (B) Mining
(C) Electricity (D) Agriculture
488. National Agriculture Policy aims the growth rate—
(A) Above 4% p.a. (B) Above 3% p.a.
(C) Above 2.5% p.a. (D) Above 5% p.a.
489. Kasturba Gandhi Education Scheme is related to—
(A) Girl education
(B) Adult education
(C) Child Labour education
(D) Tribal women (above 18 years)
490. 'Earn while you learn' scheme has been launched by—
(A) Ministry of Human Resource
(B) Ministry of Tourism
(C) Ministry of Rural Development
(D) Ministry of Youth
491. World Wetlands Day is celebrated on—
(A) February 1 (B) February 2
(C) February 4 (D) February 6

492. Indian Railways earn the maximum revenue from—
 (A) Passenger fare (B) Freight
 (C) Traffic tax (D) Passenger tax
493. Which state stands first in the length of roads in the country ?
 (A) Maharashtra
 (B) Uttar Pradesh
 (C) Madhya Pradesh
 (D) Rajasthan
494. What is open sky scheme ?
 (A) Export promotion scheme of Civil Aviation Ministry
 (B) Free economy policy
 (C) Tax free policy
 (D) None of the above
495. Open Added Money Market Scheme was firstly introduced by—
 (A) UTI (B) IDBI
 (C) ICICI (D) LIC
496. Which revenue earned by the Union Government is not distributed among State Government ?
 (A) Income Tax (B) Excise Duty
 (C) Custom Duty (D) None of these
497. 'Rail Neer' was introduced in the railway budget of the year—
 (A) 2002-03 (B) 2001-02
 (C) 2000-01 (D) 1999-2000
498. Terminal 2 (T2) of Mumbai Airport has been inaugurated. It has been constructed by—
 (A) Lanco Infra
 (B) GVK Group
 (C) Reliance Infra
 (D) Jointly by GVK Group and Reliance Infra
499. Newly constituted organisation IORARC (Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation) has a membership of—
 (A) 7 countries (B) 10 countries
 (C) 21 countries (D) 14 countries
500. How many State Finance Corporations (SFCs) are working in India at present ?
 (A) 18 (B) 22
 (C) 20 (D) 28
501. Eams and Young Lifetime Achievement Award 2012 of Indian Chamber of Commerce was given to—
 (A) O.P. Jindal (B) R. P. Geonka
 (C) Ratan Tata (D) Mukesh Ambani
502. 'Rajdhani Channel' is a name given to—
 (A) Quick Mail Service
 (B) Quick Rail Service
 (C) Doordarshan Channel
 (D) None of the above
503. Patnayak Economy Committee constituted by NDC gave the main recommendation—
 (A) To reduce the ratio of non-plan revenue expenditure in total revenue expenditure of states
 (B) To deprive upper income group from benefits of P.D.S.
 (C) To simplify sales tax and to encourage those states which show better financial management
 (D) All of the above
504. Which of the following committee is associated with the Review of Insider Trading Regulations ?
 (A) Sodhi Committee
 (B) Sinha Committee
 (C) Tarapore Committee
 (D) Chandrashekhar Committee
505. R. N. Malhotra Committee gave recommendations on the field of—
 (A) Sick industries (B) Tax reforms
 (C) Insurance Sector (D) Banking Sector
506. Which of the following statements is correct ?
 (A) National Rural Livelihood Mission has been launched from June 2011
 (B) National Urban Livelihood Mission is being launched in 2013-14
 (C) Both are correct
 (D) None is correct
507. Exemption limit of income-tax for women in the Union Budget 2014-15 has been accepted as—
 (A) ₹ 1,80,000 (B) ₹ 2,00,000
 (C) ₹ 2,25,000 (D) ₹ 2,40,000

32B | Awareness

508. 'Mahila Samridhi Yojana' was introduced on—
 (A) October 2, 1992
 (B) October 2, 1993
 (C) October 2, 1995
 (D) January 1, 1996
509. Who recommended the merger of RRBs in their respective Sponsor Banks ?
 (A) Narsimham Committee
 (B) C. Rangrajan Ex-Governor of RBI
 (C) Agriculture Credit Appraisal Committee in 1989 headed by Prof. A.M. Khusro
 (D) None of the above
510. Who is the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission ?
 (A) Prime Minister
 (B) Finance Minister
 (C) Commerce Minister
 (D) None of the above
511. In Interim Union Budget 2014-15, 30% tax slab for Senior Citizen now starts with the income above—
 (A) ₹ 4,00,000 (B) ₹ 4,50,000
 (C) ₹ 10,00,000 (D) ₹ 12,00,000
512. Who is the President of Investment Commission appointed by the Central Government ?
 (A) Ratan Tata
 (B) Kumar Mangalam Birla
 (C) Amar Singh
 (D) N. R. Narayan Murli
513. Rural Electrification Corporation was established in—
 (A) 1979 (B) 1969
 (C) 1989 (D) 1959
514. Who suggested to establish an 'Insurance Regulation Authority' ?
 (A) Dandekar Committee
 (B) Malhotra Committee
 (C) Khusro Committee
 (D) Rangrajan Committee
515. What is 'Dow Jones' ?
 (A) Share market index of New York Exchange Market
 (B) Gold price Index of World Gold Council
 (C) Share market index of Mumbai Stock Exchange
 (D) None of the above
516. As per RBI directions, inter-bank cash withdrawals has been made free of charge *w.e.f.*—
 (A) 26th January, 2010
 (B) October 1, 2009
 (C) April 1, 2009
 (D) April 1, 2010
517. Ethanol mixed petrol is being sold in various states *w.e.f.* January 1, 2003. The percentage of ethanol in petrol is—
 (A) 10% (B) 5%
 (C) 2% (D) 1%
518. When was the quota system in textile's foreign trade was abolished ?
 (A) January 1, 2003 (B) January 1, 2004
 (C) January 1, 2005 (D) January 1, 2006
519. Which Indian city has the highest population ?
 (A) Kolkata (B) Mumbai
 (C) New Delhi (D) Chennai
520. In which state, Punjab National Bank has installed the first Biometric ATM ?
 (A) Rajasthan (B) Delhi
 (C) Haryana (D) Uttar Pradesh
521. Which of the following is, at present, the biggest mobile operator in the market ?
 (A) Bharti Airtel
 (B) BSNL
 (C) Reliance Communication
 (D) Hutch-Essar
522. National Rural Health Mission has been launched in the country since—
 (A) April 1, 2005 (B) April 12, 2005
 (C) April 1, 2006 (D) April 12, 2006
523. In the first phase, the import of modern coaches of Delhi Metro Rail was made from—
 (A) Japan (B) Britain
 (C) Philippines (D) South Korea
524. UTI has been divided into two parts UTI-I and UTI-II. Which part has been kept under the control of the government ?

- (A) UTI-I
(B) UTI-II
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
525. The planning commission has released a document presenting pre-estimated progress of the economy. It is named as—
(A) India Vision 2015
(B) India Vision 2020
(C) India Vision 2022
(D) India Vision 2025
526. Index 'Residex' is associated with—
(A) Share Prices
(B) Mutual Fund Prices
(C) Price Inflation Index
(D) Land Prices
527. The Primary capital of 'National Population Fund' is—
(A) ₹ 100 crore
(B) ₹ 125 crore
(C) ₹ 150 crore
(D) ₹ 200 crore
528. Which of the following is not sponsorer of newly established UTI-II ?
(A) Punjab National Bank
(B) General Insurance Corporation
(C) Life Insurance Corporation of India
(D) State Bank of India
529. Price Stabilisation Fund-PSF has been established for four products. Which of the following is not in these four ?
(A) Cotton (B) Tea
(C) Rubber (D) Tobacco
530. Recently CSO has changed the base year for National Accounting from 1993-1994 to 2004-05. How many times the base year has been changed so far since independence ?
(A) Four times (B) Six times
(C) Seven times (D) Nine times
531. In which bank of the following Indian Government still has cent per cent share in bank's equity ?
(A) Allahabad Bank
(B) Bank of Maharashtra
(C) Central Bank of India
(D) All of the above
532. What is the sex-ratio in 'Uttarakhand' on the basis of 2011 census ?
(A) 933 (B) 940
(C) 956 (D) 963
533. The Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) fixed by the Central Government for sugarcane for the sugar year 2013-14 (October–September) is—
(A) ₹ 125.00 (B) ₹ 140.00
(C) ₹ 210.00 (D) ₹ 145.00
534. To which organisation, this new logo belongs ?
-
- (A) Steel Authority of India Ltd.
(B) Canara Bank
(C) Axis Bank
(D) EXIM Bank
535. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has finally become operational *w.e.f.*—
(A) May 20, 2008
(B) May 20, 2009
(C) April 1, 2009
(D) September 1, 2009
536. Government has constituted a special group to assess the financial status of public sector oil companies under the chairmanship of—
(A) Anand Virmani
(B) K.C. Jain
(C) B. K. Chaturvedi
(D) Indira Bhargava
537. Which country has declared Broadband Service as a fundamental right ?
(A) Finland (B) USA
(C) Denmark (D) Britain
538. Indo-Israel Chamber of Commerce has honoured an Indian industrialist as 'Businessman of the Decade'. The honoured person is—
(A) Laxmi Mittal (B) Mukesh Ambani
(C) Ratan Tata (D) Anil Ambani

34B | Awareness

539. Govt. has launched E-passport scheme. The first E-passport was issued to—
 (A) Dr. Manmohan Singh
 (B) Mr. Pranab Mukherjee
 (C) Mrs. Pratibha Patil
 (D) Mr. Somnath Chatterjee
540. Which of the following industry has been found working under cartelisation ?
 (A) Cement
 (B) Iron and Steel
 (C) Telecommunication
 (D) Automobiles
541. At current prices, the GDP growth rate for the year 2013-14, as projected by CSO stands at—
 (A) 11.9% (B) 12.3%
 (C) 13.3% (D) 14.5%
542. As per the status at the end–December 2011, which of the following company holds the maximum share in telephone services ?
 (A) Vodafone (B) BSNL
 (C) Reliance (D) Bharti Airtel
543. During 2012-13, the trade deficit in India remains at—
 (A) \$ 59.32 billion
 (B) \$ 109.62 billion
 (C) \$ 118.40 billion
 (D) \$ 190.9 billion
544. Which day is celebrated as ‘National Consumer Right Day’?
 (A) 24 September
 (B) 24 October
 (C) 24 November
 (D) 24 December
545. CENVAT is associated with—
 (A) Rate of Indirect Tax
 (B) Rate of Income Tax
 (C) Rate of Direct Tax
 (D) None of the above
546. The largest importer country of Indian textile is—
 (A) Italy (B) Germany
 (C) Singapore (D) USA
547. National Saving Scheme (NSS-92) has been closed by the government since—
 (A) November 1, 1999
 (B) November 1, 2000
 (C) November 1, 2001
 (D) November 1, 2002
548. Who is the Chairman of CBDT ?
 (A) S. S. N. Moorti
 (B) R. K. Tiwari
 (C) K. M. Chandrashekhar
 (D) Sompal
549. Gyandeeep Shiksha Yojana was introduced by U.P. Government on September 25, 2002. This scheme is associated with—
 (A) Primary Education
 (B) Secondary Education
 (C) Higher Education
 (D) All of the above
550. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan Yojana has been announced by the Prime Minister on August 15, 2002 which is associated with—
 (A) Drinking water
 (B) Extension of Irrigation
 (C) Making community latrines in slums
 (D) None of the above
551. When was Commodity Transaction Tax (CTT) abolished ?
 (A) 2009-10 (B) 2008-09
 (C) 2007-08 (D) 2006-07
552. New National Youth Policy was announced in—
 (A) 2010 (B) 2011
 (C) 2012 (D) 2014
553. National Seed Policy 2002 was based on the recommendation of—
 (A) Kelkar Committee
 (B) M. V. Rao Committee
 (C) Y. B. Reddy Committee
 (D) Prof. Abhijit Sen Committee
554. Indian Government has provided the facility of ‘Visa on Arrival’ to tourists belonging to five nations. Which one of the following nations is not included in it ?
 (A) Japan (B) England
 (C) Singapore (D) New Zealand

555. CSO in its advanced estimates for the year 2013-14 projected the GDP growth rate at constant prices to be—
 (A) 4.6% (B) 4.8%
 (C) 4.9% (D) 5.1%
556. A refinery in Barmer (Rajasthan) is being established by in collaboration with the State government.
 (A) HPCL (B) BPCL
 (C) Indian Oil (D) Reliance Industry
557. Which of the following sector gets 100% maximum limit of FDI ?
 (A) Public Sector Banking
 (B) Tea Industry
 (C) Communication
 (D) None of the above
558. How much per cent of the collected tariff is given to postman (known as Gramin Dak Sewak) as commission in Gramin Sanchar Sewak Yojana ?
 (A) 10% (B) 15%
 (C) 20% (D) 25%
559. Recently Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh laid foundation stone of a Nuclear Power Plant in the state of—
 (A) Punjab (B) Uttarakhand
 (C) Haryana (D) Rajasthan
560. Oil pool account was closed on—
 (A) January 1, 2002 (B) April 1, 2002
 (C) January 1, 2003 (D) April 1, 2003
561. How many countries of Latin America and Africa were notified by the Ministry of Commerce under the 'Focus Market Scheme' for export promotion ?
 (A) 37 (B) 57
 (C) 81 (D) 115
562. According to the latest statistics released by International Tea Committee, the largest tea producer country in the world is—
 (A) India (B) Kenya
 (C) China (D) Indonesia
563. Which type of bank account can be opened by a Non-Resident Indian (NRI) in India ?
 (A) Current Account
 (B) Saving Account
 (C) Fixed Deposit Account
 (D) None of the above
564. Now from April 2014 the RBI has started reviewing the Annual Monetary and Credit Policy every time after a gap of—
 (A) Two months
 (B) Three months
 (C) Six months
 (D) As and when required
565. The advertisement of which of the following banks has the punch line 'Much more to do with you in focus' ?
 (A) Bank of India
 (B) Andhra Bank
 (C) ICICI Bank
 (D) SBI
566. Presently the PIN (Postal Index Number) is in six digits. But now, the government has proposed to introduce PIN containing—
 (A) 7 digits (B) 8 digits
 (C) 9 digits (D) 10 digits
567. Which neighbour country has objections on Indian Baglihar Hydroelectric Project ?
 (A) Nepal (B) Bhutan
 (C) Bangladesh (D) Pakistan
568. 'Trust Card' has been launched by an organisation to make consumer's payment more easier. The organisation is—
 (A) Delhi Metro (B) Bharti Airtel
 (C) ICERT (D) BSNL
569. Who has the sole right to issue paper currency in India ?
 (A) RBI
 (B) Ministry of Finance
 (C) Finance Commission
 (D) Govt. of India
570. Which Day is celebrated as Computer Literacy Day ?
 (A) December 1 (B) December 2
 (C) December 10 (D) December 22
571. Tele-density in India at end-November 2013 has been estimated to be—
 (A) 73.32 (B) 73.69
 (C) 78.41 (D) 79.80

36B | Awareness

572. Which state has maximum branches of public sector commercial banks ?
 (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Maharashtra
 (C) Karnataka (D) Gujarat
573. Industrial Democracy means—
 (A) Labour participation in management
 (B) Establishing trade unions for labours
 (C) Government of labours
 (D) Nationalisation of industries
574. In which plan phase of heavy industrialisation was initiated ?
 (A) Fourth (B) Third
 (C) Second (D) First
575. 'Sensitive sector' as defined by RBI include(s)—
 (A) Capital Market (B) Real Estate
 (C) Commodities (D) All of these
576. Highest Infant Mortality Rate is in—
 (A) Odisha (B) Bihar
 (C) Assam (D) U. P.
577. As per the statistics of foreign debt at the end of December 2013, the ratio of long-term and short-term debts stands at—
 (A) 92 : 8 (B) 93 : 7
 (C) 84 : 16 (D) 78.2 : 27.8
578. Which institution is known as 'soft loan window' of World Bank ?
 (A) IFC
 (B) IDA
 (C) IMF
 (D) Indian Development Forum
579. 'Backwash Effect' was firstly introduced by—
 (A) Gunnar Myrdal (B) Peter Suderland
 (C) Arthur Dunkel (D) Kindelberger
580. Meera Seth Committee was related to—
 (A) Development of Handlooms
 (B) Sex-differentiation in employment
 (C) Abolition of Child Labour
 (D) Welfare of working women
581. As per Revised estimate 2012-13 Growth rate of Manufacturing Sector during 2012-13 may decline at—
 (A) 8.6% (B) 1.0%
 (C) 10.6% (D) 11.6%
582. Finance Commission is appointed by the President under Article—
 (A) 256 of Constitution
 (B) 280 of Constitution
 (C) 293 of Constitution
 (D) 356 of Constitution
583. 'SAPTA' is related to—
 (A) Education (B) Trade
 (C) Security (D) Environment
584. National Income estimates in India is prepared by—
 (A) Planning Commission
 (B) RBI
 (C) Finance Ministry
 (D) C.S.O.
585. Maastricht Treaty is related to—
 (A) Environment Protection
 (B) Europe Unification
 (C) Limitation of Atomic Power
 (D) Unification of East and West Germany
586. In which state Deen Dayal Employment Scheme has been launched ?
 (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Rajasthan
 (C) Chhattisgarh (D) Haryana
587. The Chairman of the newly constituted panel to review domestic saving and investments is—
 (A) Y. K. Alagh (B) Som Parthasarthy
 (C) C. Rangarajan (D) R. B. Burman
588. In which of the following currencies, India has decided to make payment to buy crude oil from Iran ?
 (A) US Dollar (B) Pound Sterling
 (C) Indian Rupee (D) Euro
589. 20th Summit of ASEAN was held on October 9-10, 2013 in—
 (A) Bandar Seri Begawan
 (B) Singapore
 (C) Jakarta (Indonesia)
 (D) Bangkok (Thailand)

590. The Fourth Rail Coach Manufacturing Factory (The first in India to be built on PPP model) is being made in—
 (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Karnataka
 (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Kerala
591. What is the number of companies providing DTH services in India ?
 (A) 7 (B) 6
 (C) 5 (D) 4
592. According to the report of Registrar General of India. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country in 2010 was 2.5. The States showing TFR in 2010 is—
 (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh
 (C) Bihar (D) Rajasthan
593. During 2012-13, the agriculture growth and industrial growth in first revised estimates of CSO stood at—
 (A) 1.2% and 1.4% respectively
 (B) 1.4% and 1.2% respectively
 (C) - 1.2% and 2.4% respectively
 (D) 1.4% and 2.4% respectively
594. 'Rozgar Badao' is the slogan launched by which Prime Minister ?
 (A) Dr. Manmohan Singh
 (B) Rajiv Gandhi
 (C) Indira Gandhi
 (D) V. P. Singh
595. The Upper Investment Limit under Capital Gain Scheme is—
 (A) 50 lakh (B) 25 lakh
 (C) 30 lakh (D) 35 lakh
596. Name the village, from where the 'Food for Work' programme was started by Dr. Manmohan Singh—
 (A) Aloor (Andhra Pradesh)
 (B) Champaran (Bihar)
 (C) Azamgarh (U.P.)
 (D) Silchar (Assam)
597. 'Operation Flood' is associated with—
 (A) Wheat production
 (B) Milk production
 (C) Flood control
 (D) War operation
598. India's National Hydroelectric Power Corporation is establishing 'Tamarthi Power Project' in—
 (A) Bangladesh (B) Bhutan
 (C) Myanmar (D) Nepal
599. Amochu Hydro Power Project is being set by NTPC in—
 (A) Arunachal Pradesh
 (B) Sikkim
 (C) Bhutan
 (D) Nepal
600. Who gave the call for 'Evergreen Revolution' ?
 (A) M. S. Swaminathan
 (B) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
 (C) Dr. Manmohan Singh
 (D) M. S. Ahluwaliah
601. Which of the following bank has been merged at first with SBI ?
 (A) State Bank of Saurashtra
 (B) State Bank of Indore
 (C) State Bank of Patiala
 (D) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
602. For senior citizens, income tax exemption limit in Budget 2014-15 is—
 (A) ₹ 2.25 lakh
 (B) ₹ 2.40 lakh
 (C) ₹ 2.50 lakh
 (D) ₹ 5.00 lakh
603. 'BANCON-2013' was hosted by—
 (A) Bank of India
 (B) Punjab National Bank
 (C) Bank of India
 (D) Central Bank of India
604. The difference to be kept between Repo rate and Reverse repo rate is—
 (A) 1.0%
 (B) 1.25%
 (C) 1.50%
 (D) None of the above is correct
605. Which of the following is not the source of revenue of Central Government ?
 (A) Agricultural Income Tax

38B | Awareness

- (B) Income Tax
(C) Excise Duty
(D) Corporate Tax
606. Which of the following corporate house is developing a port in Mundra (Gujarat) ?
(A) Adani (B) Ambani
(C) Goyanka (D) Birla
607. With which brand or product is the slogan 'Just do it' associated ?
(A) Bata (B) Nike
(C) Woodland (D) Power
608. The New Pension Scheme has been floated from whom ?
(A) Any Indian citizen between the age of 18 to 55 years
(B) For Indian citizens between the age of 25 to 55 years
(C) For all Indian citizens working in the unorganized sector
(D) For all citizens not having pension schemes to invest
609. How many company's shares have been included in Bombay Stock Market's new share named as BSE Power Index ?
(A) 10 (B) 12
(C) 14 (D) 16
610. Aam Admi Bima Yojana, launched on October 2, 2007 provides insurance on natural death of—
(A) ₹ 30,000 (B) ₹ 50,000
(C) ₹ 75,000 (D) ₹ 1,00,000
611. For Public Sector Refineries, the foreign direct investment limit has been raised from 26% to—
(A) 49% (B) 51%
(C) 61% (D) 75%
612. The last state in the country which ultimately decided to introduce VAT for replacing Trade Tax is—
(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Tripura
(C) Meghalaya (D) Rajasthan
613. New Nation Youth Policy 2014 includes the youth between the age group of—
(A) 14–30 years (B) 15–29 years
(C) 15–35 years (D) 15–25 years
614. Forward Markets Commission is overseen by—
(A) Ministry of Finance
(B) Ministry of Consumer Affairs
(C) RBI
(D) SEBI
615. Which day is observed as World Habitat Day ?
(A) September 15 (B) September 30
(C) October 1 (D) October 30
616. Which of the rate is not determined by Reserve Bank of India ?
(A) Bank Rate (B) CRR
(C) SLR (D) PLR
617. The revised annual growth rate target for the 12th plan is—
(A) 8% (B) 8.1%
(C) 8.2% (D) 9.0%
618. As per SRS Report–2012, average fertility rate in India has declined from 2.7 to—
(A) 2.1 (B) 2.4
(C) 2.6 (D) 2.5
619. World Economic Situation and Prospects Report is associated with—
(A) IMF
(B) World Bank
(C) United Nations
(D) WTO
620. Which State Government has decided to impose one per cent cess on the construction activity to provide health insurance and security measures to the unorganised sector ?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Karnataka
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Odisha
621. As per the HUNGAMA Report, the percentage of underweight (malnourished) children younger than five years in India is—
(A) 65% (B) 42%
(C) 32% (D) 25%
622. RBI has reduced CRR *w.e.f.* January 29, 2014 at—
(A) 4.50% (B) 4.75%
(C) 4.00% (D) 5.50%

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| <p>623. The operational period for the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission will be—
 (A) 2008–13 (B) 2009–14
 (C) 2015–20 (D) 2011–16</p> <p>624. International Auto-Expo. 2013 was organised in February 15–18, 2013 was organised in—
 (A) Mumbai (B) Hyderabad
 (C) Gurgaon (D) Surat</p> <p>625. 14th Finance Commission was constituted under the Chairmanship of—
 (A) C. Rangrajan
 (B) Y. Venugopal Reddy
 (C) Deepak Parekh
 (D) Indira Bhargava</p> <p>626. Which Nationalised Commercial Bank has launched signature based debit card scheme?
 (A) Bank of Baroda
 (B) Punjab National Bank
 (C) Central Bank of India
 (D) Indian Bank</p> <p>627. During 2011-12, foodgrain production in India was 259.32 MT which during 2012-13 became—
 (A) 260.32 MT
 (B) 263.20 MT
 (C) 257.13 MT
 (D) 254.53 MT</p> <p>628. As per the Forbes' list (March 2014), the richest Indian is—
 (A) Laxmi Mittal
 (B) Sunil Bharti
 (C) Mukesh Ambani
 (D) Azim Premji</p> <p>629. RBI has introduced Inflation Indexed Bonds which have the locking period of—
 (A) 5 years (B) 10 years
 (C) 15 years (D) 20 years</p> <p>630. To provide houses at low prices, an industrial group has launched 'Shubh Griha Pariyojana'. This industrial home is—
 (A) Sahara Group (B) Reliance Group
 (C) Birla Group (D) Tata Group</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Answers</p> <p>1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (A)
 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (B) 9. (B) 10. (C)
 11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (C) 14. (B) 15. (C)
 16. (C) 17. (B) 18. (D) 19. (D) 20. (B)
 21. (C) 22. (C) 23. (A) 24. (B) 25. (D)
 26. (C) 27. (B) 28. (C) 29. (D) 30. (D)
 31. (C) 32. (D) 33. (C) 34. (A) 35. (D)
 36. (C) 37. (A) 38. (B) 39. (B) 40. (B)
 41. (D) 42. (B) 43. (C) 44. (C) 45. (C)
 46. (D) 47. (B) 48. (D) 49. (C) 50. (A)
 51. (A) 52. (D) 53. (B) 54. (B) 55. (C)
 56. (D) 57. (C) 58. (C) 59. (B) 60. (D)
 61. (D) 62. (D) 63. (D) 64. (B) 65. (A)
 66. (A) 67. (C) 68. (A) 69. (D) 70. (B)
 71. (A) 72. (D) 73. (D) 74. (C) 75. (D)
 76. (C) 77. (C) 78. (A) 79. (C) 80. (D)
 81. (C) 82. (C) 83. (D) 84. (B) 85. (B)
 86. (A) 87. (B) 88. (A) 89. (A) 90. (A)
 91. (A) 92. (C) 93. (C) 94. (C) 95. (B)
 96. (C) 97. (B) 98. (A) 99. (C) 100. (B)
 101. (B) 102. (C) 103. (A) 104. (B) 105. (A)
 106. (D) 107. (B) 108. (C) 109. (C) 110. (C)
 111. (A) 112. (B) 113. (C) 114. (B) 115. (C)
 116. (B) 117. (C) 118. (D) 119. (A) 120. (C)
 121. (B) 122. (D) 123. (A) 124. (A) 125. (C)
 126. (A) 127. (D) 128. (A) 129. (C) 130. (C)
 131. (B) 132. (B) 133. (D) 134. (D) 135. (C)
 136. (D) 137. (C) 138. (B) 139. (A) 140. (A)
 141. (D) 142. (C) 143. (B) 144. (D) 145. (A)
 146. (B) 147. (A) 148. (B) 149. (D) 150. (B)
 151. (C) 152. (C) 153. (D) 154. (C) 155. (B)
 156. (A) 157. (D) 158. (A) 159. (D) 160. (D)
 161. (A) 162. (B) 163. (B) 164. (C) 165. (B)
 166. (C) 167. (D) 168. (C) 169. (C) 170. (A)
 171. (A) 172. (D) 173. (C) 174. (D) 175. (C)
 176. (B) 177. (D) 178. (A) 179. (B) 180. (C)
 181. (D) 182. (B) 183. (C) 184. (A) 185. (B)
 186. (D) 187. (D) 188. (D) 189. (D) 190. (B)
 191. (C) 192. (D) 193. (B) 194. (C) 195. (D)
 196. (C) 197. (C) 198. (A) 199. (D) 200. (B)
 201. (C) 202. (A) 203. (A) 204. (C) 205. (C)
 206. (A) 207. (D) 208. (A) 209. (D) 210. (B)</p> |
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40B | Awareness

211. (A) 212. (A) 213. (A) 214. (C) 215. (D) 421. (A) 422. (C) 423. (A) 424. (A) 425. (C)
216. (D) 217. (C) 218. (C) 219. (A) 220. (C) 426. (B) 427. (D) 428. (A) 429. (C) 430. (C)
221. (D) 222. (B) 223. (C) 224. (D) 225. (C) 431. (B) 432. (C) 433. (A) 434. (B) 435. (D)
226. (A) 227. (D) 228. (C) 229. (D) 230. (B) 436. (C) 437. (A) 438. (B) 439. (B) 440. (A)
231. (C) 232. (B) 233. (A) 234. (C) 235. (C) 441. (A) 442. (C) 443. (B) 444. (A) 445. (B)
236. (D) 237. (A) 238. (B) 239. (C) 240. (A) 446. (A) 447. (D) 448. (B) 449. (C) 450. (A)
241. (C) 242. (B) 243. (C) 244. (A) 245. (C) 451. (D) 452. (A) 453. (A) 454. (C) 455. (B)
246. (A) 247. (B) 248. (D) 249. (A) 250. (C) 456. (B) 457. (A) 458. (B) 459. (B) 460. (A)
251. (A) 252. (B) 253. (C) 254. (A) 255. (D) 461. (B) 462. (A) 463. (C) 464. (A) 465. (B)
256. (B) 257. (B) 258. (B) 259. (C) 260. (A) 466. (A) 467. (A) 468. (C) 469. (B) 470. (A)
261. (B) 262. (D) 263. (B) 264. (C) 265. (D) 471. (C) 472. (D) 473. (D) 474. (A) 475. (C)
266. (B) 267. (A) 268. (C) 269. (D) 270. (A) 476. (D) 477. (A) 478. (A) 479. (D) 480. (B)
271. (B) 272. (B) 273. (B) 274. (C) 275. (A) 481. (A) 482. (A) 483. (A) 484. (A) 485. (C)
276. (C) 277. (A) 278. (B) 279. (C) 280. (B) 486. (A) 487. (A) 488. (A) 489. (A) 490. (B)
281. (A) 282. (C) 283. (D) 284. (D) 285. (C) 491. (B) 492. (B) 493. (A) 494. (A) 495. (B)
286. (D) 287. (D) 288. (D) 289. (C) 290. (A) 496. (D) 497. (A) 498. (B) 499. (D) 500. (A)
291. (D) 292. (B) 293. (B) 294. (A) 295. (D) 501. (C) 502. (A) 503. (D) 504. (A) 505. (C)
296. (B) 297. (C) 298. (D) 299. (B) 300. (A) 506. (C) 507. (B) 508. (B) 509. (C) 510. (D)
301. (C) 302. (A) 303. (C) 304. (A) 305. (A) 511. (C) 512. (A) 513. (B) 514. (B) 515. (A)
306. (B) 307. (D) 308. (A) 309. (C) 310. (A) 516. (C) 517. (B) 518. (C) 519. (B) 520. (D)
311. (A) 312. (D) 313. (D) 314. (C) 315. (A) 521. (A) 522. (B) 523. (D) 524. (A) 525. (B)
316. (C) 317. (C) 318. (C) 319. (B) 320. (B) 526. (D) 527. (A) 528. (B) 529. (A) 530. (B)
321. (C) 322. (B) 323. (A) 324. (C) 325. (A) 531. (D) 532. (D) 533. (C) 534. (B) 535. (B)
326. (B) 327. (C) 328. (B) 329. (C) 330. (A) 536. (C) 537. (A) 538. (C) 539. (C) 540. (A)
331. (C) 332. (B) 333. (C) 334. (C) 335. (C) 541. (B) 542. (D) 543. (D) 544. (D) 545. (A)
336. (D) 337. (D) 338. (A) 339. (A) 340. (D) 546. (D) 547. (D) 548. (B) 549. (C) 550. (C)
341. (D) 342. (A) 343. (C) 344. (D) 345. (D) 551. (A) 552. (D) 553. (B) 554. (B) 555. (C)
346. (D) 347. (C) 348. (C) 349. (D) 350. (A) 556. (A) 557. (B) 558. (C) 559. (C) 560. (B)
351. (A) 352. (D) 353. (A) 354. (C) 355. (D) 561. (B) 562. (A) 563. (C) 564. (A) 565. (B)
356. (D) 357. (C) 358. (D) 359. (C) 360. (B) 566. (B) 567. (D) 568. (D) 569. (A) 570. (B)
361. (B) 362. (A) 363. (C) 364. (A) 365. (B) 571. (B) 572. (C) 573. (A) 574. (C) 575. (D)
366. (B) 367. (C) 368. (A) 369. (A) 370. (D) 576. (C) 577. (D) 578. (B) 579. (A) 580. (A)
371. (B) 372. (A) 373. (D) 374. (A) 375. (A) 581. (B) 582. (B) 583. (B) 584. (D) 585. (B)
376. (D) 377. (D) 378. (C) 379. (C) 380. (B) 586. (A) 587. (C) 588. (C) 589. (A) 590. (D)
381. (D) 382. (B) 383. (D) 384. (A) 385. (C) 591. (A) 592. (C) 593. (B) 594. (A) 595. (A)
386. (C) 387. (A) 388. (D) 389. (D) 390. (B) 596. (A) 597. (B) 598. (B) 599. (C) 600. (A)
391. (B) 392. (A) 393. (C) 394. (D) 395. (A) 601. (A) 602. (D) 603. (A) 604. (A) 605. (A)
396. (C) 397. (A) 398. (C) 399. (B) 400. (C) 606. (A) 607. (B) 608. (A) 609. (C) 610. (A)
401. (B) 402. (A) 403. (C) 404. (C) 405. (B) 611. (A) 612. (A) 613. (B) 614. (A) 615. (C)
406. (A) 407. (C) 408. (D) 409. (B) 410. (D) 616. (D) 617. (C) 618. (B) 619. (C) 620. (C)
411. (C) 412. (A) 413. (D) 414. (C) 415. (D) 621. (B) 622. (C) 623. (C) 624. (D) 625. (B)
416. (A) 417. (C) 418. (D) 419. (D) 420. (A) 626. (B) 627. (C) 628. (C) 629. (B) 630. (D)
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**Objective
General Knowledge**

Indian History and Culture

- Which commander of Nawab Sirajuddaulah's army betrayed him at the battle of Plassey in 1757 ?
(A) Shuja-ud-Daulah
(B) Mir Jaffar
(C) Neither of these
(D) Both of these
- The first Muslim ruler to introduce the system of price control was —
(A) Balban
(B) Jalaluddin Khalji
(C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
(D) Alauddin Khalji
- The most important text of Vedic Mathematics is —
(A) Satapatha Brahman
(B) Atharva Veda
(C) Sulva Sutras
(D) Chhandogya Upnishad
- Teratali is the folkdance of—
(A) Kerala (B) Rajasthan
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Tamil Nadu
- 'Karagam' a religious folkdance is associated with—
(A) Tamil Nadu (B) Kerala
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Karnataka
- Musical instrument 'Sitar' is the combination of—
(A) Bansuri and Veena
(B) Bansuri and Sarangi
(C) Veena and Tambura
(D) Veena and Piano
- Which of the following Tombs is called the second Tajmahal ?
(A) Tomb of Anarkali
(B) Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula
(C) Tomb of Rabia-ud-Daurani
(D) None of these
- Name the poet who was with Allauddin Khalji during his siege of Chittor—
(A) Firdausi (B) Amir Khusro
(C) Both of them (D) None of them
- First Buddhist council after the death of Buddha was presided over by—
(A) Mahakashyapa (B) Dharmasen
(C) Ajatashatru (D) Nagasen
- Which one of the following places was known as The 'Shiraj of the East' during the reign of the Sharki Sultans ?
(A) Agra (B) Jaunpur
(C) Delhi (D) Varanasi
- For the first time the department of public works was established by—
(A) Iltutmish
(B) Balban
(C) Alauddin Khalji
(D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- Losoong is a festival which is celebrated in—
(A) Tibet
(B) Arunachal Pradesh
(C) Sikkim
(D) Kerala
- Given below is a list of traditional dresses of women alongwith states. Which one of them is not correctly matched ?
(A) Boku — Sikkim
(B) Mekhala — Assam
(C) Mundu — Chhattisgarh
(D) Pheran — Kashmir

4B | General Know.

14. From the excavations of which ancient site informations are gathered regarding brisk trade relations between India and Rome during early centuries of Christian era—
(A) Madurai (B) Tamralipti
(C) Tondi (D) Arikamedu
15. Which one of the following is a famous place of pilgrimage for Jains ?
(A) Parasnath (B) Sarnath
(C) Sanchi (D) Nalanda
16. The festival of 'Onam' is associated with the legend of—
(A) Ram's victory over Ravana
(B) Durga's killing of Mahishasur
(C) Shiva Shakti
(D) Maha Bali
17. The author of 'Arthashastra' was a contemporary of—
(A) Ashoka
(B) Chandragupta Maurya
(C) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
(D) Samudra Gupta
18. The world famous rock cut Kailasa Temple at Ellora was built by the—
(A) Mauryas (B) Pallavas
(C) Chalukyas (D) Rashtrakutas
19. In which of the following were two gummads used for the first time ?
(A) Sikandar Lodhi's Tomb
(B) Khijra Khan's Tomb
(C) Allauddin Khalji's Tomb
(D) Balban's Tomb
20. Dr. M. S. Subbulakshmi distinguished herself in the field of—
(A) Kathak
(B) Bharatnatyam
(C) Playing violin
(D) Vocal music
21. 'Din-i-Ilahi' was founded by—
(A) Guru Nanak Dev (B) Kabir
(C) Akbar (D) Shahjahan
22. Which of the following performing arts is associated with Sumyukta Panigrahi ?
(A) Painting (B) Violin
(C) Dance (D) Sports
23. Who was the most distinguished Hindi poet of Akbar's Court ?
(A) Birbal
(B) Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana
(C) Raja Bhagwan Dass
(D) Raja Man Singh
24. Amir Khusrau was the famous poet in the Court of—
(A) Akbar
(B) Shahjahan
(C) Ibrahim Lodhi
(D) Alauddin Khalji
25. Which one of the Chola Kings conquered Ceylon ?
(A) Aditya I (B) Rajaraja I
(C) Rajendra (D) Vijayalaya
26. Who among the following presided over the Buddhist Council held during the reign of Kanishka at Kashmir ?
(A) Parsva (B) Nagarjuna
(C) Sudraka (D) Vasumitra
27. Which one of the following animals was not represented on the seals and terracotta art of the Harappan culture ?
(A) Coco (B) Elephant
(C) Rhinoceros (D) Tiger
28. Hoysala monuments are found in—
(A) Hampi and Hospet
(B) Halebid and Belur
(C) Mysore and Bangalore
(D) Sringeri and Dharwar
29. Who among the following Indian rulers established embassies in foreign countries on modern lines ?
(A) Haider Ali (B) Mir Qasim
(C) Shah Alam II (D) Tipu Sultan
30. Who put up the most stiff resistance against the British in India ?
(A) The Sikhs (B) The Rajputs
(C) The Mughals (D) The Marathas
31. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's experiment of introducing token currency failed on account of the—
(A) Rejection of token coins for purchases by foreign merchants

- (B) Melting of token coins
(C) Large scale minting of spurious coins
(D) Poor quality of token currency
32. Who issued a firman on 12 August, 1765 granting to the English the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa ?
(A) Shah Alam II (B) Bahadur Shah
(C) Furrukhsiyar (D) Muhammad Shah
33. The Mangols under Gengis Khan invaded India during the reign of—
(A) Balban
(B) Feroz Tughlaq
(C) Iltutmish
(D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
34. Which among the following parts was called Babul Makka (Gate of Makka) during the Mughal Period ?
(A) Calicut (B) Broach
(C) Cambay (D) Surat
35. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
(A) Dewan-i-Bandagani—Tughlaq
(B) Dewan-i-Mustakhraj—Balban
(C) Dewan-i-Kohi—Alauddin Khalji
(D) Dewan-i-Arz—Muhammad Tughlaq
36. In which one of the following cities is the Lingaraja Temple located ?
(A) Bhubaneswar (B) Bijapur
(C) Kolkata (D) Shreavanabelagola
37. Which one of the following pairs (of dynasties and their founders) is not correctly matched ?
(A) Slave dynasty — Balban
(B) Tughlaq dynasty — Ghiyasuddin
(C) Khalji dynasty — Jalaluddin
(D) Second Afghan Empire — Shershah Suri
38. Babar came to India originally from—
(A) Farghana (B) Khiva
(C) Khorasan (D) Seistan
39. Which one of the following sources of Islam is associated with the practices of Prophet Mohammad ?
(A) Quran (B) Hidayah
(C) Fiqah (D) Sunnah
40. The French East India Company was formed in—
(A) 1600 (B) 1660
(C) 1664 (D) 1668
41. The Indus Valley people traded with the—
(A) Chinese
(B) Mesopotamians
(C) Parthians
(D) Romans
42. The Indian National Song was composed by—
(A) Rabindranath Tagore
(B) Bankim Chandra Chatterji
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(D) Sarojini Naidu
43. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the Brahmin religion ?
(A) It preaches complete non-violence
(B) It believes in devotion
(C) It believes in the authority of the Puranas
(D) It believes in the varied forms of gods and goddesses
44. Harihara and Bukka founded which Indian Kingdom/dynasty ?
(A) Vijayanagar (B) Bahamani
(C) The Marathas (D) The Tughlaq
45. Which of the following was the first Acharya to give a philosophical basis to Bhakti ?
(A) Ramanuj (B) Shankaracharya
(C) Madhavacharya (D) Vallabhacharya
46. The Torah is the holy book of which Community ?
(A) Rastafarians (B) Buddhists
(C) Jews (D) Jesuits
47. Ashoka's Dhamma can be best described as—
(A) Modified form of Brahmanism
(B) A socio ethical code of conduct
(C) Propagation of Bhakti
(D) Modified form of Dharmasastra
48. Who was the founder of the city of Agra ?
(A) Mohammad Tughlaq
(B) Alauddin Khalji
(C) Sikandar Lodhi
(D) Ibrahim Lodhi

6B | General Know.

49. Which one among the following is least like the others ?
(A) Kathakali (B) Bhangra
(C) Kuchipudi (D) Bharat Natyam
50. Who is called of the 'Nightingale of India' ?
(A) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit
(B) Sarojini Naidu
(C) Aruna Asaf Ali
(D) Sucheta Kriplani
51. The Harappans were the earliest people to produce—
(A) Seals (B) Bronze implements
(C) Cotton (D) Barley
52. Guru Nanak preached—
(A) The unity of the Sikhs
(B) Sikh religion
(C) Human brotherhood
(D) Making Sikhs a militant organisation
53. Chinese pilgrim who visited India during Harsha Vardhan's period was —
(A) Fa-hien (B) Itsing
(C) Nishka (D) Hiuen-T-Sang
54. Chalukya King Pulakesin II was defeated by—
(A) Mahendra Varman I
(B) Narsimha Varman I
(C) Parameshwara Verman I
(D) Jatila Parantaka
55. Who among the following sultans of Delhi has been described by the historians as the mixture of opposites' ?
(A) Balban
(B) Alauddin Khalji
(C) Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq
(D) Ibrahim Lodi
56. Who was the last ruler of Lodi Dynasty ?
(A) Bahlol Lodi
(B) Ibrahim Lodi
(C) Daulat Khan Lodi
(D) Sikandar Lodi
57. Which of the following Mughal monarchs has vividly described Indian flora and fauna, seasons, fruits etc, in his diary ?
(A) Akbar (B) Jahangir
(C) Babur (D) Aurangzeb
58. The greatness of Shershah lies in his—
(A) Victories against Humayun
(B) Superior generalship
(C) Administrative reforms
(D) Religious tolerance
59. Greek-Roman Art has found a place in—
(A) Ellora (B) Gandhara
(C) Kalinga (D) Buddhist Art
60. The Ajanta paintings belong to the—
(A) Harappan period
(B) Mauryan period
(C) Buddhist period
(D) Gupta period
61. The ruins of the glory of Vijayanagar and a place of historical importance for its architecture style is now found at—
(A) Belur (B) Hampi
(C) Srirangapatnam (D) Tanjore
62. The temple built in A.D. 1100 and dominating all other temples in Bhubaneshwar is—
(A) Raja Rani temple
(B) Kandariya Mahadev
(C) Thribhuvaneswara Lingaraja
(D) Mukhteswara
63. The Bahmani Kingdom was founded by—
(A) Ahmad Shah I
(B) Alauddin Hasan
(C) Mahmud Gawan
(D) Firoz Shah Bahmani
64. The Dilwara temples at Mount Abu in Rajasthan were built by the followers of—
(A) Buddhism (B) Jainism
(C) Hinduism (D) Sikhism
65. In the third Battle of Panipat, the Marathas were defeated by—
(A) The Afghans (B) The Mughals
(C) The English (D) The French
66. Alberuni came to India with—
(A) Mahmud of Ghazni
(B) Alexander
(C) Babur
(D) Timur
67. Where did Aurangzeb die ?
(A) Ahmed Nagar (B) Aurangabad
(C) Allahabad (D) Lahore

68. What inspired the paintings of Ajanta ?
 (A) Compassionate Buddha
 (B) Radha Krishna leela
 (C) Jain Tirthankaras
 (D) Mahabharat encounters
69. The rulers of which dynasty started the practice of granting tax free villages to Brahmanas and Buddhist Monks ?
 (A) Sata-Vahanas (B) Mauryas
 (C) Guptas (D) Cholas
70. Consider the following statements :
 1. The Islamic calendar is twelve days shorter than the Gregorian calendar.
 2. The Islamic calendar began in AD 632.
 3. The Gregorian calendar is a solar calendar.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
 (A) 1 only (B) 1 and 2
 (C) 1 and 3 (D) 3 only
71. Who started the Saka Era still used by the Government of India ?
 (A) Kanishka (B) Vikramaditya
 (C) Samundragupta (D) Asoka
72. Zafarnama was a letter written to a Mughal emperor by which of the following Sikh Gurus ?
 (A) Hari Rai (B) Arjun Dev
 (C) Tegh Bahadur (D) Govind Singh
73. Buddha's preachings were concerned most with—
 (A) Devotionalism
 (B) Ritualism
 (C) Belief in the same God
 (D) Purity of thought and conduct

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (D) | 3. (C) | 4. (B) | 5. (B) |
| 6. (D) | 7. (B) | 8. (B) | 9. (A) | 10. (B) |
| 11. (D) | 12. (B) | 13. (B) | 14. (D) | 15. (A) |
| 16. (D) | 17. (B) | 18. (D) | 19. (A) | 20. (D) |
| 21. (C) | 22. (C) | 23. (B) | 24. (D) | 25. (C) |
| 26. (D) | 27. (A) | 28. (B) | 29. (D) | 30. (D) |
| 31. (C) | 32. (A) | 33. (C) | 34. (D) | 35. (A) |
| 36. (A) | 37. (D) | 38. (A) | 39. (D) | 40. (C) |
| 41. (B) | 42. (B) | 43. (A) | 44. (A) | 45. (A) |
| 46. (C) | 47. (B) | 48. (C) | 49. (B) | 50. (B) |
| 51. (C) | 52. (C) | 53. (D) | 54. (B) | 55. (C) |
| 56. (B) | 57. (C) | 58. (C) | 59. (B) | 60. (D) |
| 61. (B) | 62. (C) | 63. (B) | 64. (B) | 65. (A) |
| 66. (A) | 67. (A) | 68. (A) | 69. (A) | 70. (C) |
| 71. (A) | 72. (D) | 73. (D) | | |

Hint

24. He wrote in Persian as well as in Hindi.

Indian Polity and Constitution

- The primary function of the Finance Commission in India is to—
 - Distribute revenue between the centre and the states
 - Prepare the Annual Budget
 - Advise the President on financial matters
 - Allocate the funds to various ministries of the union and the state governments
- Which amendment of the Constitution of India limits the number of Ministers ?
 - 73rd
 - 86th
 - 87th
 - 91st
- Name the person who was elected Speaker of the Lok Sabha following general elections to the 15th Lok Sabha in April/May 2009 is—
 - Somnath Chatterjee
 - Kapil Sibal
 - Praful Patel
 - Meera Kumar
- A college student desires to get elected to the Municipal Council of his city. The validity of his nomination would depend on the important condition, among others, that—
 - He obtains permission from the Principal of his college
 - He is a member of a political party
 - His name figures in the voter's list
 - He files a declaration owing allegiance to the Constitution of India
- In the Centre State financial relations in India, Gadgil Formula is used in—
 - Division of tax revenue
 - Formulating the policy for fresh borrowings
 - Writing off states' indebtedness to the Centre
 - Allocating Central Plan assistance between states
- Which one of the following statements is incorrect ?
 - Goa attained full statehood in 1987
 - Diu is an island in the Gulf of Khambhat
 - Daman and Diu were separated from Goa by the 56th Amendment of the Constitution of India
 - Dadra and Nagar Haveli were under French colonial rule till 1954
- As per the Constitution of India, a citizen of India should not be less than of age to become the President of India.
 - 30 years
 - 35 years
 - 40 years
 - 50 years
- Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties—
 - With the consent of all the states
 - With the consent of the majority of states
 - With the consent of the states concerned
 - Without the consent of any state
- Which one of the following statements about a Money Bill is not correct ?
 - A Money Bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament
 - The speaker of the Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not
 - The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and send it for consideration within 14 days
 - The President cannot return a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration

10. The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 refers to the—
 - (A) Generation of gainful employment for the unemployed and the under employed men and women in rural areas
 - (B) Generation of employment for the able-bodied adults who are in need and desirous of work during the lean agricultural season
 - (C) Laying the foundation for strong and vibrant Panchayati Raj institutions in the country
 - (D) Guarantee of right to life, liberty and security of persons, equality before law and protection without discrimination.
11. How many recognised National Political Parties are in India ?
 - (A) 4
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 7
12. Who is the Chief Election Commissioner of India at present ?
 - (A) M. S. Gill
 - (B) J. M. Lyngdoh
 - (C) V. S. Sampath
 - (D) T. N. Seshan
13. Through which Constitutional Amendment was the Nagarpalika Bill passed ?
 - (A) 70th
 - (B) 72th
 - (C) 73th
 - (D) 74th
14. The upper House of Parliament is known as—
 - (A) Parliament House
 - (B) Rashtrapati Bhawan
 - (C) Rajya Sabha
 - (D) Lok Sabha
15. The President of India can proclaim National Emergency—
 - (A) On the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister
 - (B) On the advice of the Speaker
 - (C) On the advice of the leader of the ruling party or set of parties in power
 - (D) At his own discretion
16. According to the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, in the event of dissolution of Panchayat Raj institutions election for the new body should be compulsorily held within—
 - (A) 2 months
 - (B) 4 months
 - (C) 6 months
 - (D) 8 months
17. A dispute relating to the election of the President of India is decided by the—
 - (A) Election Commission
 - (B) Chief Justice of India
 - (C) Supreme Court
 - (D) Parliament
18. India is a—
 - (A) Union of Federal States
 - (B) Federal Union of States
 - (C) Union of States
 - (D) Union of States and Union Territories
19. As per Indian Constitution, in the event of any conflict between the union laws and state laws—
 - (A) The matter is referred to the Supreme Court
 - (B) The state laws shall prevail
 - (C) The union laws shall prevail
 - (D) The matter is referred to the Parliamentary Committee specifically constituted to resolve the dispute
20. The sitting of the House of the people may be terminated by—
 - (A) Adjournment
 - (B) Prorogation
 - (C) Dissolution
 - (D) All of these
21. Ad hoc judges are appointed to the Supreme Court when—
 - (A) Some judges go on long leave
 - (B) No one is available for permanent appointment
 - (C) There is an abnormal increase in cases pending before the Court
 - (D) There is no quorum of the judges available to hold any session of the Court
22. Which one of the following constitutional amendments reserves seats for admission in private unaided institutions for members of scheduled castes/tribes and other backward classes ?
 - (A) 92nd Constitution (Amendment) Act
 - (B) 93rd Constitution (Amendment) Act
 - (C) 91st Constitution (Amendment) Act
 - (D) 90th Constitution (Amendment) Act

10B | General Know.

23. The President can dissolve the Lok Sabha—
 (A) On the advice of the Chief Justice
 (B) On the advice of the Prime Minister
 (C) On the advice of the Vice-President
 (D) On the advice of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
24. Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution belongs to a different category ?
 (A) Art. 14 (B) Art. 15
 (C) Art. 16 (D) Art. 19
25. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers Parliament to make law for giving effect to international agreements ?
 (A) Art. 249 (B) Art. 250
 (C) Art. 252 (D) Art. 253
26. Who has control over the 'issue of money' from the consolidated Fund of India ?
 (A) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 (B) Parliament
 (C) Authorised Ministers
 (D) None of the above
27. The 93rd Constitutional amendment, 2005 relates to—
 (A) Making primary education as a fundamental right
 (B) Inclusion of Maithili, Dogri, Bodo and Santhali in the 8th schedule of the constitution
 (C) Admission to both private and Govt. Educational Institution for SC/ST
 (D) None of the above
28. Money Bill has been defined by the constitution under Article—
 (A) 109 (B) 110
 (C) 111 (D) Both (B) and (C)
29. Zonal councils have been created by—
 (A) Constitution
 (B) Act of Parliament
 (C) Government Resolution
 (D) National Development Council
30. There is no reservation for SC and ST for Lok Sabha in—
 (A) Arunachal Pradesh
 (B) Jammu & Kashmir
 (C) Meghalaya
 (D) All the above
31. Inter state Councils owe their existence to—
 (A) Provision in the Constitution
 (B) Act of Parliament
 (C) Recommendation of the Planning Commission
 (D) Resolution adopted by Chief Ministers conference
32. According to the law enacted by Parliament in December 1989, the legal age for a citizen to become major is—
 (A) 23 years (B) 22 years
 (C) 20 years (D) 18 years
33. Consider the following statements :
 1. The highest criminal court of the district is the Court of District and Sessions Judge.
 2. The District Judges are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Courts.
 3. A person to be eligible for appointment as a District Judge should be an advocate or a pleader of seven years' standing or more, or an officer in judicial service of the Union or the State.
 4. When the Sessions Judge awards death sentence, it must be confirmed by the High Court before it is carried out.
- Which of the statements given above are correct ?
 (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (B) 1 and 2
 (C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 2, 3 and 4
34. Which among the following taxes is not shared by the Central Government with U.P. Government under the Finance Commission Award ?
 (A) Income Tax
 (B) Excise Duty
 (C) Custom Duty
 (D) Agriculture Income Tax
35. The phrase 'Procedure established by Law' is borrowed from the constitution of—
 (A) South Africa (B) Japan
 (C) Ireland (D) United States
36. Which of the following are not included in the Right to Freedom of Religion in the Constitution of India ?
 1. Freedom of conscience and the right to practise and propagate religion.

2. Levying of taxes or use of funds of the government for the promotion or maintenance of any religion.
 3. Establishment and maintenance of religious and charitable institutions.
 4. Imparting of religious instructions in any government maintained institutions.
- Select the correct answer from the code given below :
- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 2 and 4
37. Which one of the following provisions of the constitution does not require the consent of the states for the purpose of amendment ?
(A) 7th Schedule
(B) Fundamental rights
(C) Article 368
(D) Electoral College of the President
 38. Democratic Decentralization in India means—
(A) More financial decentralization in favour of the states
(B) Decentralization of power in bureaucratic structures
(C) Distribution of subjects between the centre and the states
(D) Establishment of Panchayati Raj
 39. The Estimates Committee is constituted—
(A) In the Rajya Sabha only
(B) In the Lok Sabha only
(C) In the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha both
(D) As a joint Committee of both Houses
 40. The Union Budget is presented in—
(A) The Lok Sabha
(B) The Rajya Sabha
(C) Joint session of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
(D) Anywhere
 41. Which of the following statements regarding judiciary in India are correct ?
1. In India, judiciary is not a part of the State.
2. In India, the pattern and designation of subordinate courts in States is not uniform.
3. Munsiff Courts have both civil and criminal jurisdiction.
 4. The pattern of subordinate courts in metropolitan areas is the same as that in districts.
- Select the correct answer from the code given below :
- (A) 2 and 3 (B) 1 and 2
(C) 1 and 3 (D) 3 and 4
42. Match List-I (Articles of the Constitution of India) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :
List-I (Articles of the Constitution of India)
(a) Article 14 (b) Article 15
(c) Article 16 (d) Article 17
List-II (Provisions)
1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
2. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India.
3. Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden.
4. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.
- Codes :**
- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (B) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (C) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (D) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
43. Judicial Review in India is based on—
(A) Procedure established by law
(B) Due process of law
(C) Rule of law
(D) Precedents and conventions
 44. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India says that the executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union ?
(A) Article 257 (B) Article 258
(C) Article 355 (D) Article 356

12B | General Know.

45. On the first occasion, the Prime Minister of India was appointed by—
(A) The Governor General
(B) The British Emperor
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) The Viceroy
46. The recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission are for the period—
(A) 2002–07
(B) 2006–11
(C) 2004–09
(D) 2010–15
47. Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, the total number of the seats allotted to each province in the ratio of one representative to the population of—
(A) 8 lakh persons
(B) 10 lakh persons
(C) 12 lakh persons
(D) 15 lakh persons
48. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in connection with constitutional cases ?
(A) Article 131
(B) Article 132
(C) Article 132 read with Article 134A
(D) Article 133 read with Article 134A
49. Which one of the following is in the state list?
(A) Railway
(B) Corporation Tax
(C) Census
(D) Economic and social planning
50. The Constitution (86th Amendment Act, 2002) relates to—
(A) Preventing defections in Legislatures
(B) Making Primary Education for children from 6 to 14 years of age as a fundamental rights
(C) Inclusion of certain languages in the 8th schedule of the constitution
(D) None of the above
51. Who held the office of the Vice President of India for two full terms ?
(A) S. Radhakrishnan
(B) V.V. Giri
(C) B.D. Jatti
(D) M. Hidayathullah
52. Central Board of Film Certification comes under which of the following Ministries of the Government of India ?
(A) Ministry of Tourism and Culture
(B) Ministry of Human Resources Development
(C) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
(D) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
53. Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution have been taken from the—
(A) Russian Constitution
(B) U.S.A. Constitution
(C) British Constitution
(D) Act of 1935
54. The President of India can declare—
(A) National Emergency
(B) Financial Emergency
(C) Constitutional Emergency
(D) All of the above
55. The Philosopher President of India was—
(A) V.V. Giri
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
(D) Dr. Fukhruddin Ali Ahmed
56. The First General Elections to the Lok Sabha were held in—
(A) 1949
(B) 1952
(C) 1950
(D) 1954
57. The Lok Sabha is called in session at least—
(A) Once a year
(B) Twice a year
(C) Thrice a year
(D) Four times a year
58. Who is the Human Resources Development Minister of Union ?
(A) Smarti Irani
(B) Najma Heptulla
(C) Narendra Modi
(D) Jaswant Singh
59. No person can be employed in factories or mines unless he is above the age of—
(A) 12 years
(B) 14 years
(C) 18 years
(D) 20 years

60. When the offices of both the President and Vice-President of India are vacant, who will discharge their functions ?
 (A) Prime Minister
 (B) Home Minister
 (C) Chief Justice of India
 (D) The Speaker
61. The proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution of India must be approved by Parliament within—
 (A) 6 months (B) 3 months
 (C) 2 months (D) 1 month
62. When the two Houses of Parliament differ regarding an ordinary Bill, then the deadlock is resolved by—
 (A) A joint sitting of the two Houses
 (B) The President of India
 (C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 (D) A special committee formed for the purpose
63. Who took over as the Chief Justice of India in April 2014 ?
 (A) A. S. Anand
 (B) R. N. Mishra
 (C) R. M. Lodha
 (D) D.N. Agarwal
64. Public Accounts Committee has the following members. Tick the correct answer ?
 (A) 15 (B) 16
 (C) 22 (D) 27
65. How can the President of India utilize funds from the Contingency Fund ?
 (A) Prior to parliamentary sanction
 (B) During the national emergency
 (C) After parliamentary sanction
 (D) He cannot spend it
66. The largest share of revenue receipts of the state government comes from—
 (A) Registration fees
 (B) Land revenue
 (C) General sales tax
 (D) Share of union excise duty
67. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendments bans floor crossing by a member elected on a party ticket to a Legislature ?
 (A) 52nd as amended by 91st Amendment Act, 2003
 (B) 54th
 (C) 56th
 (D) 58th
68. The NDA government at the centre formed following general elections to the 16th Lok Sabha in April/May 2014 is a coalition of all the following except—
 (A) BJP
 (B) Samajwadi Party
 (C) Shiv Sena
 (D) Siromani Akali Dal
69. A new Chapter IV A on Fundamental Duties was inserted in the Indian Constitution in—
 (A) 1972 (B) 1976
 (C) 1980 (D) 1984
70. The new States of Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand were created in—
 (A) 1999 (B) 2001
 (C) 2000 (D) 2002
71. Which one of the following bodies is presided over by a non-member ?
 (A) Lok Sabha
 (B) Rajya Sabha
 (C) Vidhan Sabhas of various States
 (D) None of the above
72. Who is the President of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) ?
 (A) Rajnath Singh
 (B) L. K. Advani
 (C) Murli Manohar Joshi
 (D) None of the above
73. The Supreme Court tenders advice to the President of India on a matter of law or fact—
 (A) On its own
 (B) Only when such advice is sought
 (C) Only if the matter relates to some basic issues
 (D) Only if the issue poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country
74. The Shimla Pact between India and Pakistan stood for—
 (A) Abstaining from first use of nuclear weapons
 (B) Bilateral settlement of disputes
 (C) Final resolution of Jammu and Kashmir problem
 (D) Resolution of dispute relating to Ranna of Kachchh

14B | General Know.

75. Six months shall NOT intervene between two sessions of the Indian Parliament because—
 (A) It is the customary practice
 (B) It is the British convention followed in India
 (C) It is an obligation under the Constitution of India
 (D) None of the above
76. The states of the Indian union can be re-organised or their boundaries altered by—
 (A) The Union Parliament by a simple majority in the ordinary process of legislation
 (B) Two thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament
 (C) Two thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament and the consent of the legislatures of concerned states.
 (D) An executive order of the Union Government with the consent of the concerned State Governments
77. The Basic Structure Theory of the Constitution of India was propounded by the Supreme Court in the case of—
 (A) *Minerva Mills Vs. Union of India*
 (B) *Golaknath Vs. State of Punjab*
 (C) *Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India*
 (D) *Keshavananda Vs. State of Kerala*
78. Which one of the following committee is not associated with Panchayati Raj in India ?
 (A) Sadiq Ali
 (B) Dinesh Goswami
 (C) L. M. Singhvi
 (D) P. K. Thungan
79. If a new state of the Indian Union is to be created, which one of the following schedules of the Constitution must be amended ?
 (A) First (B) Second
 (C) Third (D) Fifth
80. Which party won the largest number of seats to the 15th Lok Sabha in Uttar Pradesh in the General Elections held in 2009 ?
 (A) *Bhartiya Janata Party*
 (B) *Bahujan Samaj Party*
 (C) *Congress*
 (D) *Samajwadi Party*
81. Which Article of the Constitution provides that it shall be the endeavour of every state to provide adequate facility for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education ?
 (A) Article 349 (B) Article 350
 (C) Article 350A (D) Article 351
82. Which one of the following duties is not performed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India ?
 (A) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India
 (B) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Contingency Funds and Public Accounts
 (C) To audit and on all trading, manufacturing, project and loss accounts
 (D) To control the receipt and issue of public money and to ensure that the public revenue is lodged in the exchequer
83. How many seats did BJP win on its own in the elections to 15th Lok Sabha held in April/May, 2009?
 (A) 145 (B) 116
 (C) 186 (D) 213
84. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the fourth schedule of the constitution of India ?
 (A) It lists the distribution of powers between the union and the states
 (B) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
 (C) It contains the provisions regarding the administration of tribal areas
 (D) It allocates seats in the Council of States
85. In what way does the Indian parliament exercise control over the administration ?
 (A) Through Parliamentary Committees
 (B) Through consultative committees of various Ministries
 (C) By making the administrators send periodic reports
 (D) By compelling the executive to issue writs
86. The Indian National Congress got split up in Kerala. The veteran Congress politician K. Karunakaran formed a new party with the name of—
 (A) *Democratic Indira Congress (K)*
 (B) *New Kerala Congress*

- (C) Progressive Congress
(D) Nationalist Congress Party
87. Which one of the following bodies is not a creation of the Constitution ?
(A) Finance Commission
(B) Election Commission
(C) Planning Commission
(D) Union Public Service Commission
88. Who appoints the Governors of Indian states ?
(A) Council of Ministers
(B) Vice-President
(C) Prime Minister
(D) President
89. Who is the Chairman of Planning Commission ?
(A) M. Aulwalia (B) P. Chidambaram
(C) Sonia Gandhi (D) Narendra Modi
90. How many Fundamental Duties have been provided in the Article 51A of the Constitution ? Mention the latest position—
(A) 9 (B) 10
(C) 12 (D) 11
91. Part IV of the Constitution of India deals with—
(A) Fundamental Rights
(B) Citizenship
(C) Directive Principles of State Policy
(D) Union Executive
92. Who is the Chairperson of UPA ?
(A) Sheela Dixit (B) Manmohan Singh
(C) Sonia Gandhi (D) Rahul Gandhi
93. Power, authority and responsibilities of municipalities are listed in which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India ?
(A) Ninth (B) Tenth
(C) Eleventh (D) Twelfth
94. Who among the following is the Chairman of the National Integration Council ?
(A) The President
(B) The Vice-President
(C) The Prime Minister
(D) The Chief Justice of India
95. The basic parameters of India's foreign policy were laid down by—
(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(B) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Dr. Zakir Husain
96. Community Development Programme was initiated primarily to—
(A) Bring in development among people by raising the literacy level
(B) Increase the control of the masses over the locally available resources
(C) Bring about overall development of the villages through self-help
(D) Increase agricultural production through mechanised farming
97. Under which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, is the Central Government bound to place the annual budget statement before Parliament for approval ?
(A) 112 (B) 111
(C) 110 (D) 109
98. The 92nd Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2003, relates to—
(A) Preventing defections in Legislatures
(B) Making primary education for children from 6 to 14 years as fundamental rights
(C) Base year for delimitation of constituencies being raised from 1999 to 2001
(D) Inclusion of Maithili, Dogri, Bodo and Santhali in the 8th schedule of the constitution
99. The President of the Indian National Congress is—
(A) Dr. Manmohan Singh
(B) Gulam Navi Azad
(C) Sonia Gandhi
(D) None of the above
100. Which one of the following pairs of political parties and the seats they bagged in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly in elections held in 2012, is incorrect ?
(A) INC-103 (B) BJP-47
(C) BSP-80 (D) SP-224
101. Who is the present Chief Minister of U.P. ?
(A) Chaudhari Ranbir Singh
(B) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(C) Mayavati
(D) Akhilesh Yadav

16B | General Know.

102. Can there be a common High Court for two or more states ?
 (A) Yes
 (B) No
 (C) Only in a financial emergency
 (D) Only in a national emergency
103. The right to vote in the national elections in India is based on the principle of—
 (A) Restricted franchise
 (B) Hereditary privileges
 (C) Property qualifications
 (D) Universal adult suffrage
104. Which of the following is not included in Article 19 of the Constitution ?
 (A) Freedom of speech and expression
 (B) Freedom of entertainment, amusement and fun
 (C) Freedom of assembly, association and unions
 (D) Freedom of movement, residence, settlement, profession and trade
105. The Sarvodaya Movement was started by—
 (A) Mahatma Gandhi
 (B) Jayaprakash Narayan
 (C) Vinoba Bhave
 (D) Dada Dharmadhikari
106. The Right to Information Act, 2005 came into effect on—
 (A) 10 December, 2003
 (B) 5, January, 2004
 (C) 7 July, 2004
 (D) 12 October, 2005
107. By an amendment the salary of President of India is—
 (A) ₹ 50,000 (B) ₹ 1,50,000
 (C) ₹ 75,000 (D) ₹ 85,000
108. The declaration about the reconstituted National Integration Council, which is chairmanned by Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh was made on—
 (A) Jan. 26, 2005 (B) Feb. 2, 2005
 (C) Nov. 19, 2004 (D) March 8, 2005
109. By an amendment the salary of Vice-President of India is—
 (A) ₹ 40,000 (B) ₹ 60,000
 (C) ₹ 75,000 (D) ₹ 1,25,000
110. By an amendment the salary of Member of Parliament is—
 (A) ₹ 16,000 (B) ₹ 25,000
 (C) ₹ 40,000 (D) ₹ 50,000

Answers

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (D)
 6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (A) 10. (C)
 11. (B) 12. (C) 13. (D) 14. (C) 15. (A)
 16. (C) 17. (C) 18. (C) 19. (C) 20. (A)
 21. (D) 22. (B) 23. (B) 24. (D) 25. (D)
 26. (B) 27. (C) 28. (B) 29. (B) 30. (B)
 31. (A) 32. (D) 33. (A) 34. (C) 35. (D)
 36. (C) 37. (B) 38. (D) 39. (B) 40. (A)
 41. (A) 42. (A) 43. (D) 44. (A) 45. (D)
 46. (D) 47. (B) 48. (D) 49. (D) 50. (B)
 51. (A) 52. (C) 53. (B) 54. (D) 55. (C)
 56. (B) 57. (B) 58. (A) 59. (B) 60. (C)
 61. (D) 62. (A) 63. (C) 64. (C) 65. (A)
 66. (D) 67. (A) 68. (B) 69. (B) 70. (C)
 71. (B) 72. (A) 73. (B) 74. (B) 75. (C)
 76. (A) 77. (D) 78. (B) 79. (A) 80. (D)
 81. (C) 82. (C) 83. (B) 84. (D) 85. (C)
 86. (A) 87. (C) 88. (D) 89. (D) 90. (D)
 91. (C) 92. (C) 93. (D) 94. (C) 95. (C)
 96. (C) 97. (A) 98. (D) 99. (C) 100. (A)
 101. (D) 102. (A) 103. (D) 104. (B) 105. (C)
 106. (D) 107. (B) 108. (B) 109. (D) 110. (D)

Hints

24. Article 14, 15 and 16 relate to Right to Equality, whereas Article 19 relate to Right to Freedom.
87. Finance Commission (Article 280); Election Commission (Article 324); Union Public Service Commission (Article 315).
100. Indian National Congress bagged 27 seats.

Indian National Movement

1. The Simon Commission was formed to review—
 - (A) Legislatures in India
 - (B) Fitness of India for further reforms
 - (C) The position of the Viceroy
 - (D) A Constitution for India
2. One time associate of Mahatma Gandhi broke off from him and launched a radical movement called 'Self respect movement' Who was he?
 - (A) P. Thyagaraja Shetti
 - (B) Chhatrapati Maharaj
 - (C) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
 - (D) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule
3. The first attempt to introduce a representative and popular element in the governance of India was made through—
 - (A) Indian Councils Act 1861
 - (B) Indian Councils Act 1892
 - (C) Indian Councils Act 1909
 - (D) Government of India Act 1919
4. What was the attempt of Jyotiba Phule's satyashodhak samaj in the last century ?
 - (A) Saving the lower castes from hypocritical Brahmans and their opportunistic scriptures
 - (B) Attacking the caste system
 - (C) Led an anti landlord and anti mahajan upsurge in Satara
 - (D) Separate representation for untouchables
5. In which of the following movements did Mahatma Gandhi make the first use of hunger strike as a weapon?
 - (A) Non-Cooperation Movement 1920-22
 - (B) Rowlatt Satyagraha 1919
 - (C) Ahmedabad Strike 1918
 - (D) Bardoli Satyagraha
6. Who led the Salt Satyagraha Movement with Gandhi ?
 - (A) Annie Besant
 - (B) Mridula Sarabhai
 - (C) Muthu Lakshmi
 - (D) Sarojini Naidu
7. Who persuaded the ratings of the RIN (Royal Indian Navy) to surrender on February 23, 1946 ?
 - (A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (B) Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - (C) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and M.A. Jinnah
 - (D) Morarji Desai and J.B. Kripalani
8. On September 20, 1932 Mahatma Gandhi began a fast unto death in Yervada jail against the—
 - (A) British repression of the satyagrahis
 - (B) Violation of the Gandhi Irwin Pact
 - (C) Communal award of Ramsay MacDonald
 - (D) Communal riots in Calcutta
9. What was the ultimate goal of Mahatma Gandhi's salt satyagraha ?
 - (A) Repeal of salt satyagraha
 - (B) Curtailment of the Government's power
 - (C) Economic relief to the common people
 - (D) Purna swaraj for India
10. In 1939, for the first time, Gandhiji tried out his specific techniques of controlled mass struggle in native state. He allowed one of his close associates to lead a satyagraha. Who was he ?
 - (A) K.T. Bhashyam in Mysore
 - (B) Jammalal Bajaj in Jaipur
 - (C) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel in Rajkot
 - (D) Nebakrishna Chaudhri in Dhenkanal

18B | General Know.

11. Bengal was partitioned in 1905 under the Viceroyalty of—
(A) Lord Curzon (B) Lord Dufferin
(C) Lord Hardinge (D) Lord Minto
12. Where did Mahatma Gandhi first apply his technique of satyagraha?
(A) Dandi (B) Champaran
(C) England (D) South Africa
13. The Azad Hind Fauj was formed in—
(A) 1937 (B) 1942
(C) 1943 (D) 1945
14. "In this instance we could not play off the Mohammedans against the Hindus" To which one of the following events did this remark of Aitchison relate ?
(A) Revolt of 1857
(B) Champaran Satyagraha (1942)
(C) Khilafat and Non-cooperation Movement (1919-22)
(D) August Movement of 1942
15. The first Governor General of India was appointed under the provisions of the Act of—
(A) 1773 (B) 1784
(C) 1833 (D) 1858
16. Who among the following is associated with Bardoli Satyagraha ?
(A) Kaka Kalelkar (B) Vinoba Bhave
(C) Sardar Patel (D) Mahatma Gandhi
17. Gandhiji believed that Satyagraha is a weapon of—
(A) The poor
(B) The weak
(C) The untouchables
(D) None of these
18. In the year 1905, Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the—
(A) Servants of India Society
(B) Asiatic Society
(C) Brahmo Samaj
(D) Bharat Sewak Samaj
19. The British Prime Minister who declared his Communal Award Scheme to India in 1932 was—
(A) Winston Churchill
(B) Clement Attlee
(C) Ramsay McDonald
(D) Nerille Chamberlain
20. Santhals were associated with—
(A) Tribal Rebellion
(B) Non-cooperation Movement
(C) Salt Satyagraha
(D) Indigo Revolt
21. The Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions, while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise.
Who made this statement ?
(A) Cripps (B) Curzon
(C) Dufferin (D) Irwin
22. Mahatma Gandhi left Bombay for London to participate in the Second Round Table Conference as a Congress representative in the ship known as—
(A) S. S. Rajputana
(B) S. S. Viceroy of India
(C) S. S. Mooltan
(D) S. S. Conte Rosso
23. Who had moved a resolution for the Creation of Pakistan in the Muslim League Session of 1940 ?
(A) M. A. Jinnah (B) Mohammad Iqbal
(C) Rahmat Ali (D) Khaliqjjaman
24. An anti British outfit 'Abhinava Bharat' was founded by—
(A) R. G. Bhandarkar
(B) V. D. Savarkar
(C) C. R. Das
(D) Sardar Bhagat Singh
25. Which of the following represented the Indian Christians in the First Round Table Conference held at London ?
(A) Rao Bahadur Srinivasan
(B) Sir Akbar Hydari
(C) Sir A. P. Patro
(D) K. T. Paul
26. The Government of India Act 1935 provided for a federation with the provinces and the princely states as its units. Why did this part of the Act not come into force? Because—
(A) The Congress did not accept it

- (B) The Muslim league did not accept it
 (C) Some of the provinces did not accept it
 (D) The rulers of the princely states did not consent to join
27. The Hunter Inquiry Committee was appointed by the British Government which was expected to look into—
 (A) Bardoli Satyagraha
 (B) Khilafat agitation
 (C) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
 (D) Chauri-Chaura incident
28. The 'Young India' was started as a weekly by—
 (A) The Home Rule Party
 (B) The Extremist Party
 (C) Ghadar Party
 (D) Swaraj Party
29. Which of the following said that Mohammad Ali Jinnah was the 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity' ?
 (A) Sarojini Naidu
 (B) Annie Besant
 (C) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur
 (D) Aruna Asaf Ali
30. Why did the Indians decide to boycott the Simon Commission appointed to look into the working of the Act of 1919? Because—
 (A) It intended to provide communal representation to the untouchables
 (B) It denied the Congress the right to nominate a Muslim as a representative on the Commission
 (C) It did not include any Indian as its member
 (D) It accorded greater representation to the Muslims than their strength in Muslim minority areas.
31. 'Depressed Classes League' was established by—
 (A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 (B) Babu Jagjiwan Ram
 (C) N. S. Kajrolkar
 (D) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule
32. Sir Thomas Munro is associated with the land revenue settlement—
 (A) Permanent settlement
 (B) Mahalwari settlement
 (C) Rayotwari settlement
 (D) None of the above
33. Persian weekly 'Miratul Akhbar' was published by—
 (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 (D) Maulana Shibli Nomani
34. Which of the following occurred last ?
 (A) Annexation policy
 (B) Partition of Bengal
 (C) Permanent settlement
 (D) Subsidiary Alliance
35. Karamchand Gandhi was a Dewan of—
 (A) Porbandar
 (B) Rajkot
 (C) Wakaner
 (D) All of the above states
36. Which, one of the following persons, called Irwin and Gandhiji 'the two mahatmas' ?
 (A) Mira Benn
 (B) Sarojini Naidu
 (C) Madan Mohan Malviya
 (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
37. Which one of the following was the first to impose censorship of the press ?
 (A) Wellesley (B) Hastings
 (C) Johan Adams (D) Dalhousie
38. Which of the following states was not annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse ?
 (A) Satara (B) Jhansi
 (C) Awadh (D) Nagpur
39. On November 1, 1858, Queen Victoria's Proclamation was read out at Allahabad by—
 (A) Lord William Bentick
 (B) Lord Canning
 (C) Lord Bernham
 (D) Sir Harcourt Butler.
40. The prefix 'Mahatma' was added with the name of Gandhi—
 (A) During Champaran satyagrah
 (B) During the satyagrah against Rowlatt Act

20B | General Know.

- (C) In the Amritsar session of the Indian National Congress 1919
(D) At the beginning of khilafat movement
41. Who was the first President of All India Trade Union Congress ?
(A) Dewan Chaman Lal
(B) Lala Lajpat Rai
(C) N. G. Ranga
(D) Swami Sahajanand
42. Kanpur conspiracy case was against leaders of—
(A) Khilafat movement
(B) Non-cooperation movement
(C) Communist movement
(D) Revolutionary movement
43. Of the following who was not a signatory to the historic Poona Pact of 1932.
(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Madan Mohan Malviya
(C) C. Rajgopalachari
(D) M.K. Gandhi
44. The American publicist who was with Mahatma Gandhi during his 'Quit India' movement was—
(A) Louis Fischer (B) William L. Shiver
(C) Web Miller (D) Negley Farson
45. What was Lala Lajpat Rai demonstrating against when he succumbed to police brutality ?
(A) Rowlatt Act
(B) Minto Morley Reforms
(C) Pitts India Act
(D) Simon Commission
46. Who founded the Servants of India Society ?
(A) Chittaranjan Das
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) Lala Her Dayal
(D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
47. Who accused Indian National Congress of practising 'politics' of prayer, petition and protest ?
(A) Lala Hardayal
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) Subhash Chandra Bose
(D) Sardar Bhagat Singh
48. The person who returned his token of honour to Government of India on May 30, 1919 was—
(A) Jammalal Bajaj
(B) Tej Bahadur Sapru
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Rabindra Nath Tagore
49. Name of the leader who was regarded by Mahatma Gandhi as his political guru—
(A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(B) Rabindranath Tagore
(C) Lord Irwin
(D) Leo Tolstoy
50. The Simon Commission visited India after the—
(A) Civil Disobedience Movement
(B) Non-cooperation Movement
(C) Swadeshi Movement
(D) Quit India Movement
51. Vande Mataram was taken from—
(A) Rajtarangani (B) Anand Math
(C) Akbarnama (D) Akbar Kosha
52. "Repression is repression; if it is legal, (it must be resisted peacefully; but if it is illegal, it must be illegally met)". Who made this remark ?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Gandhiji
(C) Dadabhai Naoroji
(D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
53. The first Governor General of The East India Company in India was—
(A) Robert Clive
(B) Sir John Shore
(C) Warren Hastings
(D) Marquis of Hastings
54. Who among the following attended all the three Round Table Conferences ?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Vallabh Bhai Patel
(D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
55. The Indian National Army (I.N.A.) came into existence in—
(A) Burma (B) Japan
(C) Malaysia (D) Singapore

56. In which of the following sessions of the Indian National Congress was the demand for 'Swarajya' made ?
 (A) Lahore, 1929 (B) Lucknow, 1899
 (C) Calcutta, 1928 (D) Karachi, 1931
57. Which one of the following authors put forth the theory of the Drain of India's resources to England ?
 (A) Raja Rammohan Roy
 (B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 (C) G. G. Agarkar
 (D) Dadabhai Naoroji
58. During the Indian freedom struggle, an unarmed large crowd gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar on 13th April 1919 to protest against the arrest of—
 (A) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu and Dr. Satyapal
 (B) Swami Shraddhanand and Mazharul Haq
 (C) Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mohammed Ali Jinnah
 (D) Mahatma Gandhi and Abul Kalam Azad
59. Under the permanent settlement 1793, the Zamindars were required to issue pattas to the farmers which were not issued by many of the Zamindars. The reason was—
 (A) The Zamindars were trusted by the farmers
 (B) There was no official check upon the Zamindars.
 (C) It was the responsibility of the British Government
 (D) The farmers were not interested in getting pattas.
60. Who among the following leaders proposed to adopt complete Independence as the goal of the Congress in the Ahmedabad session of 1920 ?
 (A) Abul Kalam Azad
 (B) Hasrat Mohani
 (C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (D) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
61. Who among the following organized the famous Chittagong Armoury raid ?
 (A) Laxmi Sehgal
 (B) Surya Sen
 (C) Batukeshwar Dutta
 (D) J.M. Sengupta
62. A London branch of the All India Muslim League was established in 1908 under the presidency of—
 (A) Aga Khan
 (B) Ameer Ali
 (C) Liaquat Ali Khan
 (D) M.A. Jinnah
63. Who among the following was the President of The All India State 'Peoples' Conference in 1937 ?
 (A) Jaya Prakash Narayan
 (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (C) Seikh Abdullah
 (D) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
64. All India Muslim League was formed in—
 (A) Lahor (B) Aligarh
 (C) Lucknow (D) Dhaka
65. Which one of the following Viceroy's of India utilised for the first time local self government as the basis of election?
 (A) Lord Bentinck (B) Lord Cornwallis
 (C) Lord Ripon (D) Lord Lansdowne
66. The call 'Dilli Chalho' was given by—
 (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 (C) Subhash Chandra Bose
 (D) Mahatma Gandhi
67. Who among the following was instrumental in the abolition of sati in 1829 ?
 (A) Lord Hastings
 (B) Lord Rippon
 (C) Lord Bentinck
 (D) Lord Irwin
68. In the colonial period of India, which one of the following was a consequence of the other three ?
 (A) Reform movement of the 19th century
 (B) Rise of the middle classes
 (C) Spread of education
 (D) Missionary activity
69. Which one of the following was the aim of the Nehru Report of 1928 ?
 (A) To draft a Constitution for India
 (B) To prepare a plan to achieve freedom for India through revolution

22B | General Know.

- (C) To bring a rapprochement between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
- (D) To determine the responsibility of Brig-Dyer for the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
70. Three amongst the following were charged with waging war against the King Emperor in November 1945. Who was not ?
- (A) Col. Shah Nawaz Khan
(B) Capt. Sehgal
(C) Lt. G.S. Dhillon
(D) Damodar Chapekar
36. (B) 37. (A) 38. (C) 39. (B) 40. (A)
41. (B) 42. (C) 43. (B) 44. (C) 45. (D)
46. (D) 47. (B) 48. (D) 49. (A) 50. (B)
51. (B) 52. (D) 53. (C) 54. (B) 55. (D)
56. (A) 57. (D) 58. (A) 59. (B) 60. (D)
61. (B) 62. (B) 63. (B) 64. (D) 65. (C)
66. (C) 67. (C) 68. (A) 69. (A) 70. (D)

Answers

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (C)
6. (D) 7. (C) 8. (C) 9. (D) 10. (B)
11. (A) 12. (D) 13. (B) 14. (C) 15. (A)
16. (C) 17. (D) 18. (A) 19. (C) 20. (A)
21. (B) 22. (A) 23. (D) 24. (B) 25. (C)
26. (A) 27. (C) 28. (A) 29. (A) 30. (C)
31. (A) 32. (C) 33. (B) 34. (B) 35. (D)

Hints

15. Warren Hastings.
37. Wellesley was the first to impose censorship of press in 1799.
41. The first session of All India Trade Union Congress was held at Bombay, Lala Lajpat Rai was the president of this session.
48. On may 10, 1919 Rabindra Nath Tagore returned his token of Honour to the Government of India in protest against Jallianwalah Bagh massacre.
64. In 1906.
65. In 1881-82.

Economics

1. Countries known as 'The Four Pacific Tiger Economies' are—
 - (A) Japan, Indonesia, Singapore and Hongkong
 - (B) China, Japan, Hongkong and Singapore
 - (C) Singapore, Taiwan, Hongkong and South Korea
 - (D) Indonesia, Philippines, North Korea and Japan
2. Which U.S. rice growing company was granted the patent of Indian Basmati and withdrawn later?
 - (A) Kasmati
 - (B) Tex Rice
 - (C) Rice Tec
 - (D) Texmati
3. Net growth-rate of population is determined by—
 - (A) Gross reproduction rate
 - (B) The birth-rate & the death-rate
 - (C) The pressure of population
 - (D) The birth-rate in a country
4. The Human Development Index (HDI) is based on—
 - (A) Life Expectancy at birth
 - (B) GDP Per Capita (PPP US \$)
 - (C) Adult Literacy Rate
 - (D) All of the above
5. Foreign aid will—
 - (A) Raise the level of investment
 - (B) Be used to enlarge technical resources
 - (C) Be used for building up industries
 - (D) All of the above
6. Operating surplus arises in the—
 - (A) Government sector
 - (B) Production for self-consumption
 - (C) Subsistence farming
 - (D) Enterprise sector
7. The most important of the non-tariff trade barriers are—
 - (A) Quotas
 - (B) Health regulations
 - (C) Pollution standards
 - (D) Labelling and packaging regulations
8. Investment is equal to—
 - (A) Gross total of all types of physical capital assets
 - (B) Gross total of all capital assets minus wear and tear
 - (C) Stock of plants, machines and equipments
 - (D) None of the above
9. From which of the following taxes, the Central Government gets the maximum revenue ?
 - (A) Corporate Tax
 - (B) Income Tax
 - (C) Excise Duties
 - (D) Custom Duties
10. What is NABARD's primary role ?
 - (A) To provide term loans to state Co-operative Banks
 - (B) To assist State Governments for share capital contribution
 - (C) To act as refinance institution
 - (D) All of the above
11. The sale proceeds of the Government Bonds come under the budget head of—
 - (A) Revenue Receipts
 - (B) Current Expenditure
 - (C) Capital Outlay
 - (D) Capital Receipts
12. The term utility means—
 - (A) Usefulness of a commodity
 - (B) The satisfaction which a commodity yields
 - (C) The service which a commodity is capable of rendering
 - (D) None of these

24B | General Know.

13. Under flexible exchange rate system, the exchange rate is determined by—
 - (A) The Central Bank of the Country
 - (B) The forces of demand and supply in the foreign exchange market
 - (C) The price of gold
 - (D) The purchasing power of currencies
14. The size of the market for a product refers to—
 - (A) The number of people in the given area
 - (B) The geographical area served by the producers
 - (C) The volume of potential sales of the product
 - (D) The number of potential buyers of the product
15. According to the figures released by the Reserve Bank of India, on February 21, 2014 India's foreign exchange reserves were amounted to—
 - (A) \$ 316-362 billions
 - (B) \$ 303-482 billions
 - (C) \$ 293-406 billions
 - (D) \$ 396-888 billions
16. If the percentage change in demand for a commodity is at a faster rate than percentage change in the price of the commodity then the demand is—
 - (A) Perfectly inelastic
 - (B) Elastic
 - (C) Perfectly elastic
 - (D) Inelastic
17. Which of the following are not fixed costs ?
 - (A) Rent on land
 - (B) Municipal taxes
 - (C) Wages paid to workers
 - (D) Insurance charges
18. The demand for money, according to Keynes, is for—
 - (A) Speculative motive
 - (B) Transaction motive
 - (C) Precautionary motive
 - (D) All the above motives
19. The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes under the—
 - (A) Fixed fiduciary system
 - (B) Maximum fiduciary system
 - (C) Fixed minimum reserve system
 - (D) Proportional reserve system
20. The concept of mixed economy means—
 - (A) To have balanced development in the agricultural and industrial sector
 - (B) Simultaneous development of the rural and urban sector
 - (C) To have equal distribution of wealth among the rural and the urban poor
 - (D) Simultaneous existence of the private and public sector
21. At present (Sept. 2013), what is the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) ?
 - (A) 4-00%
 - (B) 5-50%
 - (C) 4-50%
 - (D) 3-50%
22. Which of the following is the first private telecom company to get a licence to launch a long distance phone service in India ?
 - (A) Bharti Telesonic
 - (B) Nokia
 - (C) Reliance
 - (D) Airtel
23. Union Government decreased excise duty on two wheelers and Cars from 12% in Interim Budget 2014-15—
 - (A) 10%
 - (B) 8%
 - (C) 6%
 - (D) 4%
24. When was RBI established ?
 - (A) 1949
 - (B) 1955
 - (C) 1934
 - (D) 1935
25. The organisation which looks after the credit needs of agriculture and rural development is—
 - (A) FCI
 - (B) NABARD
 - (C) IDBI
 - (D) ICAR
26. After the merger of State Bank of Saurashtra into SBI how many banks are there in public sector now in India ?
 - (A) 19
 - (B) 28
 - (C) 27
 - (D) 29
27. Minimum Support Prices for Agricultural crops are recommended by—
 - (A) Ministry of Agriculture
 - (B) CACP
 - (C) ICAR
 - (D) State Govts.

28. The total sum of the goods and services produced within a country in a year minus depreciation is called the—
 (A) Gross National Product
 (B) Net National Product
 (C) Gross Domestic Product
 (D) Net Domestic Product
29. Who is the originator of Green Revolution in India ?
 (A) M. S. Swaminathan
 (B) Garry Backey
 (C) Neither of the above
 (D) Norman E. Borlaug
30. As per the Union Interim Budget estimates for 2014-15, the total receipts, including both revenue receipts and capital receipts, are expected to be—
 (A) ₹ 17,63,214 crore
 (B) ₹ 12,16,576 crore
 (C) ₹ 15,90,434 crore
 (D) ₹ 16,65,297 crore
31. 'Dumping' in the context of international trade refers to—
 (A) Exporting goods at prices below the actual cost of production
 (B) Exporting goods without paying the appropriate taxes in the receiving country
 (C) Exporting goods of inferior quality
 (D) Exporting goods only to re-import them at cheaper rates
32. The degree of inflation is measured with the help of—
 (A) Market information
 (B) Income-index number
 (C) General price index number
 (D) Prices of goods and services
33. The monetary and credit policy of RBI is now known as—
 (A) The Currency and Credit Statement
 (B) RBI's Annual Policy Statement
 (C) Monetary and Credit Statement
 (D) None of the above
34. Which one of the following agencies has the power to declare any industrial unit as a potentially sick unit ?
 (A) BIFR
 (B) MRTPC
 (C) FICCI
 (D) IRBI
35. As on January 28, 2014, the repo rate stands at—
 (A) 8.00%
 (B) 7.00%
 (C) 8.25%
 (D) 6.00%
36. As per the Union Interim Budget 2014-15, allocation made for interest payment amounts to—
 (A) ₹ 3,70,684 crore
 (B) ₹ 4,27,014 crore
 (C) ₹ 2,25,511 crore
 (D) ₹ 5,28,515 crore
37. What is the target of disbursing agriculture institutional credit during the year 2014-15 ?
 (A) ₹ 4,00,000 crore
 (B) ₹ 4,25,000 crore
 (C) ₹ 4,50,000 crore
 (D) ₹ 8,00,000 crore
38. 'Open Market Operations' is a part of—
 (A) Income Policy
 (B) Fiscal Policy
 (C) Labour Policy
 (D) Credit Policy
39. Which state of India has no railway line ?
 (A) Arunachal Pradesh
 (B) Meghalaya
 (C) Tripura
 (D) Nagaland
40. At present (January 28, 2014), what is the Reverse Repo Rate ?
 (A) 7.00%
 (B) 5.50%
 (C) 6.00%
 (D) 6.50%
41. Fiscal Deficit during 2014-15 (IBE) is—
 (A) 9.2%
 (B) 4.1%
 (C) 6.5%
 (D) 3.5%
42. What provision has been made for defence in the Central Interim Budget for 2014-15 ?
 (A) ₹ 1,64,415 crore
 (B) ₹ 2,03,344 crore
 (C) ₹ 2,24,000 crore
 (D) ₹ 1,70,936 crore
43. As per the first Revised estimates for 2012-13 GDP growth rate is estimated to—
 (A) 4.5%
 (B) 5.0%
 (C) 6.0%
 (D) 6.5%

26B | General Know.

44. Which of the following is not a part of Service tax ?
 (A) Event Management
 (B) Credit card
 (C) Telephone
 (D) None of the above
45. The Government's stake in Indian Airlines is—
 (A) 50% (B) 51%
 (C) 49% (D) 26%
46. What is the minimum support price of Paddy (A-grade) for the year 2013-14 as declared by the Govt. ?
 (A) ₹ 1310 per quintal
 (B) ₹ 1080 per quintal
 (C) ₹ 1100 per quintal
 (D) ₹ 1120 per quintal
47. India Inclusive Innovation Fund (IIIF) will be created by—
 (A) NABARD
 (B) SIDBI
 (C) Ministry of MSME
 (D) IDBI
48. Which states have not yet established Regional Rural Banks ?
 (A) Sikkim and Goa
 (B) Bihar and Rajasthan
 (C) Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
 (D) Nagaland and Manipur
49. How many sectors have been recommended by Mayaram Panel for 49% FDI ?
 (A) 10 (B) 9
 (C) 7 (D) 6
50. Sustainable agriculture means—
 (A) Self-sufficiency
 (B) To be able to export and import under WTO norms
 (C) To utilise land so that its quality remains intact
 (D) To utilise waste land for agricultural purposes
51. Petroleum Ministry has raised the cap of subsidized LPG cylinders—
 (A) From 6 to 9
 (B) From 6 to 12
 (C) From 9 to 12
 (D) Made unlimited
52. How many Public Sector Companies have been included in CPSEETF ?
 (A) 10 (B) 7
 (C) 12 (D) 8
53. During 2012-13 the fiscal deficit of India as per Interim Union Budget 2014-15, has been estimated to be—
 (A) 4.9 per cent of GDP
 (B) 6.0 per cent of GDP
 (C) 2.5 per cent of GDP
 (D) 2.7 per cent of GDP
54. As per statistical data for 2008-09, made available now which Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) had the distinction of having earned the largest amount of profits?
 (A) Oil and Natural Gas Commission
 (B) Indian Oil Corporation
 (C) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
 (D) National Thermal Power Corporation
55. Structural unemployment arises due to—
 (A) Deflationary conditions
 (B) Heavy industry bias
 (C) Shortage of raw materials
 (D) Inadequate productive capacity
56. As per the world development report 2011, the per capita income of India is—
 (A) \$ 1070 (B) \$ 2121
 (C) \$ 1035 (D) \$ 950
57. What is the estimated replacement reproduction level per married couple to obtain zero population growth?
 (A) 2.0 (B) 2.1
 (C) 1.6 (D) 3.0
58. What is the quantum of India's foreign debt as on September 30, 2013 ?
 (A) US \$ 400.3 bn (B) US \$ 350.2 bn
 (C) US \$ 370.6 bn (D) US \$ 323.9 bn
59. What average rate of annual growth has been originally targeted for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) ?
 (A) 10% (B) 8%
 (C) 9% (D) 8.5%

60. The 13th Finance Commission headed by Vijay Kelkar submitted its report to the President of India on 30th December, 2009. Its recommendations are operative for the period—
 (A) From April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2014
 (B) From Jan. 1, 2007 to December 2013
 (C) From April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2016
 (D) From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2015
61. When was Agricultural Price Commission (now known as Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices—CACP) established ?
 (A) 1965 (B) 1969
 (C) 1974 (D) 1985
62. National Insurance Company Ltd. is a subsidiary of —
 (A) Kotak Mahindra
 (B) LIC of India
 (C) Telco
 (D) General Insurance Corporation of India
63. After 1991, the Central Government implemented various far-reaching reforms in the area of taxation. This was based on the recommendations of the—
 (A) Wanchoo Committee
 (B) Rajah Chelliah Committee
 (C) Raj Committee
 (D) Narsimhan Committee
64. A steady increase in the general level of prices as a result of excessive increase in aggregate demand as compared to aggregate supply is termed as—
 (A) Demand Pull inflation
 (B) Cost Push inflation
 (C) Stagflation
 (D) Structural inflation
65. After the initiation of economic reforms in 1991-92, the amount of—
 (A) Direct taxes increased and that of indirect taxes decreased in gross tax revenue
 (B) Both direct and indirect taxes increased in gross tax revenue
 (C) Both direct and indirect taxes decreased in gross tax revenue
 (D) Direct taxes decreased and that of indirect taxes increased in gross tax revenue
66. In the Central Budget 2013-14 the exemption limit of income for income tax purposes for senior citizens is accepted at—
 (A) ₹ 250,000 (B) ₹ 225,000
 (C) ₹ 500,000 (D) ₹ 800,000
67. Which of the following is not a part of World Bank Group ?
 (A) ADB (B) IBRD
 (C) IFC (D) IDA
68. Dr. Amartya Sen who won the 1998 Nobel Prize for Economics is strongly in favour of adopting the following approach for economic development—
 (A) Monetary Economics
 (B) Macro Economics
 (C) Welfare Economics
 (D) Free Market
69. The National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) has signed recently and \$ 1 billion financing deal with which agency ?
 (A) The Export-Import Bank of Russia
 (B) The Export-Import Bank of the USA
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) Neither of these
70. Name the new scheme launched by Govt. of India on June 7, 2013, aimed at providing employment to Tribal Youth ?
 (A) Janhit (B) Lokmanch
 (C) Roshni (D) Ujala
71. The objective of Indian Planning is—
 (A) Increasing national income
 (B) Reducing inequalities in income and wealth
 (C) Elimination of poverty
 (D) All of the above
72. The Gandhian economy was based on the principle of—
 (A) State control (B) Competition
 (C) Trusteeship (D) Rural co-operation
73. The major aim of devaluation is to—
 (A) Encourage imports
 (B) Encourage exports
 (C) Encourage both exports and imports
 (D) Discourage both exports and imports

28B | General Know.

74. Which of the following constitutes the maximum share in power generation ?
 (A) Hydro Power
 (B) Thermal Power
 (C) Atomic Power
 (D) All the above here equal share
75. Which of the following committees examined and suggested Financial sector reforms ?
 (A) Abid Hussain Committee
 (B) Bhagwati Committee
 (C) Chelliah Committee
 (D) Narasimham Committee
76. The total amount of all types of subsidy allocated in the Interim Union Budget for 2014-15 is—
 (A) ₹ 2,55,708 crore (B) ₹ 1,31,025 crore
 (C) ₹ 1,29,708 crore (D) ₹ 96,000 crore
77. National Income in India is estimated by—
 (A) CSO
 (B) Finance Commission
 (C) Planning Commission
 (D) Indian Statistical Institute
78. Which of the following is a wrong match ?
 (A) Santro–Korea (B) Matiz–Taiwan
 (C) Zen–Japan (D) Maruti–India
79. Credit control operation in India is performed by—
 (A) Rural Banks
 (B) Commercial Banks
 (C) Reserve Bank of India
 (D) State Bank of India
80. Which of the following is a direct tax ?
 (A) Entertainment tax
 (B) Estate duty
 (C) Excise duty
 (D) Sales tax
81. A tax that takes away a higher proportion of one's income as the income rises is termed as—
 (A) Progressive tax (B) Proportional tax
 (C) Regressive tax (D) Indirect tax
82. Of which of the following items, is there no significant export from India ?
 (A) Readymade garments
 (B) Wool
 (C) Footwear
 (D) Silk Apparel
83. Who is Chairman of Tax Administration Reform Commission, constituted by the Union Government ?
 (A) Urjit Patel (B) Y. B. Reddy
 (C) C. Rangrajan (D) Parth Sarathy Shom
84. In the Interim Railway Budget for 2014-15 the Gross Traffic receipts of the railway during 2012-13 have been estimated to be—
 (A) ₹ 82,393 crore (B) ₹ 93,159 crore
 (C) ₹ 72,490 crore (D) ₹ 1,60,775 crore
85. Which of the following entrepreneur has been awarded Entrepreneur of the year award 2013 in February 2014 ?
 (A) Udai Kotak (B) Sidharth Birla
 (C) Rajan Bharti (D) Gopal Krishnan
86. Upto which financial year, 13th Finance Commission has recommended to bring 'Revenue Deficit' to zero level ?
 (A) 2016-17 (B) 2015-16
 (C) 2013-14 (D) 2014-15

Answers

1. (C) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (D)
 6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (A)
 11. (D) 12. (B) 13. (B) 14. (D) 15. (C)
 16. (B) 17. (C) 18. (D) 19. (C) 20. (D)
 21. (A) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (D) 25. (B)
 26. (C) 27. (B) 28. (D) 29. (D) 30. (A)
 31. (A) 32. (C) 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (A)
 36. (B) 37. (D) 38. (D) 39. (D) 40. (A)
 41. (B) 42. (C) 43. (A) 44. (D) 45. (C)
 46. (A) 47. (C) 48. (A) 49. (B) 50. (C)
 51. (C) 52. (A) 53. (A) 54. (A) 55. (D)
 56. (B) 57. (B) 58. (A) 59. (B) 60. (D)
 61. (A) 62. (D) 63. (B) 64. (A) 65. (B)
 66. (A) 67. (A) 68. (C) 69. (B) 70. (C)
 71. (D) 72. (C) 73. (B) 74. (B) 75. (D)
 76. (A) 77. (A) 78. (B) 79. (C) 80. (B)
 81. (A) 82. (B) 83. (D) 84. (D) 85. (A)
 86. (C)

Hints

34. Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.
 49. Generally per capita income is the indicator of progress of any country. But Switzerland has chosen Gross National Happiness as the index of progress.

Geography of India and Ecology

- The correct chronological order in terms of geological sequence in which the given parts of India were formed is—
 - Himalayas, Peninsular India, Indo-Gangetic plain, Thar desert
 - Peninsular India, Himalayas, Indo-Gangetic plain, Thar desert
 - Peninsular India, Himalayas, Thar desert, Indo-Gangetic plain
 - Himalayas, Indo-Gangetic plain, Thar desert, Peninsular India
- Which one of the following types of erosion, is responsible for the formation of Chambal Ravines ?
 - Splash
 - Sheet
 - Rill
 - Gully
- The main advantage of crop rotation is—
 - Less need for irrigation
 - Eradication of weeds
 - Preservation of soil fertility
 - Facility of growing more than one crop in the same piece of land
- What was the initially estimated sum required for the completion of Golden Quadrilateral Highway Project undertaken by the Government of India ?
 - ₹ 60,000 crore
 - ₹ 70,000 crore
 - ₹ 35,000 crore
 - ₹ 54,000 crore
- The variety of coffee, largely grown in India, is—
 - Old chicks
 - Coorgs
 - Arabica
 - Kents
- The largest estuary in India is at the mouth of river—
 - Hooghly
 - Bhagirathi
 - Godavari
 - Krishna
- The period by which the entire country India gets the S.W. monsoonal rain—
 - 1st - 10th June
 - 10th - 20th June
 - 20th - 30th June
 - 1st - 15th July
- The most extensive soil cover of India comprise—
 - Laterite soils
 - Black soils
 - Alluvial soils
 - Marshy soils
- Evergreen rain forests are mainly found in regions having well distributed annual rainfall—
 - Below 50 cm
 - 50 - 100 cm
 - 100 - 200 cm
 - More than 200 cm
- Which one of the following organisations is responsible for publishing topographical sheets ?
 - Geological Survey of India (G. S. I.)
 - National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation (N. A. T. M. O.)
 - Indian Meteorological Department (I. M. D.)
 - Survey of India (S. O. I.)
- Nepanagar in Madhya Pradesh is famous for—
 - Sugar mill
 - Newsprint paper factory
 - Steel plant
 - Heavy engineering plant
- Which one of the following states produces about 50 per cent of the total silk textiles in India ?
 - Karnataka
 - West Bengal
 - Jammu and Kashmir
 - Assam
- The Periyar Project is located in—
 - Arunachal Pradesh
 - Karnataka
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Kerala
- The package technology which brought about green revolution comprised mainly of—
 - Man power, mechanical cultivators and electricity
 - Changes in crop pattern, industrialisation and chemical fertilizers
 - Irrigation, bio-chemical fertilizers and high yield varieties of seeds
 - Electricity, irrigation and introduction of dry farming

30B | General Know.

15. The dotted area in the given map of India has the mean monthly temperature of January between—



- (A) 10° to 15° C (B) 15° to 20° C
 (C) 20° to 25° C (D) 25° to 30° C
16. The new alluvial deposits found in the gangetic plain are known as—
 (A) Bhabar (B) Bhangar
 (C) Khadar (D) Tarai
17. Match List-I (Cities) with List-II (Institutes) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List-I (Cities)

1. Chennai 2. Goa
 3. Hyderabad 4. Visakhapatnam

List-II (Institutes)

- a. National Institute of Ocean Technology
 b. National Centre for Antarctica and Ocean Research
 c. Indian National Centre for Indian Ocean Information Services

Codes :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (B) | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (C) | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (D) | 2 | 3 | 4 |

18. Of the following pairs of Institutions of Oceanic Research and the places where they are situated which one is wrong ?
- (A) National Institute of Ocean Technology Chennai
 (B) National Centre of Antarctic and Ocean Research Goa
 (C) Indian National Centre for Ocean and Information Services Mumbai
 (D) Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology Kochi

19. The maximum area under crops in India is used for the cultivation of—
 (A) Wheat (B) Rice
 (C) Sugarcane (D) Cotton
20. Shyok is a tributary of—
 (A) Brahamaputra (B) Indus
 (C) Chenab (D) Sutlej
21. Uranium corporation of India Limited is situated in—
 (A) Maharashtra (B) West Bengal
 (C) Jharkhand (D) Rajasthan
22. A project has been taken up by BHEL corporate R & D, Hyderabad for development and field testing of 50 kW phosphoric acid fuel cell (PAFC) power plant in a chloralkali industry in Kurnool where the fuel available is—
 (A) Methane (B) Ethylene
 (C) Hydrogen (D) Heavy water
23. In 1498, Vasco-de-Gama reached—
 (A) Trivandrum (B) Cochin
 (C) Calicut (D) Ratnagiri
24. Which one of the following places ranks second among the coldest places in the world?
 (A) Dras (Jammu and Kashmir)
 (B) Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)
 (C) Manali (Himachal Pradesh)
 (D) Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)
25. Which of the following Indian states is broadly as large as the European nation Austria ?
 (A) Kerala (B) West Bengal
 (C) Odisha (D) Karnataka
26. Which of the following districts is on the international border of India ?
 (A) Sirsa (B) Anantnag
 (C) Karimganj (D) Purulia
27. The largest irrigation canal in India is called the—
 (A) Yamuna Canal
 (B) Sirhand Canal
 (C) Indira Gandhi Canal
 (D) Upper Bari Doab Canal
28. Which one of the following states had a higher literacy rate than the rest, according to the 2011 census ?
 (A) Mizoram (B) Goa
 (C) Bihar (D) Jammu & Kashmir

29. Which of the following states in India has the highest net sown area ?
 (A) Punjab (B) Odisha
 (C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Mizoram
30. The axis of rotation of the earth is tilted by 23.5° to the plane of revolution around the Sun. The latitude of Mumbai is less than 23.5° whereas the latitude of Delhi is more than 23.5° .

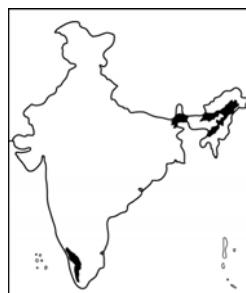
Which one of the following statements in this regard is correct ?

- (A) The Sun can come overhead at both these places
 (B) The Sun will never come overhead at either of these places
 (C) At Mumbai the sun can come overhead; but it will never do so at Delhi
 (D) At Delhi, the sun can come overhead but it will never do so at Mumbai
31. What is the length of the LPG pipeline dedicated to the Nation joining Jam-Nagar to Loni ?
 (A) 1100 km (B) 1200 km
 (C) 1250 km (D) 1350 km
32. The Thein Dam Project is situated at—
 (A) River Sutlej in Punjab
 (B) River Jhelum in Pakistan
 (C) River Ravi in Punjab
 (D) River Vyas in Punjab
33. Kohima is the capital of—
 (A) Manipur (B) Mizoram
 (C) Nagaland (D) Meghalaya
34. Which of the following does not belong to the group ?
 (A) Itanagar (B) Dispur
 (C) Chandigarh (D) Ranchi
- 35.



Which one of the following climatic regions does the shaded portion in the given map represent ?

- (A) Tropical dry (B) Humid subtropical
 (C) Semi arid (D) Arid
36. The Information Technology Capital of India is—
 (A) Hyderabad (B) Bengaluru
 (C) Mumbai (D) Chennai
- 37.

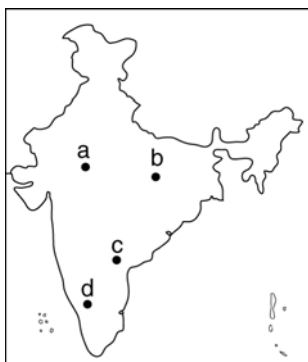


Which one of the following commercial crops is grown in the shaded areas of the above map ?

- (A) Coffee (B) Jute
 (C) Tea (D) Cotton
38. Kaziranga is known for—
 (A) Project Tiger
 (B) Two horned Rhino
 (C) One horned Rhino
 (D) Operation Flood
39. To which country does India export the largest quantity of iron ore ?
 (A) Japan (B) U.S.A.
 (C) Egypt (D) Germany
40. During Indian Decennial census operations—
 (A) Only Indians on Indian soil are counted
 (B) Both Indians and foreigners on Indian soil are counted
 (C) Both Indians by birth and by domicile only are counted
 (D) None of these
41. The logo of census 2011 was—
 (A) Population Enumeration
 (B) Census of India
 (C) Be Indian
 (D) Jana Gana Mana
42. As per the last (2011) Indian Decennial Census, is the most literate state in the country.
 (A) Delhi (B) Maharashtra
 (C) Kerala (D) Tamil Nadu
43. Palk Strait intervenes between India and—
 (A) Pakistan (B) Myanmar
 (C) Sri Lanka (D) Bangladesh

32B | General Know.

44. The Indian Railways consist of an extensive network of about—
 (A) 40,000 km (B) 50,000 km
 (C) 64,460 km (D) 70,000 km
45. Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Odisha often face natural disasters due to—
 (A) Earthquakes (B) Landslides
 (C) Tornadoes (D) Cyclones
46. River Damodar is called 'Sorrow of Bengal' because it—
 (A) Causes maximum soil erosion
 (B) Gets flooded often causing havoc
 (C) Forms number of dangerous waterfalls
 (D) Is not a perennial river
47. Which of the following forms part of environment movement in India ?
 (A) Chipko Movement
 (B) Silent Valley Movement
 (C) Bishnoi Movement
 (D) All of the above
48. The places marked a, b, c and d in the given rough outline map are respectively—



- (A) Rihand, Krishnaraja sagar, Gandhi sagar and Nagrjuna sagar
 (B) Gandhi sagar, Rihand, Nagarjuna sagar and Krishnaraja sagar
 (C) Rihand, Gandhi sagar, Krishnaraja sagar and Nagarjuna sagar
 (D) Gandhi sagar, Krishnaraja sagar, Nagarjuna sagar and Rihand
49. Which of the following Indian states is broadly as large as the European nation Poland?
 (A) Bihar (B) Odisha
 (C) Maharashtra (D) Madhya Pradesh
50. Laterite soils are predominant in—
 (A) Malbar Coastal Region

- (B) Coromandal Coastal Region
 (C) Bundelkhand
 (D) Baghelkhand
51. The atomic power plant which became active recently is located at—
 (A) Kalpakkam (B) Narora
 (C) Tarapore (D) Kaiga
52. Which of the following statements is not true about India ?
 (A) India has 2% of the total geographical area
 (B) Occupies 0.1% of global forest cover and 6.5% of total grazing area
 (C) Receives 10% of total rainfall
 (D) Holds 26% of global human population and 3% of global farm animal population
53. Foodgrain production during 2012-13 was —
 (A) 255.36 mt (B) 220.61 mt
 (C) 210.6 mt (D) 213.14 mt
54. Where has India installed a telescope which provides the highest window to the universe ?
 (A) Dalhousie (B) Darjeeling
 (C) Gangtok (D) Hosakote
55. Which one of the following crops is the greatest beneficiary of the Green Revolution in both production and productivity?
 (A) Jawar (B) Maize
 (C) Rice (D) Wheat
56. Which one of the following is an important tribe of the Dhauladhar Range?
 (A) Abor (B) Gaddi
 (C) Lepcha (D) Tharu
57. Which of the following states is the largest producer of mica in India ?
 (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Karnataka
 (C) Rajasthan (D) Madhya Pradesh
58. The industry for which Nepa Nagar is known is—
 (A) Cement (B) Fertilizer
 (C) Handloom (D) Newsprint paper
59. Which one of the following cities is not connected by National Highway No. 3?
 (A) Agra (B) Bhopal
 (C) Dhule (D) Gwalior
60. Which one of the following cities does not have the special economic zone ?
 (A) Chennai (B) Kandla
 (C) Kochi (D) Surat

61. India leads the world in the export of—
 (A) Coffee (B) Cotton
 (C) Manganese (D) Mica
62. How many major Ports will be therein India as declared August 2013 ?
 (A) 10 (B) 11
 (C) 12 (D) 15
63. In India Dhariwal and Ludhiana towns are famous for—
 (A) Silk textiles (B) Woollen textiles
 (C) Cotton textiles (D) Synthetic textiles
64. Of the following pairs of Institutes and the places of their location, which one is incorrect?
 (A) Forest Research Institute—Dehradun
 (B) Rain Forest Research Institute—Jorhat
 (C) Tropical Forestry Research Institute—Bhopal
 (D) Institute of Forestry Research & Human Resources Development—Chhindwara
65. Which one of the following Ports is located on the Eastern coast of India ?
 (A) Kandla (B) Kochi
 (C) Marmugao (D) Paradeep
66. Maithan in Jharkhand generates power.
 (A) Atomic (B) Solar
 (C) Thermal (D) Hydel
67. Which one of the following pairs of cities has recently been connected by a six lane express way ?
 (A) Ahmedabad and Vadodra
 (B) Dhaka and Chittagong
 (C) Islamabad and Lahore
 (D) Mumbai and Pune
68. Which one of the following statements is not true for laterite soils ?
 (A) These are the soils of the humid tropical regions
 (B) These are highly leached soils
 (C) These are low fertility soils
 (D) These are rich in lime
69. Nanda Devi Peak is—
 (A) A part of the Assam Himalayas
 (B) A part of the Kumaou Himalayas
 (C) A part of the Nepal Himalayas
 (D) A part of the Punjab Himalayas
70. Which of the following became 17th Indian Railway Zone in 2010 ?
 (A) Delhi Metro Rail
 (B) Kolkata Metro Rail
 (C) Hugal Metro Rail
 (D) None of the above

Answers

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5. (C)
 6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (C) 9. (D) 10. (D)
 11. (B) 12. (A) 13. (D) 14. (C) 15. (C)
 16. (C) 17. (A) 18. (C) 19. (B) 20. (B)
 21. (C) 22. (A) 23. (C) 24. (A) 25. (B)
 26. (C) 27. (C) 28. (A) 29. (A) 30. (C)
 31. (C) 32. (C) 33. (C) 34. (C) 35. (C)
 36. (B) 37. (C) 38. (C) 39. (A) 40. (A)
 41. (B) 42. (C) 43. (C) 44. (C) 45. (D)
 46. (B) 47. (D) 48. (B) 49. (C) 50. (A)
 51. (D) 52. (D) 53. (A) 54. (D) 55. (D)
 56. (B) 57. (A) 58. (D) 59. (B) 60. (A)
 61. (D) 62. (D) 63. (B) 64. (C) 65. (D)
 66. (D) 67. (D) 68. (D) 69. (B) 70. (D)

Hints

18. Indian National Centre for Ocean and Information Services is situated at Hyderabad.
20. In Ladakh (J & K).
28. According to 2011 census (Final data) Mizoram has 91.3% Literacy while Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and Bihar have 88.7%, 67.2% and 61.8% respectively.
56. Dhauladhar range is situated in Himachal Pradesh. Gaddi is the main tribe of this range, Abor is the tribe of North-East state, Lepcha of West Bengal and Bihar and Tharu of Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh.
59. The cities which are connected by National Highway No. 3 are Agra, Gwalior, Shivapuri, Indore, Dhule, Nasik, Thane and Mumbai. Bhopal is connected by National Highway No. 12.
60. The cities which have the special economic zone are Kandla, Surat, Santacruz and Kochi.
64. Tropical Forestry Research Institute is situated at Jabalpur.

World Geography

- Arakan yoma is the extension of the Himalayas located in—
(A) Baluchistan (B) Myanmar
(C) Nepal (D) Kashmir
- Sun belt of U.S.A. is important for which one of the following industries ?
(A) Cotton textile
(B) Petro chemical
(C) Hi-tech electronics
(D) Food processing
- Coffee is a—
(A) Sub-tropical shrub
(B) Warm temperate shrub
(C) Tropical shrub
(D) Cool temperate shrub
- The best variety of world's cotton is known as—
(A) Sea Island (B) Upland American
(C) Egyptian (D) Short staple Indian
- Which planet orbits closest to the earth ?
(A) Mars (B) Jupiter
(C) Venus (D) Mercury
- The largest flightless bird which can run at a great speed is—
(A) Penguin (B) Kiwi
(C) Ostrich (D) Emu
- Which of the following rivers flows in Germany ?
(A) Seine (B) Volga
(C) Danube (D) Thames
- The presence of a lion in the forest is essential in order to—
(A) Keep the trees safe from falling
(B) Add beauty in the forests
(C) Save the pastures from being overgrazed
(D) Keep other Carnivorous animals away
- Most of the devastating earthquakes are usually caused by—
(A) Eustatic movement
(B) Isostatic adjustment
(C) Collision of earth plates
(D) Volcanic eruption
- Which of the following has the highest wind velocity ?
(A) Typhoon (B) Hurricane
(C) Cyclone (D) Tornado
- While Venus is seen only for one to two hours either after sunset or before sunrise, Jupiter is seen for the whole night whenever it is visible in the sky. The reason for this is that—
(A) Venus is much smaller than Jupiter
(B) Venus is much closer to the earth than Jupiter
(C) The orbit of Venus is inside the earth's orbit whereas the orbit of Jupiter lies outside the orbit of the earth
(D) Venus reflects lesser amount of sunlight than Jupiter
- Which one of the following countries is not a part of the Horn of Africa ?
(A) Somalia (B) Ethiopia
(C) Eritrea (D) Rwanda
- The planets on either side of the earth are—
(A) Mars and Jupiter
(B) Mercury and Venus
(C) Venus and Saturn
(D) Mars and Venus
- Which one of the following is the largest lake in the world ?
(A) Lake superior (B) Caspian Sea
(C) Lake Baikal (D) Lake Victoria
- Detroit (U.S.A.) is famous for which of the following industries ?
(A) Iron and steel (B) Automobile
(C) Petro chemicals (D) Cotton textiles

16. Rainfall in the doldrums is of the nature of—
 (A) Orographic precipitation
 (B) Natural precipitation
 (C) Frontal precipitation
 (D) Convectonal precipitation
17. A ship met with an accident at 30° E and 35° N. The ship was sailing in the—
 (A) Baltic sea
 (B) Black sea
 (C) Mediterranean sea
 (D) Red sea
18. Which one of the following is the characteristic vegetation of regions between the snow line and about 3000 metres mean sea level of the Himalayan region ?
 (A) Thick forests of birch, fir, spruce and other trees
 (B) Forests of oak, deodar, chestnut and maple trees
 (C) A few dwarf shrubs
 (D) Forests of khair, sandalwood, palas and other trees
19. In the context of exports, which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?
 (A) Cape Town : Wool and Wine
 (B) Adelaide : Wheat and Wool
 (C) Perth : Rice and Corn
 (D) San Francisco : Fruts and Wine
20. The largest postal network in the world is in—
 (A) U.S.A. (B) China
 (C) India (D) Brazil
21. 'Khamsin' is a hot and dry local wind experienced in—
 (A) Iran (B) Egypt
 (C) Nigeria (D) Saudi Arabia
22. If it is 6.00 A.M. at greenwich, then it will be 11.00 A.M. at—
 (A) 90° E (B) 60° E
 (C) 75° E (D) 15° W
23. Which one of the following is most prone to earthquakes ?
 (A) Coastal plains
 (B) Old Shields
 (C) Plateaus
 (D) Young folded mountains
24. The lowest fertility rate in the world is that of—
 (A) China (B) Italy
 (C) Sweden (D) U.S.A.
25. Of the following pairs of environmental conventions and the years in which they were held, which one is wrong ?
 (A) Kyoto Conference—1997
 (B) US Conference on Climatic Change—2007
 (C) World Summit on Sustainable Development—2002
 (D) Stockholm Convention—2003
26. Which one of the following longitudes along with the Prime Meridian forms a great circle on the globe ?
 (A) 0° (B) 90° E
 (C) 90° W (D) 180°
27. Which one of the following is the biggest shipping canal in the world ?
 (A) Kiel Canal (B) Panama Canal
 (C) Soo Canal (D) Suez Canal
28. Which country is known as Britain of the South?
 (A) Malaysia (B) Fizi
 (C) Australia (D) New Zealand
29. Which one of the following may have alien life because of a very conductive environment to life ?
 (A) Jupiter
 (B) Mars
 (C) Europa—The Jupiter's Moon
 (D) Moon—The Earth's Moon
30. The length of its day and tilt of its axis are almost identical to those of the earth. This is true of—
 (A) Uranus (B) Neptune
 (C) Saturn (D) Mars
31. The milky way is classified as—
 (A) Spiral galaxy (B) Electrical galaxy
 (C) Irregular galaxy (D) Round galaxy
32. The substances present at the centre of the sun are in—
 (A) Solid, liquid and gaseous states
 (B) Liquid state only
 (C) Gaseous state only
 (D) Both liquid and gaseous states

36B | General Know.

33. Which one of the following is not a member of the Ganga-Mekong Swarnbhoomi Cooperation Project ?
 (A) India (B) Bangladesh
 (C) Laos (D) Vietnam
34. Which of the following absorbs part of the insolation and preserves earth's radiated heat ?
 (A) Oxygen (B) Nitrogen
 (C) Water Vapour (D) Carbon dioxide
35. The 'Bermuda Triangle' lies in—
 (A) Western North Atlantic ocean
 (B) Eastern South Atlantic ocean
 (C) North Pacific ocean
 (D) South Indian ocean
36. When it is noon at IST meridian, what would be the local time at 120° East longitude?
 (A) 09.30 (B) 14.30
 (C) 17.30 (D) 20.00
37. Which one of the following is correctly matched ?
 (A) Eskimo : Canada (B) Oran : Japan
 (C) Lapps : India (D) Gonds : Africa
38. The coniferous forests are not found in—
 (A) Amazonia (B) Scandinavia
 (C) Canada (D) Finland
39. Which one of the following is not correctly matched ?
 (A) Fiji : Suva
 (B) Finland : Oslo
 (C) Guyana : George Town
 (D) Lebanon : Beirut
40. Which animal is the symbol of the World Wildlife Fund ?
 (A) Tiger (B) Giant Panda
 (C) Hornbill (D) White Bear
41. Which one of the following is not a cold ocean current ?
 (A) California (B) Oyashio
 (C) Kuroshio (D) Canaries
42. The maternal mortality rates in Asia are the highest in—
 (A) Bangladesh (B) India
 (C) Indonesia (D) Nepal
43. The best inland waterways are found in—
 (A) Africa (B) North America
 (C) Europe (D) Australia
44. Tea is grown in—
 (A) Hot, wet and hilly region
 (B) Flat region
 (C) Winter season
 (D) Very cold region
45. In terms of longitude, the International Date Line generally follows—
 (A) 90° E (B) 90° W
 (C) 180° (E or W) (D) None of these
46. Which of the following instruments is used for recording 'Earthquake waves' ?
 (A) Barograph (B) Hydrograph
 (C) Pantograph (D) Seismograph
47. Which of the following countries is the chief exporter of copper ?
 (A) Ghana (B) Morocco
 (C) Zambia (D) South Africa
48. The shape of our milky way galaxy is—
 (A) Circular (B) Spiral
 (C) Elliptical (D) None of these
49. The innermost layer of the earth is known as—
 (A) Lithosphere (B) Mesosphere
 (C) Asthenosphere (D) Barysphere
50. A large number of species (Plants) are found within a small unit of area of—
 (A) Mangrove coastal forests
 (B) Coniferous temperate forests
 (C) Deciduous monsoon forests
 (D) Wet evergreen equatorial forests
51. Which of the following is known as the morning star ?
 (A) Saturn (B) Jupiter
 (C) Mars (D) Venus
52. The seasonal movement of men with its animals in search of pastures is known as—
 (A) Pastoral farming
 (B) Nomadic herding
 (C) Trans humance
 (D) Shifting cultivation
53. Number of persons expressed in terms of unit area of land is known as—
 (A) Agricultural density
 (B) Economic density
 (C) Physiological density
 (D) Arithmetical density

54. Which one of the following statements is correct with reference to our solar system ?
- The earth is the densest of all the planets in our solar system
 - The predominant element in the composition of the earth is silicon
 - The sun contains 75 percent of the mass of the solar system
 - The diameter of the sun is 190 times that of the earth
55. For short-term climatic predictions, which one of the following events, detected in the last decade, is associated with occasional weak monsoon rains in the Indian sub-continent ?
- El Nino and Southern Oscillations
 - Movement of Jet streams
 - La Nino
 - Green house effect on global level
56. Cloudy nights are warmer compared to clear cloudless nights, because clouds—
- Prevent cold waves from the sky from descending on earth
 - Reflect back the heat given off by earth
 - Produce heat and radiate it towards earth
 - Absorb heat from the atmosphere and send it towards earth
57. Which one of the following weather conditions is indicated by a sudden fall in barometer reading ?
- Stormy weather
 - Calm weather
 - Cold and dry weather
 - Hot and sunny weather
58. Who amongst the following was the first to state that the earth was spherical ?
- Aristotle
 - Copernicus
 - Ptolemy
 - Strabo
59. If stars are seen to rise perpendicular to the horizon by an observer, he is located on the—
- Equator
 - Tropic of cancer
 - South pole
 - North pole
60. The high density of population in Nile Valley and Island of Java is primarily due to—
- Intensive agriculture
 - Industrialization
 - Urbanization
 - Topographic constraints
61. Consider the following statements made about the sedimentary rocks :
- Sedimentary rocks are formed at earth's surface by the hydrological system.
 - The formation of sedimentary rocks involves the weathering of pre-existing rocks.
 - Sedimentary rocks contain fossils.
 - Sedimentary rocks typically occur in layers.
- Which of these statements are correct ?
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
62. A class of animals known as marsupials is a characteristic feature of—
- Africa
 - Australia
 - South America
 - South-East Asia
63. Identify the correct order of the processes of soil erosion from the following—
- Splash erosion, sheet erosion, rill erosion, gully erosion
 - Sheet erosion, splash erosion, gully erosion, rill erosion
 - Rill erosion, gully erosion, sheet erosion, splash erosion
 - Gully erosion, rill erosion, sheet erosion, splash erosion
64. Which one of the following rivers falls in a land-locked sea ?
- St. Lawrence
 - Niger
 - Volga
 - Danube
65. Which one of the following metals has the highest density ?
- Gold
 - Iron
 - Platinum
 - Lead
66. The contact of two air masses differing sharply in humidity originates—
- Tropical cyclones
 - Inter tropical convergence
 - Temperate cyclones
 - Tropospheric instability
67. The UN Census Bureau has projected world population in 2050 to be around—
- 8850 million
 - 9346 million
 - 8246 million
 - 7590 million
68. Which one of the following is a fresh water fish ?
- Pomfret
 - Rohu
 - Sardine
 - Salmon

38B | General Know.

69. More than 90% of the rock forming minerals in the earth's crust consist of—
 (A) Silicates
 (B) Oxides
 (C) Carbonates
 (D) Sulphides and sulphates
70. Which of the following is the largest island ?
 (A) Sumatra (B) Madagascar
 (C) Honshu (D) Cuba
71. When the Sun is nearest to Earth, Earth is said to be in—
 (A) Aphelion (B) Perihelion
 (C) Apogee (D) Perigee
72. Where is the Doldrums Belt located ?
 (A) Near the Equator
 (B) Near the Poles
 (C) Near the Tropic of Cancer
 (D) Near the Tropic of Capricorn
73. The most important activity of the Tundra region is—
 (A) Fish farming (B) Cattle rearing
 (C) Hunting (D) Cropping
74. The capital of Nigeria is—
 (A) Sanna (B) Abuja
 (C) Vienna (D) Warsaw
75. Which is the poorest country among the following ?
 (A) Sierra Leone (B) Uganda
 (C) Bangladesh (D) Somalia
76. Which is the land of morning calm ?
 (A) Finland (B) Korea
 (C) Japan (D) Thailand
77. Which of the following countries occupies an important place in the world in the production of coffee ?
 (A) Malaysia (B) Brazil
 (C) Thailand (D) Vietnam
78. The correct sequence of the given planets in increasing order of their distance from the Sun is—
 (A) Mercury, Venus, Mars, Saturn, Jupiter
 (B) Venus, Mercury, Mars, Saturn, Jupiter
 (C) Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn
 (D) Venus, Mercury, Jupiter, Mars, Saturn
79. Water from an artesian well flows up automatically due to—
 (A) Heavy rainfall in region
 (B) Volcanic activity
 (C) Hydrostatic pressure
 (D) Geothermal energy
80. On which particular date, does the sun remain at its shortest distance from the earth ?
 (A) 21st March (B) 22nd December
 (C) 3rd January (D) 4th July

Answers

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (B) 5. (C)
 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (C) 9. (C) 10. (D)
 11. (B) 12. (D) 13. (D) 14. (B) 15. (B)
 16. (D) 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (C) 20. (C)
 21. (B) 22. (C) 23. (D) 24. (C) 25. (D)
 26. (D) 27. (D) 28. (D) 29. (B) 30. (D)
 31. (A) 32. (C) 33. (B) 34. (D) 35. (A)
 36. (B) 37. (A) 38. (A) 39. (B) 40. (B)
 41. (C) 42. (A) 43. (C) 44. (A) 45. (C)
 46. (D) 47. (C) 48. (B) 49. (D) 50. (D)
 51. (D) 52. (C) 53. (D) 54. (A) 55. (A)
 56. (B) 57. (A) 58. (C) 59. (A) 60. (A)
 61. (D) 62. (B) 63. (A) 64. (C) 65. (A)
 66. (B) 67. (B) 68. (B) 69. (A) 70. (B)
 71. (B) 72. (A) 73. (C) 74. (B) 75. (D)
 76. (B) 77. (B) 78. (C) 79. (C) 80. (C)

Hints

25. Stockholm Convention was held on May 17, 2004. More than 150 countries have signed it and about 60 have ratified it.
30. The angle of inclination and the length of the day of Mars is nearly the same as that of Earth. Mars appears as a reddish ball and hence, is also called the Red Planet.
31. Galaxies occur in three structural forms : spiral, Elliptical and irregular. Spiral galaxies have a central nucleus with great spiraling arms trailing around them, examples include our milky way and Andromeda galaxies. Elliptical galaxies are without spiraling arms and irregular ones have no clear shape.
32. The substances present at the centre of the sun are always in gaseous state only due to high temperature.
33. The member countries of the Ganga Mekong Swarnbhoomi Cooperation Project are India, Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia.
39. The capital of Finland is Helsinki.
75. Sierra Leone (\$ 140); Uganda (\$ 310); Bangladesh (\$ 350); Somalia (\$ 124) on the basis of per capita income.

Sports

- Which country won the Thomas Cup 2014 ?
(A) Spain (B) Australia
(C) France (D) Japan
- 2018 FIFA World Cup Football will be held in—
(A) Brazil (B) Russia
(C) USA (D) France
- Who is the present President of International Cricket Council ?
(A) David Morgan (B) Percy Sonn
(C) Sunil Gavaskar (D) Allan Isaac
- Which team won the ICC World Twenty-20 Cricket Tournament played in March/April 2014 ?
(A) India (B) Sri Lanka
(C) Australia (D) South Africa
- Who is the new President of the BCCI ?
(A) Sunil Gavaskar
(B) Jagmohan Dalmia
(C) Sharad Pawar
(D) Suresh Kalmadi
- Who holds the record of taking the maximum number of wickets in test cricket ?
(A) Anil Kumble (India)
(B) Muthia Murlitharan (Sri Lanka)
(C) Courtney Walsh (West Indies)
(D) Irfan Pathan (India)
- Who won the Ranji Cricket Trophy in 2014 ?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Karnataka
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Mumbai
- Who among the following has won the World Chess Championship for the year 2013 ?
(A) Magnus Carlsen (B) Veselin Topalov
(C) Karen Asrian (D) Mark Diesen
- Which of the following country has won the 2010 Men's Hockey World Cup held in new Delhi on March 13, 2010 ?
(A) Australia
(B) Germany
(C) Netherland
(D) None of these
- Which country won the 'FIFA World Cup Football-2010' in July 2010 ?
(A) Brazil (B) Germany
(C) France (D) Spain
- Who among the following Cricketers has not had the distinction of being the highest wicket taker at one time or another in Test Cricket ?
(A) Dennis Lillee (B) Imran Khan
(C) Richard Hadlee (D) Courtney Walsh
- Who has emerged as the richest footballer of the world ?
(A) Ronaldo
(B) David Beckhan
(C) Leonel Messt
(D) None of the above
- Who was adjudged as the David Dixon Award for the best Athlete at 19th Commonwealth Games held at New Delhi in October 2010 ?
(A) Major Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore (India)
(B) Alexandra Orlando (Canada)
(C) Treoia Smith (Jamaica)
(D) None of these
- Who won the Australian Lawn Tennis Women's Singles Championships 2014, held in January 2014 ?
(A) Li Na (China)
(B) Anastasia Mysykina (Russia)
(C) Maria Sharapova (Russia)
(D) Venus Williams (USA)

40B | General Know.

15. Which team won the Deodhar Trophy of Cricket 2014 ?
(A) West Zone (B) East Zone
(C) North Zone (D) South Zone
16. Cricket World Cup—2015 will be held in—
(A) New Zealand (B) England
(C) Australia (D) South Africa
17. Which country won the African Nations Cup of Football 2013 ?
(A) Cameroon (B) Zambia
(C) Nigeria (D) Ghana
18. Saina Nehwal who was recently in the news is associated with—
(A) Badminton (B) Lawn Tennis
(C) Table Tennis (D) Chess
19. The Under-19 World Cup Cricket Tournament 2014 was won by—
(A) Sri Lanka (B) South Africa
(C) England (D) Denmark
20. Which country will host the World Cup Football Tournament in 2014 ?
(A) New Zealand (B) West Indies
(C) Brazil (D) South Africa
21. The 2014 UEFA European Football Championship (Euro 2014) was won by—
(A) Brazil (B) Germany
(C) Italy (D) Netherlands
22. Who won the Australian Open Lawn Tennis 2013 women's singles title played in June 2012 ?
(A) Maria Sharapova (Russian)
(B) Ana Ivanovic (Serbia)
(C) Amelie Mauresmo (France)
(D) Cara Black (Zimbabwe)
23. Where and when will the 20th Commonwealth Games be held ?
(A) Edinburgh—2008
(B) Glasgow—2014
(C) Nairobi—2012
(D) Islamabad—2010
24. Barcelona Open title in Tennis in April 2013 was won by—
(A) Roger Federer
(B) Rafael Nadal
(C) Marat Safin
(D) Novak Djokovic
25. Which player won the Men's Singles National title in the 78th Senior Badminton Championship held in December 2013 ?
(A) Anup Sridhar (B) Rupesh Kumar
(C) Jishnu Sanyal (D) Kidambi Srikanth
26. Which of the following cricket teams set a new world record of 16 successive test wins ?
(A) South Africa (B) Australia
(C) Pakistan (D) India
27. 2019 Cricket World Cup will be held in—
(A) New Zealand (B) India
(C) England (D) South Africa
28. In the game of volleyball, the number of players on each side is—
(A) Eight (B) Five
(C) Seven (D) Six
29. Who is the winner of Wimbledon Men's Single 2013 ?
(A) Novak Djokovic
(B) Rafael Nadal
(C) Andy Murray
(D) Juan Martindel Potro
30. Who wins Barcelona open ?
(A) Nishi Kori (B) Wawrinka
(C) Sania Mirza (D) Maria Sharapova
31. is elected the President of the Indian Olympic Association.
(A) Jagmohan Dalmia
(B) N. Ramchandran
(C) A. C. Muthia
(D) K. P. S. Gill
32. Which one of the following Indian women athletes does not figure in the world's top-50 list ?
(A) Anju B. George (B) Seema Antil
(C) K.M. Beenamol (D) Madhuri Gurnlay
33. Winner of Woman's Single Wimbledon 2013—
(A) Marion Bartoli (B) Ana Ivanovic
(C) Cara Black (D) Maria Sharapova
34. Women's Asia Cup for Cricket played in Colombo, was won by—
(A) Pakistan (B) Sri Lanka
(C) India (D) Bangladesh

35. The 2014 Uber Cup Badminton Championship has been won by—
 (A) South Korea (B) China
 (C) India (D) Indonesia
36. In the history of the world cricket only three times it has so happened that in a test match the team being given (a follow-on has defeated the team giving) the follow-on. In this connection all the following statements are true except—
 (A) The last distinction was cornered by India
 (B) On both the earlier occasions England got the distinction
 (C) Each time the defeated team was Australia
 (D) On one occasion it was England and on the other it was the West Indies
37. 35th National Game of India was held in 2014 at—
 (A) Chandigarh (B) Thiruvanthapuram
 (C) Jaipur (D) Indore
38. Which state won the B.C. Roy Trophy in 48th National Junior Football Championship played in January 2012 ?
 (A) Odisha (B) West Bengal
 (C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Kerala
39. Who won the French Open Lawn Tennis 2012 men's singles title played in June 2012 ?
 (A) Roger Federer (Switzerland)
 (B) Rafael Nadal (Spain)
 (C) Marat Safin (Russia)
 (D) Gaston Gaudio (Argentina)
40. Who is the athlete who set the maximum number (6) of the world records in a span of 45 minutes ?
 (A) Michael Johnson
 (B) 'Jesse' (John Cleveland) Owens
 (C) Florence G. Joyner
 (D) Carl Lewis
41. Who lifted the ICC Champions Trophy 2013?
 (A) India (B) England
 (C) Australia (D) Pakistan
42. Which cricketer is nicknamed the Pied Piper of Punjab ?
 (A) Yuvraj Singh
 (B) Reetinder Sodhi
 (C) Navjot Sidhu
 (D) Mohinder Amarnath
43. Who scored most ODI runs and the highest number of centuries ?
 (A) Rahul Dravid
 (B) Allan Border
 (C) Sachin Tendulkar
 (D) Sanath Jaysurya
44. To which country does the traditional martial form Taekwondo belong ?
 (A) Korea (B) Japan
 (C) China (D) Cuba
45. In the auction by Indian Badminton League, Saina Nehwal was purchased for—
 (A) 80 Lac (B) 90 Lac
 (C) 60 Lac (D) 72 Lac
46. Who won the Azlan Shah Hockey Tournament held in March 2014 in Ipoh ?
 (A) Malaysia (B) Singapore
 (C) Australia (D) Pakistan
47. With which game is Geet Sethi associated ?
 (A) Lawn Tennis (B) Kabaddi
 (C) Billiards (D) Squash
48. The most popular game in the United States of America is—
 (A) Baseball (B) Cricket
 (C) Hockey (D) Lawn Tennis
49. The French Open men's singles title for 2013 was won by—
 (A) Novak Djokovic
 (B) Andy Murray
 (C) Rafael Nadal
 (D) Juan Martindel Potro
50. The women's singles title in French Open 2013 was won by—
 (A) Serena Williams (B) Venus Williams
 (C) Lisa Raymond (D) Jelena Jankovic
51. Which of the following country has won the men's Asia Cup Cricket Tournament in June 2014 ?
 (A) India (B) Sri Lanka
 (C) Pakistan (D) Bangladesh

42B | General Know.

52. With which game/sport is J. J. Shobha associated ?
 (A) Badminton (B) Hockey
 (C) Athletics (D) Cricket
53. Who won the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Women's Singles Championship 2013, held in July 2013 ?
 (A) Justine Henin Hardenne
 (B) Svetlana Kuznetsova
 (C) Marian Bartoli
 (D) Lisa Raymond
54. With which game is Kenya's Denis Ndiso associated ?
 (A) Tennis (B) Athletics
 (C) Boxing (D) Archery
55. Who is the new coach of Indian Hockey Team ?
 (A) Ajit Pal Singh (B) Pragat Singh
 (C) Michael Nobbs (D) None of these
56. Who won the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Men's Singles Championship 2013, held in July 2013 ?
 (A) Andy Murray (B) Novak Djokovic
 (C) Thomas Berdych (D) Jonas Bjorkman
57. With which game/sport is Robin Utthappa associated ?
 (A) Golf (B) Hockey
 (C) Cricket (D) Billiards
58. Which of the following country has won the Davis Cup Tennis Tournament 2014 ?
 (A) Czech Republic (B) Croatia
 (C) Russia (D) China
59. Who is the first Indian woman to reach the South Pole ?
 (A) Shikha Tandon (B) Bula Chaudhury
 (C) Naina Sehwal (D) Reena Kaushal
60. Which of the following team has won the Durand Cup Football for 2013 ?
 (A) Mohammedan
 (B) Mahindra United
 (C) Boys Sports Company, Bengaluru
 (D) Mohun Bagan
61. Which of the following is the winner of the Australian Open Tennis Men's Singles Championship 2013 held in January 2014 ?
 (A) Roger Federer
 (B) Stanislas Wawrinka
 (C) Novak Djokovic
 (D) Marat Safin
62. Which team won Vijay Hazare Trophy 2014 ?
 (A) Karnataka (B) Assam
 (C) Rajasthan (D) None of these
63. Third Twenty-20 World Cup Cricket in 2010 was held at—
 (A) Australia (B) New Zealand
 (C) West Indies (D) India
64. Which of the following team has won Irani Trophy Cricket played on February 2014 ?
 (A) West Bengal (B) Mumbai
 (C) Karnataka (D) Delhi
65. Which of the following team has won the IPL-6 tournament ?
 (A) Rajasthan Royals
 (B) Delhi Daredevils
 (C) Mumbai Indians
 (D) Chennai Super Kings

Answers

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (A)
 6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (D)
 11. (B) 12. (B) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (A)
 16. (C) 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (C)
 21. (C) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (D)
 26. (B) 27. (C) 28. (D) 29. (C) 30. (A)
 31. (B) 32. (D) 33. (A) 34. (C) 35. (B)
 36. (D) 37. (B) 38. (B) 39. (B) 40. (B)
 41. (A) 42. (A) 43. (C) 44. (C) 45. (D)
 46. (C) 47. (C) 48. (A) 49. (C) 50. (A)
 51. (B) 52. (C) 53. (C) 54. (B) 55. (C)
 56. (A) 57. (C) 58. (A) 59. (D) 60. (A)
 61. (B) 62. (A) 63. (C) 64. (C) 65. (C)

Hints

2. 1980 Olympics were held in Moscow. India won Gold Medals in 1928, 1932, 1936, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1964 and 1980.
54. Kenya's Denis Ndiso won at the seventh Standard Chartered Mumbai Marathon 2010 in January 2010 in two hours, 12 minutes and 34 seconds.

Books and Authors

- Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?
(A) Straight From the Heart : Kapil Deo
(B) My Life : Bill Clinton
(C) The Writing on the Wall : Gen. N.C. Vij
(D) Ignited Minds : Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- Who among the following has authored the book "Superstar India : From Incredible to Unstoppable"?
(A) Rodney Hartman
(B) D. R. Kartikeyan and Radha Vinod Raju
(C) L. K. Advani
(D) Shobha De
- "India's Fragile Borderlands" is a recently published book which is written by ?
(A) Jaswant Singh
(B) Archana Upadhyaya
(C) Kapil Sibal
(D) Murli Manohar Joshi
- The book "The Sea" has been written by—
(A) John Banville (B) Levis Caroll
(C) A. Stevenson (D) E. M. Forster
- Who is the author of the book "Small Island"?
(A) Robert Mccrum (B) Andrea Levy
(C) Lester R. Brown (D) Jeremy Moore
- Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
(A) Zia-ud-din Barni : Tarikh-i-Muhammadi
(B) Shams-i-Siraj Afif : Tarikh-i-Feroze-shahi
(C) Ibn Batuta : Fatwa-i-Jahandari
(D) Amir Khusro : Tabqat-i-Nasiri
- Who is the author of the book "India's Water Economy : Bracing for A Turbulent Future"?
(A) Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, the new Pope
(B) The Bishop of the Church of England
(C) Both in joint authorship
(D) R.P.S. Malik
- The book entitled "Indian Struggle" on Indian National Movement was written by—
(A) Subhash Chandra Bose
(B) Pattabhi Sitaramaiya
(C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(D) None of the above
- Which one of the following is the author of the book "Let Us Kill Gandhi" ?
(A) Narasimha Rao (B) Tushar A. Gandhi
(C) Vikram Seth (D) Amitav Ghosh
- The book "Moonlit Cage" has been authored by—
(A) P. Chidambaram
(B) Linda Holeman
(C) Dr. Manmohan Singh
(D) Dr. Subramaniam Swamy
- The book "Faith of My Fathers" has been written by—
(A) Barack Obama (B) John McCain
(C) M. S. Prabhakara (D) Robert Harris
- Which one of the following is correctly matched ?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi : Muk Naik
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak : Young India
(C) Annie Besant : Commonweal
(D) B.R. Ambedkar : Kesari
- Who is the author of the book "The Elephant, The Tiger and The Cellphone" ?
(A) George W. Bush
(B) Atal Behari Vajpei
(C) Shashi Tharoor
(D) David Becham
- Who among the following won the International Maan Booker Prize for 2013 ?
(A) Hillary Clinton (B) Lydia Davis
(C) Seema Sirohi (D) Nayantara Sehgal
- The book "The Line of Beauty" is written by—
(A) Alan Hollinghurst
(B) Gao Xingjian
(C) Malcolm Bradbury
(D) Salman Rushdie
- Who wrote the "Ganit Sar" ?
(A) Sridhara (B) Bhaskar II
(C) Aryabhatta II (D) Brahmagupta
- Who wrote "Waiting for the Mahatma" ?
(A) M.J. Akbar (B) Pran Chopra
(C) R.K. Narayan (D) Rajmohan Gandhi
- The book "A Travelogue of My Struggle; Ridden Life and BSP Movement" has been authored by?
(A) Swami Prasad Maurya
(B) Mayawati
(C) Joint authorship of (A) and (B)
(D) None of these
- The book "The Idea of Justice" has been written by—
(A) Amitabh Ghosh (B) Amartya Sen
(C) Jaswant Singh (D) S. S. Sodhi

44B | General Know.

20. Who was the author of "Gita Govinda" ?
(A) Vidyapati (B) Surdas
(C) Jayadeva (D) Mirabai
21. Who is the author of "The Asian Judgement : The Rise of China, India and Japan" ?
(A) Murli Manohar Joshi
(B) Lal Krishna Advani
(C) Brahma Chelani
(D) Rajiv Gandhi
22. The author of the book "Animal Farm" is—
(A) Leo Tolstoy (B) George Orwell
(C) John Dryden (D) S.M. Ali
23. The book "Confessions of A Secular Fundamentalist" was written by—
(A) Michael Moore
(B) Ashish Nandi
(C) Mani Shankar Aiyar
(D) Amit Chaudhary
24. A book that brought awareness of environment all over the world was "Silent Spring". It was written by—
(A) Julien Huxley (B) Jane Goodall
(C) John Seymour (D) Rachel Carson
25. Who is the author of "Business At the Speed of Thought" ?
(A) Dick Francis (B) John Gray
(C) Bill Gates (D) David Baldacci
26. The book "What I Require from Life" has been written by—
(A) Aman Nath (B) Jay Vithalani
(C) Tulsi Vatsal (D) J.B.S. Haldane
27. Who among the following is the author of the book "Keeping the Faith : Memoirs of a Parliamentarian" ?
(A) Sushma Swaraj
(B) Sonia Gandhi
(C) Somnath Chatterjee
(D) A. B. Bardhan
28. The book "Decoding Intolerance : Riots and the Emergence of Terrorism in India" has been authored by—
(A) N. K. Singh (B) Pratap Lahiri
(C) Natwar Singh (D) Meghnad Desai
29. Who is the author of 'In the Line of Fire : A Memoir' ?
(A) Nawaj Sharif (B) Benazir Bhutto
(C) Parvez Musharraf (D) None of these
30. Who is the author of the book "Songs of Blood and Sword" ?
(A) Sonia Gandhi (B) Arundhati Roy
(C) Fatima Bhutto (D) Shobha De
31. Who among the following is the author of the book "The Flinker Question" ?
(A) Arvind Adiga (B) Howard Jacobson
(C) Barak Obama (D) Hillary Clinton
32. Who is the author of the book "The Otherside of Justice" ?
(A) Arun Shourie (B) M.J. Akbar
(C) Jaswant Singh (D) S.S. Sodhi
33. Who is the author of the book "Without Fear" ?
(A) Arun Shourie (B) Kuldeep Nayar
(C) L.K. Advani (D) M. J. Akbar
34. The author of the book "India's New Middle Class" is—
(A) Jaswant Singh (B) Lila Fernandis
(C) M. J. Akbar (D) Benazir Bhutto
35. The author of the book "Jyoti Punj" is—
(A) L. K. Advani (B) Jaswant Singh
(C) Narendra Modi (D) Sonia Gandhi
36. The author of the book "My Country, My Life" is—
(A) B. L. Joshi (B) Sushama Swaraj
(C) L. K. Advani (D) Narendra Modi
37. Who is the author of the book "Unaccustomed Earth" ?
(A) M.J. Akbar (B) Jhumpa Lahiri
(C) Sushma Swaraj (D) S. S. Sodhi
38. Who is the author of the book "Our Choice" ?
(A) Arundhati Roy (B) Barack Obama
(C) Al Gore (D) Nelson Mandela
39. Who is the author of the "Mother India : A Political Biography of Indira Gandhi" ?
(A) Sonia Gandhi
(B) Pranay Gupte
(C) Sukhendu Shekhar Ray
(D) Pranab Mukherjee
40. Who is the author of the book "The Red Sari" ?
(A) Sonia Gandhi (B) Sushama Swaraj
(C) Javier Moro (D) Uma Bharati

Answers

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (B)
6. (B) 7. (D) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (B)
11. (B) 12. (C) 13. (C) 14. (B) 15. (A)
16. (A) 17. (D) 18. (B) 19. (B) 20. (C)
21. (C) 22. (B) 23. (C) 24. (D) 25. (C)
26. (D) 27. (C) 28. (B) 29. (C) 30. (C)
31. (B) 32. (D) 33. (B) 34. (B) 35. (C)
36. (C) 37. (B) 38. (C) 39. (B) 40. (C)

United Nations Organisation and Other World Organisations

1. How many members are there in United Nations ?
(A) 189 (B) 191
(C) 193 (D) 192
2. The Headquarters of UNESCO is in—
(A) Germany (B) Paris
(C) U.S.A. (D) Italy
3. Who is the Managing Director of International Monetary Fund ?
(A) Hoerst Kohler
(B) Anne Kruegei
(C) Michae Grade
(D) Christine Lagarde
4. The UN Climate Change Summit was held between 29th November to 10 December, 2010 at—
(A) Copenhagen (B) Riode Janeiro
(C) London (D) Cancum
5. The 26th NATO Summit was held on September 4-5, 2014 at—
(A) Tripoli (Libya)
(B) New Port (U. K.)
(C) Lagos (Nigeria)
(D) Nairobi (Kenya)
6. Which one of the following countries is not a member of the 'BRICS' ?
(A) China (B) India
(C) Russia (D) Bangladesh
7. The six official languages of the UN are Russia, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and—
(A) Hindi (B) Urdu
(C) Arabic (D) Japanese
8. Who is the President of the World Bank ?
(A) Michael Condesus
(B) Jim Yong Kim
(C) Romano Prodi
(D) Mike More
9. The present strength of NATO (including seven newly admitted members) is—
(A) 19 (B) 25
(C) 28 (D) 23
10. The year 2014 has been declared by United Nations as—
(A) International Year of Fresh Water
(B) International Year of Youth
(C) International Year of Family Farming
(D) World Tourism Year
11. Which of the following has been appointed the United Nations Human Rights High Commissioner ?
(A) Ms. Navanthen Pillay
(B) S. Prabhakaran
(C) Justice Sudha Misra
(D) Sajal Chakarvorty
12. Who among the following was the Secretary General of the Amnesty International ?
(A) Sakina Khan
(B) Najma Sayeed
(C) Salil Shetty
(D) Zulia P. Khan
13. ICD stands for—
(A) Inter-governmental Classification of Disease
(B) International Classification of Disease
(C) International Centre for Disease
(D) International Certification for Disease
14. CCIT stands for—
(A) Comprehensive Conference on International Terror
(B) Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism
(C) Comprehensive Convention on Inter-continental Terrorism
(D) None of these

46B | General Know.

15. The origin of the phrase 'United Nations' is associated with one of the following personalities—
 (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (B) Franklin D. Roosevelt
 (C) Charles De Gaulle
 (D) Woodrow Wilson
16. June 4 is observed as—
 (A) World Environment Day
 (B) Heritage Day
 (C) International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Agression
 (D) Youth Day
17. The Sixth Summit of the Americas (Called Organisation of American States—OAS) was held in April 2012 at—
 (A) Havana (Cuba)
 (B) Lima (Peru)
 (C) Cartagena (Colombia)
 (D) Post of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago)
18. Ban Ki-Moon is the—
 (A) Deputy Premier of Japan
 (B) New President of UNICEF
 (C) New Secretary General of UNO
 (D) Director General, World Meteorological Organisation
19. The Constitution of UNO is called—
 (A) Magna Carta (B) Peace Agreement
 (C) Charter (D) Declaration
20. The number of non-permanent members of the Security Council is—
 (A) 6 (B) 8
 (C) 10 (D) 12
21. The Year 2014 is being observed as—
 (A) International Year of Crystallization
 (B) International Year of Potato
 (C) International Year of Sanitation
 (D) International Year of Planet Earth
22. December 10 is observed as—
 (A) World Health Day
 (B) U.N. Day
 (C) World Red Cross Day
 (D) Human Rights Day
23. United Nations was established in—
 (A) 1942 (B) 1945
 (C) 1939 (D) 1941
24. The United Nations Climate Change Conference COP17 was concluded on December 11, 2011 at—
 (A) Brasilia (B) Copenhagen
 (C) London (D) New York
25. Which one of the following is the 193rd member of the U.N. ?
 (A) Eritriya (B) Zambia
 (C) Congo (D) South Sudan
26. How many members are there in European Union ?
 (A) 15 (B) 24
 (C) 25 (D) 28
27. How many members are there in World Trade Organization (WTO) ?
 (A) 149 (B) 150
 (C) 151 (D) 159
28. World Water Day is observed on—
 (A) 22nd January (B) 22nd March
 (C) 22nd April (D) 22nd May
29. 39th G-8 Summit was held on June 17-18, 2013 at—
 (A) Toyako (B) County Fermanagh
 (C) Heiligendamm (D) St. Petersburg
30. The 2012 Nuclear Security Summit was held on March 26-27, 2012 at—
 (A) Beijing (B) Copenhegan
 (C) Seoul (D) Singapore
31. The first Nuclear Security Summit was held on 12-13 April, 2010 at—
 (A) Moscow (B) Washington
 (C) Beijing (D) Singapore

Answers

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (D) 5. (B)
 6. (D) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (C) 10. (C)
 11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (C) 14. (B) 15. (B)
 16. (C) 17. (D) 18. (C) 19. (C) 20. (C)
 21. (A) 22. (D) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (D)
 26. (D) 27. (D) 28. (B) 29. (B) 30. (C)
 31. (B)

Hint

6. The member countries of 'BRICS' are Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

Awards

1. Indira Gandhi Award for Peace, Disarmament and Development-2013 has been conferred on—
(A) Mohammed El Baradei
(B) Nelson Mandela
(C) Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva
(D) Angela Merkel
2. Who was awarded the Abel Prize for Mathematics for the year 2014 ?
(A) Navika Kumar (B) P. R. Ramesh
(C) Sweta Singh (D) Yakov G. Shinai
3. Who is the recipient of the Dada Saheb Phalke Award for 2013 ?
(A) Tapan Sinha
(B) Sampooran Singh Kalra
(C) Manna Dey
(D) None of these
4. Who is the recipient of Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award in Engineering Science for the year 2013 ?
(A) Ravishankar Narayanan
(B) Y. Shanti Pavan
(C) Bikramajit Basu
(D) Dr. G.P.S. Raghava
5. Which of the following is the recipient of Nobel Prize for Chemistry for the year 2013 ?
(A) Richard F. Heck
(B) Ei-ichi Negishi
(C) Akira Suzuki
(D) Michael Levitt and Martin Karplus
6. Professor Amartya Sen was honoured with—
(A) UNESCO Peace Prize
(B) Nobel Prize in Economics
(C) Bharat Ratna
(D) Both (B) and (C)
7. The 'Dronacharya Award' is associated with the—
(A) Eminent Surgeons
(B) Famous Artists
(C) Sports Coaches
(D) Expert Engineers
8. Which paper bagged the Pulitzer Prize 2014 for Breaking News Photography ?
(A) Tyler Hicks
(B) Mary Chind of the Des Moines
(C) Los Angeles Times
(D) Boston Globe
9. Eugene Fama and Lars Peter Hansen has won Nobel Prize for 2013 in—
(A) Medicine (B) Economics
(C) Physics (D) Literature
10. Who among the following received Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2013 ?
(A) Harish Handa (B) Koul Panha
(C) Nileema Mishra (D) Habiba Sarabi
11. Who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in the year 2013 ?
(A) Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
(B) Leyman Gbowee
(C) Tawakkol Karman
(D) O.P.C.W.
12. Who won the Walter Scott Prize 2013 ?
(A) Imre Kertesz (B) Jimmy Carter
(C) V. S. Nayapaul (D) Tan Twan Eng
13. The first Indian to win Nobel Prize was—
(A) C.V. Raman
(B) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(C) Hargovind Khurana
(D) Amartya Sen
14. The Saraswati Samman for 2013 has been conferred on—
(A) Prof. R. S. Tripathi
(B) Yashwant Vyas
(C) Dr. Pratibha Shrotiya
(D) Govind Mishra
15. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award for the year 2013 was conferred on—
(A) M. C. Marykon (Boxing)
(B) Vijendra Kumar (Boxing)
(C) Sushil Kumar (Wrestling)
(D) Ranjan Sodhi (Shooting)

48B | General Know.

16. Who among the following is a recipient of Padma Vibhushan awards for 2014 ?
(A) K.G. Subramanyan
(B) T.V. Rajeshwar
(C) B. K. S. Iyengar
(D) K.H. Sancheti
17. Kiran Bedi has recently been awarded—
(A) Nobel Peace Prize
(B) Nomura Award
(C) Saraswati Samman
(D) Padma Shri
18. Who won the best actress award at the 61st National Awards as announced in 2013 ?
(A) Kajol
(B) Vidya Balan
(C) Geetanjali Thapa
(D) Rani Mukherjee
19. Which sportsman has won the Laureus World Sportsman of the year Award for 2012 ?
(A) Novak Djokovic (B) Paula Radcliff
(C) Lewis Hamilton (D) None of these
20. James Rothman, Randy Schekman and Thomas Suedhof were conferred which of the following prizes in 2013 ?
(A) Mahatma International Peace Prize, 2006
(B) Nobel Prize for Medicine 2013
(C) Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Development and Disarmament 2006
(D) Magsaysay Award for Peace and International Understanding 2006
21. Which one of the following is not a recipient of Jannalal Bajaj Award 2013 ?
(A) G. V. Subba Rao (B) Jaywant Mathkar
(C) Kalyan Paul (D) Nighat Shafi
22. The Best Actor Award in the 61st National Film Awards for 2013 was conferred on—
(A) Raj Kumar Rao
(B) Aamir Khan
(C) Shahrukh Khan
(D) None of these
23. Who among the following has won the Nobel Prize for Economics in the year 2013 ?
(A) Robert J. Shiller
(B) Lars Peter Hansen
(C) Eugene F. Fama
(D) All of the above
24. Who has been honoured with M.P. Government's Lata Mangeshkar Award 2012 ?
(A) Kumar Shanu
(B) Sonu Nigam
(C) Hariharan
(D) Amitabh Bachchan
25. Who is the recipient of Jnanpith Award for 2012 ?
(A) Vinda Karandikar
(B) Raburi Bharadhwaja
(C) U. R. Ananthmurthy
(D) Vijay Tendulkar
26. Who is the recipient of Pulitzer Prize 2014 ?
(A) Amartya Sen
(B) Washington Post
(C) L. K. Advani
(D) Somnath Chatterjee
27. Who crowned by Femina Miss India award 2014 ?
(A) Jhataleka Malhotra
(B) Megan Young
(C) Gurpreet Kaur
(D) Koyal Rana
28. Which film won the best feature film award among the 61st National Film Awards 2013 ?
(A) Ship of Theseus
(B) Omkara
(C) Traffic Signal
(D) Podokkhep
29. Who won the best actress award at 15th IIFA award ?
(A) Deepika Padukone
(B) Rani Mukharjee
(C) Vidya Balan
(D) Kajol

Answers

1. (D) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (D)
6. (D) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (D)
11. (D) 12. (D) 13. (B) 14. (D) 15. (D)
16. (C) 17. (B) 18. (C) 19. (A) 20. (B)
21. (A) 22. (A) 23. (D) 24. (C) 25. (B)
26. (B) 27. (D) 28. (A) 29. (A)

Current Affairs

CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Who among the following is the recipient of Padma Vibhushan award for 2014 ?
(A) Homai Vyrawalla
(B) Vijay Kelkar
(C) Montek Singh Ahluwalia
(D) Raghunath A. Mashelkar
2. Which district of Telangana state has highest forest cover (Percentage-wise) ?
(A) Khammam (B) Adilabad
(C) Warangal (D) Nizamabad
3. With which one of the following dance forms is Madhavi Mudgal associated ?
(A) Bharatnatyam (B) Odissi
(C) Kathak (D) Kathakali
4. Which one of the following has been proclaimed by UNESCO as a masterpiece of oral and intangible heritages of humanity ?
(A) Purana (B) Ramlila
(C) Geeta (D) Mahabharata
5. How is Yukiya Amano known ?
(A) The new Director General of IAEA
(B) A renowned economist
(C) A well known environmentalist
(D) A renowned Hindi poet
6. Who among the following have been honoured with 'Bharat Ratna' ?
 1. Morarji Desai
 2. Gulzari Lal Nanda
 3. C. Subramaniam
 4. Ustad Bismillah KhanSelect the correct answer using the code given below—
(A) 1 and 2 only (B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 4 only (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
7. Aamir Khan was recently appointed the National Ambassador of the—
(A) USA (B) UNICEF
(C) UNESCO (D) UNDP
(E) None of these
8. Sushilo Bambang Yudhoyono won the election for the second term as the President of—
(A) Indonesia (B) Peru
(C) Tunisia (D) Uruguay
(E) None of these
9. Who amongst the following is the winner of Dada Saheb Phalke Award for 2013 ?
(A) Khayyam
(B) Sampooran Singh Kalra (Gulzar)
(C) Raviji
(D) Annu Malik
10. National Technology Day is observed on which of the following days ?
(A) 11th June (B) 11th July
(C) 11th August (D) 11th December
(E) 11th May
11. Who has been appointed as the National Security adviser of India on May 2014 ?
(A) Ajit Kumar Doval
(B) J. N. Dixit
(C) M. K. Narayanan
(D) Shivshankar Menon
12. Which of the following Nations has got a new National Flag ?
(A) Venezuela (B) Finland
(C) Estonia (D) Cyprus
(E) Cuba
13. Who among the following has launched a new venture named 'blogenry where.com' ?
(A) Bill Gates
(B) Ratan Tata
(C) Mr. Narayan Murthy
(D) Azim Premji
(E) Sabeer Bhatia

14. Which of the following is the author of the book India and Pakistan—Social, Political and Military Perspective ?
(A) Raj Kumar (B) Suketu Mehta
(C) C. Raja Mohan (D) M. J. Akbar
(E) None of these
15. Rahul Khullar is the new —
(A) Cabinet Secretary, Government of India
(B) Chairman of TRAI
(C) Chief Election Commissioner
(D) Attorney General of India
(E) None of these
16. Francois Hollande whose name was in news recently is the—
(A) President of Estonia
(B) Prime Minister of Estonia
(C) President of Finland
(D) President of France
(E) None of these
17. 'Rosatom' is the atomic energy agency of—
(A) Canada (B) France
(C) Britain (D) Germany
(E) Russia
18. 'Guantanamo Bay' which has been in News in recent past is a detention cell located in—
(A) Russia (B) Germany
(C) USA (D) Iraq
(E) Britain
19. Mr. B. Ramalinga Raju who is presently on bail following revelation of his fraudulent practices was associated with which of the following companies ?
(A) Tata Consultancy Services
(B) Wipro Computers
(C) Infosys
(D) HCL Technologies
(E) Satyam Computer Services
20. Who among the following is the India's richest person in the Forbes 2014 list ?
(A) Anil Ambani (B) Mukesh Ambani
(C) L.N. Mittal (D) Azim Premji
21. Who amongst the following is included in the list of 100 people instrumental in shaping the world, prepared by the 'Time Magazine' ?
(A) Mr. Ratan Tata
(B) Mr. Kumar Manglam Birla
(C) Mr. Narendra Modi
(D) Mr. Rahul Bajaj
(E) None of these
22. Hundreds of thousands of school children in which of the following countries were on a three week boycott of classes as they were demanding that the government should spend on repairing schools, provide free school lunches and should scrap fees for university entrance exams ?
(A) Chile (B) Denmark
(C) Cuba (D) Brazil
(E) None of these
23. Vyas Samman is given for excellence in the field of—
(A) Music (B) Literature
(C) Social Service (D) Sports
(E) Film
24. "India and the Global Financial Crisis" is a book written by—
(A) Arun Gandhi
(B) Y. V. Reddy
(C) Romila Thapar
(D) Gopal Krishna Gandhi
(E) None of these
25. Which of the following countries is likely to become the member of the European Union as formal negotiations for the same started recently ?
(A) Turkey (B) India
(C) China (D) Taiwan
(E) None of these
26. Magsaysay Awards are not given in which of the following categories ?
(A) Literature
(B) Peace and International Understanding
(C) Music
(D) Public Service
(E) Emergent Leadership

4 | Current Affairs

27. Who amongst the following is the author of the book 'Colours of the Rainbow' ?
(A) A.V. Kamath
(B) Anita Nayyar
(C) Pritish Nandy
(D) Sonia Gandhi
(E) None of these
28. Which of the following is a recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award 2013 ?
(A) Sushil Kumar
(B) Vijendra Singh
(C) Mary Kom
(D) Ronjon Sodhi
29. What do you know of Mr. V.S. Sampath ?
(A) He is Chief Election Commissioner of India
(B) He is the new Foreign Secretary, Govt. of India
(C) He will be our new permanent representative in UNO
(D) He is India's new permanent representative in world trade organization
(E) None of these
30. Women in which of the following OPEC countries participated in elections for the first time ? (Elections were held recently)
(A) UAE (B) Kuwait
(C) Iran (D) Saudi Arabia
(E) None of these
31. Who amongst the following is the Author of the book 'The City of Joy' ?
(A) Dominique Lapierre
(B) Guentar Grass
(C) Daniel Steele
(D) Graham Green
(E) None of these
32. Why was Tony Abbot name was in news ?
(A) He has taken over as the new Vice-President of France
(B) He will be permanent representative in UNO
(C) He became Prime Minister of Australia
(D) He is the new Prime Minister of France
(E) None of these
33. Ollanta Humala whose name was recently in news is the—
(A) Prime Minister of Peru
(B) President of Peru
(C) Prime Minister of Italy
(D) President of Italy
(E) None of these
34. 'Shequel' is the currency of—
(A) Israel (B) Kenya
(C) Iraq (D) Iran
(E) None of these
35. The 39th G-8 Summit organized in 2013 at—
(A) New Delhi (B) Jaipur
(C) Mumbai (D) Bengaluru
(E) Lough Erne
36. As per the reports published in the newspaper which of the following countries is first in production of gold jewellery ?
(A) China (B) India
(C) Turkey (D) Italy
(E) None of these
37. Who would be conferred the prestigious Jnanpith Award, 2013 ?
(A) Namwar Singh (B) Kedarnath Singh
(C) Mridula Garg (D) Vishwanath Singh
38. Who amongst the following was adjudged best actress in the 15th IIFA Award 2014 ?
(A) Lara Dutta (B) Priyanka Chopra
(C) Kajal (D) Deepika Padukone
(E) None of these
39. G-15 Summit was concluded on 2012 in—
(A) Russia (B) South Korea
(C) Sri Lanka (D) France
(E) None of these

40. Who amongst the following is the author of the book 'Bearders-My Life in Cricket' ?
 (A) Shane Warne
 (B) Bill Frindall
 (C) Brian Lara
 (D) Imran Khan
 (E) None of these
41. 23rd ASEAN Summit was held in October 2013 at—
 (A) Beijing
 (B) Dhaka
 (C) Kathmandu
 (D) Kuala Lumpur
 (E) Brunei
42. The 8th D-8 Summit of Developing Nations was organized in November 2012—
 (A) Pakistan (B) India
 (C) Brazil (D) Indonesia
 (E) None of these
43. India recently signed on **MOU** on military ties with which of the following countries ?
 (A) UK (B) USA
 (C) China (D) Italy
 (E) Russia
44. Which of the following countries is not one of the four former Soviet states who have jointly formed a forum, 'Organization for Democracy and Economic Development GUAM' ?
 (A) Georgia (B) Ukraine
 (C) Croatia (D) Azerbaijan
 (E) Moldova
45. Which of the following countries has awarded congressional gold medal to Dalai Lama, Tenzin Gyatso ?
 (A) Britain (B) France
 (C) Italy (D) USA
 (E) None of these
46. Mallika Sarabhai is associated which of the following ?
 (A) Classical music
 (B) Classical dance
 (C) Social service
 (D) Protection of environment
47. The name Pierre Cardin is associated with which of the following fields ?
 (A) Pop music (B) Fashion designing
 (C) Painting (D) Motion picture
48. Where was the first Engineering College of India located ?
 (A) Mumbai (B) Roorkee
 (C) Varanasi (D) Kolkata
49. What facility is provided by 'GSAT-12' launched by ISRO in July 2011 ?
 (A) Satellite-based multimedia link
 (B) Remote sensing
 (C) Intelligence data
 (D) Communication satellite
50. With which musical instrument is Hari Prasad Chaurasia associated ?
 (A) Flute (B) Sarod
 (C) Sitar (D) Veena
51. How many spokes are there in the Ashoka Chakra depicted on the National Flag of India ?
 (A) 16 (B) 20
 (C) 24 (D) 32
52. Who is the author of the book 'Long Walk to Freedom' ?
 (A) Nelson Mandela
 (B) Louis Fischer
 (C) Aung Sang Sukyi
 (D) Mao Tse Tung
53. Who among the following is referred as 'Desert Fox' ?
 (A) Lord Wavell
 (B) Gen. Eisenhower
 (C) Gen. Rammell
 (D) Gen. Mc Arthur
54. The newly elected Chief Information Commissioner of India—
 (A) Nirupam Roy
 (B) Rouen Sen
 (C) Rajeev Mathur
 (D) Shiv Shankar Menon
 (E) None of these
55. IMF was established to meet which of the following objectives ?

6 | Current Affairs

1. Promoting International monetary co-operation.
2. Expanding International trade.
3. Lessening the disequilibrium in balance of trade.
4. Avoiding competitive exchange depreciations.

Codes :

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

56. The term 'dialectics' refers to—
(A) Ideological conflicts
(B) Unification of opposites
(C) Deriving the truth after debate and discussions
(D) Materialist decision
57. Who among the following former Chief of Army Staff became the first Field Marshal ?
(A) General K.M. Cariappa
(B) General K.S. Thimmayya
(C) General A.S. Vaidya
(D) General S.H.F.J. Maneksha
58. On 3 July, 2006, the first train was out from Lhasa Railway station. When it passed through its highest point over the Tibetan grassland many passengers reached out for which of the following to word off altitude sickness ?
(A) Mineral water bottle
(B) Pollution filter mask
(C) Oxygen mask
(D) Cold drink bottle

59. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given ahead—

List-I

- (a) Lachchu Maharaj
- (b) Fayyaz Khan
- (c) Sidheshwari Devi
- (d) Talat Mehmood

List-II

1. Dhruvad
2. Ghazal
3. Kathak
4. Thumri

Codes :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (B) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (C) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (D) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

60. The world's highest ground based telescopic observatory is located in—
(A) Colombia
(B) India
(C) Nepal
(D) Switzerland
61. If a complete ship is hired, the shipping company issues—
(A) Shipping order
(B) Charter party
(C) Bill of Entry
(D) Railway receipt
62. National Doctor's Day observed across India on—
(A) 1st January (B) 1st June
(C) 1st July (D) 1st August
63. Which of the following team won the Uber Cup for 13th time ?
(A) Japan (B) India
(C) China (D) South Korea
64. Who is the winner of women's singles Wimbledon Open 2013 champion ?
(A) Ana Ivanvoc
(B) Justine Henin
(C) Marion Bartoli
(D) Maria Sharapova
(E) None of these
65. Who has been given 'Indira Gandhi Prize' for Peace, Disarmament and Development for the year 2013 ?
(A) Bismillah Khan
(B) Jyoti Basu
(C) Luiz Inacio Lula Da Silva
(D) Angela Merkel

66. 'Tshwane Declaration' was signed by representative of—
 (A) India and South Africa
 (B) India and Brazil
 (C) India, Brazil and South Africa
 (D) India and Myanmar
67. Who of the following received the Nobel Prize 2013 in Medicine ?
 (A) James E. Rothman
 (B) Thomas C. Sudhof
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) None of these
68. Consider the following statements about the 'Right to Information Act, 2005' and select one which is not provided for or specially exempted ?
 (A) It is not applicable in the state of Jammu and Kashmir
 (B) An applicant making request for information will have to give reason for seeking information
 (C) Removal of Chief Information Commissioner
 (D) Every Information Commissioner shall hold office for a term of 5 years or till the age of 65 years whichever is earlier
69. Consider the following statements :
 1. The first ever fast Asia summit was held in Singapore in December 2005.
 2. The summit was attended by 16 countries from the East Asian region including India.
 Which of the above statement(s) is / are correct ?
 (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2
70. Consider the following statements :
 1. The 93rd Indian Science Congress was held at Hyderabad (A.P.) in January 2006.
 2. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan was the recipient of the India Science Award 2004 at the Congress.
71. Which South American country elected a leftist leader as its President for the first time in the 180 year old history of South America?
 (A) Venezuela
 (B) Argentina
 (C) Uruguay
 (D) Bolivia
72. Vishwanath Tripathi has been conferred the prestigious—
 (A) Vyas Samman, 2013
 (B) Sahitya Academy Award, 2009 for Tamil Literature
 (C) Sangita Kalanidhi Award, 2009
 (D) None of these
73. Who is the author of Harry Potter Book Series ?
 (A) Charles Dickens
 (B) Nick Middeeton
 (C) J.K. Rowling
 (D) Edward Klein
74. Who is the present Secretary General of the United Nations ?
 (A) Javier Perez de Cuellar
 (B) Ban Ki-Moon
 (C) U. Thant
 (D) Boutros Boutros-Ghali
75. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) has not yet been signed by—
 (A) Canada (B) China
 (C) India (D) United Kingdom
76. Chandigarh's 'Rock Garden' is the creation of—
 (A) Kishan Chand
 (B) Nek Chand
 (C) Gyan Chand
 (D) Mool Chand
- Which of the above statement(s) is / are correct ?
 (A) 1 only
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

8 | Current Affairs

77. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists—

List-I

(Musician)

- (a) Asad Ali Khan
- (b) Mallikarjun
- (c) Vismillah Khan
- (d) T.N. Krishnan

List-II

(Excellence in)

- 1. Shahnai
- 2. Violin
- 3. Classical music
- 4. Vina

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	2	4	3	1
(B)	4	3	1	2
(C)	3	4	2	1
(D)	1	2	3	4

78. 'Come Out And Play' is the anthem of—

- (A) Commonwealth Games 2010
- (B) Olympic Games 2008
- (C) National Games 2008
- (D) None of these

79. An expert in precious stones and the art of stone cutting is known as a—

- (A) Gemsmith (B) Jeweller
- (C) Gemmidary (D) Lapidary

80. Who amongst the following is the newly appointed Director of Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)

- (A) Mr. Shyam Sharan
- (B) Alok Joshi
- (C) Dr. C. Rangarajan
- (D) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
- (E) None of these

81. The Foundation of the Metro Rail Project was laid in which of the following cities of South India recently ?

- (A) Hyderabad
- (B) Chennai

- (C) Thiruvananthapuram
- (D) Cochin
- (E) Bengaluru

82. Who has won the Nobel Peace Prize for the year 2013 ?

- (A) Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
- (B) Leymah Gbowee
- (C) Tawakkul Karman
- (D) O.P.C.W.

83. The 23th ASEAN Summit was held in October 2013 at—

- (A) Bandar Seri Begawan (Brunei)
- (B) Kualalumpur (Malaysia)
- (C) Manila (Philippines)
- (D) Yangon (Myanmar)

84. Who amongst the following is the author of the book "Taliban : Militant Islam, Oil and Fundamentalism in Central Asia" ?

- (A) Amit Bhaduri
- (B) Ahmed Rashid
- (C) Rashme Sehgal
- (D) William Darlymple
- (E) None of these

85. Virbhadra Singh recently became the Chief Minister of which of the following states consecutively ?

- (A) Himachal Pradesh
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Tamil Nadu
- (E) None of these

86. Identify Mr. Mariano Rajoy—

- (A) President of France
- (B) Prime Minister of France
- (C) President of Spain
- (D) Prime Minister of Spain

87. As per the reports in the Newspapers the old age pension is now raised to which of the following amounts from the present ₹ 75 ?

- (A) ₹ 100 (B) ₹ 150
- (C) ₹ 175 (D) ₹ 200
- (E) ₹ 250

88. A conflict between Hizbullah and which of the following countries has been going on since last so many years ?

- (A) Uganda (B) Lebanon
(C) Somalia (D) South Africa
(E) Israel
89. Which of the following team has won the FIFA women's World Cup Football in July 2011 ?
(A) USA
(B) Germany
(C) Japan
(D) India
90. Which of the following country has discovered 4000 year-old Aryan city on October 4, 2010 ?
(A) Uganda (B) Iraq
(C) Lebanon (D) Israel
(E) Somalia
91. High Level Committee on Coastal Security is headed by—
(A) Vageesh Misra
(B) Anil Chopra
(C) Vijai Singh
(D) R. P. Suthan
92. Which of the following country will host the 20th Commonwealth Games in 2014 ?
(A) England
(B) Malaysia
(C) Scotland
(D) Somalia
(E) None of these
93. Justice R. Bhanumati has taken over as the Chief Justice of—
(A) Maharashtra High Court
(B) Assam High Court
(C) Arunachal Pradesh High Court
(D) Manipur High Court
(E) Jharkhand High Court
94. Who among the following is the composer of the song 'Jiyo, Utho, Badho, Jeeto' ?
(A) Anand Raj Anand
(B) Anu Malik
(C) A. R. Rahman
(D) Bappi Lahiri
95. Which of the following is/are social welfare schemes launched by the union government ?
1. National Food for Work Programme
2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
3. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
(A) Only 1 (B) Only 2
(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Only 3
(E) All 1, 2 and 3
96. Which of the following countries has won maximum number of gold medal in the 19th Commonwealth Games 2010 ?
(A) India
(B) England
(C) Australia
(D) Sri Lanka
97. Who amongst the following is the author of the book 'Jyoti Punj' ?
(A) Kapil Dev
(B) Kuldeep Nayyar
(C) Jhumpa Lahiri
(D) Amit Choudhary
(E) Narendra Modi
98. Who among the following is the author of the book "India-Pakistan Coming to Terms" ?
(A) Jaswant Singh
(B) Khushwant Singh
(C) L.K. Advani
(D) Ashutosh Mishra
99. 'Hindi Diwas' is observed on which of the following days ?
(A) 10th September
(B) 11th September
(C) 12th September
(D) 13th September
(E) 14th September
100. The Prime Minister of India recently discussed which of the following issues with the group of eminent scientists ?
(A) Disaster management system in the wake of Tsunami

10 | Current Affairs

- (B) Nuclear Deal with USA
(C) Future of Hydro Electric Project
(D) Global Warming
(E) None of these
101. Name the youngest person to climb the Mt. Everest from India—
(A) Malavath Purna
(B) Apa Sherpa
(C) Arunima Singh
(D) None of these
102. Who amongst the following is the author of the book “The Elephant, The Tiger and The Cellphone” ?
(A) Shri L.K. Advani
(B) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(C) Mrs. Sonia Gandhi
(D) Mr. Shashi Tharoor
(E) None of these
103. Which Indian Cricketer took retirement from International and domestic cricket ?
(A) Gautam Gambhir
(B) Rahul Dravid
(C) Yuvraj Singh
(D) M. S. Dhoni
104. Which of the following is the abbreviated name of an Indian organisation/agency associated with exported of processed food products ?
(A) APEDA (B) AAPSO
(C) AINEF (D) AITUC
(E) None of these
105. Shakti Samuna who got the Ramon Magsaysay Award 2013 belongs to—
(A) Philippines
(B) Korea
(C) Cambodia
(D) Nepal
(E) None of these
106. Which of the following country has won the Twenty-20 world cup cricket 2014 ?
(A) West Indies
(B) India
(C) Sri Lanka
(D) Australia
107. Amnesty International won Nobel Prize for Peace in—
(A) 1971 (B) 1977
(C) 1984 (D) 1987
108. Who was the first Woman Chief Minister in India ?
(A) Nandini Satpati
(B) Sashikala Kodokar
(C) Vijay Laxmi Pandit
(D) Sucheta Kriplani
109. Who amongst the following is the Chairman of CBDT (Central Board of Direct Taxes) ?
(A) Rajiv Chandrashekar
(B) Sudhir Chandra
(C) C. S. Kahlon
(D) R. K. Tiwari
110. Where is the headquarters of International Labour Organisation located ?
(A) Geneva (B) Vienna
(C) Rome (D) Berne
111. Ustad Vilayat Khan is associated with—
(A) Veena (B) Sitar
(C) Sarod (D) Violin
112. Which among the following is the first indigenously built missile ?
(A) Agni (B) Prithvi
(C) Akash (D) None of these
113. Present day name of ‘Siam’ is—
(A) Thailand (B) Malaysia
(C) Indonesia (D) Male
114. World Tourism Day is observed on—
(A) September 27
(B) October 24
(C) November 15
(D) December 31

115. DTH—(Direct To Home) is related to—
 (A) Television
 (B) Telephone
 (C) Mobile Phone
 (D) Internet
116. The headquarters of International Olympic Committee is at—
 (A) Switzerland (B) London
 (C) Moscow (D) New York
117. Which of the following country has won the Men's World Cup Hockey 2010 ?
 (A) Australia
 (B) New Zealand
 (C) Pakistan
 (D) South Africa
118. European Parliament is based in—
 (A) Paris (France)
 (B) Geneva (Switzerland)
 (C) Strasbourg (France)
 (D) London (England)
119. Oscar awards are associated with—
 (A) Literature (B) Science
 (C) Sports (D) Films
120. Who among the following is the chairperson of the National Commission for Women ?
 (A) Poornima Advani
 (B) Mamta Sharma
 (C) Amrita Patel
 (D) Brinda Karat
121. The 2014 winner of the Santosh Trophy in the National Football Championship is—
 (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Madhya Pradesh
 (C) Goa (D) Mizoram
122. First drama of Madhushudan Datta—
 (A) Sharmishtha
 (B) Krishnakumari
 (C) Padmabati
 (D) Mayakanan
123. Poet of 'Banalata Sen' is—
 (A) Joy Goswami
 (B) Bishnu Dey
 (C) Shankha Ghosh
 (D) Jibanananda Das
124. With which of the following is Begum Akhter associated ?
 (A) Vocal music (B) Dance
 (C) Politics (D) Painting
125. Who among the following is popularly known as 'Nightingale of India' ?
 (A) Lata Mangeskar
 (B) Asha Bhonsle
 (C) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
 (D) Sarojini Naidu
126. On which of the following dates is world AIDS day observed ?
 (A) December 9 (B) December 1
 (C) November 30 (D) October 24
127. As per the new guidelines proposed by the ministry of HRD, what is the percentage of seats reserved for the OBCs in IITs and IIMs ?
 (A) 15% (B) 20%
 (C) 25% (D) 27%
 (E) None of these
128. The first Civil Service Day was observed on—
 (A) 21st August (B) 21st May
 (C) 21st June (D) 21st July
 (E) 21st April
129. Who amongst the following is the author of the famous classical novel 'A Tale of Two Cities' ?
 (A) Charles Dickens
 (B) Daviet Defoe
 (C) H.G. Wells
 (D) Emile Zola
 (E) None of these
130. Which country will host the 31st Olympic Games in 2016 ?
 (A) Rio de Janerio
 (B) South Korea
 (C) Japan
 (D) Thailand
 (E) None of these

131. The runnerup in Men's Singles Australian Open Tennis Championship 2014 was—
 (A) Rafael of Spain
 (B) Robin-Sodering of Sweden
 (C) Luras Dlouhy of Czech Republic
 (D) Stanislas Wawrinka (Switzerland)
132. Telangana becomes 29th state of India on—
 (A) February 18, 2014
 (B) February 20, 2014
 (C) May 1, 2014
 (D) June 2, 2014
133. Who amongst the following is the chairperson of the 'National Knowledge Commission' ?
 (A) Prof. Deepak Nayyar
 (B) Dr. Ashok Ganguly
 (C) Dr. Pratap Bhanu Mehta
 (D) Dr. Jayanti Ghosh
 (E) None of these
134. The second Commission on Centre-State Relation is headed by—
 (A) Vijay Kelkar
 (B) B. P. Singh
 (C) Sam Pitroda
 (D) M. M. Punchi
135. Who amongst the following is the chief of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) at present ?
 (A) Mr. Ashok Lahiri
 (B) Mr. J. J. Irani
 (C) Mr. Ajay S. Shriram
 (D) Mr. Ashok Jain
 (E) None of these
136. Which of the following countries was not involved in the process of bringing peace between LTTE and Sri Lankan Government ?
 (A) Norway (B) USA
 (C) Pakistan (D) Japan
 (E) All are involved
137. Who has been appointed as Chairman of the 20th Law Commission of India ?
 (A) Justice Venkateswaraiah
 (B) Justice Rajendra Babu
 (C) Justice A.S. Anand
 (D) Justice B.N. Agrawal
 (E) Justice A.P. Shah
138. The oil production by three major members of the oil club is hampered because of certain reasons. They are Iran, Iraq and Nigeria. Why has Nigeria reduced its production of oil ?
 1. World community wants it to review its nuclear policy.
 2. USA and EU have put economic sanctions on it as it is not a member of WTO.
 3. Some militant groups are continuously attacking on it and making targets of its oil facilities.
- Codes :**
 (A) Only 1 (B) Only 3
 (C) Only 2 (D) Both 1 and 3
 (E) All 1, 2 and 3
139. Nirbhay Sharma is the Governor of—
 (A) Assam
 (B) Nagaland
 (C) Meghalaya
 (D) Arunachal Pradesh
 (E) Tripura
140. Who among the following has won the best actor award in the 61st National Film Awards for the year 2013 ?
 (A) Aamir Khan
 (B) Shahrukh Khan
 (C) Abhishek Bachchan
 (D) Raj Kumar
141. 'STEP' is the abbreviated name of the welfare programme to help—
 (A) Children (B) Women
 (C) Senior citizen (D) Farmers
 (E) Ex-servicemen
142. Which of the following is observed as 'National Consumer Day' in India ?
 (A) 20th May (B) 24th March
 (C) 24th December (D) 24th October
 (E) None of these

143. 'Hiroshima Day' is observed on which of the following days ?
 (A) 6th May (B) 6th June
 (C) 6th July (D) 6th August
 (E) None of these
144. General elections in which of the following gulf countries took place recently in which reformist won maximum seats ?
 (A) Kuwait (B) Saudi Arabia
 (C) OAE (D) Iran
 (E) None of these
145. India recently gave ₹ 1000 crore package to which of the following countries so that it can come out of its immediate economic difficulties ?
 (A) Myanmar (B) Bhutan
 (C) Sri Lanka (D) Nepal
 (E) None of these
146. Year 2014 is being celebrated by United Nations as—
 (A) International Year of Potato
 (B) International Year of Sanitation
 (C) International Year of Planet Earth
 (D) International Year of Family Farming
 (E) None of these
147. According to the Union Budget 2014-15, allocation for defence increased to—
 (A) ₹ 1,37,344 crore (B) ₹ 1,39,544 crore
 (C) ₹ 2,24,000 crore (D) ₹ 1,51,594 crore
148. Who amongst the following is the author of the book 'The Untold Story' ?
 (A) B. M. Kaul
 (B) D. R. Mankekar
 (C) Kuldeep Nayyar
 (D) Amit Chaudhary
 (E) None of these
149. Mr. Nguyen Tan Dung whose name was recently in news is the new—
 (A) President of Thailand
 (B) President of Vietnam
 (C) Prime Minister of Vietnam
 (D) Prime Minister of Indonesia
 (E) Prime Minister of Thailand
150. Which amongst the following is the recipient of the Rajiv Gandhi Prize for Technology in Education ?
 (A) Rajasthan's Sanitation Body
 (B) Gujarat's Sanitation Body
 (C) Punjab's Sanitation Body
 (D) Azimji Premji Foundation
151. Which of the following is the awardee of Padma Bhushan for 2014 ?
 (A) Pranab Mukherjee
 (B) Asha Bhosle
 (C) Justice J.S. Verma
 (D) N.R. Narayanmurthy
 (E) Y. Venugopal Reddy
152. The official song of the 19th Commonwealth Games is—
 (A) Jeena Hai World Ke Liye
 (B) Jiyo aur Jine Do
 (C) Jiyo, Utho, Badho, Jeeto
 (D) Jiyo Jina Desh Ke Liye
153. Who amongst the following is the author of the book 'A Brief History of Time' ?
 (A) Prof. Stephen Hawking
 (B) Dr. J.V. Naralikar
 (C) Dr. H. J. Bhabha
 (D) Dr. Chandrashekhar
 (E) None of these
154. The book 'One Life is not enough' is written by—
 (A) Natwar Singh
 (B) Sanjay Baru
 (C) Sashi Tharoor
 (D) Chetan Bhagat
155. 'Dadasaheb Phalke' is the highest award in India given for excellence in the field of—
 (A) Politics (B) Social Service
 (C) Cinema (D) Sports
 (E) Journalism
156. 'Lieutenant' in army is equivalent to following rank in navy—
 (A) Lieutenant
 (B) Sub-Lieutenant
 (C) Lieutenant Commander
 (D) None of these

14 | Current Affairs

157. Which city in the world is known as the forbidden city ?
 (A) Aberdeen (B) Jerusalem
 (C) Mecca (D) Lhasa
158. In London Olympics (2012) Saina Nehwal won—
 (A) Gold (B) Silver
 (C) Bronze (D) None of these
159. Which one of the following is not included in the UNESCO's list of world heritage site?
 (A) Kaziranga National Park
 (B) Qutab Minar
 (C) Champaner Pavagarh
 (D) None of these
160. Since which year did the award of Nobel Prize in Economics start ?
 (A) 1901 (B) 1936
 (C) 1957 (D) 1969
161. After Hindi, which is the next most popularly used Indian language ?
 (A) Bengali (B) Urdu
 (C) Telugu (D) Marathi
162. The first recipient of Dada Shaheb Phalke Award was—
 (A) B. N. Sarkar
 (B) Prithviraj Kapur
 (C) Devika Rani
 (D) Kanan Devi
163. Who won the Australian Open Super Series, 2014 ?
 (A) Aparna Popat
 (B) Jyotshna P.
 (C) Jwala Gutta
 (D) Saina Nehwal
164. The film 'Charulata' directed by Satyajit Roy is based on the story—
 (A) Ghare Baire (B) Nashtaneer
 (C) Chokher Bali (D) Chaturanga
165. In London Olympics Sushil Kumar won—
 (A) Gold (B) Silver
 (C) Bronze (D) None of these
166. India's rank in HDI is—
 (A) 210 (B) 136
 (C) 130 (D) 81
167. The 15th IIFA Awards (2014) presentation was held in—
 (A) Hyderabad (B) Colombo
 (C) Bengaluru (D) Tampa
168. The Indian writer who recently received the literary award 'The Order of Arts and Letters' from the French Govt. is—
 (A) Jhonto Chaudhary
 (B) Khuswant Singh
 (C) Mahasweta Devi
 (D) Girish Karnad
169. Who is the artist of Katha-Amrita-Saman'?
 (A) Saonli Mitra
 (B) Kakoli Mitra
 (C) Swatilekha Sengupta
 (D) Teejan Bai
170. 'Parashuram' is the pen-name of—
 (A) Samaresh Basu
 (B) Rajshekhar Basu
 (C) Girindra Shekhar Basu
 (D) Buddhadev Basu
171. The first Indian woman to conquer Mt. Everest is—
 (A) Mahasweta Devi (B) Bachhendri Pal
 (C) Santosh Yadav (D) Sudipta Sengupta
172. The term 'Kamikaze' was used in reference to—
 (A) The Singapore Industrialist
 (B) The Korean Athletes
 (C) The Japanese Pilots
 (D) The Chinese Musicians
173. Match List-I (Book) with List-II (Writer) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists—
List-I
(Book)
 (a) The Good Earth
 (b) Untouchable

- (c) Nectar in a Sieve
(d) Train to Pakistan

List-II
(Writer)

1. Khushwant Singh
2. Kamala Markandaya
3. Pearl S. Bulk
4. Mulk Raj Anand

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	2	4	3	1
(B)	3	1	2	4
(C)	2	1	3	4
(D)	3	4	2	1

174. Match List-I (Famous Person) with List-II (Area) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists—

List-I

(Famous Person)

- (a) E.C.G. Sudarshan
- (b) P. K. Sethi
- (c) Mihir Sen
- (d) I.G. Patel

List-II

(Area)

1. Economics
2. Long-distance swimming
3. Orthopaedic Surgery
4. Physics

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	4	2	3	1
(B)	1	3	2	4
(C)	4	2	2	1
(D)	1	3	3	4

175. Which of the following team has won the ICC Champions Trophy 2013 ?

- (A) India
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) England
- (D) Sri Lanka

176. Who has won the women final in Wimbledon 2013 ?

- (A) Serena William
- (B) Bartoli
- (C) Venus William
- (D) Sharapova

177. Where is the headquarters of the International Telecommunication union located ?

- (A) Berne
- (B) Geneva
- (C) Rome
- (D) Vienna

178. Where is the National Industrial Security Academy of the CISF located ?

- (A) Hyderabad
- (B) Mount Abu
- (C) Tekanpur
- (D) Gwaldam

179. Which one of the following is correct ?

Angela Merkel is—

- (A) The Prime Minister of Canada
- (B) The Chancellor of Germany
- (C) The Prime Minister of Australia
- (D) The Prime Minister of New Zealand

180. Birju Maharaj is a renowned dancer of—

- (A) Bharatnatyam
- (B) Odissi
- (C) Kuchipudi
- (D) Kathak

181. The 16th NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) Summit will be held in 2015 at—

- (A) Sharm El Sheikh
- (B) Havana
- (C) Caracas
- (D) Durban

182. Which of the following countries is the winner of the final FIFA World Cup Football (U-20) 2013 ?

- (A) Netherlands
- (B) Germany
- (C) Uruguay
- (D) Brazil

183. Who won All England Open Badminton Championship 2014, woman's single—

- (A) Saina Nehwal
- (B) Tine Baun
- (C) Li Began
- (D) Wang Shixian

184. How many Athletes have participated in the 19th Commonwealth Games 2010 ?

- (A) 6025
- (B) 6050
- (C) 6081
- (D) 6500

Answers with Hints

- | | | | | | |
|--|----------|--|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (D) | 96. (C) | 97. (E) | 98. (D) | 99. (E) | 100. (B) |
| 2. (A) Khammam (47.4%), Adilabad (42.8%), Warangal (28.9%) and Nizamabad (21.3%). | 101. (A) | 102. (D) | 103. (B) | 104. (A) | 105. (C) |
| 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (A) 6. (D) 7. (B) | 106. (C) | 107. (B) | 108. (D) | 109. (D) | 110. (A) |
| 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (E) 11. (A) 12. (A) | 111. (B) | 112. (A) | 113. (A) | 114. (A) | 115. (A) |
| 13. (E) 14. (A) 15. (B) 16. (D) 17. (E) | 116. (A) | 117. (A) | 118. (C) | 119. (D) | 120. (B) |
| 18. (C) 19. (E) 20. (B) 21. (C) 22. (A) | 121. (D) | 122. (A) | 123. (D) | 124. (A) | 125. (D) |
| 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (E) 26. (C) 27. (E) | 126. (B) | 127. (D) | 128. (E) | 129. (A) | 130. (A) |
| 28. (D) 29. (A) 30. (B) 31. (A) 32. (C) | 131. (D) | 132. (D) | | | |
| 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (E) 36. (B) 37. (B) | 133. (E) | Mr. Sam Pitroda is the Chairperson of the National Knowledge Commission. | | | |
| 38. (D) 39. (C) 40. (B) 41. (E) 42. (A) | 134. (D) | 135. (C) | 136. (E) | 137. (E) | 138. (B) |
| 43. (C) 44. (C) 45. (D) 46. (B) 47. (B) | 139. (D) | 140. (D) | | | |
| 48. (B) 49. (D) 50. (A) 51. (C) 52. (A) | 141. (B) | 'STEP' is the abbreviated name of 'Support to Training and Employment Programme' for women. It was launched in 1987. | | | |
| 53. (C) 54. (C) 55. (A) 56. (A) 57. (D) | 142. (C) | | | | |
| 58. (C) 59. (B) 60. (B) 61. (B) 62. (C) | 143. (D) | Hiroshima day is observed on 6th August. | | | |
| 63. (C) 64. (C) 65. (D) 66. (A) 67. (C) | 144. (A) | 145. (D) | 146. (D) | 147. (C) | 148. (A) |
| 68. (B) 69. (B) 70. (A) 71. (D) 72. (A) | 149. (C) | 150. (D) | 151. (C) | 152. (C) | 153. (A) |
| 73. (C) | 154. (A) | 155. (C) | 156. (B) | 157. (D) | 158. (C) |
| 74. (B) Ban Ki-Moon is the eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations. | 159. (D) | 160. (D) | 161. (C) | 162. (C) | 163. (D) |
| 75. (C) NPT has not been signed by the four countries—India, Israel, North Korea and Pakistan. | 164. (B) | 165. (B) | 166. (B) | 167. (D) | 168. (C) |
| 76. (B) 77. (B) 78. (A) 79. (B) 80. (B) | 169. (A) | 170. (B) | 171. (B) | 172. (C) | 173. (D) |
| 81. (E) 82. (D) 83. (A) 84. (B) 85. (A) | 174. (C) | 175. (A) | 176. (B) | 177. (B) | 178. (A) |
| 86. (D) 87. (D) 88. (E) 89. (C) 90. (D) | 179. (B) | 180. (D) | 181. (C) | 182. (C) | 183. (D) |
| 91. (A) 92. (C) 93. (E) 94. (C) 95. (E) | 184. (C) | | | | |
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REASONING TEST

There are 26 letters in the alphabet. If it is asked to count from the left, then it is begun to count from A and if it is asked to count from the right then it is begun from Z.

It is very difficult to remember the number of positions of letters in the alphabet from the left. So for it the formula EJOTY is very useful.

E	→	J	→	O	→	T	→	Y
↓		↓		↓		↓		↓
5		10		15		20		25

It means E in the alphabet from the left is at 5th place, J at 10th, O at 15th, T at 20th and Y at 25th place. The position of the other letters is found by adding or subtracting the position of there nearly letters. For example if it is asked, “which letter is at 13th place in the alphabet from the left ?”

Then by the formula ‘EJOTY’ the nearly values of 13th are 10th and 15th.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 13 &\Rightarrow 10 + 3 \\ \text{or, } &\Rightarrow J + (K + L + M) \Rightarrow 13 \\ \text{or, } 13 &\Rightarrow 15 - 2 \\ &\Rightarrow O - (N, M) \Rightarrow 13 \end{aligned}$$

∴ At 13th place the letter in the alphabet from the left is M.

Side by side it is also difficult to remember the number of position of a letter in the alphabet from the right. For this the formula B G L Q V is used.

B	←	G	←	L	←	Q	←	V
↓		↓		↓		↓		↓
25		20		15		10		5

It means V is at 5th place in the alphabet from the right, Q is at 10th place, L is at 15th place, G is at 20th place and B is at 25th place.

The position of any letter in the alphabet from the right is found in the same way.

Example— Which letter is at 17th place in the alphabet from the right ?

Answer—By the formula ‘BGLQV’ we see that 17 is nearly by to 15th or 20th.

$$\therefore 17 \Rightarrow 15 + 2 \Rightarrow L + \boxed{K + J}$$

$$\text{or, } 17 \Rightarrow 20 - 3 \Rightarrow G \boxed{H I J}$$

Hence at 17th place in the alphabet from the right, the letter is ‘J’.

Second Method—There is another method also by which the number of position of a letter in the alphabet from the right can be known.

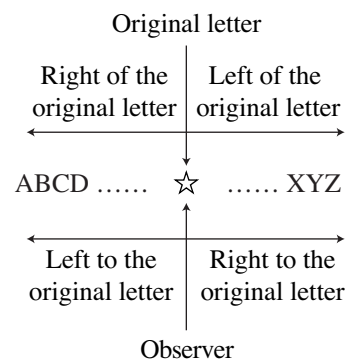
Position of a letter from the left = 27 - position of the letter from the right.

Example—Find the letter which is at 17th place from the right.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Answer—The position of the letter from the left} &= 27 - 17 \\ &= 10\text{th} \end{aligned}$$

∴ By EJOTY formula, the letter which is 10th from the left is J.

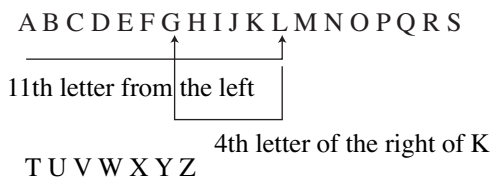
Direction of letters in alphabet



Example—Find the letter of the alphabet which is 4th of the right of the letter which is 11th from the left.

4P | Reasoning T.

Answer—We know by EJOTY that 11th letter of the alphabet from the left is K and 4th letter of the right of K is G.



Exercise 1

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z

- If the english alphabet is written in reverse order, which one of the following letter will be the 14th letter from the left ?
(A) N (B) L
(C) O (D) P
(E) None of these
- If the second half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order, which letter will be ninth of the right of the eighth letter from the left end ?
(A) X (B) Q
(C) W (D) D
(E) None of these
- A B @ ☆ \$ d 1 2 f G h 9 2 u V n M N Q O ?
£ & 8
If the first half of the above sequence is written in reverse order, which symbol or letter will be 11th of the right of 21th symbol or letter from the left end ?
(A) G (B) h
(C) ☆ (D) @
(E) None of these
- If 2 is written in place of B, X is written for A, W for D, U for C, T for F and so on, then how will BIGFACE be written ?
(A) ZMOSXUR
(B) ZLPTXUS
(C) ZLOTXYR
(D) ZLOTXUR
(E) ZNOVXUR
- If the numbers of the clock are substituted by letters starting from 3 in an anticlockwise direction. 3 is substituted by C, 2 by E, 1 by H, 12 by L and so on. Therefore by which letter 10 will be substituted ?
(A) V (B) W
(C) X (D) U
(E) Z
- If the second half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order then the position of which letter in the second half will remain same as in english alphabet ?
(A) N (B) Z
(C) S (D) T
(E) U
- If the english alphabet is written in reverse order, then which letter will be 6th of the right of P ?
(A) J (B) V
(C) W (D) K
(E) None of these
- If each alternate letter starting from A in the following alphabet is written in lower case and the remaining in upper case, then, the third month after July will be represented by—
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z
(A) OcToBeR
(B) ocToBeR
(C) OCTOBER
(D) oCtObEr
(E) None of these
- If first half of the alphabet is written in reverse order, then which letter will be the middle letter between the 9th letter from left end and 10th letter from the right end ?
(A) B (B) A
(C) N (D) D
(E) None of these
- If second half of the following alphabet is written in reverse order then which letter will be 10th from left of 9th letter from the right end ?
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z
(A) I (B) G
(C) J (D) H
(E) None of these

11. If the second half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order then which letter will be 9th of the right of 9th letter from the left ?
 (A) I (B) F
 (C) V (D) W
 (E) None of these
12. Which letter of the english alphabet is 7th of the right of 13th letter from your left ?
 (A) S (B) T
 (C) V (D) U
 (E) None of these
13. If the first half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order then which letter will be 19th from your right ?
 (A) H (B) F
 (C) D (D) E
 (E) None of these
14. If the first and second letters of the english alphabet interchange their positions, also the third and fourth letters, the fifth and the sixth letters and so on, which one of the following letters would be the 17th letter from your right ?
 (A) H (B) I
 (C) F (D) J
 (E) None of these
15. If the first half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order which would be the 9th letter from the left of 9th letter from your right ?
 (A) F (B) I
 (C) D (D) E
 (E) None of these
16. If the second half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order then which would be the seventh letter of the right of the 12th letter from the left end ?
 (A) S (B) V
 (C) R (D) U
 (E) None of these
17. If starting from the 5th letter from the left of the english alphabet twelve letters are written in reverse order, which would be the 7th letter of the left of the 14th letter from the right ?
 (A) M (B) H
 (C) L (D) N
 (E) None of these
18. Which would be the 6th letter of the left of the 14th letter from the right of the english alphabet ?
 (A) S (B) U
 (C) F (D) T
 (E) None of these
19. If the second half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order which would be the 6th letter of the left of the 18th letter from the left ?
 (A) X (B) P
 (C) O (D) N
 (E) None of these
20. If the english alphabet is written in reverse order, which would be the 8th letter to the left of 7th letter from the right ?
 (A) P (B) O
 (C) N (D) Q
 (E) None of these
21. If the second half of the english alphabet is written in reverse order which would be the 6th letter of the right of the 16th letter from the left ?
 (A) R (B) U
 (C) V (D) Q
 (E) None of these
22. Which letter is just in the middle of G and S in the following alphabet ?
 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
 U V W X Y Z
 (A) M (B) N
 (C) L (D) Q
 (E) None of these
23. Which letter would be the 7th letter of the left of 14th letter from the right in the english alphabet ?
 (A) E (B) F
 (C) T (D) S
 (E) None of these

Answers with Explanation

1. (E) On writing the english alphabet in reverse order, we get—
 Z Y X W V U T S R Q P O N M L K J I H
 —————→↑
 14th letter from the left
 G F E D C B A

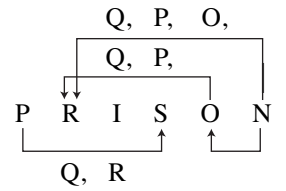
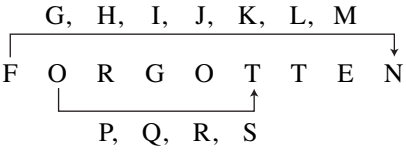
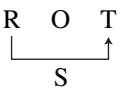
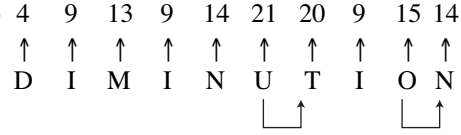
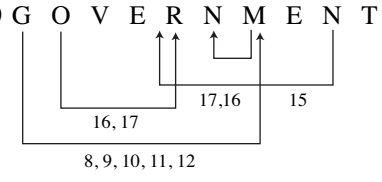
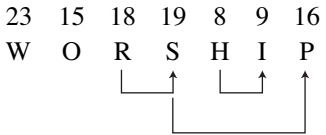
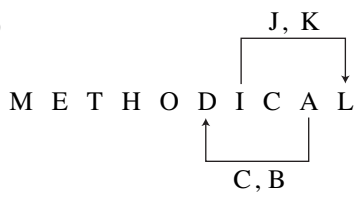
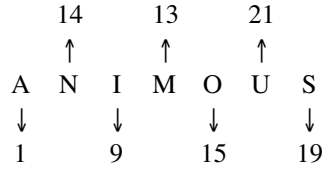
A B C D P O N M L K J I H G F E Q R S T
U V W X Y Z

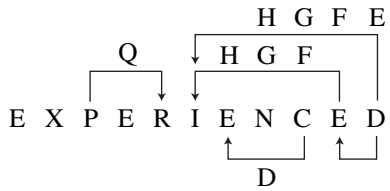
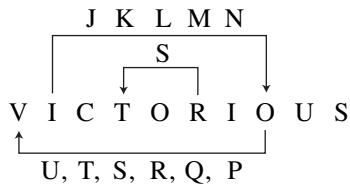
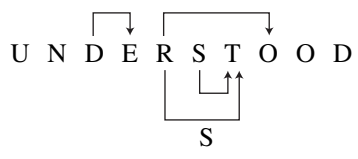
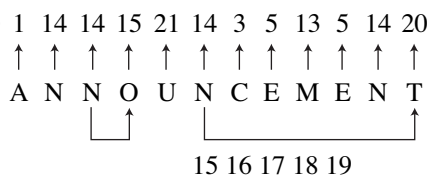
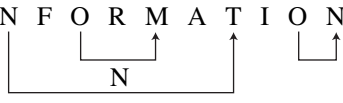
In this 14th letter from the right is H and 7th letter of the right of H is T.

18. (A) 14th letter from the right in the english alphabet is M and 6th letter of the left of M is S.
19. (B) After writing the second half of the english alphabet in reverse order we get that 18th letter from the left in this is V and 6th letter of the left of V is P.
20. (B) On writing the alphabet in reverse order, we get—
Z Y X W V U T S R Q P O N M L K J I H G F E D C B A
In this 7th letter from the right is G and 8th letter to the left of G is O.
21. (E) On writing the second half of the alphabet in reverse order, we get—
A B C D E F G H I J K L M Z Y X W V U T S R Q P O N
In this 16th letter from the left is X and 6th letter of the right of X is J.
22. (A) There are 11 letters between G and S. Hence 6th letter after G will be the just in the middle between G and S. But the 6th letter after G is M.
23. (C) 14th letter in english alphabet from the right is M and 7th letter of the left of M is T.

Exercise 2

1. How many pairs of letters are in the word 'CONVENT' which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet ?
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) No pair
(E) None of these
2. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'SEQUENTIAL' which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet ?
(A) Zero (B) Four
(C) One (D) Two
(E) Five
3. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'RELONGNITION' which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet ?
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) Four
(E) None of these
4. If two letters in the word 'PRISON' are such which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet, then they are said to four pair-letters. How many pairs letters are there in the word 'PRISON' ?
(A) None (B) One
(C) Two (D) Three
(E) More than three
5. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'FORGOTTEN' which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet ?
(A) More than 3 (B) None
(C) One (D) Two
(E) Three
6. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'CARROT' which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet ?
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) Four
(E) More than four
7. How many meaningful words can be formed from the word 'GOODBYE' without changing the order of letters and no letter is repeated in a word—
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) None
(E) None of these
8. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'DIMINUTION' which have as many letters between them in the word as in alphabet ?
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) four
(E) More than four
9. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'GOVERNMENT' which have as many letters between them in the word as in alphabet ?
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) Four
(E) More than four

4. (E) 
5. (D) 
6. (A) 
7. (E) There are 7 different meaningful words from the given word. go, Goo, Good, BY, YE, BYE, and GOOD BYE.
8. (B) 
9. (D) 
10. (A) 
11. (C) 
12. (A) 
- There is only one pair 14 - 19.

13. (D) 
14. (A) 
15. (E) 
- The pairs are D-E, R-S, R-T, R-O & S-T
16. (B) 
17. (A) 
- Pairs are N-T, N-O, F-N and O-M
18. (C) Four meaningful words formed from the given word are—
GEN, GENTLE, MEN.
19. (E) Eight meaningful words formed from the given word are ; compass,
PASS, PASSION, PASSIONATE, ON, ATE,
AT & ASS
20. (A) Six meaningful words formed from the given word are—
SO, ME, SOME, THIN, IN and THING

Exercise 3

1. If the first and sixth letters of the word 'DISTRIBUTION' are interchanged also second and seventh letters, third and eighth

10P | Reasoning T.

letters and so on then which of the following would be 5th letter from the left ?

- (A) I (B) E
(C) S (D) F
(E) None of these

2. If the fifth and 12th letters of the word 'GLO-RIFICATIONS' are interchanged, also fourth and 14th letters, third and 10th, second and 11th, first and 13th then which of the following would be 12th letter from the right ?

- (A) T (B) O
(C) R (D) I
(E) None of these

3. If with the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth letters of the word 'CONTRACT' a meaningful word can be formed, which starts with A then which would be the middle letter of that word ?

- (A) C (B) T
(C) O (D) R
(E) None of these

4. If with the first, fourth, fifth, seventh, tenth, eleventh and twelfth letters of the word, 'FELICITATIONS' a meaningful word can be formed then which of the following would be the fifth letter from the right ?

- (A) T (B) C
(C) N (D) I
(E) None of these

5. If the first and second letters of the word 'REPRESENTATION' are interchanged, also third and fourth letters, fifth and sixth and so on then which would be the seventh letter from the right ?

- (A) N (B) T
(C) S (D) E
(E) None of these

6. If the first and sixth letters of the word, 'BENEFICIAL' are interchanged, also second and seventh letters and so on, then which would be the third letter from the right ?

- (A) E (B) N
(C) C (D) F
(E) None of these

7. If the first and sixth letters of the word 'COMPROMISE' are interchanged, also the second and seventh letters and so on, then

which would be the seventh letter from the right ?

- (A) P (B) R
(C) E (D) C
(E) S

8. If the first and seventh letters of the word 'BUREAUCRATIC' are interchanged, also the second and eighth letters and so on, then which would be the fifth letter from the left ?

- (A) T (B) I
(C) B (D) C
(E) A

9. If the first and sixth letters of the word 'OCCUPATION' are interchanged, also second and seventh letters and so on, then which would be the sixth letter from the right ?

- (A) T (B) O
(C) I (D) N
(E) C

10. If the first and second letters of the word 'SUPERCILIOUS' are interchanged, also the third and fourth letters, fifth and sixth letters and so on, then which would be the seventh letter from the right ?

- (A) R (B) L
(C) P (D) C
(E) I

11. If the first and second letters of the word 'COMPLICATION' are interchanged, also the third and fourth letters, fifth and sixth letters and so on, then which would be the eighth letter from the right ?

- (A) L (B) T
(C) I (D) A
(E) C

12. If the first and second letters of the word, 'COMPENSATION' are interchanged, also the third and fourth letters, and so on, then which would be the fourth letter from the right ?

- (A) A (B) S
(C) N (D) T
(E) I

13. If the first and second letters of the word, 'MENSURATION' are interchanged, also the

- third and fourth letters and so on, then which would be the second letter from the right ?
- (A) N (B) I
(C) O (D) A
(E) T
14. If the fifth and twelfth letters of the word, 'EMBARRASSMENT' are interchanged, also the fourth and thirteenth letters, third and tenth letters, second and eleventh letters and first and ninth letters, then which would be the 9th letter from the right ?
- (A) T (B) S
(C) A (D) N
(E) R
15. If with the third, fifth, sixth and seventh letters of the word 'TORMENT' a meaningful word can be formed, which starts with R then which would be the third letter from the right ?
- (A) R (B) N
(C) E (D) T
(E) No meaningful word can be formed
16. If with the first, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth and eleventh letters of the word 'AFFECTIONATE' a meaningful word can be formed, then which would be the fourth letter from the left ?
- (A) I (B) C
(C) O (D) N
(E) T
17. If with the seventh, eighth, eleventh and twelfth letters of the word 'PROPORTIONED' a meaningful word can be formed which starts with D, then which would be the third letter from the left ?
- (A) D (B) R
(C) I (D) T
(E) E
3. (B) First, second, fourth, fifth and sixth letters of the given word are C, O, T, R and A. With these letters and starting with A, the meaningful word ACTOR is formed. The middle letter of this word is T.
4. (B) First, fourth, fifth, seventh, eleventh and twelfth letters are F, I, C, T, I, O and N respectively. With these letters the meaningful word FICTION is formed. The fifth letter from the right is C.
5. (D) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word ERRPSENEATITNO is formed. Seventh letter of this from the right is E.
6. (B) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word ICIALBENEF is formed, third letter of which from the right is N.
7. (E) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word OMISECOMPR is formed, seventh letter of which from the right is S.
8. (B) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word CRATICBUREAU is formed, fifth letter of which from the left is I.
9. (D) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word ATIONOCCUP is formed, sixth letter of which from the right is N.
10. (A) By interchanging the letters according to the questions, the word USEPCRLIOISU is formed, seventh letter of which from the right is R.
11. (C) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word OCPMILACITNO is formed, eighth letter of which from the right is I.
12. (E) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word OCPMNEASITNO is formed, fourth letter of which from the right is I.
13. (B) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word EMSNRUTAOIN is formed second letter of which from the right is I.
14. (D) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word SEMTNRASEBMRA is formed, ninth letter of which from the right is N.

Answers with Explanation

1. (B) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word IBUTEDISTR is formed fifth letter of which from the left is E.
2. (A) By interchanging the letters according to the question, the word NITSOFICAOLIGR is formed, the twelfth letter of which from the right is T.

12P | Reasoning T.

15. (C) Third, fifth, sixth and seventh letters of the given word are R, E, N and T respectively. The meaningful word with these letters is RENT, third letter of which from the right is E.
16. (A) First, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth and eleventh letters of the given word are A, C, I, O, N and T respectively. The meaningful word with these letters is ACTION, fourth letter of which from the left is I.
17. (E) Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Twelfth letters of the given word are T, I, E and D respectively. The meaningful word with these letters is DIET, third letter of which from the left is E.
4. If with the third, sixth, ninth and twelfth letters of the word 'ELECTRIFICATION' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the third letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—
 (A) E (B) R
 (C) T (D) X
 (E) M
5. If with the second, fourth, eighth and tenth letters of the word 'CONSIDERATION' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the first letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—
 (A) O (B) R
 (C) S (D) M
 (E) x

Exercise 4

1. If with the third, fifth, eighth and tenth letters of the word 'DISTRIBUTE' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the third letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—
 (A) S (B) R
 (C) E (D) X
 (E) M
2. If with the first, third, seventh and ninth letters of the word 'SEPARATION' a meaningful word can be formed, then which one of the following would be the third letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—
 (A) T (B) P
 (C) X (D) O
 (E) M
3. If with the second, fifth and eighth letters of the word 'CARETAKER' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the first letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—
 (A) T (B) E
 (C) A (D) X
 (E) M
6. If with the fourth, eighth and tenth letters of the word 'COUNTERACT' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the last letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible, then M is the answer—
 (A) A (B) N
 (C) T (D) X
 (E) M
7. If with the second, sixth, ninth and twelfth letters of the word 'CONTRIBUTION' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the last letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—
 (A) T (B) O
 (C) N (D) M
 (E) X
8. If with the fourth, sixth and eighth letters of the word 'KINGMAKER' a meaningful word can be formed, then which one of the following would be the last letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is

the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—

- (A) T (B) M
(C) I (D) X
(E) E

9. If with the first, fourth, sixth and eighth letters of the word 'MALEFACTOR' a meaningful word can be formed, then which one of the following would be the last letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then 'X' is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—

- (A) T (B) M
(C) X (D) A
(E) E

10. If with the first, third, fifth, sixth and ninth letters of the word 'APPREHENSION' a meaningful word can be formed, then which one of the following would be the first letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible, then M is the answer—

- (A) M (B) H
(C) S (D) A
(E) X

11. If with the second, sixth, eighth and tenth letters of the word 'CONSUMPTION' a meaningful word can be formed, then which one of the following would be the first letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible, then P is the answer—

- (A) X (B) M
(C) O (D) P
(E) T

12. If with the first, fourth, eighth and tenth letters of the word 'ENTHUSIASTIC' a meaningful word can be formed, then which one of the following would be the last letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer, and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—

- (A) H (B) E
(C) X (D) T
(E) M

13. If with the first, third, fifth and eighth letters of the word 'GRANDEUR' a meaningful

word can be formed then which one of the following would be the first letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—

- (A) R (B) G
(C) D (D) X
(E) M

14. If with the first, second, fifth and tenth letters of the word 'DESCRIPTION' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the last letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—

- (A) E (B) R
(C) M (D) X
(E) O

15. If with the first, fourth, sixth and twelfth letters of the word 'SATISFACTION' a meaningful word can be formed then which one of the following would be the first letter of that word ? If no meaningful word can be formed then X is the answer and if more than one words are possible then M is the answer—

- (A) S
(B) I
(C) X
(D) F
(E) M

Answers with Explanation

- (E) With the letters S, R, U and E, the meaningful words formed are SURE, RUSE and USER.
- (E) With the letters S, P, T and O, the meaningful words formed are SPOT, TOPS, STOP and POTS.
- (E) With the letters A, T and E, the meaningful words formed are ATE, EAT and TEA.
- (E) With the letters E, R, I and T, the meaningful words formed are RITE, TIER and TIRE.
- (C) With the letters O, S, R and T, the meaningful word formed is SORT.

14P | Reasoning T.

6. (E) With the letters N, A and T, the meaningful words formed are ANT and TAN.
7. (B) With the letters O, I, T and N, the meaningful word formed is INTO.
8. (E) With the letters G, A and E, the meaningful word formed is AGE.
9. (B) With the letters M, E, A and T, the meaningful words formed are MEAT, TEAM, MATE and TAME.
10. (A) With the letters A, P, E, H and S, the meaningful words formed are PHASE and SHAPE.
11. (B) With the letters O, M, T and O, the meaningful word formed is MOTO.
12. (E) With the letters E, H, A and T, the meaningful words formed are HEAT and HATE.
13. (C) With the letters G, A, D and R, the meaningful word formed is DRAG.
14. (A) With the letters D, E, R and O the meaningful word formed is RODE.
15. (C) With the letters S, I, F and N, no meaningful word is formed.

2

Spotting Out The Dissimilar

In this type of test five words are given out of which four are almost same in nature but the rest one is different from the four. The candidate has to find out which one word is different from the rest.

Example 1. Which one of the words given below is different from the rest ?

- (A) Mango
- (B) Apple
- (C) Brinjal
- (D) Grapes
- (E) Pomegranate

Answer with Explanation—(C) Except 'Brinjal' all the rest are the names of fruits, while 'Brinjal' is the name of the vegetable. Hence 'Brinjal' is different from the rest.

Example 2. Which one of the numbers given below is different from the rest ?

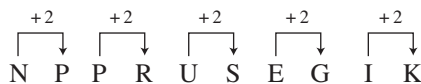
- (A) 13
- (B) 21
- (C) 17
- (D) 19
- (E) 23

Answer with Explanation—(B) All the rest are prime numbers while 21 is composite.

Example 3. Which one of the pairs of letters given below is different from the rest ?

- (A) NP
- (B) PR
- (C) US
- (D) EG
- (E) IK

Answer with Explanation—(C)



Exercise

1. Which one of the groups of letters is different from the rest ?
 (A) BDF (B) LNP
 (C) QOM (D) RTW
 (E) IKM
2. Which one of the following numbers is different from the rest ?
 (A) 1995 (B) 1998
 (C) 1991 (D) 1996
 (E) 1990
3. A B @ ☆ \$ d 1 2 f G h g Z u V n M N Q O ?
 £ & 8
 Which one of the groups of letters and symbols is different from the other four in respect of positions of letters and symbols in the series given above ?
 (A) ☆IG (B) d@f
 (C) 2\$B (D) VN?
 (E) N?8
4. Which one of the following does not belong to the group of others ?
 (A) X-ray
 (B) Telephone
 (C) Computer
 (D) Radio
 (E) Television
5. Which one of the following does not belong to the group of others ?
 (A) LKIGF
 (B) RQDML
 (C) XWUSR
 (D) HGECB
 (E) YXVSR

16P | Reasoning T.

6. Which one of the following is different from the rest ?
 (A) Society (B) Family
 (C) Church (D) Club
 (E) School
- Directions**—In each of the following questions which one is different from the rest ?
7. (A) CA (B) KI
 (C) SQ (D) VX
 (E) YW
8. (A) DF (B) LN
 (C) RT (D) LJ
 (E) CA
9. (A) Fruit (B) Flower
 (C) Tree (D) Root
 (E) Stem
10. (A) PRT (B) QOM
 (C) CEG (D) UWY
 (E) IKM
11. (A) Kanpur (B) Madras
 (C) Lucknow (D) Calcutta
 (E) Jaipur
12. (A) 19 (B) 29
 (C) 59 (D) 69
 (E) 79
13. (A) DA (B) KH
 (C) QN (D) YV
 (E) SV
14. (A) Room (B) Kitchen
 (C) Bath-room (D) Study-room
 (E) Floor
15. (A) BD (B) JI
 (C) RP (D) MO
 (E) OQ
16. (A) TU (B) DE
 (C) MO (D) PQ
 (E) FG
17. (A) SU (B) IK
 (C) BD (D) WY
 (E) PN
18. (A) 23 (B) 37
 (C) 21 (D) 31
 (E) 17
19. (A) Zink (B) Iron
 (C) Aluminium (D) Brass
 (E) Tin
20. (A) ZX (B) RP
 (C) JG (D) VT
 (E) NL
21. (A) Brinjal (B) Tomato
 (C) Mango (D) Potato
 (E) Pear
22. (A) YX (B) PQ
 (C) KJ (D) CB
 (E) UT
23. (A) Earth (B) Moon
 (C) Uranus (D) Pluto
 (E) Saturn
24. (A) DHG (B) CGF
 (C) HLK (D) JNR
 (E) BFE
25. (A) 13 (B) 17
 (C) 19 (D) 23
 (E) 25
26. (A) BC (B) FG
 (C) KL (D) PQ
 (E) TV
27. (A) Ginger (B) Turmeric
 (C) Potato (D) Tomato
 (E) Carrot
28. (A) Wheat (B) Gram
 (C) Barley (D) Mustard
 (E) Groundnut
29. (A) Pea (B) Gram
 (C) Arhar (D) Mustard
 (E) Lentil
30. (A) House of people
 (B) President
 (C) Council of ministers
 (D) Prime Minister
 (E) Rajya Sabha
31. (A) Turmeric
 (B) Potato
 (C) Cauliflower
 (D) Cucumber
 (E) Pumpkin

32. (A) Coriandes seed (B) Garlic
 (C) Chilli (D) Cassia
 (E) Cardamon
33. (A) Hand (B) Foot
 (C) Eye (D) Ear
 (E) Lung
34. (A) Pen (B) Paper
 (C) Ink (D) Pencil
 (E) Writer
35. (A) Blind-ear
 (B) Deaf-eye
 (C) Lame-Neck
 (D) Dumb-Hand
 (E) Pyorrhoea-Teeth

Answers with Explanation

1. (D)
- $$\begin{array}{ccc} & +2 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ B & D & F \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ +2 & & +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & +2 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ L & N & P \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ +2 & & +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & +2 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ Q & O & M \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ +2 & & +2 \end{array}$$
- $$\begin{array}{ccc} & +3 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ R & T & W \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ +2 & & +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & +2 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ I & K & M \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ +2 & & +2 \end{array}$$
2. (D) Only 1996 is a leap year.
3. (B)
- $$\begin{array}{ccc} & +3 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ \star & 1 & G \\ & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ & +3 & +3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & +3 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ d & @ & f \\ & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ & +3 & +3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & +3 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ 2 & \$ & B \\ & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ & +3 & +3 \end{array}$$
- $$\begin{array}{ccc} & +3 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ V & N & ? \\ & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ & +3 & +3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & +3 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ N & ? & 8 \\ & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ & +3 & +3 \end{array}$$
4. (A) All the rest are instrument while X-ray is a ray.
5. (E)
- $$\begin{array}{ccc} & +2 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ L & K & I \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ & & +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & +2 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ R & Q & O \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ & & +2 \end{array}$$

- $$\begin{array}{ccc} & +2 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ X & W & U \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ & & +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & +2 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ H & G & E \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ & & +2 \end{array}$$
- $$\begin{array}{ccc} & +3 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ Y & X & V \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ & & +3 \end{array}$$
6. (C) All the rest are not concern with any religion.
7. (A)
- $$\begin{array}{ccc} C & A & K & I & S & Q & V & X & Y & W \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & +2 & -2 & -2 & +2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \end{array}$$
8. (E) In all the others no vowel is used.
9. (C) All the rest are the part of a tree.
10. (B)
- $$\begin{array}{ccc} & +2 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ P & R & T \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ +2 & & -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & +2 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ Q & O & M \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ -2 & & -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & +2 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ C & E & G \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ +2 & & +2 \end{array}$$
- $$\begin{array}{ccc} & +2 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ U & W & Y \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ +2 & & +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & +2 & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow & \\ I & K & M \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ +2 & & +2 \end{array}$$
11. (A) All the rest are the capitals of the states.
12. (D) All the rest are prime numbers.
13. (E)
- $$\begin{array}{ccc} D & A & K & H & Q & N & Y & V & S & V \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ +3 & +3 & +3 & +3 & +3 & +3 & +3 & +3 & -3 & -3 \end{array}$$
14. (E) All the rest are different kinds of rooms while floor is one part of the room.
15. (B)
- $$\begin{array}{ccc} B & D & J & I & R & P & M & O & O & Q \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ +2 & -1 & -2 & +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 \end{array}$$
16. (C)
- $$\begin{array}{ccc} T & U & D & E & M & O & P & Q & F & G \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ +1 & +1 & +2 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 \end{array}$$
17. (E)
- $$\begin{array}{ccc} S & U & I & K & B & D & W & Y & P & N \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 & -2 & -2 \end{array}$$
18. (C) All the rest are prime numbers.

18P | Reasoning T.

19. (D) All the rest are metals while Brass is an alloy.

20. (C)

Z	X	R	P	J	G	V	T	N	L
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
-2	-2	-3	-2	-2					

21. (D) Only potato grows underground.

22. (B)

Y	X	P	O	K	J	C	B	U	T
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1					

23. (B) All the rest are planets.

24. (D)

D	H	G	C	G	F	H	L	K
	↑	↑		↑	↑		↑	↑
	-1			-1			-1	
J	N	R	B	F	E			
	↑	↑		↑	↑			
	+4			-1				

25. (E) All the rest are prime numbers.

26. (E) B C F G K L P Q T V

↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
+1	+1	+1	+1	+2

27. (D) All the rest grow underground.

28. (E) All the rest are the crops of Ravi while groundnut is the crop of Kharif.

29. (D) Only mustard is oilseed.

30. (B) For the post of 'President' it is not essential to be the member of the House of People, Rajya Sabha and Council of Ministers and also not be the Prime Minister.

31. (A) All the rest are vegetables while turmeric is a spice.

32. (B) Only garlic grows underground.

33. (E) By not having the rest of the parts one can survive but if there will be no lung then he cannot survive.

34. (E) All the rest are stationery.

35. (E) Only pair (E) is correct in which Pyorrhoea is the disease of teeth is shown.

In this type of test, an effort is made to establish relationship between the two objects. Two objects related in some way are given and third object is also given with five alternative answers. The candidates are required to find out which one of the alternatives bears the same relation with the third object as first and second objects are related.

Example 1. King : Queen ::

- (A) Uncle : Niece
- (B) Father : Daughter
- (C) Grand father : Grand mother
- (D) Dog : Puppy
- (E) Maternal grand father : Maternal aunt

Answer with Explanation—(C) As Queen is the wife of king in the same Grand mother is the wife of Grand father. Hence the correct answer is (C).

Example 2. As 'Man' is related to the 'House' in the same 'Cow' is related to—

- (A) Den
- (B) Shed
- (C) Cave
- (D) House
- (E) Stable

Answer with Explanation—(B) As the dwelling place of the 'Man' is known by 'House' in the same way the dwelling place of 'Cow' is known as 'Shed'.

Example 3. Which one of the following is the same as Ghee, Cream and Butter ?

- (A) Sweets
- (B) Curd
- (C) White
- (D) Cow
- (E) Liquid

Answer with Explanation—(B) As Ghee, Cream and Butter are the milk-products, so curd is also the milk made product.

Example 4. Which one of the following answers would replace the question mark ?

? is to Bile as Gland is to ?

- (A) Gall-bladder, Hormone
- (B) Kidney, Blood
- (C) Spleen, Phlegm
- (D) Liver, Urine
- (E) Eyes : Tears

Answer with Explanations—(A) As from Gall-bladder, bile comes out in the same way from Gland, Hormone comes out.

Exercise

1. As 'Class' is related to 'Blackboard', in the same way, 'Cinema Hall' is related to which ?
 - (A) Light
 - (B) Film
 - (C) Projector
 - (D) Balcony
 - (E) Screen
2. As 'House' is related to 'Shelter', in the same way, 'Soap' is related to which ?
 - (A) Washerman
 - (B) Bathroom
 - (C) Water
 - (D) Perfume
 - (E) Cleanliness
3. As 'Crime' is related to 'Court', in the same way, 'Sickness' is related to which ?
 - (A) Lawyer
 - (B) Punishment
 - (C) Hospital
 - (D) Doctor
 - (E) Medicine
4. As 'Millionaire' is related to 'Wealth', in the same way, 'Intelligent' is related to which ?
 - (A) Capacity
 - (B) Smartness
 - (C) Wisdom
 - (D) Attentive
 - (E) Alertness

20P | Reasoning T.

5. As 'House' is related to 'Mason', in the same way, 'Chair' is related to which ?
(A) Wood (B) Furniture
(C) Table (D) Seat
(E) Carpenter
6. As 'Television' is related to 'News', in the same way, 'Telephone' is related to which ?
(A) Message (B) Serial number
(C) Apparatus (D) Dialing
(E) Wire
7. As 'Fan' is related to 'Feather', in the same way, 'Wheel' is related to which ?
(A) Round (B) Car
(C) Spokes (D) Rotation
(E) Air
8. As 'Shirt' is related to 'Cloth', in the same way, 'Shoe' is related to which ?
(A) Cobbler (B) Tailor
(C) Leather (D) Hammer
(E) Wax
9. As 'Tailor' is related to 'Cloth', in the same way, 'Cobbler' is related to which ?
(A) Machine (B) Leather
(C) Sewing (D) Repairing
(E) Make
10. As 'Pen' is related to 'Stationary', in the same way, 'Chair' is related to which ?
(A) Wood (B) Comfort
(C) Room (D) Seat
(E) Furniture
11. As 'Cricket' is related to 'Bat', in the same way, 'Hockey' is related to which ?
(A) Ball (B) Field
(C) Player (D) Stick
(E) None of these
12. As 'Bird' is related to 'Wing', in the same way, 'Fish' is related to which ?
(A) Water (B) Gills
(C) Fins (D) Tail
(E) Scale
13. As 'Hill' is related to 'Mountain', in the same way, 'Shrub' is related to which ?
(A) Plant (B) Land
(C) Forest (D) Tree
(E) Sapling
14. As 'Wood' is related to 'Tree', in the same way, 'Wool' is related to which ?
(A) Cloth (B) Sheep
(C) Fibre (D) Cotton
(E) Blanket
15. As 'Guru Dwara' is related to 'Sikh', in the same way, 'Fire Temple' is related to which ?
(A) Hindu (B) Islam
(C) Christian (D) Jain
(E) None of these
16. As 'Ravi Shanker' is related to 'Sitar', in the same way, 'Udayi Shanker' is related to which ?
(A) Tabla (B) Dance
(C) Sarod (D) Sitar
(E) Flute
17. As 'Innings' is related to 'Badminton', in the same way, 'Halfnelson' is related to which ?
(A) Wrestling (B) Boxing
(C) Weight-lifting (D) Bridge
(E) Golf
18. As 'Pen' is related to 'Writer', in the same way, 'Stick' is related to which ?
(A) Wood (B) Player
(C) Hockey player (D) Game
(E) None of these
19. As 'Face' is related to 'Expression', in the same way, 'Hand' is related to which ?
(A) Doing work (B) Shaking hands
(C) Coquetry (D) To coquet
(E) Waves
20. As 'Meeting' is related to 'Chairman', in the same way 'Newspaper' is related to which ?
(A) Printer (B) Readers
(C) Howkers (D) Editor
(E) Reporter
21. As 'Naked' is related to 'Cloth', in the same way, 'Thirsty' is related to which ?
(A) Drinking (B) Water
(C) Coffee (D) Juice
(E) Tea
22. As 'Boat' is related to 'Oar', in the same way, 'Bicycle' is related to which ?
(A) Tyre (B) Road
(C) Peddle (D) Chain
(E) Seat

23. As 'Disease' is related to 'Pathology', in the same way, 'Planet' is related to which ?
 (A) Sun (B) Satellite
 (C) Astrology (D) Astronomy
 (E) Orbit
24. As 'Visible' is related to 'Secret', in the same way, 'Success' is related to which ?
 (A) Failure (B) Defeat
 (C) Defeated (D) Disgraced
 (E) Unreliable
25. As 'Earthquake' is related to 'Seismograph', in the same way, 'Milk' is related to which ?
 (A) Galvanometer (B) Hydrometer
 (C) Hygrometer (D) Spherometer
 (E) None of these
26. As 'Match' is related to 'To win', in the same way, 'Examination' is related to which ?
 (A) Writing (B) To appear
 (C) To be successful (D) To try
 (E) To prepare
27. As 'Fan' is related to 'Breeze', in the same way 'Electricity' is related to which ?
 (A) Darkness (B) Current
 (C) Light (D) Attraction
 (E) Repulsion
28. As 'Plough' is related to 'Ox', in the same way 'Train' is related to which ?
 (A) Engine (B) Gaurd
 (C) Coolie (D) T.C.
 (E) Passenger
29. As 'Poster' is related to 'Wall', in the same way, 'Photograph' is related to which ?
 (A) Camera (B) Frame
 (C) People (D) Beauty
 (E) Thing
3. (C) As 'Crime' is treated in a 'Court' in the same way, 'Sickness' is treated in the Hospital.
4. (C) As a 'Millionaire' has much 'Wealth' in the same way, an 'Intelligent' person has much 'Wisdom'.
5. (E) As a 'Mason' builds a 'House' in the same way a 'Carpenter' builds 'Chair'.
6. (A) As from 'Television' we get news in the same way, from 'Telephone' we get 'Message'.
7. (C) As in 'Fan' we use 'Feathers' in the same way in the 'Wheel' we use 'Spokes'.
8. (C) As in the making of 'Shirt' we use 'Cloth' in the same way in the making of 'Shoe' we use 'Leather'.
9. (B) As a 'Tailor' makes clothes from 'Cloth' in the same way a 'Cobber' makes items from 'Leather'.
10. (E) As a 'Pen' is an important item in the 'Stationary' in the same way 'Chair' is an important item in the 'Furniture'.
11. (D) As 'Cricket' is played with a 'Bat' in the same way 'Hockey' is played with a 'Stick'.
12. (C) As 'Wings' help the 'Birds' to fly in the same way 'Fins' help the 'Fishes' to swim.
13. (D) As 'Hill' is the small 'Mountain' in the same way 'Shrub' is the small 'Tree'.
14. (B) As 'Tree' gives us 'Wood' in the same way 'Sheep' gives us 'Wool'.
15. (E) As 'Guru Dwara' is the place of worship for 'Sikh' in the same way 'Fire Temple' is the place of worship for 'Parsees'.
16. (B) As 'Ravi Shankar' is a 'Sitar' player in the same way 'Udayi Shankar' is a 'Dancer'.
17. (A) As 'Innings' is a word used in 'Badminton' in the same way 'Halfnelson' is a word used in 'Wrestling'.
18. (C) As 'Pen' is a necessary thing for a 'Writer' in the same way 'Stick' is necessary for Hockey 'Player'.
19. (C) As by seeing the 'Face' we can find out the 'Expression' of the person in the same way by seeing the 'Hand' we can find out 'Coquetry' of a person.

Answers with Explanation

1. (E) As in the 'Class' students look at the 'Black board' in the same way, in the 'Cinema Hall' the spectators look at the 'Screen'.
2. (E) As from 'House' we get 'Shelter' in the same way, from the 'Soap' we get 'Cleanliness'.

22P | Reasoning T.

20. (D) As in 'Meeting' the 'Chairman' plays the important role, in the same way in 'Newspaper' the 'Editor' plays an important role.
21. (B) As a 'Naked' needs cloth in the same way a 'Thirsty' needs 'Water'.
22. (C) To row a 'Boat' 'Oar' is necessary in the same way to drive a 'Bicycle', 'Peddle' is necessary.
23. (D) As the study about a disease is done under 'Pathology' in the same way study about 'Planet' is done under 'Astronomy'.
24. (A) As opposite of 'Visible' is 'Secret' in the same way the opposite of 'Success' is 'Failure'.
25. (E) As 'Earthquake' shocks are recorded by 'Seismograph' in the same way purity of 'Milk' is measured by 'Lactometer'.
26. (C) As a player in a 'Match' wants 'To win', in the same way a candidate in an 'Examination' wants to be 'Successful'.
27. (C) As from 'Fan' we get 'Breeze' in the same way from 'Electricity' we get light.
28. (A) As 'Plough' is pulled by an 'Ox', in the same way 'Train' is pulled by an 'Engine'.
29. (B) As 'Posters' are stiched on a 'Wall' in the same way 'Photograph' is kept in a 'Frame'.

4

Coding and Decoding Test

Something said in a secret way is known as **Coding** and the conversion of the secret in an exact meaning is known as **Decoding**.

Under the questions are based on english alphabet and numbers. The alphabet and the numbers are used according the positions of letters in the alphabet. The positions of letters in alphabet is as shown below —

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

The position of the letters in the alphabet can be remembered by the formula **E J O T Y**.

E	J	O	T	Y
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
5	10	15	20	25

It means E in the alphabet from the left is at 5th place, J at 10th, O at 15th, T at 20th and Y at 25th place.

The position of the letters in the alphabet is remembered by the formula **B G L Q V** is used.

B	←	G	←	L	←	Q	←	V
↓		↓		↓		↓		↓
25		20		15		10		5

It means V is at 5th place in the alphabet from the right, Q is at 10th place, L is at 15th, G is at 20th and B is at 25th place.

Letters	Letters in reverse direction
A	Z
B	Y
C	X
D	W
E	V
F	U
G	T
H	S
I	R
J	Q
K	P
L	O
M	N

It is clear that the sum of number of positions of letter and its opposite letter is 27.

As $A (1) + Z (26) \rightarrow 27$
 $B (2) + Y (25) \rightarrow 27$
 $C (3) + X (24) \rightarrow 27$

There is another method also by which the number of the position of a letter opposite to the given letter can be known.

Number of position of opposite letter = 27 – number of position of the given letter.

Example 1. Which is the letter opposite to A ?

Answer with Explanation—The number of position of letter opposite to A
 = 27 – the number of position of A
 = 27 – 1 = 26

Since 26th is the position of Z.

∴ Letter opposite to A is Z.

Example 2. Which is the letter opposite to S ?

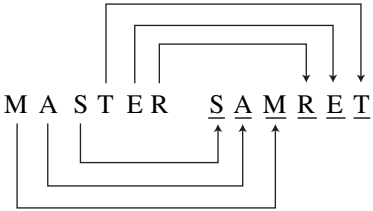
Answer with Explanation—The number of position of the letter opposite to S
 = 27 – the number of position of S
 = 27 – 19 = 8

Since 8th is the position of H
 ∴ Letter opposite to S is H.

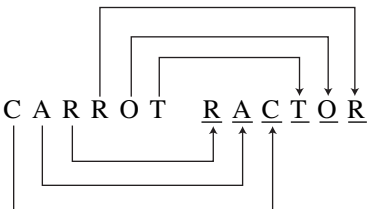
Example 3. If in a code 'MASTER' is written as 'SAMRET', then how 'CARROT' be written in the same code ?

- (A) Armotr
- (B) Rcatro
- (C) Rcator
- (D) Armtor
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(E) As



Similarly,

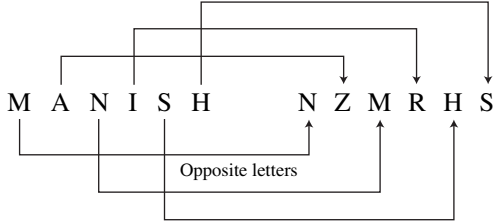


Example 4. If in a certain code 'MANISH' is written as 'NZMRHS', then how will 'RAN-JITA' be written in the same code ?

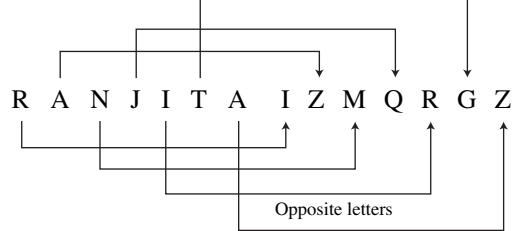
- (A) IZMQRGZ
- (B) IZMPRGZ
- (C) IZMQRHZ
- (D) IZMQRIZ
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(A)

As



in the same way

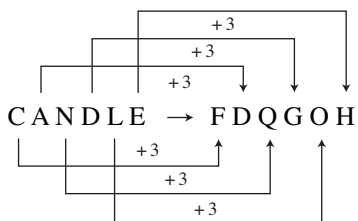


Example 5. If in a certain code 'CANDLE' is written as 'FDQGOH' then how will 'MINUTE' be written in the same code ?

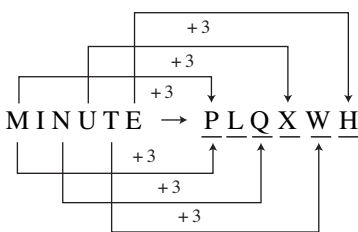
- (A) QJQXWH
- (B) QLPXWH
- (C) QLQXVH
- (D) OLQXWG
- (E) PLQXWH

Answer with Explanation—(E)

As



Similarly—



Example 6. In a certain code 'Kit Mit Fit' means 'I Am Laborious'; 'Zit Rit Kit' means 'Laborious Is Dangerous' and 'Sit Fis Rit' means 'Dangerous Extremely Painful' then in that language what is code for 'Is' ?

- (A) Kit
- (B) Zit
- (C) Rit
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(B)

'Kit Mit Fit' means 'I Am Laborious' ... (1)
 'Zit Rit Kit' means 'Laborious Is Dangerous' ... (2)
 and, 'Sit Fis Rit' means 'Dangerous Extremely Painful' ... (3)

From (1) and (2)

'Kit' means 'Laborious'

and from (2) and (3)

'Rit' means 'Dangerous'.

∴ From (2) it is clear that for 'Is' the code is 'Zit'.

Example 7. In a certain code '345' means 'Behari Is Good', '579' means 'Behari extremely Important' and '126' means 'Prime Minister Hardest Post' then in that language what code is used for 'Good' ?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(D)

'345' means 'Behari is Good' ... (1)

'579' means 'Behari Extremely Important' ... (2)

and '126' means 'Prime Minister Hardest Post' ... (3)

∴ From (1) and (2)

S → Behari

Now two digits are left in (1). Hence it is possible to find the code for 'Good'. Therefore data is inadequate.

Example 8. If for 'Cloud' is said 'Rain', for 'Rain' is said 'Tree'; for 'Tree' is said 'Axe', for 'Axe' is said 'House' and for 'House' is said 'Mason', then from which of the following wood can be obtained ?

- (A) Tree
- (B) Rain
- (C) Axe
- (D) House
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(C) Wood is obtained from 'Tree' and for 'Tree', 'Axe' is said. Hence wood can be obtained from 'Axe'.

Exercise 1

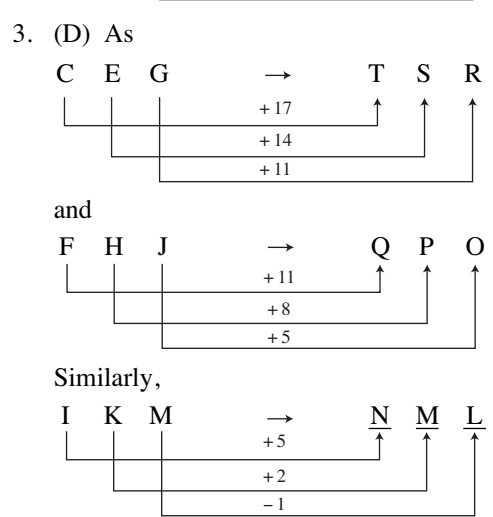
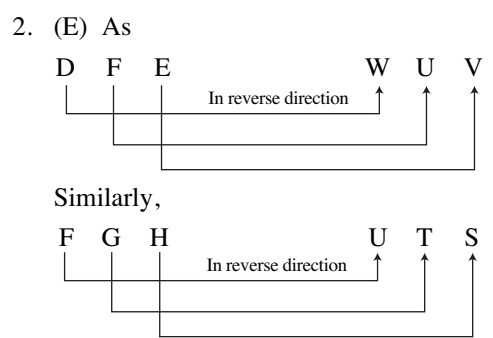
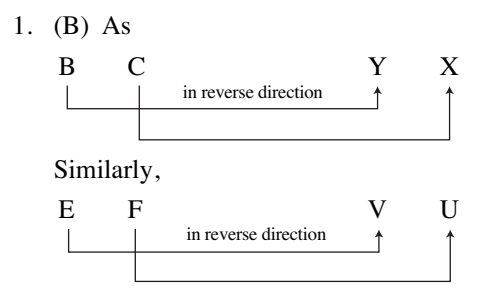
1. According to english alphabet as BC is related to YX in the same way EF is related to whom ?
 - (A) UV
 - (B) VU
 - (C) WV
 - (D) VW
 - (E) None of these
2. According to english alphabet as DFE is related to WUV in the same way FGH is related to whom ?
 - (A) TVU
 - (B) RTS
 - (C) TRS
 - (D) SQR
 - (E) None of these
3. If CEG is written as TSR and FHJ is written as QPO than IKM is written as—
 - (A) NOP
 - (B) PON
 - (C) MLK
 - (D) NML
 - (E) None of these
4. In a code BOY is written as \$☆● and HOUR is written as @☆£O than RUBY is written in the indicating language as—
 - (A) O£\$●
 - (B) O\$£●
 - (C) ●\$£O
 - (D) ●£\$O
 - (E) None of these
5. In a code QUEUE is written as Q22 and CHURCH as 1UR1 than BANANA is written as a suitable code from the following—
 - (A) B5A5
 - (B) 5N5A
 - (C) B55A
 - (D) BA5A5A
 - (E) B5A5A
6. In a code BOXER word is written as AQWGQ then VISIT is written as—
 - (A) UKRKU
 - (B) UKRKS
 - (C) WKRKU
 - (D) WKRKS
 - (E) None of these
7. In a code PERFECT is written as RGTHGEV than BROWN is written as—
 - (A) CSPXO
 - (B) DSQYP
 - (C) CTQXP
 - (D) DTQYP
 - (E) None of these
8. In a code if X is denoted by 7, P by 9, Z by 6, M by 5, L by 3, D by 2 than PLPXMZ is denoted in the code by—
 - (A) 932756
 - (B) 923756
 - (C) 952736
 - (D) 937526
 - (E) None of these
9. In a code PROVIDE is denoted from OSNWHED than MORNING is denoted in the same code as—
 - (A) LPQOHOF
 - (B) LPQOOHF
 - (C) LPOQHOF
 - (D) LQPOHOF
 - (E) None of these

26P | Reasoning T.

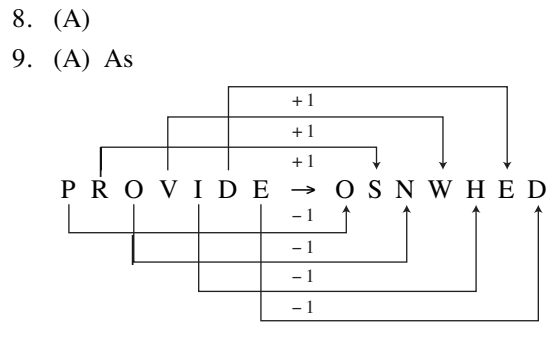
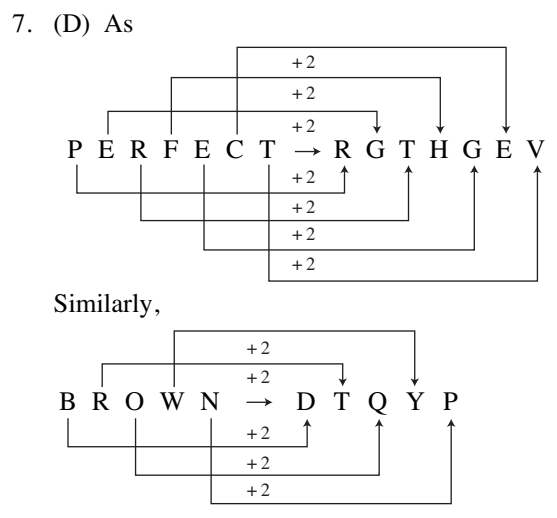
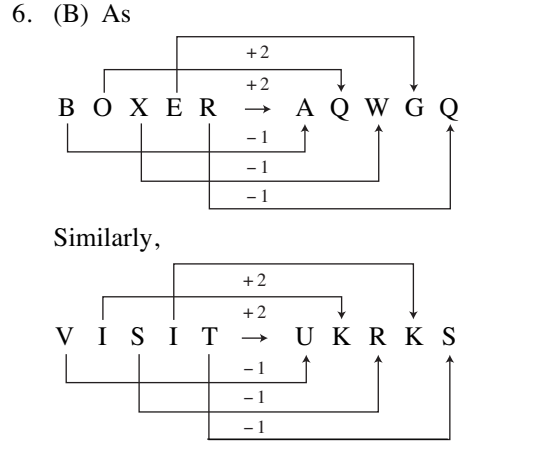
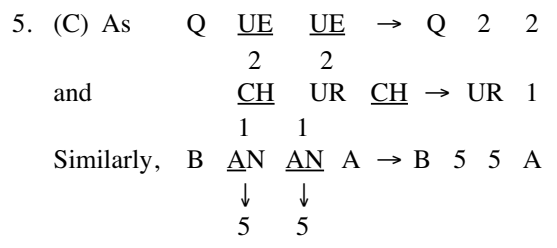
10. If in a code CORPUS is written as EMTNWQ than TODDER is the same code is denoted by—
 (A) VFMBGP (B) VMGFBP
 (C) UMFBGP (D) VMFBGP
 (E) None of these
11. In a code INTERVIEWING is denoted by ERVINGINTIEW then ENCLOSURESE in the same code is denoted by—
 (A) LOUSENCVSR
 (B) LOUSEENCVSR
 (C) LOUSEENC SUR
 (D) LOUESEENC SUR
 (E) None of these
12. In a code A is denoted by B, B by C, C by D and so on till V then FRACTIONS is denoted in the same code by—
 (A) GSBDUJPOT (B) GSBDVJPOT
 (C) GSBDUJPQT (D) GSBDUJOPT
 (E) None of these
13. In a code STATION is denoted by URCKMP than BRING is denoted in the same code by—
 (A) CSKLH (B) DSGLH
 (C) DSKPH (D) DTKLH
 (E) None of these
14. In a code TOGETHER is denoted by RQEGRJCT than PAROLE is denoted in the same code by—
 (A) RCPQJK (B) RCTQNG
 (C) NCPQJG (D) NCQPJG
 (E) None of these
15. In a code DESIRABILITY is denoted by ARISEDYTIUB than PREREQUISITE is denoted in the same code by—
 (A) QEREPRETISIU
 (B) QERERPETISIU
 (C) QERERPTEISIU
 (D) QERERPETSIIU
 (E) None of these
16. If 1 is coded by F, 2 by P, 3 by X, 4 by Z, 5 by B, 6 by W, 7 by L, 8 by U, 9 by O than the coded form of 853417 is—
 (A) UBDXZF (B) UBXDFL
 (C) UBXZFL (D) UDXZFL
 (E) None of these
17. In a code MOMENT is denoted by OMOCPR than THERMO is denoted in the same code by—
 (A) VFGQOM (B) VFGPPM
 (C) VEGPOM (D) VFGPOM
 (E) None of these
18. If 1 is coded by X, 2 is coded by M, 3 is coded by D, 4 is coded by H, 5 is coded by T, 6 is coded by L, 7 is coded by P, 8 is coded by V, 9 is coded by N than which one of the following is the coded form of 3972465—
 (A) DNPMHLP (B) DNPMHNT
 (C) DNPMHLT (D) DNPMNLT
 (E) None of these
19. In a code STABILISE is denoted by UVCKNKUG than ORGANISE is denoted in the same code as—
 (A) QTICPKUG (B) QTICPKUH
 (C) QTIBPKUG (D) QTICPKUJ
 (E) None of these
20. In a code COURAGE is denoted by UOCREGA than JOURNAL is denoted in the same code by—
 (A) UOJRLAN (B) OUJRLAN
 (C) OJURANL (D) UOJLANR
 (E) None of these
21. In a code NOBLE is denoted by QREOH than the coded form of PLATE in the same code—
 (A) SMDWH (B) SOCWH
 (C) SODVH (D) RODWG
 (E) SODWH
22. In a code REPORT is denoted by PRETOR than PERSON is denoted in the same code as—
 (A) REPNSO
 (B) RPENOS
 (C) RSONPE
 (D) PRENSO
 (E) None of these
23. In a code INFORM is denoted by JMGNSL than PLAYER is denoted in the same code by—
 (A) QKBZFQ (B) QKBXFQ
 (C) OKBZFQ (D) OMBZFQ
 (E) None of these

24. In a code PARADISE is denoted by ARPAESDI than DROWNING in the same code is denoted by—
 (A) OWDRGNNI (B) OWDRNGNI
 (C) OWDRNING (D) OWROGNIN
 (E) None of these

Answers with Explanation

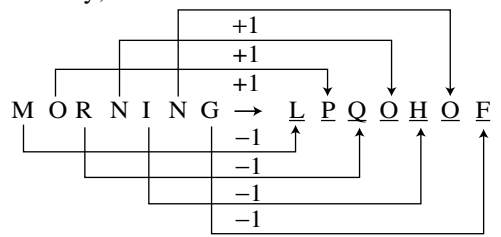


4. (A) On comparing both the words—
 B = \$, O = ☆, Y = ●, H = @, U = £ and R = 0
 ∴ RUBY = 0£\$●

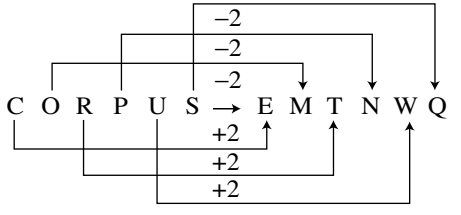


28P | Reasoning T.

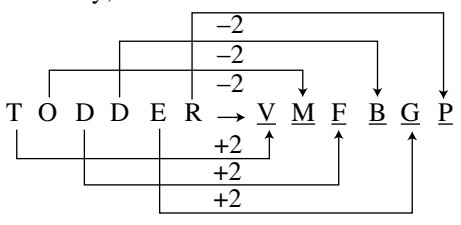
Similarly,



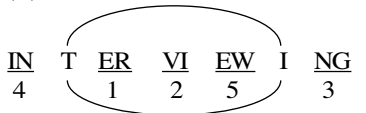
10. (D) As



Similarly,

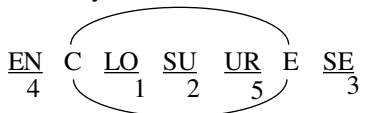


11. (E) As



→ ERVINGINTIEW

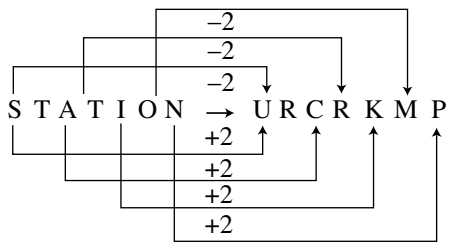
Similarly,



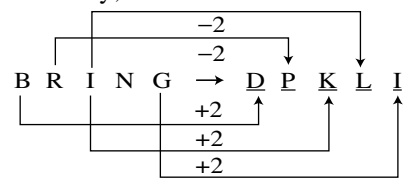
→ LOSUSEENCEUR

12. (A) In code F → G, R → S, A → B, C → D, T → U, I → J, O → P and N → O
∴ FRACTIONS → GSBDUJPOT

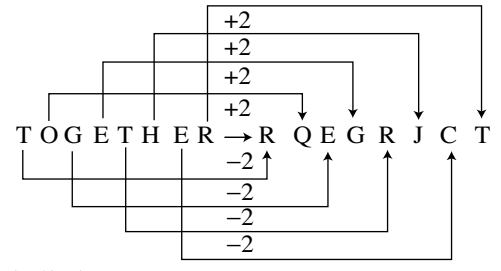
13. (E) As



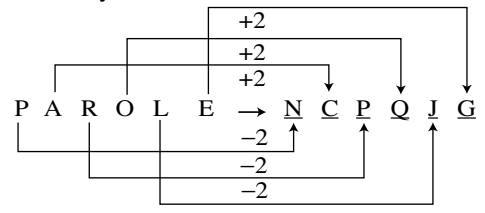
Similarly,



14. (C) As



Similarly,



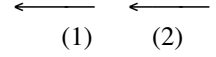
15. (B) As

DESIRA BILITY → ARISEDYILIB



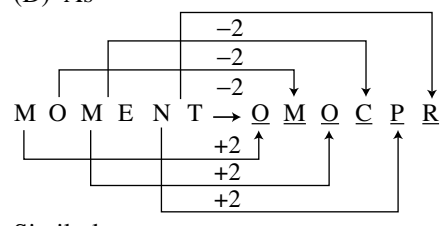
Similarly,

PREREQ UISITE → QERERPETISIU

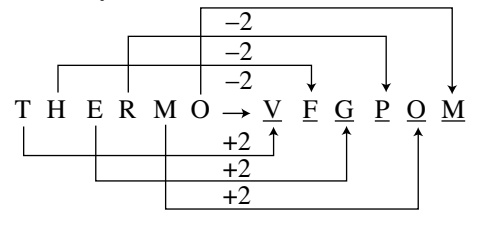


16. (C)

17. (D) As

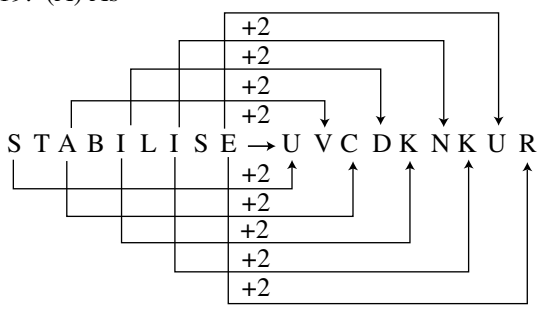


Similarly,

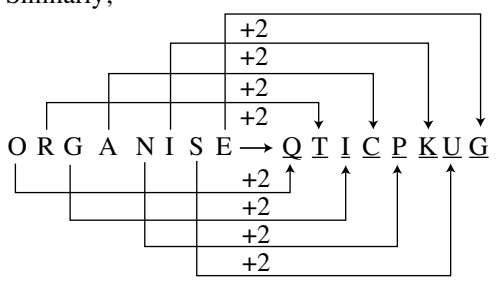


18. (C)

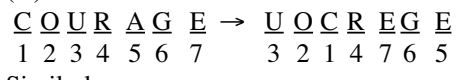
19. (A) As



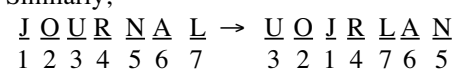
Similarly,



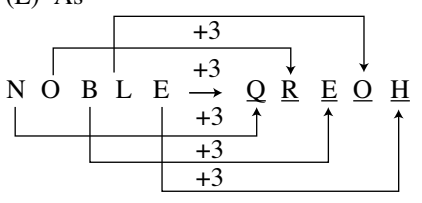
20. (A) As



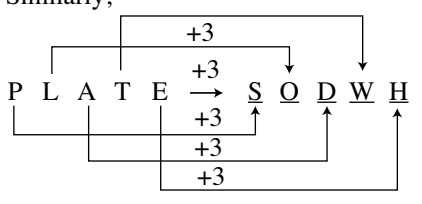
Similarly,



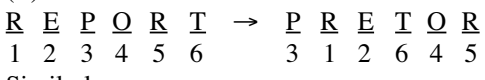
21. (E) As



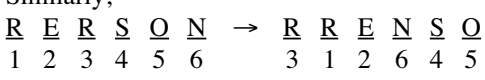
Similarly,



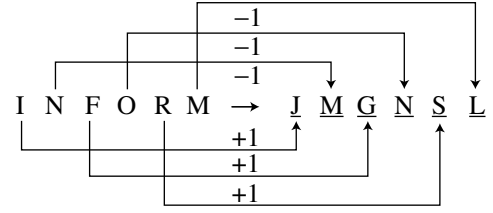
22. (E) As



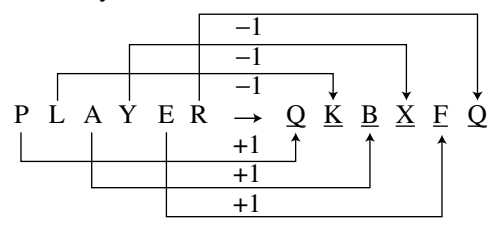
Similarly,



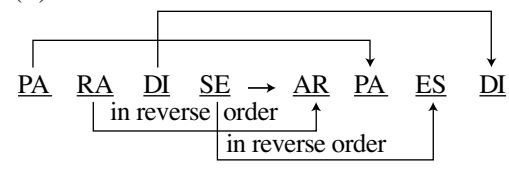
23. (B) As



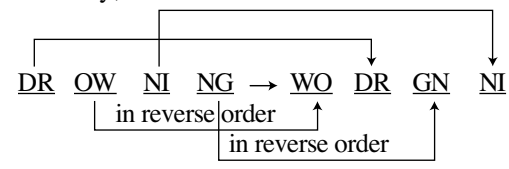
Similarly,



24. (E) As



Similarly,



Exercise 2

1. In a code 'Ni Mik Puk' means 'Serious And Worried'; 'In Dik So' means 'Each Any Other' and 'Tur Muk To' means 'Soul And Body' then in that code what are for 'Each Worried' ?

- (A) In Ni
- (B) Pik Ni
- (C) Dik Pik
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

Directions (Q. 2-4)—In a code

- (i) 'Rip Lub Ja Pit' means 'Kindly Let me Speak'.
- (ii) 'Sa Tik Lub' means 'Kindly go forward'.
- (iii) 'Pit Sun Ki' means 'Speak With Example'.
- (iv) 'Ja Ha Tik' means 'Let Others Go' ?

30P | Reasoning T.

2. In the code what is for 'Example' ?
 (A) Ke (B) Pit
 (C) Sun (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
 3. In the code what is for 'Ha' ?
 (A) Forward (B) Kindly
 (C) Go (D) Others
 (E) None of these
 4. To find the code for 'Me' which of the following statements are necessary ?
 (A) Only (i) and (ii)
 (B) Only (i) and (iii)
 (C) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 (D) Only (i), (iii) and iv
 (E) All are necessary
 5. In a certain code language 'Kol Tip Mot' means 'Song Is Admirable', 'Mot Baij Min' means 'Dancing Is Good' and 'Tip Nop Baij' means 'Song And Dancing', then which of the following words stands for 'Good' ?
 (A) Mot (B) Min
 (C) Baij (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
- Directions**—For questions 6 to 8
- (i) 1, 5, 9 means, 'you better go'.
 - (ii) 1, 6, 7 means, 'better come here'.
 - (iii) 5, 6, 7 means, 'you come here'.
 - (iv) 1, 5, 6 means, 'better you here'.
 - (v) 3, 7, 9 means, 'come and go'.
6. To find the code for 'better' atleast which group is necessary ?
 (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (iv) and (v)
 (C) (iii) and (iv) (D) (ii) and (v)
 (E) None of these
 7. Which of the following is used for 'and' in the code ?
 (A) 6 (B) 9
 (C) 3 (D) 7
 (E) None of these
 8. Which of the following is used for 'go' in the code ?
 (A) 1 (B) 5
 (C) 7 (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
 9. In a certain code 'Run o Jam' means 'Hallo go quickly'; 'Jam us soo' means 'You also go' and 'tum rum da' means 'Hallo come here' then which of the following word is used for 'quickly' in the code ?
 (A) Rum (B) Da
 (C) Jam (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
 10. In a certain code, 'Jen topi' means 'Good morning'; 'su sang' means 'Very well' and 'sang jen nus' means 'Very and good' then which of the following word is used for 'and' ?
 (A) Nus (B) Sang
 (C) Topi (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
- Directions** (11 to 12)—In a certain code—
- '289' means 'Read from newspaper', '276' means 'tea from field' and '85' means 'Wall newspaper'.
11. Which of the following word is used for 'tea' ?
 (A) 2 (B) 6
 (C) Either 7 or 6 (D) Either 2 or 6
 (E) Either 2 or 7
 12. Which of the following word is used for 'newspaper' ?
 (A) 2 (B) 8
 (C) 9 (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
 13. In a certain code 'ni tim si' means 'how are you'; 'ble ni si' means 'where are you', then which of the following word is used for 'where' ?
 (A) ni (B) tim
 (C) si (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
 14. In a certain code '721' means 'good college life'; '526' means 'you is good' and '257' means 'life is good' then which of the following word is used for 'you' ?
 (A) 6 (B) 5
 (C) 7 (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
 15. In a certain code—
 (a) 'pand na jaunk' means 'very influential boy'.
 (b) 'tam nu pand' means 'that boy came'.

- (c) 'nu per taun' means 'keep that doll'.
 (d) 'jaunk taun su' means 'very good doll'.
- I. In the code which word is used for 'influential' ?
 (A) jauk (B) paud
 (C) taun (D) na
 (E) None of these
- II. To answer the above question which statement is superfluous ?
 (A) only a (B) only c
 (C) only c or d (D) only a
 (E) None of these
16. In a certain code—
 (a) 'pit dar na' means 'thou is good'.
 (b) 'dar tok pa' means 'good and bad'.
 (c) 'tin na tok' means 'he is bad'.
 I. In that code which of the following word is used for 'he' ?
 (A) na (B) tok
 (C) tin (D) pit
 (E) None of these
 II. To answer the above question which statement superfluous ?
 (A) only a (B) only b
 (C) a or b (D) b or c
 (E) None of these
17. In a certain code—
 (i) '134' means 'you are good'.
 (ii) '758' means 'they go home'.
 (iii) '839' means 'we are home'.
 (a) Which of the following is used for 'they' ?
 (A) 5 (B) 7
 (C) 3 (D) 8
 (E) Data is inadequate
 (b) To answer the above question which statement is superfluous—
 (A) Only (i) (B) Only (ii)
 (C) (i) or (ii) (D) (ii) or (iii)
 (E) None of these
18. In a certain code '453' means 'pens are new', '362' means 'boys are young', '598' means 'buy new clothes' then which of the following word is used for 'pen' ?
 (A) 3 (B) 9
 (C) 8 (D) 6
 (E) 4
19. In a certain code 'nit ju pus' means 'orange is red', 'ju sa tum' means 'red and black' and 'sa pus num' means 'watch is black' then which of the following word is used for 'orange' ?
 (A) pus (B) ju
 (C) mit (D) sa
 (E) num
20. In a certain code 'jok pun' is written for 'low sky' and 'pun ta raup' is written for 'at high sky' then in the code which of the following word is written for 'at low' ?
 (A) jok ta (B) pun raup
 (C) raup jok (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
21. In a certain code '123' means 'hot filter coffee'; '356' means 'very hot day' and '589' means 'day and night' then which of the following is used for 'very' ?
 (A) 8 (B) 6
 (C) 9 (D) 5
 (E) None of these
22. In a certain code, 'dom pul ta' means 'eat hot food', 'pul sir sop' means 'food is good' and 'tok da sop' means 'good intelligent boy', then which of the following is used for 'hot' ?
 (A) dom (B) pul
 (C) ta (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
23. In a certain code 'ken paty' means 'good morning', 'hu sang' means 'do come' and 'hu ken su' means 'come for good' then which one of the following is used for 'for' ?
 (A) sang (B) ken
 (C) su (D) hu
 (E) paty
24. In a certain code '786' means 'bring apple me', '958' means 'cut green apple' and 645 means 'bring green fruit' then which one of the following is used for 'me' ?
 (A) 8 (B) 6
 (C) 7 (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
25. In a certain code 'pul ta nop' means 'fruits is good', 'nop ho teer' means 'tree is long' and 'pul ho sop' means 'eat good food' then which one of the following is used for 'fruit' ?
 (A) pul (B) ta
 (C) nop (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these

Answers with Explanation

1. (E) On comparing I and II Muk → And
Also the original words in code are written their order.
∴ 'Each' → In and 'worried' → 'pik'.
2. (D) 'Example' and 'kind' are not used in other statements.
3. (D) From (i) and (iv)
Ja → Let
From (ii) and (iv)
Tik → Go
∴ Ha → 'Others'
4. (E)
5. (B) On comparing (i) and (ii)
Mot → Is
on comparing (ii) and (iii)
Baij → Dancing
∴ Min → Good.
6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (E)
9. (E) On comparing I and II
jam → go
on comparing I and III
rum → hallo
∴ From first O → quickly
10. (A) From (i) and (iii)
jen → good
from (ii) and (iii)
sang → very
∴ nus → and.
11. (C) On comparing I and II
2 → from
∴ from II for tea either 6 or 7.
12. (B) From I and III
8 → newspaper
13. (E) From I and II
ble → where
and tim → how.
14. (A) From I and II
2 → good
from II and III
5 → is
∴ from II 6 → you.
15. I. (D) From (a) and (b)
pond → boy
from (a) and (d)
jaunk → very
∴ na → influential
15. II (C)
Answer—For 16 (I) and (II)
From (b) and (c)
tok → bad
from (a) and (c)
na → is
∴ for he → tim
16. I (C) 16. II (E)
17. (a) (E) (b) (E)
18. (E) From I and II
3 → are
from I and III
5 → new
∴ for pen → 4
19. (C) From I and II
ju → red
from I and III
pus → is
∴ for orange → mit
20. (D)
21. (B) From I and II
3 → hot
from II and III
5 → day
∴ for very → 6
22. (D)
23. (C) From I and III
ken → good
from II and II
hu → come
∴ for 'for' → su
24. (C) From I and III
6 → bring
from I and II
8 → apple
∴ for 'me' → 7
25. (B) From I and II
nop → is
from I and III
pul → good
∴ for 'first' → ta

Exercise 3

1. If air is called green, green is called blue, blue is called sky, sky is called yellow, yellow is called water and water is called pink, then what is the colour of clean sky ?
 (A) pink (B) sky
 (C) water (D) blue
 (E) yellow
2. If water is called blue, blue is called red, red is called white, white is called sky, sky is called rain, rain is called green, green is called air and air is called table then which one of the following is colour of milk ?
 (A) white (B) rain
 (C) sky (D) green
 (E) air
3. If red is called yellow, yellow is called blue, blue is called white, white is called green, green is called pink, pink is called purple, then what is the colour of clean sky ?
 (A) blue (B) yellow
 (C) pink (D) white
 (E) purple
4. If brightness is called darkness, darkness is called green, green is called blue, blue is called red, red is called white and white is called yellow then what is the colour of blood ?
 (A) red
 (B) darkness
 (C) white
 (D) yellow
 (E) None of these
5. If black means white, white means red, red means yellow, yellow means blue, blue means green, green means purple and purple means orange then what is the colour of clean sky ?
 (A) green (B) purple
 (C) orange (D) yellow
 (E) blue
6. If sky is called bright, bright is called rain, rain is called green, green is called air, air is called blue, blue is called water, then what does a bird fly ?
 (A) air (B) sky
 (C) bright (D) rain
 (E) blue
7. If orange is called ghee, ghee is called soap, soap is called ink, ink is called honey and honey is called orange, then which one of the following is used for cloth washing ?
 (A) honey (B) ghee
 (C) orange (D) soap
 (E) None of these
8. If rain is called pink, pink is called cloud, cloud is called water, water is called breeze and breeze is called moon, then tell hands are washed with which of the following ?
 (A) water
 (B) rain
 (C) breeze
 (D) moon
 (E) None of these
9. If dog is called cat, cat is called lion, lion is called ox, ox is called cock, cock is called elephant and elephant is called donkey then tell a farmer ploughs with which animal ?
 (A) dog (B) lion
 (C) donkey (D) cock
 (E) None of these
10. If road is called water, water is called cloud, cloud is called sky, sky is called sea, sea is called road then where does a flight of aeroplane take place ?
 (A) cloud (B) sky
 (C) road (D) water
 (E) sea
11. If water is called food, food is called tree, tree is called sky, sky is called wall then tell from where do we get fruits or from where it is produced ?
 (A) water (B) food
 (C) tree (D) sky
 (E) wall
12. If student is called saint, saint is called thief, thief is called politician, politician is called duffer, duffer is called head, then tell who does the job of robbery during day and night ?
 (A) saint (B) thief
 (C) head (D) duffer
 (E) politician
13. If electricity is called brightness, brightness is called summer, summer is called energy,

34P | Reasoning T.

- energy is called sweat, sweat is called cold and cold is called problem then tell from which one of the following brightness is produced ?
- (A) brightness (B) summer
(C) energy (D) sweat
(E) electricity
14. If Mosque is called Gurdwara, Gurdwara is called Temple, Temple is called Church, Church is called fire-temple then tell where do the Christians do their worship ?
- (A) Fire-temple (B) Church
(C) Temple (D) Gurdwara
(E) Mosque
15. If paper is called ink, ink is called pen, pen is called book, book is called dictionary, dictionary is called water and water is called milk then tell which thing is used for writing purpose ?
- (A) water (B) milk
(C) book (D) pen
(E) paper
16. If bicycle is called messenger, messenger is called bus, bus is called train, train is called aeroplane and aeroplane is called pedestrian then tell by which vehicle you can reach your destination in little time ?
- (A) pedestrian (B) bicycle
(C) train (D) aeroplane
(E) bus
17. If orange is called water-melon, water melon is called mango, mango is called apple, apple is called lemon, lemon is called banana and banana is called papaya then tell who is the king of fruits ?
- (A) mango (B) apple
(C) orange (D) lemon
(E) water-melon
18. If paper is called ink, ink is called pen, pen is called rose, rose is called rock, rock is called love and love is called tears then does what is used by a sweetheart to write a letter to her lover ?
- (A) love (B) pen
(C) rose (D) paper
(E) rock
19. If love is called sky, sky is called water, water is called tears, tears are called rain and rain is called man, then tell in absence of her lover, the sweetheart's eyes are filled with ?
- (A) water (B) sky
(C) tear (D) rain
(E) man
20. If paper is called lamp-black, lamp-black is called powder, powder is called oil, oil is called soap and soap is called salt then tell what do the girls use to make their eyes beautiful ?
- (A) lamp (B) surma
(C) powder (D) oil
(E) soap
21. If leg is called hand, hand is called ear, ear is called eye, eye is called nose, nose is called tongue and tongue is called teeth then tell which organ must a person use for writing work ?
- (A) nose (B) eye
(C) leg (D) hand
(E) ear
22. If brightness is called black, black is called yellow, yellow is called red, red is called purple and purple is called sky blue then tell what is the colour of ripened banana ?
- (A) red
(B) purple
(C) sky blue
(D) yellow
(E) black
23. If king is called subject, subject is called beggar, beggar is called minister, minister is called duffer and duffer is called astrologer then tell who does the job of begging ?
- (A) subject (B) begging
(C) duffer (D) minister
(E) astrologer
24. If maimed is called lame, lame is called blind, blind is called dumb, dumb is called deaf and deaf is called handicap, then what will you say to man who is unable to see ?
- (A) lame (B) blind
(C) dumb (D) deaf
(E) maimed

Answers with Explanation

1. (B) The colour of clean sky is blue, and blue is called sky then the colour of clean sky will be sky.
2. (C) The colour of milk is white and white is called sky. Hence the colour of milk will be sky.
3. (D) The colour of clean sky is blue and blue is called white. Hence the colour of clean sky is white.
4. (C) The colour of blood is red and red is called white. Hence the colour of blood will be white.
5. (A) The colour of clean sky is blue and blue means green. Hence the colour of clean sky is green.
6. (C) A bird flies in sky and sky is called bright. Hence a bird flies in bright.
7. (E) For cloth washing soap is used and soap is called ink. Hence for cloth washing ink is used.
8. (C) We wash our hand with water and water is called breeze. Hence hands are washed with breeze.
9. (D) A farmer ploughs his field with ox and ox is called cock. Hence a farmer ploughs his field with ox.
10. (E) The flight of aeroplane takes place in sky and sky is called sea. Hence flight of aeroplane takes in sea.
11. (D) Fruits are obtained from tree and tree is called sky. Hence fruits are obtained from sky.
12. (E) Forcefully money is collected during day or night by thief and thief is called politician. Hence a politician collects money during day or night forcefully.
13. (A) Brightness is prouced by electricity and electricity is called brightness. Hence brightness is obtained by brightness.
14. (A) The Christian do their worship in Church and Church is called Fire-temple. Hence the Christians do their worship in fire-temple.
15. (C) For writing purpose pen is used and pen is called book. Hence for writing purpose book is used.
16. (A) In little time we can reach our destination by aeroplane and aeroplane is pedastrian. Hence in little time we can reach by pedastrian.
17. (B) Mango is the king of fruits and mango is called apple. Hence apple is the king of fruits.
18. (C) A pen is used by a sweetheart to send a letter and pen is called rose. Hence rose is used by a sweetheart to write a letter.
19. (D) In absence of her lover, the eyes of sweetheart are filled with tears and tears are called rain. Hence her eyes are filled with rain.
20. (C) To increase the beauty of her eyes girls used lamp-black and lamp-black is called powder. Hence powder is used by girls.
21. (E) For writing work a person uses hand and hand is called ear. Hence ear is used to write.
22. (A) The colour of ripened banana is yellow and yellow is called red. Hence the colour of ripened banana is red.
23. (D) A begger does a job of begging and begger is called minister. Hence a minister does a job of begging.
24. (C) A blind man is unable to see and a blind is called dumb. Hence a dumb is unable to see.

5

Number Series and Time

In this chapter two types of questions are included—

1. Questions based on Number series.
2. Questions related to time.

1. Questions related to number series—

Under this type of question a group of digits is given but in this group the digits are not in a proper order. Informations given in the question are based on the positions of the digits. question asked is illustrated in the following example.

Example—How many 6's are in the following number series which are followed by an odd number and preceded by a prime number ?

364576354364564163963456

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) more than 3
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(A) Required 6's are printed boldly in the following number series.

3 6 4 5 7 **6** 3 5 4 3 6 4 5 6 4 1 6 3 9 **6** 3 4 5 6

2. Questions related to time—Under this two types of questions are asked—

- (1) To tell the definite date of the birth of a certain person.
- (2) To tell the definite time of an information received to a person.

To tell the definite data of birth—Under this type of questions some informations are given by two persons in relation to the date of birth of a certain person. There persons of birth in defferent periods.

The date of birth of the certain person is that which is common in the two statements. The following example will illustrate the idea clearly.

Example 1. Sanjay remembers that his sister Soni's date of birth falls after 20th September but before 23rd September, while his father remembers that Soni's birthday falls after 21st and before 24th September. What is the correct date of birth of Soni ?

- (A) 21st September
- (B) 22nd September
- (C) 23rd September
- (D) 24th September
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(B) The possible dates of birth of Soni according to Sanjay are 21st and 22nd of September.

and the possible dates of birth of Soni according to his father are 22nd and 23rd of September.

∴ Common date = 22nd of September.

Example 2. Dhirendra remembers that the birthday of his younger brother falls after 14th June and before 18th June, while his mother remember that his birthday falls after 15th June and before 19th June. On what day of June does the birhday of the younger brother of Dhirendra fall ?

- (A) 15th
- (B) 16th
- (C) 17th or 15th
- (D) 16th or 17th
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanations—(D) According to Dhirendra, the birthday of his younger brother falls on June (15, 16, 17)

and according to his mother, the birthday of his younger brother on June (16, 17 and 18)

∴ common dates = June (16 and 17).

Hence the date of birth of Dhirendra is 16th or 17th June.

Example 3. Gaytri remembers that the birthday of her sister falls after 5th January but before 9th January, while her father remembers that Anuradha's birthday falls before 10th January and after 6th January. On what date January does the birthday of Anuradha fall ?

- (A) 6th
- (B) 7th
- (C) 8th
- (D) 9th
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(E) According to Gayatri the birthday of Anuradha

$$= (6, 7, 8) \text{ January}$$

and according to her father the birthday of Anuradha

$$= (7, 8, 9) \text{ January}$$

$$\therefore \text{Common date} = 7 \text{ or } 8 \text{ January}$$

Hence birthday of Anuradha is either on 7th January or 8th January.

Questions related to the information given to a person of a definite time—In this type a definite time of an information received found by the following formula.

Time of information received = Time of next work – interval of both works] + [Time after last work].

Example 1. Outside of an assembly house Madhukar was told by a person that each meeting takes place after $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Last meeting has been over just before 45 minutes and next meeting will take place at 2:00 p.m. At what time did Madhukar receive this information ?

- (A) 10:20 a.m.
- (B) 11:45 a.m.
- (C) 12:30 p.m.
- (D) 11:30 a.m.
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanations—(D) Time of information received = [Time of next work – inter of both works] + [Time after last work]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(2:00 - 3\frac{1}{4}\right) + 0:45 \\ &= (14:00 - 3:15) + 0:45 \\ &= 11:30 \text{ a.m.} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 1

1. In the following number series, how many such even numbers are there which are followed by an odd number and preceded by any even number ?

86768932753422355228119

- (A) 1
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 6
 - (E) None of these
2. In the following number series, how many such odd numbers are there which are divisible by 3 or 5 and are followed by an odd number which again followed by an even number ?

12, 19, 21, 3, 25, 18, 35, 20, 22, 21, 45, 46, 47, 48, 9, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56

- (A) 0
 - (B) 1
 - (C) 2
 - (D) 3
 - (E) None of these
3. In the following number series, how many 9s are there which are not completely divisibly by a number which is preceded by it but completely divisible by a number which is followed by it ?

7935159369289343939359493

- (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
 - (E) More than 5
4. Sarita remembers that she met her sister Shaini on Saturday after 13th of any month. If the first day of the month was Tuesday then on what date did she meet her sister ?

- (A) 18
- (B) 20
- (C) 19
- (D) 21
- (E) 17

5. Rajesh remembers that the date of birth of his sister Puja is after 18th October but before 21th October while his father remembers that the date of birth of Puja is after 19th October but before 22nd October. What is the actual date of birth of Puja ?

- (A) 19th October
- (B) 20th October
- (C) 21st October
- (D) 22nd October
- (E) None of these

38P | Reasoning T.

6. In the following number series how many digits are there which are preceded by an odd number but not followed by an even number ?
5348971653298435
(A) None (B) 1
(C) 2 (D) 3
(E) None of these
7. In the following number series how many 8's are there which are not exactly divisible by a number which is preceded by it but exactly divisible by a number which is followed by it ?
28283858853282384715838286
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
(E) More than 4
8. In the following number series how many 9's are there which are followed and preceded by 3 ?
2935739239139363932934393793
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
(E) More than 4
9. In the following number series how many 9's are there which are preceded by 3 and followed by 6 ?
396939396363956956939639
(A) None (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
(E) More than 4
10. In the following number series how many 8's are there which are preceded by 5 but not followed by 3 ?
583385585458385838538588538583
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
(E) More than 4
11. Rama remembers that she met her brother on Saturday which was after 20th of a month. If the first of that month was on Tuesday then on which date did she meet her brother ?
(A) 23rd
(B) 24th
(C) 25th
(D) 26th
(E) None of these
12. If in a non leap year it is Tuesday on 28th February then what day will be on 28th March ?
(A) Sunday (B) Monday
(C) Tuesday (D) Saturday
(E) None of these
13. Manish remembers that his father called him after 16th October but before 21st October. Suresh remembers that manish was called by his father after 19th October but before 22nd October. On which date he was called by his father ?
(A) 10th (B) 17th
(C) 20th (D) 19th
(E) None of these
14. In the following number series how many 1's are there which are preceded by 9 but not followed by 7 ?
7191171891712131145713917
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
(E) 5
15. In the following number series how many 8's are there which are exactly divisible by the numbers which are preceded and followed by it ?
824517284842282698454832843183
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
(E) None of these
16. Radha remembers that her father's birth day is after 16th April but before 21st April, while his brother Mangesh remembers that his father's birth day is before 22nd April and after 19th April. What is the exact date on which his father's birthday falls ?
(A) 19th April
(B) 20th April
(C) 21st April
(D) Data inadequate
(E) None of these
17. In the following number series, how many 7's are there which are not preceded by 4 but followed by 2 ?
34728729471357299772514723
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 1
(E) More than 4

18. In the following number series how many 3's are there which are preceded by an odd number and followed by an even number ?
53894372381384235734236
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
(E) More than 4
19. Prabhat remembers that his mother's birth day falls after 17th April but before 21st April. His sister Urmila remembers that her mother's birth day falls after 19th April but before 24th April. What is the exact date on which his mother's birth day falls ?
(A) 19th (B) 21st
(C) 22nd (D) 20th
(E) None of these
20. In the following number series how many 7's are there which are preceded by 6 but not followed by 5 ?
3457892167543157684251764376
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 6
(E) None of these
21. In the following number series how many 9's are which are preceded by 3 but not followed by 4 ?
2395139673948934932398393
(A) 3 (B) 2
(C) 1 (D) 4
(E) None of these
22. If the third day of month is Monday, then which day will be on 5th day after 21st of the month ?
(A) Tuesday
(B) Monday
(C) Wednesday
(D) Thursday
(E) None of these
23. In the following number series how many 7's are there which are followed by 4 but not preceded by 8 ?
547897438757487487412745794
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5
(E) None of these
24. In the following number series how many 8's are there which are divisible by a digit which is preceded and followed by it ?
7838481285481483882482858483
(A) 4 (B) 2
(C) 5 (D) 3
(E) None of these
25. How many working days are there in a month of 30 days, the first of which is Saturday and second Saturday and every Sunday is a holiday ?
(A) 22 (B) 20
(C) 23 (D) 21
(E) None of these
26. In the following number series how many 9's are there which are neither preceded by 6 nor followed by 3 ?
9386995937891939639
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
(E) None of these
27. In the following number series how many 3's are there which are not followed by 7 but preceded by 6 ?
2374356374638963518372428639
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
(E) More than 4

Answers with Explanation

- (E) Required numbers in the series are printed **boldly**—
8**67689**327534223552**281**19
- (C) Required numbers in the series are printed **boldly**—
12, 19, 21, **3**, 25, 18, 35, 20, 22, **21**, 45, 46, 47, 48, 9, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56
- (C) Required 9's in the series are printed **boldly**—
7**935159369289343939359493**
- (C) Since the first day of the month was Tuesday, therefore on 5th, 12th and 19th there will be Saturday. Hence after 13th on 19th there will be Saturday.
- (B) Between 18th and 21st October there are two days *i.e.* 19th and 20th and between 19th

40P | Reasoning T.

- and 22nd October there are two days *i.e.* 20th and 21st. In these days 20th October is common.
6. (D) Required numbers in the series are printed boldly—
5348971653298435
7. (C) Required 8's are printed boldly in the series—
28283858853282384715838286
8. (C) Required 9's are printed boldly in the series—
2935739239139363932934393793
9. (C) Required 9's are printed boldly in the series—
39693939396363956956939639
10. (B) Required 8's in the number series are printed boldly—
583385585458385838538588538583
11. (D) Since the first day of the month was Tuesday, therefore on 22nd there will be Tuesday and on 26th it will Saturday.
12. (C) If there is Tuesday on 28th February, then on 1st March and 29th March there will be Wednesday. Hence on 28th March it would be Tuesday.
13. (C) Between 16th October and 21st October these 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th October and between 19th and 22nd October there 20th and 21st October. In these days 20th October is common.
14. (A) Required 1's in the series are printed boldly—
7191171891712131145713917
15. (D) Required 8's in the series are printed boldly—
824517284842282698454832843183
16. (B) Between 16th and 21st April there are 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th April and between 19th and 22nd April there are 20th and 21st April. In these days 20th April is common.
17. (B) Required 7's in the number series are printed boldly—
34728729471357299772514723
18. (C) Required 3's in the number series are printed boldly—
53894372381384235734236
19. (D) Between 17th and 21st April there are 18th, 19th and 20th April and between 19th and 24th April there are 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd April. In these days 20th April is common.
20. (E) In the series there is no such 7 which is preceded by 6 and not followed by 5.
21. (D) Required 9's in the series are printed boldly—
2395139673948934932398393
22. (C) If on 3rd day of the month is Monday there will be Monday on 10th, 17th and 24th of the month. Hence on 26th of the month there will be Wednesday.
23. (B) Required 7's in the series are printed boldly—
5478974387574874127445794
24. (A) Required 8's in the series are printed boldly—
7838481285481483882482858453
25. (E) There will be 5 Sundays in the month of 30 days, the first of which is Saturday. Hence the number of working days
 $= 30 - (5 + 1) = 24$
26. (C) Required 9's in the series are printed boldly—
9386995937891939639
27. (C) Required 3's in the series are printed boldly—
23743563746389635183724 28639

6

Number Related Test

In this type of test numbers in a definite interval are written with some given property in ascending or descending order as required. After this it is asked which number is at a definite place. The idea will be clear from the given example.

Example. If the numbers from 1 to 73, which are divisible by 7, are arranged in descending order, then which of the numbers will occupy 9th and 7th places ?

- (A) 28, 14
- (B) 14, 28
- (C) 35, 28
- (D) 28, 42
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanations—(B) On writing the numbers from 1 to 73 which are divisible by 7 in descending order, we get

70, 63, 56, 49, 42, 35, 28, 21, 14, 7

The numbers at 9th and 7th places in this group are 14 and 28 respectively.

Exercise

1. If all the numbers from 5 to 80, which are divisible by 5 are written in descending order, then which of the numbers will occupy 11th place from the top ?
 - (A) 35
 - (B) 30
 - (C) 25
 - (D) 40
 - (E) 45
2. If the following numbers are arranged in descending order then which will be middle digit of the middle term ?

589, 817, 698, 795, 579, 769, 691

 - (A) 6
 - (B) 8
 - (C) 9
 - (D) 7
 - (E) 5
3. There are 26 steps in a temple. In the time Sudhakar comes down two steps, Prabhakar goes one step. If they start simultaneously and keep their speed uniform, then at which step from the bottom will they meet ?
 - (A) 13th
 - (B) 9th
 - (C) 8th
 - (D) 12th
 - (E) None of these
4. If from the members from 1 to 28, all the numbers which are divisible by 3 are arranged in descending order then which of the number will be at 6th place from the top ?
 - (A) 12
 - (B) 21
 - (C) 15
 - (D) 18
 - (E) 24
5. If the following numbers are written in descending order then which will be the middle digit of the middle term ?

789, 723, 659, 595, 713, 785, 689

 - (A) 7
 - (B) 1
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 8
 - (E) 2
6. If all the numbers from 1 to 51 which are divisible by 3 are arranged in descending order then which of the numbers will be at 7th and 10th place from the top ?
 - (A) 33 and 27
 - (B) 33 and 21
 - (C) 21 and 30
 - (D) 33 and 24
 - (E) 36 and 27

42P | Reasoning T.

7. If the digits of all the following numbers are written in reverse order, then which will be the middle digit of the middle term ?
389, 675, 493, 728, 536
(A) 3 (B) 2
(C) 8 (D) 9
(E) None of these
8. If all the numbers from 1 to 21 which are divisible by 2 are written in ascending order then which will be the number at 6th place from the right ?
(A) 8 (B) 12
(C) 6 (D) 14
(E) None of these
9. There are numbers from 1 to 100 which are divisible by 4. How such numbers are there which have 4 either at unit place or at tenth place or at both places ?
(A) 7 (B) 20
(C) 10 (D) 21
(E) More than 21
10. If all the numbers from 4 to 57 which are divisible by 4 are arranged in descending order, which of the numbers would be at 7th place from the left ?
(A) 36 (B) 32
(C) 28 (D) 44
(E) 48
11. If the following numbers are arranged in descending order, then which will be the middle digit of the middle term ?
421, 729, 514, 652, 413, 641, 509
(A) 2 (B) 4
(C) 1 (D) 0
(E) 5
12. If all the numbers from 1 to 41 which are divisible by 4 are arranged in descending order then which of the numbers would be at 7th place from the left ?
(A) 16 (B) 20
(C) 24 (D) 12
(E) 8
13. If the following numbers are written in descending order then which will be the middle digit of the middle term ?
659, 623, 549, 495, 613, 654, 565
(A) 2 (B) 5
(C) 4 (D) 1
(E) 6
14. There are 32 steps in a temple. In the same time Amit comes down two steps, Sumit goes up one step. If they start simultaneously and keep their speeds uniform, then at which step from the bottom will they meet ?
(A) 11th (B) 12th
(C) 9th (D) 14th
(E) 16th
15. There are 20 steps in a temple. In the same time Narendra goes up two steps, Akhilendra comes down 1 step. If they start simultaneously and keep their speeds uniform, then at which step from the bottom will they meet ?
(A) 12th (B) 10th
(C) 16th (D) 8th
(E) 14th
16. If all the numbers from 8 to 93 which are divisible by 8 are arranged in descending order then which number would be at 7th place from the top ?
(A) 48 (B) 40
(C) 56 (D) 72
(E) 64
17. If the following numbers are written in descending order then which will be the middle digit of the middle term ?
324, 671, 425, 545, 533, 625, 674
(A) 3 (B) 2
(C) 7 (D) 4
(E) 1
18. There are numbers from 2 to 41 which are divisible by 3. How many such numbers are there which have 3 either at unit place or at tenth place or at both places ?
(A) 5 (B) 6
(C) 7 (D) 8
(E) 9
19. If the numbers from 6 to 57, all the numbers which are divisible by 6 are removed then how many numbers will be left ?
(A) 40 (B) 41
(C) 36 (D) 45
(E) 43

20. If all the numbers from 7 to 51 which are divisible by 7 are removed, then how many numbers will be left ?
 (A) 36 (B) 35
 (C) 38 (D) 42
 (E) 41
21. From 3 to 41 how many such numbers which are divisible by 3 and the sum of their digits is 9, are ?
 (A) 5 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
 (E) 1
22. From 4 to 49, how many numbers which are divisible by 4 and sum of their digits be 9, are?
 (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
 (E) 5
23. There are 41 steps in a temple. In the same time Surendra comes down 4 steps, Virendra goes up two steps. If they start simultaneously and keep their speeds uniform then at which step from the bottom will they meet ?
 (A) 8th (B) 7th
 (C) 9th (D) 10th
 (E) 12th
24. If all the numbers from 4 to 71 which are divisible by 4 are arranged in descending order, then which number will be at 8th place from the top ?
 (A) 32 (B) 36
 (C) 40 (D) 48
 (E) 44
25. If the following numbers are arranged in descending order then which will be the middle digit of the middle term ?
 279, 369, 425, 335, 625, 415, 545
 (A) 4 (B) 7
 (C) 6 (D) 2
 (E) 1
26. If all the numbers from 1 to 62 which are divisible by 4 are arranged in descending order then which numbers will be at 9th and 13th places from the top ?
 (A) 28 and 12 (B) 32 and 20
 (C) 28 and 16 (D) 36 and 24
 (E) 12 and 24
27. If all the following numbers are written in descending order, then which will be the middle digit of the middle term ?
 285, 615, 425, 353, 445, 679, 535
 (A) 3 (B) 2
 (C) 8 (D) 1
 (E) 4
28. If all the numbers from 1 to 26 which are divisible by 3 are arranged in ascending order then which number will be at 4th place from the right ?
 (A) 12 (B) 15
 (C) 18 (D) 21
 (E) 9

Answers with Explanation

1. (B) The numbers from 5 to 80 and divisible by 5 are written in descending order as—
 80, 75, 70, 65, 60, 55, 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, 5
 \therefore Hence at 11th place from the top is 30.
2. (C) On arranging the given numbers in descending order we get—
 817, 795, 769, 698, 691, 589, 579
 \therefore Hence the middle term is 698 whose middle digit is 9.
3. (B) Let them be met at x th step from the bottom—
 $(x \times 2 + x \times 1) - 1 = 26$
 or, $2x + x = 26 + 1$
 or, $3x = 27$
 $\therefore x = \frac{27}{3} = 9$
4. (A) The numbers from 1 to 28 and divisible by 3 are written in descending order as—
 27, 24, 21, 18, 15, 12, 9, 6, 3
 Hence at the 6th place from the top is 12.
5. (B) On arranging the given numbers in descending order, we get—
 789, 785, 723, 713, 689, 659, 595
 Here the middle term is 713 whose middle digit is 1.
6. (D) On writing the numbers from 1 to 51 which are divisible by 3 in descending order we get—

44P | Reasoning T.

- 51, 48, 45, 42, 39, 36, 33, 30, 27, 24, 21, 18, 15, 12, 9, 6, 3
 \therefore The numbers at 7th place and 10th place are 33 and 24 respectively.
7. (D) On writing the given numbers in reverse order we get—
 983, 576, 394, 827, 635
 Here the middle term is 394 whose middle digit is 9.
8. (E) On writing the numbers from 1 to 21 which are divisible by 2 in ascending order, we get—
 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20
 Here the 6th term from the right is 10.
9. (A) The numbers from 1 to 100 which are divisible by 4 and which have 4 at either unit place or at 10th place or at both places are as—
 4, 24, 40, 44, 48, 64 and 84
 There are 7 numbers.
10. (B) On writing the numbers from 4 to 57 which are divisible by 4 in descending order we get—
 56, 52, 48, 44, 40, 36, 32, 28, 24, 20, 16, 12, 8, 4
 Here the 7th number from the left is 32.
11. (C) On writing the given numbers in descending order we get—
 729, 652, 641, 514, 509, 421, 413
 Here the middle term is 514 whose middle digits 1.
12. (A) On writing the numbers from 1 to 41 which are divisible by 4 in descending order we get—
 40, 36, 32, 28, 24, 20, 16, 12, 8, 4
 Here the 7th term from the left is 16.
13. (D) On writing the given numbers in descending order, we get—
 659, 654, 623, 613, 565, 549, 495
 Here is the middle term is 613 whose middle digit is 1.
14. (A) Let them be met at x th step from the bottom—
 $(2 \times x + 1 \times x) - 1 = 32$
 or, $3x = 33$
 $\therefore x = \frac{33}{3} = 11$
15. (E) Let them be met at x th step from the bottom—
 $\therefore (1 \times x + 2 \times x) - 1 = 20$
 or, $3x = 21$
 $\therefore x = \frac{21}{3} = 7$
 Here the number of descends is less than the number of ascends.
 \therefore Required number = $[(20 - 7) + 1]$
 $= 14$ th
16. (B) On arranging the numbers from 8 to 93 which are divisible by 8 in descending order we get—
 88, 80, 72, 64, 56, 48, 40, 32, 24, 16, 8
 Here the 7th term from the top is 40.
17. (D) On arranging the given numbers in descending order we get—
 674, 671, 625, 545, 533, 425, 324
 Here the middle term is 545 whose middle digit is 4.
18. (A) Here the numbers from 2 to 41, which are divisible by 3 and which have 3 in any place are—
 3, 30, 33, 36, 39
 There are five numbers.
19. (E) Total numbers from 6 to 57
 $= (57 - 6) + 1$
 $= 52$
 and the numbers which are divisible by 6 between 6 and 57 are—
 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48 and 54.
 \therefore No. of these numbers = 9
 Here required number = $52 - 9 = 43$
20. (C) Total of number from 7 to 51
 $= (51 - 7) + 1 = 45$
 Numbers which are divisible by 7 between 7 and 51 are—
 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42 and 49
 \therefore No. of these numbers = 7
 \therefore Reqd. number = $45 - 7 = 38$
21. (D) The numbers from 3 to 41 which are divisible by 3 and the sum of their digits be 9, are—
 9, 18, 27 and 36
 \therefore Reqd. number = 4

22. (A) The numbers from 4 to 49 which are divisible by 4 and the sum of their digits be 9 is : 36.
 \therefore Reqd. answer is 1.
23. (B) Let them be met at x th step from the bottom
 $(4x + 2x) - 1 = 41$
 or, $6x = 42$
 $\therefore x = \frac{42}{6} = 7$
24. (C) On arranging the numbers from 4 to 71 which are divisible by 4 in descending order we get—
 68, 64, 60, 56, 52, 48, 44, 40, 36, 32, 28, 24, 20, 16, 12, 8, 4
 \therefore The number at 8th place = 40.
25. (E) On writing the given numbers in descending order we get—
 625, 545, 425, 415, 369, 335, 279
 Here the middle term is 415 whose middle digit is 1.
26. (A) The numbers from 1 to 62 which are divisible by 4 in descending order are—
 60, 56, 52, 48, 44, 40, 36, 32, 28, 24, 20, 16, 12, 8, 4
 Here the numbers at 9th and 13th places are 28 and 12 respectively.
27. (E) On arranging the given number in descending order we get—
 679, 615, 535, 445, 425, 353, 285
 Here the middle term is 445 whose middle digit is 4.
28. (B) The numbers from 1 to 26 which are divisible by 3 are written as—
 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24
 Here the 4th number from the right is 15.

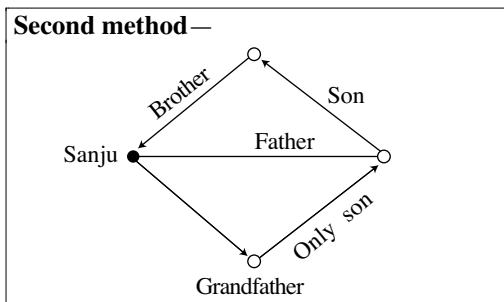
The following table will be very useful in this test—

1. The only son of your father— Yourself/You.
2. The brother of father— Uncle or elder uncle.
3. Wife of the father— Mother.
4. The only son of grand father or grand mother— Father.
5. The only daughter-in-law of grand father or grand mother— Mother.
6. Father's sister— Aunt.
7. Mother-in-law of mother— Grand mother.
8. Father-in-law of mother— Grand father.
9. The only daughter of the father— Sister.
10. Father of the father— Grand father.
11. Mother of the father— Grand mother.
12. Son of the sister— Nephew.
13. Daughter of the sister— Niece.
14. Son of the father of the sister— Brother.
15. Mother of the mother— Maternal grand mother.
16. The only daughter of maternal grand mother or maternal grand father— Mother.
17. Father of the mother— Maternal grand father.
18. Brother of the mother— Maternal uncle.
19. Son of the brother of the mother— Cousin.
20. Daughter of the brother of the mother— Cousin.
21. Son of the uncle— Cousin.
22. Daughter of the uncle— Cousin.
23. Son of the sister of the mother— Cousin.
24. Daughter of the sister of the mother— Cousin.
25. Son of the sister of the father— Cousin.
26. Daughter of the sister of the father— Cousin.
27. Sister of the mother— Maternal aunt.
28. Father-in-law of the father— Maternal grand father.
29. Mother-in-law of the father— Maternal grand mother.
30. Brother-in-law of the father— Maternal uncle.
31. Sister-in-law of the father— Maternal aunt.
32. The only son of maternal grand father— Maternal uncle.
33. Son of the only son of the father— Son.
34. Husband of the sister of the father— Uncle.
35. Son of the only son of the sister of the father— Nephew.
36. Daughter of the only son of the sister of the father— Niece.
37. Son of the brother— Nephew.
38. Daughter of the brother— Niece.
39. Wife of the brother— Sister-in-law.
40. Son of the only son— Grand son.
41. Daughter of the only son— Grand daughter.
42. Son of the only daughter— Grand son.
43. Daughter of the only daughter— Grand daughter.
44. Son of the only son of Grand father or Grand mother— Brother.
45. Daughter of the only son of Grand father or Grandmother— Sister.

Example 1. Introducing Alok, Sanju said, "He is the son of the only son of my grand father." How is Alok related to Sanju ?

- (A) Brother (B) Son
(C) Father (D) Nephew
(E) None of these

Answer with Explanations— (A) The only son of Sanju's Grand father is the father of Sanju and Alok is the son of Sanju's father. Hence Alok is the brother of Sanju.



Exercise

- Introducing Suresh, Subha said, “The father of his brother is the only son of my Grand mother. How is Subha related to Suresh ?
 (A) Mother (B) Cousin
 (C) Sister (D) Daughter
 (E) None of these
 - A is the mother of B. C is the father of B and C has 3 children. On the basis of this information, find out which of the following relations is correct—
 (A) C has three daughters
 (B) C has three sons
 (C) B is the son
 (D) B has two sisters
 (E) None of these
 - A is the brother of B. C is the sister of B. How is B related to A ?
 (A) Cousin (B) Sister
 (C) Brother (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
 - Pointing to Snehal, Mahesh said, “The only daughter of her mother is my daughter.” How is Mahesh related to Snehal ?
 (A) Brother (B) Uncle
 (C) Son (D) Father
 (E) None of these
- Directions—**(Ques. 5-6)
 (a) $S \times T$ means S is the brother of T.
 (b) $S - T$ means S is the mother of T.
 (c) $S \div T$ means S is the father of T.
- Which one of the following represents that M is the son of Q ?
 (A) $M \times R \div Q$ (B) $M \div R \times Q$
 (C) $M - R \div Q$ (D) $Q \div M \times R$
 (E) None of these
 - To answer the above question which one the statements is surplus ?
 (A) only (b) (B) only (c)
 (C) either (b) or (c) (D) either (a) or (b)
 (E) None of these
 - Introducing Suman, Sarla said, “His mother is the only daughter of my mother.” How Sarla is related to Suman ?
 (A) Nephew (B) Sister
 (C) Cousin (D) Grand mother
 (E) None of these
 - Introducing Rajesh, Neha said, “His brother’s father, is the only son of my grand father. How Neha is related to Rajesh ?
 (A) Sister (B) Daughter
 (C) Mother (D) Niece
 (E) None of these
 - (a) $P \times Q$ means P is the brother of Q.
 (b) $P + Q$ means P is the father of Q.
 (c) $P \div Q$ means P is the sister of Q.
 I. Which of the following means ‘A is the uncle of M’ ?
 (A) $A + D \div M$ (B) $A \times D + M$
 (C) $A + D \times M$ (D) $A \div D + M$
 (E) None of these
 II. To answer the above question which of the statements is unnecessary ?
 (A) Only (c) (B) Only (b) or (c)
 (C) Only (a) (D) Only (b)
 (E) None of these
 III. If P is the brother of Q and R is the sister of Q, how P is related to R ?
 (A) Uncle (B) Data inadequate
 (C) Brother (D) Sister
 (E) None of these
 - Is C is the mother of D ? To know the answer of this question, which of the statement/statements is/are sufficient among (a) and (b) ?
 (a) B has two children out of which D is one.
 (b) The sister of D is the daughter of C.
 (A) (a) and (b) both are necessary
 (B) (a) and (b) both are insufficient
 (C) Only (a) is sufficient
 (D) Only (b) is sufficient
 (E) Either (a) or (b) is sufficient.

48P | Reasoning T.

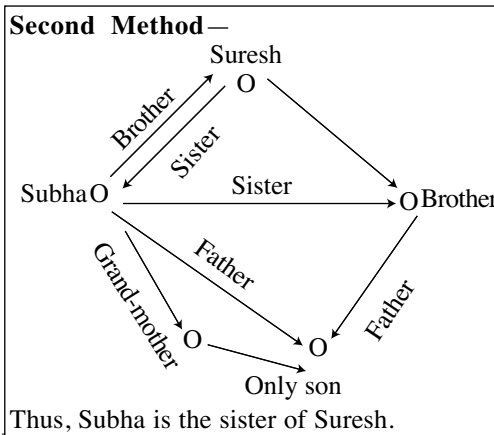
11. (a) $P + Q$ means P is the mother of Q.
 (b) $P \div Q$ means P is the father of Q.
 (c) $P - Q$ means P is the sister of Q.
- I. Which of the following means 'M is the daughter of R' ?
 (A) $R \div M + N$ (B) $R + N \div M$
 (C) $R - M \div N$ (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
- II. To know the answer of the above question which of the statements is surplus ?
 (A) Only (a) (B) (b) or (c)
 (C) (a) or (b) (D) Only (c)
 (E) None of these
12. Pointing to a person in a photograph, Aruna said, "He is the only son of the father of the brother of my sister." How is the man related to Aruna ?
 (A) Maternal uncle (B) Mother
 (C) Father (D) Cousin
 (E) None of these
13. A is the brother of B. A is the brother of C. To find what is the relation between B and C. What minimum information from the following is necessary ?
 (a) Sex of C (b) Sex of B
 (A) Only (a) (B) Only (b)
 (C) Either (a) or (b) (D) (a) and (b) both
 (E) Neither (a) or (b)
14. Introducing a lady, a man said, "The only son of her father is my father." How is the man related to the lady ?
 (A) Father (B) Son
 (C) Uncle (D) Nephew
 (E) Brother
15. Golu is the son of Bhola. Sarma is the daughter of Golu. Chunni is the daughter of Dabu and Dabu is the brother of Bhola. How is Chunni related to Sarma ?
 (A) Nephew (B) Aunt
 (C) Cousin (D) Mother
 (E) None of these
16. If Mohini says, "The father of Rajeev is the only son of my father", then how is Mohini related to Rajeev ?
 (A) Daughter (B) Sister
 (C) Mother (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
17. Pointing towards a lady in a photograph, Vimal said, "she is the daughter of my Grand father's only son." How is Vimal related to her ?
 (A) Brother (B) Cousin
 (C) Father (D) Uncle
 (E) None of these
18. Pointing towards a man in a photograph, a woman says, "His brother's father is the only son of my Maternal Grand father." How is the woman related to that man ?
 (A) Mother (B) Aunt
 (C) Sister (D) Daughter
 (E) None of these
19. Vijay says, "Anand's mother is the only daughter of my mother." How is Anand related to Vijay ?
 (A) Brother
 (B) Maternal Grand father
 (C) Father
 (D) Can't be determined
 (E) None of these
- Directions—(Q. 20-22)**
 (a) $S \times T$ means S is the brother of T.
 (b) $S - T$ means S is the mother of T.
 (c) $S \div T$ means S is the father of T.
20. Which of the following represents that M is the son of Q ?
 (A) $M \times R \div Q$ (B) $M \div R \times Q$
 (C) $M - R \div T$ (D) $Q \div M \times R$
 (E) None of these
21. To answer the above question which of the following is not compulsory ?
 (A) Only (b) (B) Only (c)
 (C) Only (b) or (c) (D) Only (a) or (b)
 (E) None of these
22. How is D related to A in the relation $A \times B \div C - D$?
 (A) Maternal Uncle (B) Grand Father
 (C) Nephew (D) Grand Son
 (E) None of these
23. Mother of Q is sister of P and daughter of M. S is the daughter of P and sister of T. What is the relation of M with T ?
 (A) Father
 (B) Grand father

- (C) Grand mother
(D) Grand father or Grand mother
(E) None of these
24. Vinod is the brother of Bhaskar. Manohar is the sister of Vinod. Biswal is the brother of Preetam and Preetam is the daughter of Bhaskar ? Who is the uncle of Biswal ?
(A) Bhaskar
(B) Manohar
(C) Vinod
(D) Information is incomplete
(E) None of these
25. Pointing towards a man in a photograph, Aruna said, "He is the son of the only son of the father of the brother of my sister." How is that man related to Aruna ?
(A) Niece (B) Cousin
(C) Brother (D) Son
(E) None of these
26. Introducing a man, a woman said, "His wife is the only daughter of my mother." How is the woman related to that man ?
(A) Aunt (B) Wife
(C) Mother-in-law (D) Maternal Aunt
(E) None of these
27. Pointing towards a man in a photograph, a woman said, "His brother's father is the only son of my grand father." How is the woman related to that man ?
(A) Mother (B) Sister
(C) Aunt (D) Daughter
(E) Grand-mother
28. A man said to a woman, "Your brother's only sister is my mother." What is the relation of the woman with the maternal grand mother of that man ?
(A) Mother
(B) Sister
(C) Niece
(D) Mother-in-law
(E) Daughter
29. Pointing towards Jayesh, Radha said, "His sister is the only daughter of my mother." How is Radha related to Jayesh ?
(A) Mother (B) Daughter
(C) Brother (D) Sister
(E) None of these

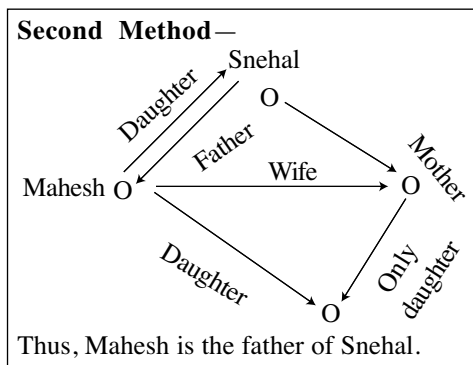
30. Introducing a woman, a man said, "His father is the only son of my mother." How is the woman related to that man ?
(A) Sister (B) Daughter
(C) Aunt (D) Mother
(E) None of these

Answers with Explanation

1. (C) Father of Suresh is the only son of Subha's grand mother. Thus, he is Subha's father also.
So, Subha is the sister of Suresh.



2. (E) 3. (D)
4. (D) Snehal is herself the only daughter of Snehal's mother and daughter of Mahesh. So, Mahesh is the father of Snehal.

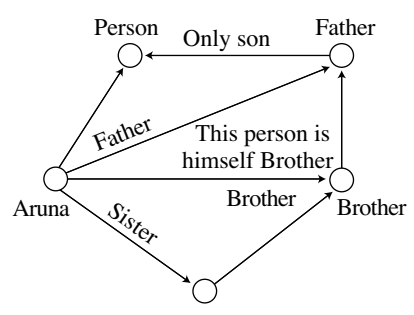


5. (D) Q + M means Q is the father of M or M is the son of Q.
6. (A)
7. (E) Sarla is the mother of Suman.
8. (A) Father of Rajesh's brother is the father of Rajesh. Rajesh is the only son of Neha's

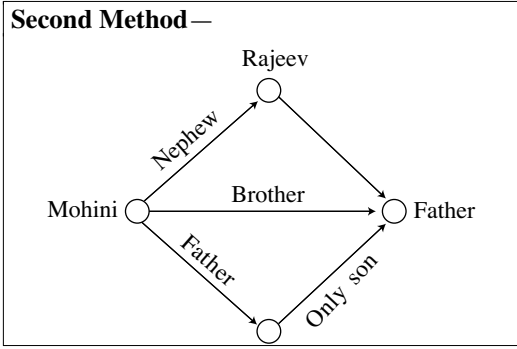
50P | Reasoning T.

grand father. Hence, Rajesh's father is Neha's father. So, Neha is the sister of Rajesh.

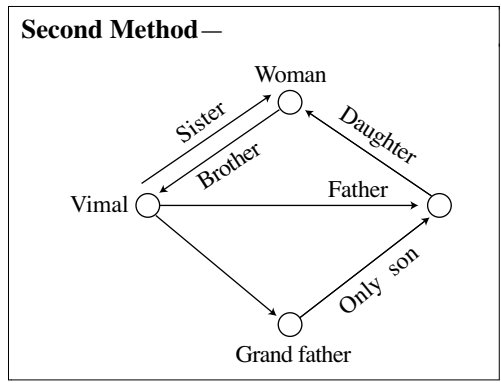
9. (I) (B) $A \times D = D$'s brother is A
 $D + M = M$'s father is D
 Thus, A is the Uncle of M.
 (II) (A) (III) (C)
10. (D)
11. (I) (A) $R \div M$ means R is father of M
 $M + N$ means M is mother of N
 \therefore M is daughter of R.
 (II) (D)
12. (E)



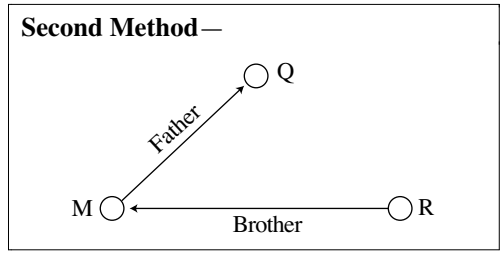
13. (D)
14. (D) The only son of the father of that woman will be the brother of that woman. So, brother of that woman is the father of that man. Thus, that man is the nephew of that woman.
15. (B) Golu is the son of Bhola and Sarma is the daughter of Golu. Sarma is grand daughter of Bhola. Since, Chunni is the daughter of Dabu and Dabu is brother of Bhola. so, Chunni is the niece of Bhola. Thus, Chunni is the aunt of Sarma.
16. (E) Father of Rajeev is the only son of the father of Mohini. Father of Rajeev is the brother of Mohini. Thus, Mohini is the aunt of Rajeev.



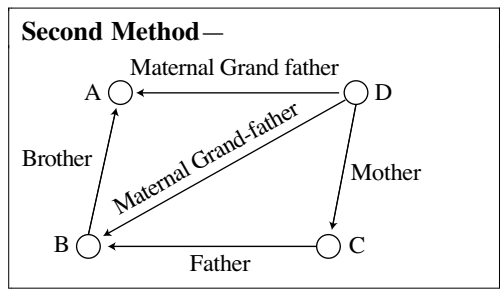
17. (A) The only son of the Grand father of Vimal will be the father of Vimal. Daughter of the father of Vimal will be the sister of Vimal.



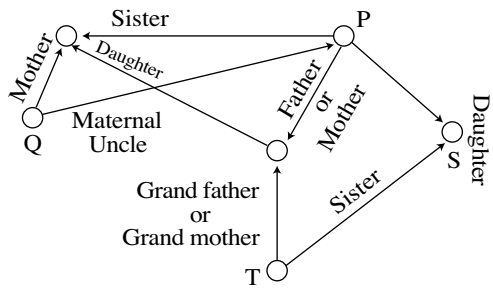
18. (C) The only son of the Maternal-grand-father of the woman will be the maternal uncle of the woman and he is the father of that man in the photograph.
 \therefore That woman is definitely the sister of that man.
19. (E) The only daughter of the mother of Vijay will be the Sister of Vijay, and she is the mother of Anand. Thus, Anand is the nephew of Vijay.
20. (D) In $Q \div M \times R$
 $Q \div M \rightarrow Q$ is the father of M.
 $M \times R \rightarrow M$ is the brother of R.
 Thus, M is the son of Q.



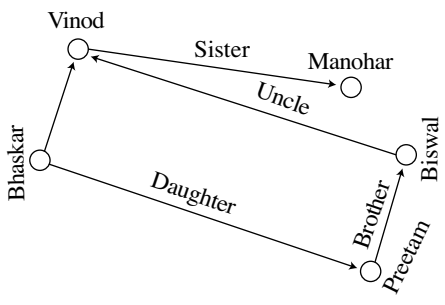
21. (A)
22. (E) In $A \times B \div C - D$ —
 $A \times B \rightarrow A$ is the brother of B
 $B \div C \rightarrow B$ is the father of C
 $C - D \rightarrow C$ is the mother of D
 Thus, A is the maternal-Grand father of D.



23. (D)

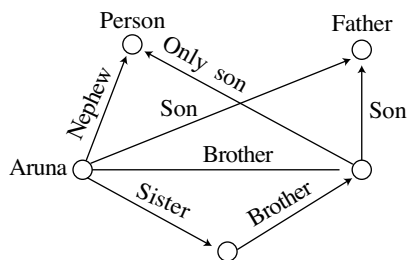


24. (C)



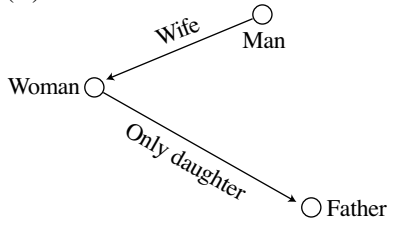
Thus, Vinod will be Uncle of Biswal.

25. (E)



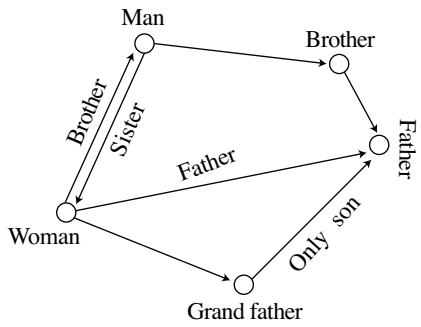
Thus, that person will be the nephew of Aruna.

26. (B)



Thus, that woman is the wife of that man.

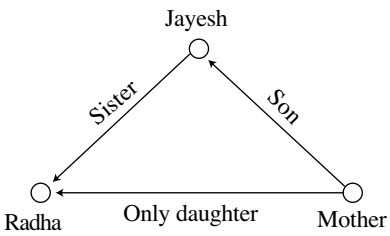
27. (B)



Thus, that woman is the sister of that man in the photograph.

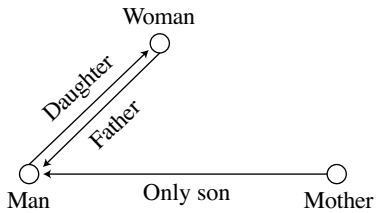
28. (E) The only sister of the brother of the woman will be the woman herself and she is the mother of that man. Thus, the woman is the daughter of the maternal grand mother of the man.

29. (D)



Radha is the sister of Jayesh.

30. (B)



Thus, that woman is the daughter of that man.

The arrangement of haphazard things in a particular or definite order is called as the ordering. These things may be arranged on the basis of their size, age or characteristic etc. Questions concerning following parts may be asked in this test—

- (1) Position series (2) Height series
- (3) Age series (4) Circular series
- (5) Line series (6) Square series

Position Series Test

In these questions, the position of some persons from up or down or from left or right is given and then the total no. of persons is asked. The vice-versa of this is also possible. Some important formulae for these type of questions—

Formula 1. Total no. of persons

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{Position of} & \text{Position of} \\ \text{person} & + \text{person} \\ \text{from upward} & \text{from downward} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

Or

Total no. of persons

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{Position of} & \text{Position of} \\ \text{person from} & + \text{person from} \\ \text{right} & \text{left} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

Formula 2. Position of person from upward

$$= \text{Total no.} - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Position of} \\ \text{person from} - 1 \\ \text{down} \end{array} \right]$$

Or

Position of person from upward

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Position of} \\ \text{Total no.} - \text{person from} \\ \text{down} \end{array} \right] + 1$$

Formula 3. Position of person from downward

$$= \text{Total no.} - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Position of} \\ \text{person from} - 1 \\ \text{up} \end{array} \right]$$

Or

Position of person from downward

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Position of} \\ \text{Total no.} - \text{person from} \\ \text{up} \end{array} \right] + 1$$

[To find the position of a person from left we use formula (3) and to find the position from right we use formula (2)]

Formula 4. If two persons are on a definite position from left and right and they interchange their positions then one of them moves some positions ahead in his own direction then—

(I) Total no. of persons

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{First positon} & \text{Second position} \\ \text{of first} & + \text{of second} \\ \text{person} & \text{person} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

(II) Second position of first person or second position of second person

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Difference of} \\ \text{two positions} \\ \text{of second} \\ \text{person} \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{First position} \\ \text{of first} \\ \text{person} \end{array} \right]$$

Or

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Difference of} \\ \text{two positions} \\ \text{of first} \\ \text{person} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{First position} \\ \text{of second} \\ \text{person} \end{array} \right]$$

Example 1. The position of Jitendra from upwards is 27th and from downwards is 23rd in the class. What is the total no. of students in the class?

- (A) 50
- (B) 48
- (C) 47
- (D) 49
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(D) From formula (1)

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Total number of students in class} \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{Place of} & \text{Place of} \\ \text{Jitendra from +} & \text{Jitendra from} \\ \text{upward} & \text{downward} \end{array} \right] - 1 \\ &= (27 + 23) - 1 \\ &= 50 - 1 = 49 \end{aligned}$$

Example 2. Total no. of students in the class of Deepu is 10. Among them the position of Deepu from upwards is 7th then what is his position from downwards?

- (A) 4
- (B) 3
- (C) 5
- (D) 2
- (E) None of these

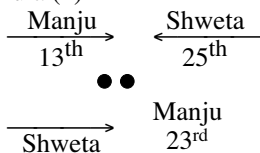
Answer with Explanation—(A) From formula (3)

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Placement of Deepu from downward} \\ &= (\text{Total number}) - (\text{Place of Deepu from upward} - 1) \\ &= 10 - (7 - 1) \\ &= 10 - 6 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

Example 3. In a line of girls, Shweta's position from right is 25th and Manju is on 13th position from left. They both interchange their places. Now, Manju is on 23rd position from left. What will be the position of Shweta from right?

- (A) 36th
- (B) 33rd
- (C) 31st
- (D) 35th
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(D) Using formula (4)



$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Second place of Shweta} \\ &= [\text{Difference of two places of Manju}] \\ &\quad + [\text{First place of Shweta}] \\ &= (23 - 13) + 25 \\ &= 10 + 25 = 35 \end{aligned}$$

Height Series Test

In these questions, a group of persons in disordered heights is given. We have to arrange them orderly and find their positions.

Example 1. Ram is taller than Shyam, but not as much as Rajan. Arjun is taller than Sohan who is shorter than Shyam. Who is the shortest?

- (A) Rajan
- (B) Ram
- (C) Arjun
- (D) Shyam
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(E)

Rajan > Ram > Shyam
And, Arjun > Sohan < Shyam
Thus, Sohan is the shortest.

Age Series Test

In these questions age of some persons is given in disordered manner. We have to arrange them.

Example 1. Amit is 2 years elder than Sumit who is 3 years younger than Naresh. Irfan is 1 year younger than Shaukat but 5 years elder than Naresh. Who is the eldest?

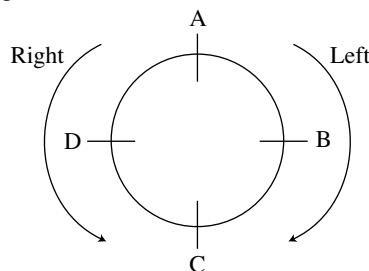
- (A) Amit
- (B) Naresh
- (C) Sumit
- (D) Irfan
- (E) Shaukat

Answer with Explanation—(E)

Naresh > Amit > Sumit
And, Shaukat > Irfan > Naresh
Thus, Shaukat is the eldest.

Circular Test Series

When everyone's attention is towards the centre of the circle then, the clockwise movement is the left direction and anticlockwise movement is the right direction.

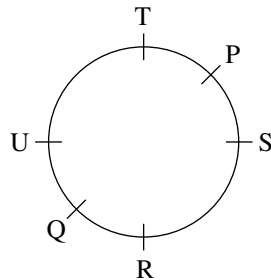


Here B is to the left of A.
And, A is to the right of B.
Similarly D is to the left of C
And, A is to the left of D.

Example 1. P, Q, R, S, T and U are sitting in a circle facing towards the centre of the circle. P is to the right of Q at third position, S is to the left of T at 2nd position and R is in front of T. Who is the next to U towards left ?

- (A) P (B) Q
(C) R (D) S
(E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(E)



Thus, T is next to the left of U.

Line Series Test

In these questions, persons or alphabets are given in a disorderly way. They have to be arranged.

Example 1. There are five boys in a class. Kishore's position is above Sanjeet. Manoj is below Harendra. Sujay is above Manoj and Harendra. Who is at the lowest position ?

- (A) Manoj
(B) Harendra
(C) Sujay
(D) Can not be determined
(E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(A) On arranging.

Kishore > Sanjeet > Sujay > Harendra
> Manoj.

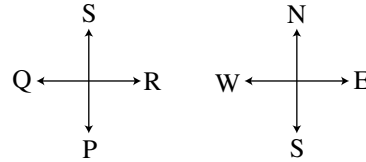
Thus Manoj is at the lowest position.

Square Series Test

Example 1. Four persons P, Q, R and S are playing cards. Q and R are partners. S is facing towards South. Next to the right of S is Q. Where is P facing ?

- (A) North (B) South
(C) East (D) West
(E) North-East

Answer with Explanation—(A)



Thus P is facing towards North.

Exercise 1

- In a line of boys, Raman is 14th from the right and 13th from the left. What is the total no. of boys ?
(A) 27
(B) 28
(C) 25
(D) Can not be determined
(E) None of these
- Raman is 9th from downwards in a class of 31 students. What will be his position from upwards ?
(A) 21st (B) 22nd
(C) 23rd (D) 24th
(E) None of these
- Mohan's no. is 21st in a class of 65 students. If we starts counting from downwards then what will be Mohan's no. ?
(A) 44th (B) 45th
(C) 46th (D) Data inadequate
(E) None of these
- Rohan's no. is 11th from upwards and 27th from downwards among the boys who passed. If 12 boys failed in the class then, what is the total no. of boys in the class ?
(A) 48
(B) 49
(C) 50
(D) Cannot be determined
(E) None of these
- In a line of boys, Ganesh is 12th from the left and Rajan is 15th from the right. They interchange their positions. Now, Rajan is 20th from the right. What is the total no. of boys in the class ?
(A) 30 (B) 29
(C) 32 (D) 31
(E) None of these

6. Rajesh is 10th from one end in a line of students and 9th from the other end. What is the total no. of students in the class ?
 (A) 18 (B) 20
 (C) 19 (D) 21
 (E) None of these
7. Sudha's no. is 11th from downward in a class of 31 students. What will be her no. from upwards ?
 (A) 21st (B) 22nd
 (C) 20th (D) 19th
 (E) 11th
8. In a row of girls, Subha is 10th from the left and Rupa is 11th from the right. When they both interchange their positions, Rupa becomes 15th from the right. What will be Subha's no. from the left ?
 (A) 17th (B) 14th
 (C) 16th (D) 13th
 (E) None of these
9. Vijay's position is 14th from upwards in a class of 43 students. What will be his position from downwards ?
 (A) 30th (B) 28th
 (C) 29th (D) 31st
 (E) None of these
10. Mahesh and Sundar are on 11th and 12th positions respectively in a class of 41 students. What will be their respective positions from downwards ?
 (A) 32nd and 33th (B) 29th and 30th
 (C) 30th and 31st (D) 31st and 30th
 (E) None of these
11. In a line of boys, Rajan is on 10th position from right and Suraj is on 10th position from left. When they both interchange their positions, Suraj becomes 27th from left. What will be the position of Rajan from right ?
 (A) 10th (B) 26th
 (C) 29th (D) 25th
 (E) None of these
12. Shyam is on 18th no. from upwards in a class of 38 students. What will be his no. of row downwards ?
 (A) 21st (B) 20th
 (C) 22th (D) 19th
 (E) None of these
13. In a row of students, Ramesh is 9th from the left and Suman is 6th from the right. When they both interchange their positions then Ramesh will be 15th from the left. What will be the no. of Suman from the right ?
 (A) 12th (B) 13th
 (C) 15th (D) 6th
 (E) 10th
14. Some boys are sitting in a row. P is 14th from the left and F is 7th from the right. If there are 4 boys in between P and F then, how many boys are there in the row ?
 (A) 19 (B) 21
 (C) 25 (D) 23
 (E) None of these
15. Amar is on 9th position from upwards and on 14th position from downwards in a class. He secured 5th position from upwards and 11th position from downwards among the students who passed in the class ? How many students failed in the class ?
 (A) 6
 (B) 5
 (C) 7
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
16. Rakesh is on 9th position from upwards and on 38th position from downwards in a class. How many students are in class ?
 (A) 47 (B) 45
 (C) 46 (D) 48
 (E) None of these
17. Which of the following will be just in the middle in a Telephone directory ?
 (A) Sajewet (B) Sajewat
 (C) Segran (D) Salwar
 (E) Sajevar
18. Kapil's no. is 13th from upwards and 26th from downwards among the students who passed in the class. If 6 students failed then how many total students were there in the class ?
 (A) 45 (B) 38
 (C) 44 (D) 50
 (E) None of these
19. Pranav's no. from upwards is 45th and 7th from downwards among the students who

56P | Reasoning T.

- passed in the class. If 15 students failed then, how many students were there in the class ?
 (A) 66 (B) 65
 (C) 58 (D) 72
 (E) None of these
20. In a class of 45 students, among these students who passed Anmol secured 11th position from upwards and 15th from downwards. How many students failed ?
 (A) 19 (B) 20
 (C) 15 (D) 18
 (E) None of these
21. 15 students failed in a class of 52 students. Position of Ratnesh is 22nd from upwards among the students who passed. What will be his position from downwards ?
 (A) 20th (B) 18th
 (C) 17th (D) 19th
 (E) None of these
22. In a line of students Madhukar is on 15th position from right and Dhirendra is on 18th position from left. When they both interchange their positions then madhukar is on 20th position from right. What will be the position of Dhirendra from left ?
 (A) 18th (B) 24th
 (C) 23rd (D) 20th
 (E) 22nd
23. In a line of students, Sanjay is on 10th place from left and Amikar is on 15th place from right. When they both interchange their positions then Sanjay is on 20th place from left. What is the total no. of students in the line ?
 (A) 35
 (B) 34
 (C) 36
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
24. Sarita is on 11th place from upwards in a group of 45 girls. If we start counting from downwards, what will be her place ?
 (A) 36th
 (B) 34th
 (C) 35th
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
25. Shweta and Neha are on 15th and 20th places from upwards respectively in a class of 55 girls. What will be their respective positions from downwards ?
 (A) 40th and 35th
 (B) 38th and 33rd
 (C) 39th and 34th
 (D) 41st and 36th
 (E) None of these
26. Some boys are sitting in a line. Mahendra is on 17th place from left and Surendra is on 18th place from right. There are 8 boys in between them. How many boys are there in the line ?
 (A) 43 (B) 42
 (C) 41 (D) 44
 (E) None of these
27. Malay Pratap is on 13th position from the starting and on 17th position from the end in his class. He is on 8th position from the starting and on 13th position from the end among the students who passed. How many students failed ?
 (A) 7
 (B) 8
 (C) 9
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
28. Which one of the following words will come right in the middle if they are arranged according to the dictionary ?
 (A) Deceive
 (B) Decease
 (C) Decide
 (D) Deceit
 (E) Decipher
29. Which one of the following will come right in the middle. When arranged in the dictionary series ?
 (A) Delude (B) Delirium
 (C) Defer (D) Demean
 (E) Delete
30. Which one of the following will come right in the middle when arranged according to the dictionary ?
 (A) Plane (B) Plain
 (C) Player (D) Place
 (E) Plenty

Answers with Explanation

1. (E) Total boys

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Raman's place} \\ \text{from right} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Ram's place} \\ \text{from left} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

$$= [14 + 13] - 1$$

$$= 26$$

2. (C) Raman's position from upwards

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Total} \\ \text{students} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Raman's} \\ \text{position} \\ \text{from down} \end{array} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 31 - [9 - 1]$$

$$= 23$$

3. (B) Mohan's position

$$= \text{Total boys} - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Mohan's first} \\ \text{position} \end{array} - 1 \right]$$

4. (B) Total students

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Rohan's position} \\ \text{from upwards} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Rohan's} \\ \text{position} \\ \text{from down} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

$$+ [\text{Students failed}]$$

$$= [11 + 27] - 1 + [12]$$

$$= 49$$

5. (D) Total students

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{First} \\ \text{position} \\ \text{of Ganesh} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Second} \\ \text{position} \\ \text{of Rajan} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

$$= [12 + 20] - 1$$

$$= 31$$

6. (A) Total students

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Position of} \\ \text{Rajesh from} \\ \text{one end} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Position of} \\ \text{Rajesh from} \\ \text{other end} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

$$= [10 + 9] - 1 = 18$$

7. (A) Sudha's position from upwards

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Total} \\ \text{students} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{Sudha's position} \\ \text{from downwards} \end{array} \right] + 1$$

$$= [31 - 11] + 1 = 21$$

8. (B) Subha's position from left

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Difference of} \\ \text{positions of} \\ \text{Rupa} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Subha's} \\ \text{first} \\ \text{place} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= [(15 - 11) + 10] = 14$$

9. (A) Vijay's position from downwards

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Total} \\ \text{students} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{Vijay's position} \\ \text{from upwards} \end{array} \right] + 1$$

$$= [43 - 14] + 1 = 30$$

10. (D) Position of Mahesh from downwards

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Total} \\ \text{students} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Mohan's position} \\ \text{from upwards} \end{array} - 1 \right]$$

$$= [41] - [11 - 1] = 31$$

Position of Sundar from downwards

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Total} \\ \text{students} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Sundar's position} \\ \text{from upwards} \end{array} - 1 \right]$$

$$= [41] - [12 - 1] = 30$$

11. (E) Rajan's place from right

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Difference position} \\ \text{of Suraj} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{First place} \\ \text{of Rajan} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= [(27 - 10) + 10] = 27$$

12. (A) Position of Shyam from downwards

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Total} \\ \text{students} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Position of} \\ \text{Shyam from} \\ \text{upwards} \end{array} - 1 \right]$$

$$= [38] - [18 - 1] = 21$$

13. (A) Position of Suman from right

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Difference of} \\ \text{Raman's position} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{First position} \\ \text{of Suman} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= [(15 - 9) + 6] = 12$$

14. (C) Total students

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{P's position} \\ \text{from left} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{F's position} \\ \text{from right} \end{array} \right]$$

$$+ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Students} \\ \text{between them} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= [14 + 7] + [4] = 25$$

15. (C) Total students

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Amar's} \\ \text{position} \\ \text{from} \\ \text{upwards} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Amar's} \\ \text{position} \\ \text{from} \\ \text{downwards} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

$$= [9 + 14] - 1 = 22$$

Total students who passed

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Mohan's} \\ \text{position} \\ \text{from starting} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Mohan's} \\ \text{position} \\ \text{from end} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

$$= [5 + 11] - 1 = 15$$

$$\therefore \text{No. of failed students}$$

$$= 22 - 15 = 7$$

58P | Reasoning T.

16. (C) Total students

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{Rakesh's} & \text{Rakesh's} \\ \text{place} & \text{place} \\ \text{from} & \text{from} \\ \text{upwards} & \text{downwards} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

$$= [9 + 38] - 1 = 46$$

17. (A) On arranging—

Sajevar, Sajewat, Sajewet, Salwar, Segvan.

18. (C) Total students

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{Kapil's} & \text{Kapil's} \\ \text{position} & \text{position} \\ \text{from upwards} & \text{from down} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

$$+ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Failed} \\ \text{Students} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= [13 + 26] - 1 + 6 = 44$$

19. (A) Total students

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{Pranav's} & \text{Pranav's} \\ \text{position} & \text{position} \\ \text{from upwards} & \text{from down} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

$$+ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Failed} \\ \text{students} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= [45 + 7] - 1 + 15$$

$$= 66$$

20. (B) Failed students

$$= [\text{Total students}]$$

$$- \left[\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Anmol's} \\ \text{position} \\ \text{from upwards} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Anmol's} \\ \text{position} \\ \text{from down} \end{array} \right) - 1 \right]$$

$$= 45 - (11 + 15) - 1 = 20$$

21. (E) Total students

$$= \left[\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Position of} \\ \text{Ratnesh} \\ \text{from} \\ \text{upwards} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Position of} \\ \text{Ratnesh} \\ \text{from} \\ \text{downwards} \end{array} \right) - 1 \right]$$

$$+ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Failed} \\ \text{students} \end{array} \right]$$

$$52 = [(22 + x) - 1 + 15]$$

$$52 = 22 + x + 14$$

$$\therefore x = 16$$

22. (C) Second place of Dhirendra from left

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{Difference of} & \text{First place} \\ \text{places of} & \text{of Dhirendra} \\ \text{Madhukar} & \end{array} \right]$$

$$= [(20 - 15) + 18] = 23$$

23. (B) Total students

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{Second place} & \text{First place} \\ \text{of Sanjay} & \text{of Amikar} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

$$= [20 + 15] - 1 = 34$$

24. (C) Sarita's place from downwards

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{Total} & \text{Sarita's place} \\ \text{girls} & \text{from upwards} \end{array} \right] + 1$$

$$= [45 - 11] + 1 = 35$$

25. (D) Shweta's position from downwards

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{Total} & \text{Shweta's} \\ \text{students} & \text{position} \\ & \text{from upwards} \end{array} \right] + 1$$

$$= [55 - 15] + 1 = 41$$

Neha's place from downwards

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{Total} & \text{Neha's place} \\ \text{students} & \text{from upwards} \end{array} \right] + 1$$

$$= [55 - 20] + 1 = 36$$

Thus, Shweta's and Neha's place from downwards is 41st and 36th.

26. (A) Total boys—

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{Mahendra's} & \text{Surendra's} \\ \text{place} & \text{place} \\ \text{from left} & \text{from right} \end{array} \right]$$

$$+ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Boys between} \\ \text{them} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= [17 + 18] + 8 = 43$$

27. (C) Total boys—

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{Malay's} & \text{Malay's} \\ \text{place} & \text{place} \\ \text{from starting} & \text{from end} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

$$= [13 + 17] - 1 = 29$$

No. of Passed students

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{Malay's} & \text{Malay's} \\ \text{place} & \text{place} \\ \text{from starting} & \text{from end} \end{array} \right] - 1$$

$$= [8 + 13] - 1 = 20$$

\therefore No. of failed students

$$= 29 - 20 = 9$$

28. (A) On arranging—

Decease, Deceit, Deceive, Decide, Decipher.

29. (B) On arranging—

Defer, Delete, Delirium, Delude, Demean.

30. (A) On arranging—

Place, Plain, Plane, Player, Plenty.

Exercise 2

Read the following to answer the questions that follow it—

Jayesh is taller than Mohan, but shorter than Ashok. Shashi is taller than Mohan but shorter than Vijay.

1. Who is the tallest ?
 - (A) Ashok
 - (B) Vijay
 - (C) Ashok or Vijay
 - (D) Can not be determined
 - (E) None of these
2. Who is the shortest ?
 - (A) Jayesh
 - (B) Sashi
 - (C) Vijay
 - (D) Can not be determined
 - (E) None of these
3. Among five boys, Basant is taller than Manohar, but not as much as Raju. Jayant is taller than Dutta but shorter than Manohar. Who is the tallest ?
 - (A) Raju
 - (B) Manohar
 - (C) Basant
 - (D) Can not be determined
 - (E) None of these
4. Which will be the third word when the following words are arranged according to the dictionary pattern ?

(A) Amphibian	(B) Amorphous
(C) Ambiguous	(D) Amphidertrous
(E) Ambivalent	
5. Mohit is taller than Ashok, Gopal is taller than Prabodh. Who is the tallest ? To answer this question which of the following two informations (1) and (2) given below is necessary ?
 - (1) Ashok is taller than Gopal.
 - (2) Gopal is shorter than Ashok.
 - (A) Both (1) and (2)
 - (B) Both (1) and (2) are insufficient
 - (C) Only (1)
 - (D) Only (2)
 - (E) Only (1) or only (2)
6. Who is wearing red shirt among Pravir, Subodh, Gopal and Suresh ? To answer this question which of the following informations (1) and (2) given below are sufficient ?
 - (1) Each one of them is wearing a different coloured shirt.
 - (2) Pravir and Gopal are wearing yellow and blue shirts respectively and Subodh is wearing green shirt.
 - (A) Both (1) and (2) are insufficient
 - (B) Both (1) and (2) are sufficient
 - (C) Only (1) or Only (2)
 - (D) Only (2)
 - (E) Only (1)
7. Ramesh is taller than Ajay. Vijay is taller than Suresh and Ramesh. Who is the shortest ?
 - (A) Ramesh
 - (B) Suresh
 - (C) Ajay
 - (D) Can not be determined
 - (E) None of these
8. Prakash is heavier than Arun who is lighter than Varun. Prabodh is lighter than Prakash and heavier than Varun.
 - (i) When they are arranged in the decreasing order of their weights then who will be on third place ?

(A) Arun	(B) Prabodh
(C) Varun	(D) Prakash
(E) In adequate data	
 - (ii) Who is the heaviest ?
 - (A) Prakash
 - (B) Arun
 - (C) Varun
 - (D) Prabodh
 - (E) In adequate data
9. (1) Gopal is shorter, than Ashok but taller than Kohav.
 - (2) Naveen is shorter than Kohav.
 - (3) Jayesh is taller than Naveen .
 - (4) Ashok is taller than Jayesh.
 - (i) Who is the tallest ?

(A) Gopal	(B) Ashok
(C) Jayesh	(D) Naveen
(E) Kohav	

60P | Reasoning T.

- (ii) Which of the following is insufficient to answer the above question ?
 (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
 (E) All are necessary
10. Anil is heavier than Anand but not as much as Lalu. Anand is heavier than Vijay. Raman is heavier than Anil, but lighter than Shyam. Who is the lightest ?
 (A) Lalu (B) Shyam
 (C) Anand (D) Anil
 (E) Vijay
11. Raghu is heavier than Prakash. Bala is heavier than Dilip. Ashok is heavier than Raghu. Which of the following is necessary to decide that who is the heaviest ?
 (A) None more is necessary
 (B) Prakash is heavier than Bala
 (C) Dilip is lighter than Bala
 (D) Ashok is heavier than Prakash
 (E) Raghu is heavier than Prakash
12. Among five friends. A is heavier than B. C is lighter than D. B is lighter than D, but heavier than E. Who is the heaviest ?
 (A) B (B) C
 (C) A (D) D
 (E) Can not be determined
13. Vibhu's younger brother Mahipal is older than Raveti. Prema is younger than Seema but elder than Vibhu. Who is the eldest ?
 (A) Prema (B) Mahipal
 (C) Vibhu (D) Seema
 (E) Can not be determined
14. Vipul is taller than Hansa. Hansa is taller than Anand. Alok is taller than Ashok. Ashok is taller than Hansa. Who is the tallest ?
 (A) Vipul
 (B) Alok
 (C) Ashok
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
15. Shishir is taller than Sameer but not than Prakash. Ashok is taller than Prabodh, but not than Sameer. Who is the tallest ?
 (A) Ashok (B) Shishir
 (C) Prabodh (D) Sameer
 (E) Prakash
16. Suresh is heavier than Anil but not than Raju. Anil is heavier than Jayesh. Krishnan is heavier than Suresh, but lighter than Raju. Who is the heaviest ?
 (A) Anil (B) Krishnan
 (C) Raju (D) Suresh
 (E) Jayesh
17. Usha is taller than Mahesh but not than Suresh. Suresh is shorter than Khan who is not as tall as Subhash. Who is the tallest ?
 (A) Subhash (B) Usha
 (C) Mahesh (D) Khan
 (E) None of these
18. Vikram is taller than Rajan, but shorter than Anie. Jamal is taller than Anie. Sita is taller than Vikram. Rajan is shorter than Sita. Who is the shortest ?
 (A) Sita
 (B) Rajan
 (C) Vikram
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
19. Prakash is taller than Gita. Amar is taller than Prabhat, but not than Gita. Prabodh is taller than Prakash. Who is the shortest ?
 (A) Prakash (B) Gita
 (C) Amar (D) Prabodh
 (E) Prabhat
20. Kelakar is taller than Mangal but not than Priyadarshi. Mahesh is taller than Santosh, but shorter than Mangal. Who is the tallest ?
 (A) Mahesh
 (B) Santosh
 (C) Mangal
 (D) Kelakar
 (E) Priyadarshi
21. Kiran is shorter than Preeti, but not than Sulekha. Suneeta is taller than Prabha. Who is shorter than Shweta. Who is the shortest ?
 (A) Sulekha
 (B) Prabha
 (C) Shweta
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these

22. Ramprakash is heavier than Mathur, but not than Rakesh. Satyanarayan is heavier than Rakesh, but not than Vivek. Who is the heaviest ?
 (A) Rakesh
 (B) Vivek
 (C) Mathur
 (D) Satyanarayan
 (E) None of these
23. Kaushal is heavier than Pravin who is lighter than Khurshid. Ashok is heavier than Janardan, but not than Chandrabhushan. Which of the following is correct ?
 (1) Pravin is heavier than Chandrabhushan.
 (2) Janardan is heavier than Kaushal.
 (A) Only (1)
 (B) Only (2)
 (C) (1) and (2) both
 (D) (1) or (2)
 (E) None of these
24. Vinod is taller than Arvind, but not than Babban. Raju is taller than Suman. Who is shorter than Kamal. Which of the following is correct ?
 (1) Raju is shorter than Arvind
 (2) Arvind is taller than Raju
 (A) Only (1)
 (B) Only (2)
 (C) (1) and (2) both
 (D) Only (1) or Only (2)
 (E) None of these
25. Sumitra is shorter than Nandini, but not as much as Kamini. Karishma is taller than Rashmi, but not as much as Sumitra. Who is the shortest ?
 (A) Nandini
 (B) Sumitra
 (C) Rashmi
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
26. Ram is 6 years older than Shyam who is 8 years younger than Suresh. Naresh is 2 years older than Ram, but not as much old as Kamal is. Who is the youngest ?
 (A) Kamal (B) Suresh
 (C) Shyam (D) Ram
 (E) None of these
27. Sapna is shorter than Lata who is shorter than Kamala. Mahendra is taller than Shweta, but as much as Sapana is. Who is the tallest ?
 (A) Sapna
 (B) Mahendra
 (C) Shweta
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
28. Prabhat jumps higher than Prakash, but not as much as Prabodh jumps Pranav jumps lower than Prabhash but not less than Prabodh. Who jumps lowest ?
 (A) Prakash (B) Prabodh
 (C) Prabhash (D) Pranav
 (E) Prabhat
29. Saurabh is shorter than Neeraj, but not as much as Vibhu. Manu is taller than Vibhu, but not as much as Shivam. Who is the shortest ?
 (A) Vibhu (B) Shivam
 (C) Neeraj (D) Saurabh
 (E) Manu
30. Ankita is taller than Neeraj who is shorter than Anju. Pratibha is taller than Prema who is taller than Ankita. Who will come in the middle when they are arranged in ascending or descending order ?
 (A) Anju (B) Prema
 (C) Pratibha (D) Ankita
 (E) Neeraj

Answers with Explanation

1. (C) On arranging—
 Ashok > Jayesh > Mohan
 Vijay > Shashi > Mohan
2. (E) Mohan is the shortest.
3. (A) On arranging—
 Raju, Basant, Manohar, Jayant, Dutta.
4. (B) On arranging—
 Ambiguous, Ambivalent, Amorphous, Amphibian, Amphidextrous.
5. (E) 6. (A) 7. (D)
8. (i) (C) On arranging in decreasing order—
 Prakash, Prabodh, Varun, Arun.
 (ii) (A)

62P | Reasoning T.

9. (i) (B) On arranging—
Ashok > Gopal > Kohav > Naveen
Ashok > Jayesh > Naveen
(ii) (E)
10. (E) On arranging in decreasing weights
Lalu }
Shyam } Raman, Anil, Anand, Vijay.
11. (B) 12. (E)
13. (D) On arranging—
Seema > Prema > Vibhu > Mahipal > Raveti.
14. (D)
15. (E) Prakash > Shishir > Sameer ... (1)
Sameer > Ashok > Prabodh ... (2)
And, from (1) and (2)
Prakash > Shishir > Sameer > Ashok > Prabodh.
16. (C) On arranging—
Raju > Krishnan > Suresh > Anil > Jayesh
17. (A) Subhash > Khan > Suresh > Usha > Mahesh.
18. (B) 19. (E) 20. (E)
21. (D) Preeti > Kiran > Sulekha
Sunita > Shweta > Prabha
22. (B)
23. (C) Kaushal > Khurshid > Praveen
Chandrabhushan > Ashok > Janardan.
On arranging according to the question—
(1) Kaushal > Khurshid > Praveen > Chandrabhushan > Ashok > Janardan.
(2) Chandrabhushan > Ashok > Janardan > Kaushal > Khurshid > Praveen.
Thus, both statements are true.
24. (D) Babban > Vinod > Arvind
Raju > Kamal > Suman.
25. (D) Nandini > Sumitra > Kamini
Sumitra > Karishma > Rashmi
26. (C) Kamal > Naresh > Suresh > Ram > Shyam
27. (E) Kamala > Lata > Sapana
Sapna > Mahendra > Shweta
28. (A) Prabodh > Prabhat > Prakash
Prabhash > Pranav > Prabodh.

29. (A) Neeraj > Saurabh > Vibhu and Shivam > Manu > Vibhu.
30. (D) Pratibha > Prema > Ankita > Anju > Neeraj.

Exercise 3

Directions—(Q. 1-2) Read the following and answer the questions—

A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a circle facing towards the centre. D is between F and B. A is second to the left of D and second to the right of E.

- Who is facing towards A ?
(A) B (B) F
(C) B or F (D) D
(E) None of these
- Who is facing towards D ?
(A) C
(B) A
(C) E
(D) Can not be determined
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 3-4) A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H are sitting in a circle facing towards the centre. E is between H and D. H is third to the left of B and second to the right of A. C is between A and G. B and E are not facing each other.

- Who is third to the left of D ?
(A) F
(B) E
(C) A
(D) Can not be determined
(E) None of these
- Which of the following is not true ?
(A) D and E are facing each other
(B) C is third to the right of D
(C) E is between H and D
(D) A is between C and F
(E) E and C are facing each other

Directions—(Q. 5-6)

- 7 books are placed one above the other in a definite way.
- History book is just above Public Adm. book.

- (iii) Geography book is fourth from downward and English book is fifth from upwards.
- (iv) There are two books between Economics and Public Adm.
5. How many books are between Public Adm. and Science ? Which of the following information is necessary to answer the above question ?
- (A) There are any two books between Maths and Geography.
- (B) There are any two books between Geography and Science.
- (C) Public Adm. book is two books above the Economics book
- (D) There is 1 book between English and Science
- (E) None more information is needed
6. Which three books are kept above the English book ? Which of the following information is necessary to answer this question ?
- (A) There are any two books between English and History-book
- (B) Economics book is between English and Science book
- (C) Uppermost book is Science book
- (D) Geography book is above English book
- (E) None more information is needed
- Directions—(Q. 7-11)**
- (i) Nine students A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I are sitting on a bench and are facing towards the sea.
- (ii) C is next to the right of A and second to the left of H.
- (iii) B is on any one end and second to the left of E.
- (iv) F is the neighbour of B and I is third to the right of D.
- (v) G is the neighbour D and E.
7. Which of the two students are on the two ends ?
- (A) C and G (B) A and G
- (C) A and E (D) C and A
- (E) None of these
8. Which of the following is true ?
- (A) C and H are neighbours of B
- (B) F is just in the middle of all students
- (C) Group of 8 friends is just left to H
- (D) H and F are neighbours of I
- (E) None of these
9. Which of the given five statements is unnecessary ?
- (A) (i) (B) (ii)
- (C) (iv) (D) (iii)
- (E) None of these
10. Who is just in the middle ?
- (A) H (B) F
- (C) D (D) B
- (E) None of these
11. Which of the following group is just right to F ?
- (A) IHD
- (B) HDC
- (C) IHB
- (D) DGE
- (E) None of these
- Directions—(Q. 12-16)**
- (i) A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a line facing towards East.
- (ii) A is fourth to the right of E.
- (iii) H is fourth to the left of D.
- (iv) C and F are not at the ends and are neighbours of B and G respectively
- (v) H is next to the left of A and A is the neighbour of B.
12. What is the position of F ?
- (A) Next to the right of E
- (B) Next to the right of G
- (C) Next to the right of D
- (D) Between G and H
- (E) None of these
13. Which of the following is true ?
- (A) G is the neighbour of H and A
- (B) B is next to the right of A
- (C) E is at left end
- (D) D is next to the left of B
- (E) None of these
14. Who is the neighbour of D ?
- (A) F
- (B) C
- (C) B and C
- (D) Can not be determined
- (E) None of these

64P | Reasoning T.

15. Which of the following is not true ?

- (A) H is second to the right of F
- (B) E is fourth to the left of A
- (C) D is fourth to the right of H
- (D) A is third to the left of D
- (E) None of these

16. Who are sitting on the ends ?

- (A) E and C
- (B) F and D
- (C) G and B
- (D) Can not be determined
- (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 17-18)

- (i) P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a circle facing towards the centre.
- (ii) R is next to the left of T.
- (iii) P is between S and T.

17. Who is next to the left of R ?

- (A) T (B) P
- (C) Q (D) S
- (E) Can not be determined

18. To get the answer the above question which of the statements from the given three statements is not necessary ?

- (A) None (D) Only (ii)
- (C) (ii) or (iii) (D) Only (iii)
- (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 19-23)

- (i) Five friends P, Q, R, S and T went by five different vehicles from Mumbai to five different cities Chennai, Calcutta, Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderabad. The vehicles were Bus, Train, Car, Aeroplane and Boat.
- (ii) Person who went to Delhi did not use boat.
- (iii) R went to Bangalore by Car and Q went to Calcutta by aeroplane.
- (iv) S used boat while T used Train.
- (v) Delhi and Chennai are not connected to Mumbai by Bus.

19. Which of the following is not true ?

- (A) T-Aeroplane (B) R-Car
- (C) S-Boat (D) P-Bus
- (E) Q-Aeroplane

20. Which of the following is correct for S ?

- (A) Chennai-Bus (B) Chennai-Boat
- (C) Delhi-Bus (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

21. Which of the following is not correct ?

- (A) Chennai-Boat (B) Calcutta-Aeroplane
- (C) Hyderabad-Bus (D) Bangalore-Car
- (E) Delhi-Bus

22. Person who went to Delhi, which vehicle did he use ?

- (A) Bus (B) Train
- (C) Aeroplane (D) Car
- (E) Boat

23. Who went to Delhi ?

- (A) T (B) S
- (C) R (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 24-28)

- (i) 11 students A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K are sitting on a bench in a lecture room facing towards the teacher.
- (ii) D is towards the left of F and second to the right of C.
- (iii) E is second to the left of A and is sitting on one end.
- (iv) J is the neighbour of A and B and is third to the left of G.
- (v) H is next to left of D and is third to the right of I.

24. Which two students are sitting on two ends ?

- (A) K and D (B) E and D
- (C) K and F (D) E and F
- (E) None of these

25. Which group of students is sitting just next to the right of G ?

- (A) C, H, D, E
- (B) C, H, I, B
- (C) C, H, D, I
- (D) B, J, A, K
- (E) None of these

26. Who is sitting just in the middle ?

- (A) J (B) C
- (C) B (D) I
- (E) None of these

27. Which of the given five statements is unnecessary ?
 (A) (i) and (iii)
 (B) (i)
 (C) (iii)
 (D) (iv)
 (E) All are necessary
28. Which of the following is correct ?
 (A) E and A are the closest neighbours of J
 (B) G, I and B are sitting to the left of C
 (C) H is in the middle of the line
 (D) A, K and E are to the right of J
 (E) None of these
- Directions—(Q. 29-33)**
 (i) 11 students A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K are sitting in a line in the class facing towards the teacher.
 (ii) D is just next to the left of F and second to the left of C.
 (iii) E is sitting on one end and A is second to the left of E.
 (iv) J is the closest neighbour of A and B and is third to the right of G.
 (v) H is next to the right of D and is third to the left of I.
29. Who is in the middle ?
 (A) C (B) I
 (C) B (D) G
 (E) None of these
30. Which group is on the right of G ?
 (A) IBJA (B) ICHDF
 (C) CHDF (D) CHDE
 (E) None of these
31. Which of the given five statements is not necessary ?
 (A) (i) (B) (ii)
 (C) (iii) (D) (iv)
 (E) None of these
32. Which of the following is true ?
 (A) There are three students between D and C
 (B) G and C are neighbours and are sitting just next to the left of H
 (C) B is between J and I
 (D) K is between A and J
 (E) None of these
33. If E and D, C and B, A and H and K and F interchange their places then which of the two students will be on the ends ?
 (A) D and E (B) E and F
 (C) D and K (D) K and F
 (E) None of these
- Directions—(Q. 34-36)**
 (i) Psychology, Hindi, English, Public Adm., Economics, History and Science books are kept on a table one above the other.
 (ii) Public Adm. book is kept uppermost.
 (iii) Science book is just below the History book and History book is just below the Public Adm. book.
 (iv) Economics book is just above the Psychology book but not just in the middle of all books.
 (v) Hindi book is just below the Psychology book.
34. Economics book is in between—
 (A) Science and History
 (B) Psychology and Hindi
 (C) English and Psychology
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
35. Which three books are kept between Hindi and Science books ?
 (A) Economics, Psychology and Hindi
 (B) Economics, Psychology and History
 (C) English, Economics and Psychology
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
36. If the places of Public Adm. and English, Science and Hindi and History and Psychology books are interchanged then which of the following book will be between Psychology and Public Adm. book ?
 (A) Hindi (B) Science
 (C) Psychology (D) Economics
 (E) None of these
- Directions—(Q. 37-41)**
 (i) 6 friends P, Q, R, S, T and U are members of a club. They play different games Football, Cricket, Tennis, Basketball, Badminton and Volleyball.
 (ii) T is taller than P and S and plays Tennis.

Exercise 4

Directions—(Q. 1-5) Read the given statements carefully and answer the questions that follow—

- (i) There are 6 persons in a family—
A, B, C, D, E and F
 - (ii) These persons are of three generations and there are two couples in the family.
 - (iii) Each person has a different choice of colours from green, yellow, black, red, white and pink.
 - (iv) None of the lady likes neither green nor white colour.
 - (v) C is the daughter-in-law of E and likes black colour.
 - (vi) B is the brother of F and son of D. He likes pink colour.
 - (vii) A is the grand mother of F who does not likes real colour.
 - (viii) The person who likes green colour has a wife who likes yellow colour.
1. Which of the following is a couple ?
(A) CD
(B) DA
(C) AC
(D) Can not be determined
(E) None of these
 2. How many gents are there in the family ?
(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) Can not be determined
(E) None of these
 3. What is true about F ?
(A) Brother of B
(B) Sister of B
(C) B's brother or Sister
(D) Daughter of C
(E) None of these
 4. Which of the following is the choice of any one of the two couples ?
(A) Yellow-Red
(B) Green-Black
(C) Red-Yellow
(D) Yellow-Green
(E) None of these

5. Which colour does A likes ?
(A) Red
(B) Yellow
(C) Red or Yellow
(D) Can not be determined
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 6-8) Read the passage given below and answer the questions following it—

Five plays are to be performed in five days from Monday to Friday of a week. Each day only one play can be performed. These five plays are A, B, C, D and E. D and E are neither first nor last. C will be played just after E. B will be played just after D. There is one play between A and B.

6. What is the correct order of the plays ?
(A) AECDB (B) ADBCE
(C) BDAEC (D) DBECA
(E) None of these
7. Which play was performed on Wednesday ?
(A) B or C
(B) B
(C) A
(D) Can not be determined
(E) None of these
8. Which play was performed on the first day ?
(A) A
(B) B
(C) C
(D) Can not be determined
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 9-13)

- (i) In a six-membered family there are people belonging to three generations. Each person has different profession and different choice of colours. There are two couples in the family.
- (ii) Mohan is C.A. and he does not likes green colour. His wife is not a doctor.
- (iii) Engineer likes red colour and his wife is a teacher.
- (iv) Mohini is mother-in-law of Savita and she likes orange colour.
- (v) Deepak is the grand father of Teetu. Teetu is a professor and likes black colour.
- (vi) Nanu is the grand daughter of Mohini and likes blue colour. Nanu's mother likes white colour.

9. Which of the following two pairs are correct ?
 (A) Deepak - Mohini and Mohan - Nanu
 (B) Mohan - Savita and Teetu - Nanu
 (C) Mohini - Deepak and Mohan - Savita
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
10. Who is Engineer ?
 (A) Mohini
 (B) Savita
 (C) Nanu
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
11. How many ladies are there in the family ?
 (A) Two
 (B) Three
 (C) Four
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
12. What is the profession of Savita ?
 (A) Doctor
 (B) Teacher
 (C) Engineer
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
13. Which colour does C.A. likes ?
 (A) Green (B) White
 (C) Blue (D) Orange
 (E) None of these
- Directions—(Q. 14-18)**
 (i) A, B, C, D, E and F are six members of a family.
 (ii) there are two couples in the family.
 (iii) C is the mother of A and F.
 (iv) E is the father of D.
 (v) A is the grandson of B.
 (vi) There are total 3 ladies in the family.
14. Which of the following is a couple ?
 (A) E, F (B) B, D
 (C) E, B (D) A, F
 (E) None of these
15. Who is the wife of E ?
 (A) B (B) C
 (C) F (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
16. How is B related to F ?
 (A) Sister (B) Grandmother
 (C) Wife (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
17. How is F related to A ?
 (A) Brother (B) Daughter
 (C) Father (D) Mother
 (E) None of these
18. Which of the following are ladies ?
 (A) B, D, E (B) A, F, B
 (C) D, C, F (D) B, C, F
 (E) None of these
- Directions—(Q. 19-23)**
 (i) There are 6 members A, B, C, D, E and F in a family. There are two couples in family.
 (ii) There are two engineers, one teacher, one psychologist and two actors. Both engineers are of same sex.
 (iii) Profession of A and C is the same.
 (iv) Teacher is married to the engineer and one actor is married to the lady Psychologist.
 (v) A is an actor and E is an engineer. Both are unmarried.
 (vi) F is the husband of B.
19. Who is married to the teacher ?
 (A) F (B) C
 (C) A (D) B
 (E) None of these
20. Who from the following is Psychologist ?
 (A) B
 (B) F
 (C) C
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
21. Which of the following is married couple ?
 (A) FD and BE
 (B) CD and EB
 (C) CD and FB
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
22. Which of the given statements is unnecessary ?
 (A) (iii) (B) (v) and (vi)
 (C) (ii) (D) (iv)
 (E) None of these

70P | Reasoning T.

23. What is the profession of B ?
 (A) Engineer (B) Teacher
 (C) Psychologist (D) Actor
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 24-28)

- (i) A, B, C, D, E and F are 6 members of a family.
 (ii) One of them is Doctor, one advocate, one engineer, two students and one housewife.
 (iii) There are two couples in the family.
 (iv) F is the father of E and is a Doctor.
 (v) A is a girl student and her husband is not an advocate.
 (vi) B is the grand mother of D and is a housewife
 (vii) D is the sister of E.

24. How is E related to B ?
 (A) Granddaughter (B) Grandson
 (C) Son (D) Son-in-law
 (E) Grand son/Grand daughter

25. Which of the following is a couple ?
 (A) F, B (B) F, A
 (C) C, F (D) F, D
 (E) None of these

26. How many ladies are there in the family ?
 (A) Three (B) Two
 (C) Three or four (D) Two or three
 (E) None of these

27. Who is the Doctor ?
 (A) D (B) E
 (C) D or E (D) A's husband
 (E) C's wife

28. Which of the following is definitely true ?
 (A) F is the grandmother of D
 (B) C is the father of a student
 (C) B is the mother of a student
 (D) F is the father of advocate
 (E) D is the sister of advocate

Directions—(Q. 29-33)

- (i) A, B, C, D, E and F are 6 members of a family and there are two couples in the family.
 (ii) D is the brother of F. D and F are lighter than B.

- (iii) B is the mother of D and lighter than E.
 (iv) C is a lady and she neither heaviest nor lighter in the family.
 (v) E is lighter than C. E is a man.
 (vi) Grandfather in the family is the heaviest.

29. How many gents are there in the family ?
 (A) Inadequate data (B) 2
 (C) 4 (D) 3
 (E) None of these

30. How is E related to F ?
 (A) Grandmother (B) Brother
 (C) Father (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these

31. How is C related to D ?
 (A) Sister (B) Grandmother
 (C) Mother (D) Cousin
 (E) None of these

32. Which of the following is a couple ?
 (A) A and D (B) B and C
 (C) A and B (D) B and E
 (E) None of these

33. If all the members are arranged in the descending order of weight then who will come at the second place ?
 (A) D (B) A
 (C) C (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 34-38)

- (i) A, B, C, D, E and F are 6 members of a family. They are Psychologist, Manager, Advocate, jeweller, Doctor and Engineer.
 (ii) Doctor is the grand-father of F who is a Psychologist.
 (iii) Manager D is married to A.
 (iv) C is a Jeweller and is married to Advocate.
 (v) B is the mother of F and E.
 (vi) There are two couples in the family.

34. What is the Profession of E ?
 (A) Jeweller
 (B) Doctor
 (C) Manager
 (D) Psychologist
 (E) None of these

35. How many gents are there in the family ?
 (A) One (D) Three
 (C) Four (D) Date inadequate
 (E) None of these
36. Which of the following is a couple ?
 (A) AB
 (B) AC
 (C) AD
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
37. How is A related to E ?
 (A) Brother (B) Grand-father
 (C) Uncle (D) Father
 (E) None of these
38. What is the profession of A ?
 (A) Doctor (B) Jeweller
 (C) Manager (D) Advocate
 (E) None of these
- Directions**—(Q. 39-45)
- (i) Six Scientists A, B, C, D, E and F want experiment something related to their subjects.
 (ii) Their subjects are Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Geography and Mathematics.
 (iii) Each day only one Scientist can experiment.
 (iv) Experiments will start from Monday and end on Sunday. On day will be rest day.
 (v) Chemistry will be experimented just after Geography.
 (vi) A will experiment either on the second day or on the last day. His subject is mathematics. His experiment should not be performed just before Botany.
 (vii) C will experiment on third day and Physics will be on fifth day.
 (viii) E, who is a Zoologist performed on second day.
 (ix) B performed on Monday and the day just after the day when F experimented will be rest day.
39. When will Chemistry be experimental ?
 (A) Monday (B) Friday
 (C) Sunday (D) Saturday
 (E) None of these
40. Which will be the first experiment ?
 (A) Zoology (B) Geography
 (C) Mathematics (D) Chemistry
 (E) None of these
41. Which will be the rest day ?
 (A) Tuesday
 (B) Thursday
 (C) Saturday
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
42. Which experiment will be performed before Physics ?
 (A) Chemistry (B) Zoology
 (C) Botany (D) Geography
 (E) None of these
43. What is the correct order of Scientists according to the experiment performed ?
 (A) BEDCFA (B) BCEFDA
 (C) AFDACB (D) BECDFA
 (E) None of these
44. Rest day will be given between which of the two Scientists ?
 (A) Zoology - Geography
 (B) Maths - Physics
 (C) Botany - Geogrpahy
 (D) Chemistry - Maths
 (E) None of these
45. What is the subject of F ?
 (A) Physics
 (B) Chemistry
 (C) Botany
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
- Directions**—(Q. 46-50)
- (i) A, B, C, D, E and F and G are seven members of a family.
 (ii) 6 of them have different professions as Author, Advocate, Teacher, Manager, Doctor, Engineer and one of them is student.
 (iii) There are two couples in the family.
 (iv) A and F are Author and Doctor respectively.
 (v) D is the father of B and Grand-father of G. D is an Engineer.

72P | Reasoning T.

- (vi) None of the woman is neither engineer nor advocate.
 (vii) G is a student and Grandson of E.
46. How is C related to G ?
 (A) Mother (B) Aunt
 (C) Sister (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
47. What is the Profession of E ?
 (A) Teacher
 (B) Manager
 (C) Teacher or Manager
 (D) Doctor
 (E) None of these
48. How many gents are there in the family ?
 (A) 4 (B) 5
 (C) 3 (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
49. Which one of the following is a couple ?
 (A) B, E (B) B, D
 (C) B, F (D) A, C
 (E) None of these
50. How is F related to G ?
 (A) Brother (B) Sister
 (C) Uncle (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
- Directions—(Q. 51-55)**
- (i) There are 7 professors in a college. They are—A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Each of them teaches a different subject.
 (ii) Three of them are ladies. There are two couples among them.
 (iii) C is the Professor of Social Science and is married to the lady professor who teaches Chemistry.
 (iv) E and G are ladies and teaches Biology and Physics respectively.
 (v) A teaches Maths and his wife does not teaches Physics.
 (vi) B neither teaches Chemistry nor Commerce.
 (vii) F and D are gents and F is unmarried.
51. Which subject does F teaches ?
 (A) Maths
 (B) Chemistry
 (C) Physics
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
52. Which subject does B teaches ?
 (A) Physics
 (B) Commerce
 (C) Social Science
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
53. Which of the following are couples ?
 (A) DC and AE
 (B) AC and DE
 (C) GA and CD
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
54. Which subject does A's wife teaches ?
 (C) Chemistry
 (B) Biology
 (C) Social Science
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
55. Which of the following are gents ?
 (A) AC (B) AE
 (C) AD (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
- Directions—(Q. 56-60)** A, B, C, D, E and F are the 6 lectures to be given from Monday to Sunday and only one lecture can be given each day.
- (i) C should not be given on Friday.
 (ii) A should be given just after D.
 (iii) There should be gap of two days between B and F.
 (iv) Except Saturday, there has to be rest day on any one day. F should be delivered just before this rest day.
 (v) E should be given on Wednesday and F should not be delivered after it.
56. When will D be delivered ?
 (A) Friday (B) Saturday
 (C) Sunday (D) Thursday
 (E) None of these
57. Which is the rest day ?
 (A) Sunday
 (B) Friday

- (C) Monday
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
58. How many lectures are given between F and D ?
 (A) None (B) One
 (C) Two (D) Three
 (E) None of these
59. Which will be the last lecture ?
 (A) A
 (B) C
 (C) B
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
60. Which of the given statements is not necessary to know the correct order to the lectures ?
 (A) (i) (B) (ii)
 (C) (v) (D) (i) and (ii)
 (E) All are necessary

Directions—(Q. 61-65)

- (i) P, Q, R, S, T and U are 6 members of a family and they are Engineer, Doctor, Teacher, Salesman, Manager and Advocate.
 (ii) There are two couples in the family.
 (iii) Manager is the father of U who is Engineer.
 (iv) Salesman R is married to a teacher.
 (v) Doctor S is married to a manager.
 (vi) Q is mother of U and T.
61. How many gents are there in the family ?
 (A) Two (B) Three
 (C) Four (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these

For Answers 9-13—

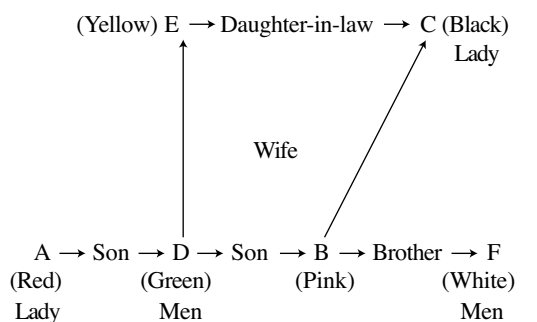
Mohan	—	C.A.	Men	Savitri's husband
Savita	White	—	Lady	Mohan's wife
Deepak	Red	Engineer	Men	Mohini's husband
Mohini	Orange	Teacher	Lady	Deepak's wife
Teetu	Black	Lecture	Men	Deepak's Grandson
Nanu	Blue	—	Lady	Mohini's Granddaughter

9. (C) 10. (E) 11. (B) 12. (D) 13. (E)

62. How is P related to T ?
 (A) Grand-mother (B) Father
 (C) Uncle (D) Brother
 (E) Grand-father
63. What is the Profession of P ?
 (A) Manager (B) Salesman
 (C) Doctor (D) Teacher
 (E) None of these
64. Which of the following are couples ?
 (A) PQ, RS
 (B) PR, QS
 (C) PS, QR
 (D) Can not be determined
 (E) None of these
65. What is the Profession of T ?
 (A) Manager (B) Salesman
 (C) Doctor (D) Engineer
 (E) None of these

Answers with Explanation

For Answers 1-5—



1. (E) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (A)

For Answers 6-8—On arranging

A D B E C

6. (E) 7. (B) 8. (A)

74P | Reasoning T.

For Answers 14-18 —

A	Men	Brother
B	Lady	Grandmother
C	Lady	Mother
D	Men	Father
E	Men	Grandfather
F	Lady	Sister
14. (C)	15. (A)	16. (B)
17. (E)	F is A's sister.	
18. (D)		

For Answers 19-23 —

A	Unmarried	Actor
B	F's wife	Teacher
C	D's wife	Actor
D	C's husband	Psychologist
E	Unmarried	Engineer
F	B's husband	Engineer
19. (A)	20. (E)	21. (C)
22. (E)	23. (B)	

For Answers 24-28 —

Person	Profession	Sex	Relation	Other Relation
A	Student	Lady	F's wife	
B	Housewife	Lady	C's wife	D's Grandmother
C	Engineer	Men	B's husband	A's Father-in-law
D	Advocate	Lady		E's sister
E	Student	lady/Men		
F	Doctor	Men	A's husband	E's father
24. (E)	25. (B)	26. (C)	27. (D)	28. (D)

For Answers 29-33 —

A	C's husband	Grand-father	Men	D	A's wife	—	Manager
B	D's wife	D's mother	Lady	E	—	B's son/ daughter	Engineer
C	A's wife		Lady	F	—	B's son/ daughter	Psychologist
D	B's husband	F's brother/ B's son	Men	34. (E)	35. (D)	36. (C)	37. (B)
E	—	—	—	38. (A)			
F		D's brother/ sister	Men/ Lady	For Answers 39-45 —			

On arranging according to weights—

A > C > E > B > D > F

29. (A)	30. (D)	31. (B)	32. (E)	33. (C)
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For Answers 34-38 —

Person	Couple	Other Relation	Profession	Day	Scientist	Subject
A	D's husband	—	Doctor	Monday	B	Botany
B	C's wife	—	Advocate	Tuesday	E	Zoology
C	B's husband	—	Jeweller	Wednesday	C	Geography
				Thursday	D	Chemistry
				Friday	F	Physics
				Saturday	Rest	
				Sunday	A	Maths
				39. (E)	40. (E)	41. (C)
				42. (A)	43. (D)	44. (B)
				45. (A)		

For Answers 46-50 —

Person	Profession	Couple	Other Relation	Sex
A	Author	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—
C	—	—	—	—
D	Engineer	E's husband	B's father	Men
E	Teacher/Manager	D's wife	G's grand-mother	Lady

F	Doctor	—	—	—
G	Student	—	—	Men

46. (D) 47. (C) 48. (D) 49. (E) 50. (D)

For Answers 51-55 —

A	Maths	Men	E's husband
B	—	Men	—
C	Social Science	Lady	D's wife
D	Chemistry	Men	C's husband
E	Biology	Lady	A's wife
F	Commerce	Men	Unmarried
G	Physics	Lady	—

51. (E) 52. (D) 53. (A) 54. (B) 55. (C)

For Answers 56-60 —

Monday	F
Tuesday	—
Wednesday	E
Thursday	B
Friday	D
Saturday	A
Sunday	C

For Answers 61-65 —

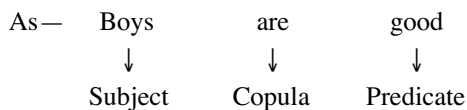
P	Husband of Q	Manager
Q	Wife of P	Doctor
R	Husband of S	Salesman
S	Wife of R	Teacher
T	—	Advocate
U	—	Engineer

56. (A) 57. (E) 58. (C) 59. (B) 60. (E) 61. (D) 62. (B) 63. (A) 64. (A) 65. (E)

Syllogism is the process whereby the ideas of a man are logically expressed.

A sentence necessarily consists of a—

- (1) Subject
- (2) Predicate
- (3) Copula

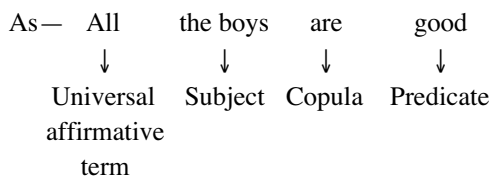


The given illustration will be said to be syllogistic when All, No, Some and Some not is added in the beginning of it.

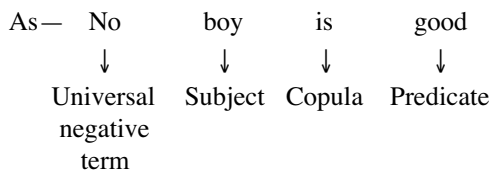
There are four types of logical propositions—

- (1) Universal affirmative
- (2) Universal negative
- (3) Particular affirmative
- (4) Particular negative

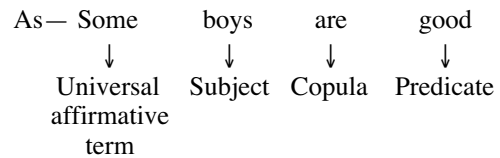
(1) **Universal affirmative**—The foundational premise beginning with ‘All’ is classed as universal affirmative.



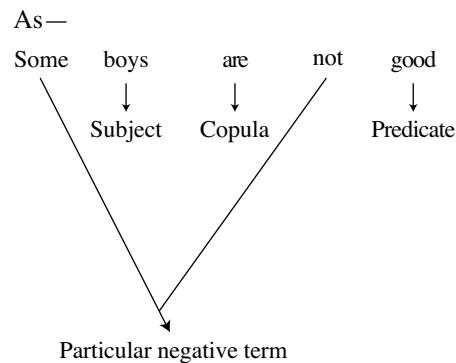
(2) **Universal negative**—When a proposition begins with ‘No’ then such a foundational premise is categorised as universal negative.



(3) **Particular affirmative**—If a proposition commences with ‘Some’ then such a particular statement is grouped under particular affirmative.



(4) **Particular negative**—When a proposition starts with ‘Some not’ then such a foundational premise is kept under the category of particular negative.



Serial number	Beginning term of the foundational premise	Indicative Term	Quality	Category
1	All	A	Affirmative	Universal
2	No	E	Negative	Universal
3	Some	I	Affirmative	Particular
4	Some not	O	Negative	Particular

given two foundational premises. It can be easily understood from the following formula—

A S E B I N O P

That is, A's subject only is distributed. Both the subject and predicate of E are distributed. Neither the subject nor the predicate of I is distributed : O's only predicate is distributed.

Serial number	Indicative term	Distributed	
		Subject	Predicate
1	A	√	×
2	E	√	√
3	I	×	×
4	O	×	√

From the foundational premises with these four indicative terms, the following paired foundational premises can be formed—

AA	EA	IA	OA
AE	EE	IE	OE
AI	EI	II	OI
AO	EO	IO	OO

The logical conclusions of two foundational premises can be deduced by two methods—

(1) Aristotle's method

(2) Venn's diagram method — It was discovered by Euler, a mathematician of Switzerland. Hence called Euler's method also.

(1) The following logical conclusions can never be drawn from these 16 paired foundational premises by Aristotle's method—

(i) If both the given premises begin with a negative term, no conclusion of a pair with such premises can ever be deduced. Such pairs are—EE, EO, OO, OE.

(ii) If the given two premises commence with a particular term, no logical deduction of a pair comprised of such premises can ever be drawn. The pairs are—II, IO, OI.

The conclusions of only 8 out of 16 paired foundational premises can be deduced on the basis of their figures.

There are certain law to deduce the conclusions of two foundational premises—

(i) The conclusions of two affirmative propositions will also be affirmative.

(ii) If one of the two premises is negative, their logical conclusions will also come out to be negative.

(iii) If one of the two premises begins with particular term, their logical conclusions will also accrue as the particular one.

(iv) When the two premises begin with universal affirmative terms and whose both the middle terms are distributed, their conclusions will always be deduced as the particular one.

(v) Atleast one out of two middle terms must be essentially distributed for the logical conclusions of two foundational premises.

(vi) Two foundational premises should have only three terms. The fallacy of four terms will come into play in case of four terms.

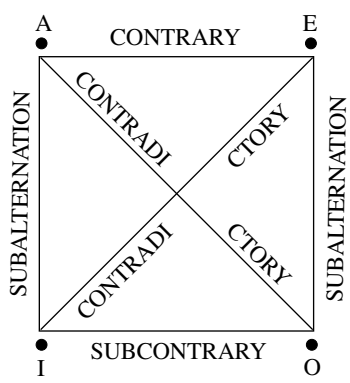
The rules to draw true conversion are as under

(1) Conversion of the indicative term

All	————	Some
Some	————→	Some
None	————→	None
Some not	————	No conversion

(2) The subject of foundational premise is transfer red to the place of predicate to whereas the predicate is transfers red to the place of subject.

Some Other Important Facts



(I)

A	E	I	O
T	f	t	F
f	T	F	t
d	F	T	d
F	d	d	T

(II)

where	T	→	Truth
	F	→	False
	d	→	doubtful
	t	→	truth
	f	→	false

On the basis of diagram (I) it is clear that the contrary relations of a proposition are of four kinds. Wherein taking a term true or false, the following cases occur which become clear from table (II).

- (1) If A is true then I will be true and O as well as E will be false.
- (2) If E is true then O will be true and A alongwith I will be false.
- (3) If I is true then E is false but A and O will be doubtful.
- (4) If O is true then A is false but E and I will be doubtful.
- (5) If A is false then O is true but E and I will be doubtful.
- (6) If E is false then I is true but A and O will be doubtful.
- (7) If I is false then A is false but E and O will be true.
- (8) If O is false then E is false but A and I will be true.

* The question is when does the position of Either in the conclusion arises.

It is when in the given conclusions the Subject and the Predicate occupy similar positions and former to them is placed the pair of lower terms. As—

- (1) I—O (2) A—O (3) I—E

* **Note**—In case one of these conclusion is obtained through syllogistic method, the other conclusion itself becomes non-logical.

- (1) I. Some kings are beggars.
II. Some kings are not beggars.

None of the two aforesaid conclusions can be presumed false because the one being true, the other itself becomes false. These conclusions are called the complementary pair of inferences.

- (2) I. All the kings are beggars.
II. Some kings are not beggars.

Both the above conclusions cannot be simultaneously true in as much as one of them,

when taken to be true, makes the other apparently false from inference because these too and the conclusions of complimentary pair.

- (3) I. Some kings are beggars.
II. No king is beggar.

A perusal of the above conclusions reflects inferential doubt showing that both these can not be simultaneously false because when one is true, the other itself becomes false.

The above illustrations of only these three types are used for Either.

Example 1.

Statements— All pens are pencils.
Some pencils are papers.

Conclusions—

- I. Some papers are pens.
 - II. Some pens are not papers.
- (A) Conclusion I comes
(B) Conclusion II comes
(C) Either conclusion I or II comes
(D) Neither the conclusion I nor the conclusion II comes
(E) Both come

Solution—(D) Here ‘pencils’ is the middle term in both the given premises which is undistributed at both places. So, as a rule, no logical conclusion can be drawn from these premises due to non-distribution of the middle term.

Example 2.

Statements— All tigers are horses.
No horse is stout.

Conclusions—

- I. No tiger is stout.
 - II. Some tigers are stout.
 - III. Some stout (animals) are tigers.
 - IV. Some horses are tigers.
- (A) Either I or II
(B) Only I and III
(C) Only I and IV
(D) Either II or III
(E) None of these

Solution—(C) Here the middle term is ‘horse’ which is distributed in the second premise. As a rule, if one of the two premises is negative, the conclusion will be derived from negative

term only. So the conclusion I is true because it is the exact conversion of the preliminary conclusion 'No stout (animal) is tiger'. Conclusion IV is the valid conversion of the first foundational premise. So this is also correct.

Example 3.

Statements— Some dogs are cats.
Some cats are sparrows.
No sparrow is heron.

Conclusions—

- I. No dog is heron.
- II. No cat is heron.
- III. Some cats are not herons.
- IV. Some dogs are sparrows.

- (A) None
- (B) Only III
- (C) Either I or II only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) None of these

Solution—(B) Making pairs in 'doublets of the given premises. We can derive logical conclusion from the previous syllogistic rules. But while making pairs in doublets the first two premises come out to be merely particular premises. So no logical conclusion can be drawn here. Conclusion III is true because it is obtained by copulating the second and third premises. The reason is that the middle term 'sparrow' is distributed in them. Side-by-side no logical conclusion is possible from first and third premises because here the fallacy of four terms arises.

PART I

Directions—(For Questions 1 to 39) Each of the following questions consists of two statements each followed by two conclusions I and II. Take them true even if the given two statements are not consistent with the known facts and ascertain applying head to the known facts as to which of the two conclusions from among the given statements comes out to be logical.

Answer (A) if only the conclusion I is true.

Answer (B) if only the conclusion II is true.

Answer (C) if either in conclusion I or the conclusion II is true.

Answer (D) when neither the conclusion I nor the II is true.

Answer (E) if both the conclusions I and II are true.

1. **Statements—** Some trains are trees.
No tree is a picture.

Conclusions—

- I. Some trains are pictures.
- II. No train is a picture.

2. **Statements—** All flats are books.
Some books are pencils.

Conclusions—

- I. Some pencils are flats.
- II. Some flats are not pencils.

3. **Statements—** No file is an elephant.
All elephants are caps.

Conclusions—

- I. Some caps are elephants.
- II. Some files are caps.

4. **Statements—** Some trays are fans.
All fans are bottles.

Conclusions—

- I. No bottle is a tray.
- II. Some trays are bottles.

5. **Statements—** All pots are horses.
All horses are plates.

Conclusions—

- I. Some plates are pots.
- II. All plates are pots.

6. **Statements—** All apples are oranges.
Some apples are mangoes.

Conclusions—

- I. Some oranges are mangoes.
- II. Some mangoes are apples.

7. **Statements—** Some fans are T.V.
All T.V. are radio.

Conclusions—

- I. Some fans are not radio.
- II. All radio are not fans.

8. **Statements—** Some engineers are actors.
Some actors are scientists.

Conclusions—

- I. All scientists are engineers.
- II. All scientists are actors.

9. **Statements**— All chairs are scales.
Some scales are pens.
Conclusions —
I. No pen is a scale.
II. Some pens are scales.
10. **Statements**— Some stones are cups.
Some cups are black.
Conclusions —
I. Some blacks are not cups.
II. Some cups are stones.
11. **Statements**— Some clips are small.
All are small and big.
Conclusions —
I. All bigs are small.
II. All smalls are clips.
12. **Statements**— Some books are toys.
No toy is red.
Conclusions —
I. Some books are red.
II. Some books are not red.
13. **Statements**— All books are pencils.
All pencils are pens.
Conclusions —
I. Some pins are books.
II. No pin is a book.
14. **Statements**— All papers are files.
Some files are pens.
Conclusions —
I. No paper is a pen.
II. Some pens are papers.
15. **Statements**— All books are pens.
All pens are pencils.
Conclusions —
I. All books are pencils.
II. All pencils are books.
16. **Statements**— Some dogs are rats.
Some rats are horses.
Conclusions —
I. Some horses are dogs.
II. No horse is a rat.
17. **Statements**— All tables are chairs.
No chair is blue.
Conclusions —
I. Some tables are blue.
II. No table is blue.
18. **Statements**— Some cats are panthers.
All panthers are tigers.
Conclusions —
I. Some cats are tigers.
II. Some tigers are cats.
19. **Statements**— All doors are windows.
Some windows are sticks.
Conclusions —
I. All doors are sticks.
II. Some sticks are doors.
20. **Statements**— All writers are teachers.
All teachers are ladies.
Conclusions —
I. Some teachers are writers.
II. All ladies are teachers.
21. **Statements**— All jars are glasses.
No jar is cup.
Conclusions —
I. All glasses are cups.
II. Some glasses are cups.
22. **Statements**— All nails are ears.
Some ears are eyes.
Conclusions —
I. All ears are nails.
II. Some eyes are nails.
23. **Statements**— All books are shrubs.
All trees are shrubs.
Conclusions —
I. Some shrubs are books.
II. Some shrubs are trees.
24. **Statements**— Some books are birds.
Some birds are fingers.
Conclusions —
I. Some fingers are books.
II. Some fingers are birds.
25. **Statements**— All dogs are monkeys.
No monkey is cat.
Conclusions —
I. No dog is cat.
II. No cat is dog.
26. **Statements**— Some phones are watches.
All watches are guns.
Conclusions —
I. All guns are watches.
II. Some guns are phones.

82P | Reasoning T.

27. **Statements**— All umbrellas are aeroplanes.
All aeroplanes are birds.

Conclusions—

- I. Some umbrellas are aeroplanes.
II. Some birds are umbrellas.

28. **Statements**— All cars are cats.
All fans are cats.

Conclusions—

- I. All cars are fans.
II. Some fans are cars.

29. **Statements**— Many scooters are trucks.
All trucks are trains.

Conclusions—

- I. Some scooters are trains.
II. No truck is scooter.

30. **Statements**— All bats are balls.
Some balls are nets.

Conclusions—

- I. Some bats are nets.
II. All nets are bats.

31. **Statements**— All students are scouts.
No scout is lady.

Conclusions—

- I. No student is lady.
II. Some scouts are students.

32. **Statements**— All watches are calculators.
All radios are calculators.

Conclusions—

- I. No radio is a watch.
II. Some radios are watches.

33. **Statements**— Many actors are singers.
All singers are dancers.

Conclusions—

- I. Some actors are dancers.
II. No singer is dancer.

34. **Statements**— Some parrots are doves.
All doves are peacocks.

Conclusions—

- I. All peacocks are doves.
II. Some peacocks are parrots.

35. **Statements**— Some books are pens.
All pens are papers.

Conclusions—

- I. Some books are papers.
II. Some papers are books.

36. **Statements**— Some goats are cows.
Some cows are fowls.

Conclusions—

- I. Some goats are fowls.
II. No goat is fowl.

37. **Statements**— Some parrots are crows.
No crow is green.

Conclusions—

- I. Some parrots are not green.
II. No crow is white.

38. **Statements**— All doors are chairs.
All chairs are tables.

Conclusions—

- I. All tables are doors.
II. All doors are tables.

39. **Statements**— All lights are trucks.
All trucks are jeeps.

Conclusions—

- I. Some lights are jeeps.
II. All jeeps are lights.

PART II

Directions—(For Questions 40 to 72). Each of the questions given below comprises two statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to assume both the statements correct, even if they differ from universally known facts. Go through all the conclusions and then ignoring the universally known facts ascertain as to which of the given conclusions can logically come up from the given statements.

40. **Statements**— Some panthers are rats.
Some rats are fowls.

Conclusions—

- I. Some rats are panthers.
II. Some fowls are rats.
III. Some fowls are panthers.
IV. Some rats are panthers and fowls both.

- (A) All
(B) Only I
(C) Only I and III
(D) Only II and IV
(E) None of these

41. **Statements**— Some papers are balls.
Ball is not spherical.

Conclusions —

- I. Some papers are spherical.
 - II. Some balls are spherical.
 - III. Some papers are not spherical.
 - IV. Some balls are papers.
- (A) Only III (B) Only IV
(C) Either III or IV (D) Only III and IV
(E) None of these

42. **Statements**— All maps are roads.
Some roads are cities.

Conclusions —

- I. Some cities are maps.
 - II. All roads are maps.
 - III. No city is map.
 - IV. All cities are roads.
- (A) Either I or III
(B) Either I and II or III
(C) Only I
(D) Only III
(E) None of these

43. **Statements**— Some trees are pens.
All pens are pencils.

Conclusions —

- I. Some pencils are pens.
 - II. All trees are pens.
 - III. Some trees are pencils.
 - IV. Some pencils are trees.
- (A) Only I and II (B) Only III and IV
(C) Only IV (D) All
(E) None of these

44. **Statements**— All papers are bags.
No bag is green.

Conclusions —

- I. No paper is green.
 - II. Some papers are green.
 - III. Some green (things) are papers.
 - IV. Some bags are papers.
- (A) Either I or II
(B) Only I and III
(C) Only I and IV
(D) Either II or III
(E) None of these

45. **Statements**— All bananas are apples.
All apples are oranges.

Conclusions —

- I. Some oranges are apples.
 - II. All bananas are apples.
 - III. Some bananas are not oranges.
 - IV. Some oranges are bananas.
- (A) All (B) Only I and IV
(C) Only I and III (D) Only I
(E) None of these

46. **Statements**— Some papers are pencils.
All pencils are tigers.

Conclusions —

- I. All tigers are pencils.
 - II. Some tigers are pencils.
 - III. Some tigers are papers.
 - IV. Some papers are tigers.
- (A) All come
(B) Only II, III and IV come
(C) Only III and IV come
(D) Only I, II and III come
(E) None of these

47. **Statements**— All cups are trees.
All trees are tigers.

Conclusions —

- I. All cups are tigers.
 - II. All tigers are cups.
 - III. All trees are cups.
 - IV. Some tigers are cups.
- (A) Only II and III come
(B) Only I and IV come
(C) All come
(D) None comes
(E) None of these

48. **Statements**— All trains are flowers.
All flowers are clocks.

Conclusions —

- I. Some trains are clocks.
 - II. Some clocks are trains.
 - III. Some clocks are flowers.
 - IV. Some flowers are trains.
- (A) All come
(B) None comes

84P | Reasoning T.

- (C) Only I and II come
- (D) Only II and III come
- (E) Only III and IV come

49. **Statements**— Some vans are cars.
Some cars are roads.

Conclusions—

- I. Some roads are vans.
- II. Some cars are vans.
- III. No van is road.
- IV. Some roads are cars.
- (A) Only II and III come
- (B) Only I and IV come
- (C) Only III or IV and then I and II come
- (D) Only II and IV come
- (E) None of these

50. **Statements**— No goat is door.
All doors are chairs.

Conclusions—

- I. Some chairs are doors.
- II. Some chairs are goats.
- III. Some chairs are not goats.
- IV. Some doors are goats.
- (A) Either only II or III comes
- (B) Either only II or III and IV come
- (C) Either only II or III and I come
- (D) Only I and III come
- (E) None of these

51. **Statements**— All pens are spoons.
Some spoons are pencils.

Conclusions—

- I. All pencils are spoons.
- II. Some pens are pencils.
- III. All spoons are pens.
- IV. Some pencils are spoons.
- (A) Only III and IV are logical
- (B) Only II and III are logical
- (C) Either I or IV are logical
- (D) None comes logical
- (E) Only IV is logical

52. **Statements**— All books are doors.
Some doors are phones.

Conclusions—

- I. Some phones are books.
- II. All phones are books.

- III. All doors are books.
- IV. All books are phones.

- (A) Only I and III are logical
- (B) Either I or II are logical
- (C) None is logical
- (D) All are logical
- (E) Only II is logical

53. **Statements**— Some books are tables.
Some tables are clocks.

Conclusions—

- I. Some tables are books.
- II. No table is book.
- III. All books are clocks.
- IV. All clocks are books.
- (A) Only I is logical
- (B) Either III or IV is logical
- (C) Only II is logical
- (D) Only IV is logical
- (E) None of these

54. **Statements**— All boys are teachers.
All teachers are students.

Conclusions—

- I. All boys are teachers.
- II. Some students are boys.
- III. Some students are teachers.
- IV. All teachers are boys.
- (A) Only I is logical
- (B) All are logical
- (C) Only I and II are logical
- (D) Only I, II and III are logical
- (E) Only II and III are logical

55. **Statements**— Some cars are scooters.
No scooter is calculator.

Conclusions—

- I. Some cars are not calculators.
- II. All cars are calculators.
- III. All scooters are cars.
- IV. Some scooters are cars.
- (A) None is logical
- (B) Either only I or II is logical
- (C) Only II is logical
- (D) Only I and IV are logical
- (E) All are logical

56. **Statements**— Some tables are chairs.
All chairs are windows.

Conclusions—

- I. All windows are tables.
- II. Some windows are chairs.
- III. Some windows are tables.
- IV. All tables are windows.

- (A) All are logical
- (B) Only I, II and III are logical
- (C) None is logical
- (D) Only IV is logical
- (E) Only II and III are logical

57. **Statements**— Some pens are books.
All books are rods.

Conclusions—

- I. All pens are rods.
- II. Some pens are rods.
- III. Some books are pens.
- IV. All rods are pens.

- (A) Only II and III are correct
- (B) All are correct
- (C) None is correct
- (D) Only I and IV are correct
- (E) Only II, III and IV are correct

58. **Statements**— All cats are parrots.
No parrot is green.

Conclusions—

- I. No cat is green.
- II. All parrots are cats.
- III. Some parrots are cats.
- IV. Some cats are green.

- (A) Only I is correct
- (B) All are correct
- (C) Only I and III are correct
- (D) Only II and IV are correct
- (E) None of these

59. **Statements**— All windows are carpets.
Some carpets are rats.

Conclusions—

- I. Some rats are carpets.
- II. Some carpets are windows.
- III. Some windows are rats.
- IV. Some rats are windows.

- (A) Only II, III and IV are correct

- (B) Only I, II and IV are correct
- (C) All are correct
- (D) Only I, II and III are correct
- (E) None of these

60. **Statements**— All doors are chairs.
All chairs are tables.

Conclusions—

- I. All doors are tables.
- II. Some tables are chairs.
- III. Some tables are doors.
- IV. All tables are doors.

- (A) Only I and II are correct
- (B) Only III and IV are correct
- (C) All are correct
- (D) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (E) Only I, II and III are correct

61. **Statements**— Some cups are panthers.
Some panthers are goats.

Conclusions—

- I. Some cups are goats.
- II. No cup is goat.
- III. All cups are goats.
- IV. All goats are cups.

- (A) Either I or IV is correct
- (B) Either II or IV is correct
- (C) Either I or III is correct
- (D) Either I or II is correct
- (E) None of these

62. **Statements**— Some dogs are doors.
All doors are bats.

Conclusions—

- I. Some dogs are bats.
- II. All dogs are bats.
- III. Some bats are dogs.
- IV. All bats are dogs.

- (A) All come
- (B) None comes
- (C) Only II and IV come
- (D) Only I and III come
- (E) None of these

63. **Statements**— All buses are trees.
Some trees are windows.

Conclusions —

- I. All buses are windows.
- II. Some buses are windows.
- III. Some windows are buses.
- IV. Some trees are buses.

- (A) None comes
- (B) Only II, III and IV come
- (C) Only I, II and III come
- (D) Only IV comes
- (E) Only II and III come

64. **Statements—** Some pencils are papers.
Some papers are boxes.

Conclusions —

- I. Some pencils are boxes.
- II. Some boxes are pencils.
- III. Some boxes are papers.
- IV. Some papers are pencils.

- (A) Only I and II come
- (B) All come
- (C) Only III and IV come
- (D) None comes
- (E) None of these

65. **Statements—** All panthers are jackals.
All jackals are horses.

Conclusions —

- I. All jackals are panthers.
- II. All horses are jackals.
- III. No panther is horse.
- IV. No horse is panther.

- (A) Only III and IV come
- (B) Only I and II come
- (C) Only I, II and III come
- (D) All come
- (E) None of these

66. **Statements—** Some shirts are tables.
No table is chair.

Conclusions —

- I. No shirt is chair.
- II. Some tables are shirts.
- III. No chair is shirt.
- IV. Some chairs are shirts.

- (A) All come
- (B) Only II comes

- (C) Only II and IV come

- (D) Only III comes

- (E) None of these

67. **Statements—** All parrots are cuckoos.
No cuckoo is goat.

Conclusions —

- I. No parrot is goat.
- II. Some parrots are goats.
- III. All cuckoos are parrots.
- IV. Some goats are parrots.

- (A) Only I comes
- (B) Only III comes
- (C) Only II and III come
- (D) None comes
- (E) None of these

68. **Statements—** Some teachers are students.
All students are girls.

Conclusions —

- I. All teachers are girls.
- II. Some girls are teachers.
- III. Some girls are students.
- IV. All students are teachers.

- (A) Only I comes logically
- (B) Only I, II and III come logically
- (C) All come logically
- (D) Only II and III come logically
- (E) None comes logically

69. **Statements—** All soaps are clean.
All clean (things) are moist.

Conclusions —

- I. Some clean (things) are soaps.
- II. No clean (thing) is soap.
- III. Some moist (things) are soaps.
- IV. All moist (things) are soaps.

- (A) Only I logically comes
- (B) Either only I or II logically comes
- (C) Either only III or IV logically comes
- (D) Only I and III logically come
- (E) None comes logically

70. **Statements—** Some bags are jackets.
Some pockets are purses.

Conclusions —

- I. No bag is purse.
- II. All pockets are purses.

- III. Some purses are bags.
- IV. No pocket is bag.
- (A) Either only I or IV logically comes
- (B) Either only I or II logically comes
- (C) Only I or III logically comes
- (D) None comes logically
- (E) All come logically

71. **Statements**— Some green (things) are blue.
No blue is white.

Conclusions—

- I. Some blue (things) are green.
- II. Some white (things) are green.
- III. Some green (things) are not white.
- IV. All white (things) are green.
- (A) Only I comes logically
- (B) Only II and III come logically
- (C) Only I and III come logically
- (D) Only I and II comes logically
- (E) Either only III or IV comes logically

72. **Statements**— All typists are stenographers.
Some stenographers are boys.

Conclusions—

- I. All boys are stenographers.
- II. All boys are typists.
- III. Some typists are boys.
- IV. No typist is boy.
- (A) Only I comes logically
- (B) Only II and III come logically
- (C) Either only II or III comes logically
- (D) Either only I or IV comes logically
- (E) Either only III or IV comes logically

PART III

Directions—(For Questions 73 to 82) Each question given below comprises some statements followed by four conclusions at serials I, II, III and IV. You have to assume the given statements as true, be they different from the generally known facts. Read out all the conclusions and then ascertain which of them is justified by the given statements.

73. **Statements**— Some fowls are insects.
All fowls are butterflies.
All insects are snakes.

Conclusions—

- I. Some snakes are fowls.
- II. Some butterflies are insects.
- III. Some snakes are butterflies.
- IV. Some insects are fowls.

- (A) None
- (B) All
- (C) Only IV
- (D) Either I or III only
- (E) None of these

74. **Statements**— All apples are brinjals.
All brinjals are ladyfingers.
Some ladyfingers are oranges.

Conclusions—

- I. Some oranges are brinjals.
- II. Some brinjals are apples.
- III. Some apples are oranges.
- IV. All ladyfingers are apples.

- (A) None
- (B) Either I or III only
- (C) All
- (D) Only I and III
- (E) None of these

75. **Statements**— Some newspapers are radios.
Some radios are televisions.
No television is magazine.

Conclusions—

- I. No newspaper is magazine.
- II. No radio is magazine.
- III. Some radios are not magazines.
- IV. Some newspapers are televisions.

- (A) None
- (B) Only III
- (C) Either I or II only
- (D) Only I or II
- (E) None of these

76. **Statements**— All outlaws are meek.
Some meek (men) are clever.
All clever (men) are foolish.

Conclusions—

- I. Some foolish (men) are outlaws.
- II. No foolish (man) is outlaw.

88P | Reasoning T.

- III. Some meek (men) are foolish.
- IV. All clever (men) are meek.

- (A) None
- (B) I or II only
- (C) III and IV only
- (D) I or II and III only
- (E) I, II and III or IV only

77. **Statements**— All neem (trees) are fruits.
All fruits are vegetables.
No vegetable is sweets.

Conclusions—

- I. No fruit is sweets.
- II. All vegetables are fruits.
- III. Some sweets are fruits.
- IV. No vegetable is neem (tree)

- (A) Only I comes
- (B) All come
- (C) Only I and IV come
- (D) Only II and III come
- (E) None of these

78. **Statements**— All fowls are kites.
No kite is insect.
No fowl is kite.

Conclusions—

- I. No fowl is insect.
- II. No insect is fowl.
- III. Some kites are fowls.
- IV. No bird is fowl.

- (A) All come
- (B) Only II, III and IV come
- (C) Only I, II and IV come
- (D) Only II and IV come
- (E) None of these

79. **Statements**— All mangoes are jackfruits.
All apples are mangoes.
Some oranges are apples.

Conclusions—

- I. No orange is mango.
- II. All jack fruits are apples.
- III. Some oranges are mangoes.
- IV. Some mangoes are apples.

- (A) All come
- (B) None comes

- (C) Only II, III and IV come
- (D) Only III and IV come
- (E) None of these

80. **Statements**— All kings are beggars.
All beggars are labourers.
All labourers are careless.

Conclusions—

- I. Some careless (people) are kings.
- II. No labourer is king.
- III. All kings are labourers.
- IV. All labourers are kings.

- (A) Only I and II come
- (B) Only I and IV come
- (C) Only I, II and IV come
- (D) All come
- (E) None of these

81. **Statements**— All artisans are painters.
All actors are gentle.
All gentle (men) are painters.

Conclusions—

- I. No artisan is actor.
- II. All painters are actors.
- III. Some gentle (men) are not actors.
- IV. Some artisans are not gentle (men).

- (A) None comes
- (B) Either I or III and IV come
- (C) Only II and IV come
- (D) Either I or III and II as well as IV come
- (E) None of these

82. **Statements**— All artists are experienced.
All painters are experienced.
All patriots are strong.

Conclusions—

- I. All painters are strong.
- II. Some strong (men) are experienced.
- III. Some patriots are artists.
- IV. No artist is patriot.

- (A) None comes
- (B) Only I and II come
- (C) Only I, II and III come
- (D) All come
- (E) None of these

PART IV

83. If “All chairs are drums, some drums are taps” is taken to be true, which of the following conclusions can be logically derived ?
 (A) Some chairs are taps
 (B) All taps are chairs
 (C) No tap is chair
 (D) All drums are chairs
 (E) None of these
84. If “All books are pens” is assumed to be true, which of the following conclusions may logically follow ?
 (A) Some books are not pens
 (B) No book is pen
 (C) All pens are books
 (D) Some books are pens
 (E) No pen is book
85. If “Some kings are soldiers, no soldier is revolutionary”, which of the following conclusions is logical ?
 (A) Some soldiers are not revolutionary
 (B) All revolutionaries are soldiers
 (C) Some soldiers are not kings
 (D) All soldiers are kings
 (E) None of these
86. Granted “No lock is key” as true, which of the following conclusions may be true ?
 (A) All keys are locks
 (B) Some locks are not keys
 (C) Some locks are keys
 (D) All locks are keys
 (E) None of these
87. Taken “All boys are wicked, All wicked (boys) are traitors” for granted, which of the following conclusions can be logically derived ?
 (A) All boys are traitors
 (B) No boy is traitor
 (C) Some wicked are not boys
 (D) Some traitors are not boys
 (E) None of these
88. Taken “All tubs are clocks, some clocks are jugs” for granted, which of the following conclusions can be logically drawn up ?
 (A) All tubs are jugs
 (B) Some tubs are jugs
 (C) All clocks are tubs
 (D) Some jugs are tubs
 (E) None of these
89. If “Some flowers are buds” is taken as false which of the following conclusions will be false ?
 (A) Some flowers are not buds
 (B) All flowers are buds
 (C) No flower is bud
 (D) Some buds are not flowers
 (E) None of these
90. If “Raman is a soldier, All soldiers are tall” is taken for granted, which of the following conclusions is logical ?
 (A) All tall (men) are soldiers
 (B) Raman is not tall
 (C) Tall men are not soldiers
 (D) Raman is not tall
 (E) None of these
91. If “Some teachers are not historians” be false, which of the following conclusions will be false ?
 (A) All teachers are historians
 (B) Some historians are teachers
 (C) Some teachers are historians
 (D) All historians are teachers
 (E) None of these
92. Taken “All men are perishable, All students are perishable” for granted, which of the following conclusions comes out to be logical ?
 (A) Some perishable (things) are not men
 (B) All perishable are students
 (C) All perishable are men
 (D) No man is student
 (E) None of these

Answers with Explanation

PART I

1. (D) Among the given statements ‘tree’ is the middle term which remains distributed in the second statement. So by syllogistic reasoning following logical conclusions can be derived from them—
 (1) Some trains are not pictures.

- (2) Some trees are trains.
- (3) No picture is a tree.

So on above grounds no conclusion in question seems to be true.

- 2. (D) In the given statements 'books' is the middle term which is undistributed in both the premises. So under such circumstances no logical conclusion can be drawn.
- 3. (A) According to syllogistic reasoning a negative conclusion must come out because one of the major premises is negative. But both the conclusions are affirmative wherein the first conclusion is the pure conversion of the second major premise. So by immediate inference it comes out to be true.

or

In the given statements 'Elephant' is the middle term which is distributed in both. Also, one of the statements is negative. So, in such a case the following conclusions must be arrived at from these statements by syllogistic reasoning—

- (1) Some caps are not files.
- (2) No elephant is a file.
- (3) Some elephants are caps.
- (4) Some caps are elephants.

So as conclusion I in question is true.

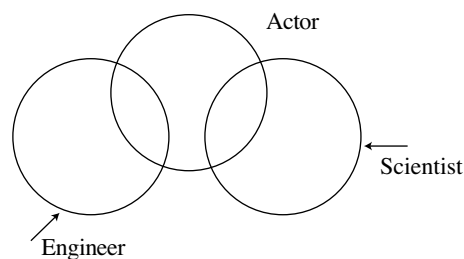
- 4. (B) Second of these conclusions is logical. The first negative is illicit. Two affirmative propositions can not give negative conclusion.
- 5. (A) Among the given statements 'Horses' is the middle term that is distributed in the second premise. So viewed syllogistically, the following logical conclusions can be arrived at—
 - (1) All pots are plates.
 - (2) Some plates are pots.
 - (3) Some horses are pots.
 - (4) Some plates are horses.
 So the conclusion I in question is logical.
- 6. (E) Here both the conclusions are logical. The former conclusion remains valid on grounds of syllogistic reasoning whereas the latter is logical due to its being a valid conversion of the second premise.
- 7. (D) Here 'T.V.', the middle term, is distributed in the second premise. So, as a rule, the

following conclusions can be deduced from these statements—

- (1) Some fans are radios.
- (2) Some radios are fans.
- (3) Some T.V. are fans.
- (4) Some T.V. are radios.
- (5) Some radios are T.V.

So on perusal of the above no conclusion in question seems to be correct.

- 8. (D) Being universal propositions both the conclusions are illicit whereas both the premises are particular propositions. Universal conclusions cannot be derived from particular premises.



In fact no mutual relationship is established between particular premises.

- 9. (D) Here 'Scale' is the middle term which is undistributed in both the premises. So syllogistically no logical conclusion is possible. But by immediate inference. The conclusion II can be taken as true because it is the true conversion of the second premise.
- 10. (D) Here both the statements are particular affirmative propositions. So on the basis of syllogism no logical conclusions can be derived from these statements. But by direct inference conclusion II can be deemed as true because it is the true conversion of the first statement.
- 11. (D) In these statements 'small' is the middle term that is distributed in second premise. So by syllogistic method the following conclusions can be drawn—
 - (1) Some clips are bigs.
 - (2) Some bigs are clips.
 - (3) Some smalls are clips.
 - (4) Some bigs are small.
 Therefore, on the basis of above conclusions, the conclusion in question seem basically invalid.

12. (B) In the given statements 'toy' is the middle term that is distributed in the second premise. So by deductive method these premises lead to following conclusions—
- (1) Some books are not red.
 - (2) Some toys are books.
 - (3) No red is a book.
- So on the above grounds the conclusion II in question is always valid.
13. (A) Here 'pencils' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So syllogistically the following logical conclusions can be drawn from these statements—
- (1) All books are pins.
 - (2) Some pins are books.
 - (3) Some pencils are books.
 - (4) Some pins are pencils.
- On above grounds the conclusion I in question is always valid.
14. (D) Here 'files' is the middle term which is undistributed. So it is not possible to arrive at any logical conclusion by deductive method from these statements.
15. (A) In in the first conclusion is valid whereas the second one is invalid. The second conclusion is in fact an invalid conversion of the first. It could have been correct, had it been replaced by 'some pencils are books'.
16. (D) Both first and second conclusions are invalid here. No logical conclusion, as a rule, can be drawn from both the particular propositions because the middle term is not distributed in such a case. Here 'rats' is the middle term which is undistributed in both the cases.
17. (B) 'Chair' is the middle term here which is distributed in second premise. So from syllogistic viewpoint the following conclusions may be arrived at from these pemises—
- (1) No blue is a table.
 - (2) No table is blue.
 - (3) Some chairs are tables.
 - (4) No blue is a chair.
- So on the basis of above conclusions, the conclusion II in question comes out to be valid.
18. (E) Both the conclusions here are valid. First conclusion is undoubtedly valid, the second is the converted form of the first, which is a pure conversion. Therefore, the latter is also valid.
19. (D) Both the conclusions here are invalid. The reason is that the middle term 'windows' is undistributed in both the foundational premises. As a rule, the 'middle term' must be distributed once at least.
20. (A) In these statements 'teacher' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So through syllogistic methods the following conclusions can be had from these statements—
- (1) All writers are ladies.
 - (2) Some ladies are writers.
 - (3) Some teachers are writers.
 - (4) Some ladies are teachers.
- Therefore, on the above grounds the conclusion I in question is always valid.
21. (D) In the given statements 'Jar' is the middle term which is distributed in both the premises. Also, both the premises are universal with one as negative. So, as a rule, conclusions must also be universal negative whose both the terms (excluding the middle term) have necessarily to be distributed. But 'glass' is not distributed here in the first premise. That is why, a logical conclusion is not possible.
22. (D) Both the conclusions here are invalid because the middle term 'ear' is undistributed in both the foundational premises. It is expedient in the interest of conclusion that the middle term should be distributed atleast once.
23. (D) In the syllogism 'shrubs' is the middle term which is undistributed in both the premises. So from syllogistic viewpoint no valid conclusion can be derived. But by immediate inference both the conclusions can be taken to be true, for they are the true conversions of the first and second premises.
24. (D) In the given syllogism 'bird' is the middle term which is undistributed in both the foundational premises because both of them are particular affirmative foundational premises. So, no logical conclusion is possible. However, conclusion II can be taken as true by immediate inference in as much as it is the pure conversion of the statement.
25. (E) In the given statements 'monkey' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. As such, by deductive method, the

following conclusions come by these statements—

- (1) No cat is a dog.
- (2) No dog is a cat.
- (3) Some monkeys are dogs.
- (4) No cat is a monkey.

So, on above grounds both the conclusions in question are by all means valid.

26. (B) Here the second conclusion being the true conversion of syllogistically attained conclusion 'some phones are guns', is valid. But the first conclusion is the mere incorrect conversion of the second foundational premise. It (the first conclusion) is thereby invalid.
27. (D) Both the conclusions of the syllogism are invalid. The reason is that the middle term 'aeroplane' is not distributed in both the foundational premises. So syllogistically no logical conclusion is possible. But by immediate inference the conclusion I can be deemed as true because it is the sub-altern of the first premise.
28. (D) In the given statements 'cats' is the middle term that is undistributed at both the places. Statement with such undistributed middle terms can not as a rule give any valid conclusions.
29. (A) Being negative the second conclusion of the syllogism is invalid, for the affirmative foundational premises do not give negative conclusions. But the first conclusion is logically valid (The first major premise is the particular premise).
30. (D) In this syllogism 'ball' is the middle term which is undistributed at both the places. So no valid conclusion is possible because the middle term as a rule should be distributed atleast once for this.
31. (E) In these statements 'scout' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So from syllogistic view-point the following conclusions can be achieved from these statements—
 - (1) No lady is student.
 - (2) No student is lady.
 - (3) Some scouts are students.
 - (4) No lady is scout.
 So on above grounds both the conclusions in question stand valid.
32. (D) Here 'calculator' is the middle term which is undistributed in both the foundational premises. No valid conclusion is possible in such a case, for the middle term must necessarily be distributed atleast once for this.
33. (A) The first conclusion is valid but the second due to its being negative is invalid because the negative conclusions cannot come from affirmative propositions. It is to be noted here that the first premise 'many actors are singers' will be deemed as particular proposition.
34. (B) The first conclusion is merely an incorrect conversion of 'All peacocks are doves', 'All doves are peacocks', hence it is invalid. Whereas the conclusions 'Some peacocks are parrots', 'Some parrots are peacocks' are true mutual conversions. So from syllogistic viewpoint the second conclusion is valid.
35. (E) Here 'pens' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So syllogistically the following conclusions follow from these statements—
 - (1) Some books are papers.
 - (2) Some papers are books.
 - (3) Some pens are books.
 - (4) Some papers are pens.
 So on grounds of above conclusions, both the conclusions in question are by all means valid.
36. (D) Both the given statements are particular propositions. So no logical conclusion can follow from them by deductive method. The reason is that the middle term is not distributed in the particular premise though its distribution is an essential condition for a valid conclusion.
37. (A) Here 'crow' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So by deductive method and immediate inference the following conclusion follow from these statements—
 - (1) Some parrots are not green.
 - (2) No green is crow.
 - (3) Some crows are not green.
 - (4) Some crows are parrots.
 So the above conclusions suggest that the conclusion I in question is by all means true.

38. (B) In the given syllogism the second conclusion is valid but the first one is invalid. That is, 'All doors are tables' (valid conclusion) has been converted to 'All tables are doors' which reflects wrong conversion. Had the true conversion been as 'Some tables are doors', it would have been valid.
39. (D) Both the conclusions in this syllogism are invalid. The reason is that in the given premises 'truck' is the middle term which is not at all distributed. That is why a valid conclusion does not follow from these statements.

PART II

40. (E) Both the given statements are particular premises. So syllogistically no logical conclusion follows from these statements because the middle term 'rats' is not distributed among them. The rule is that for a valid conclusion the middle term must be distributed once at least. But by immediate inference conclusions I and II. Can be assumed to be true, because these are the pure conversions of the statements I and II respectively.
41. (D) Here 'ball' is the middle term that is distributed in second premise. So as a rule the following conclusions come up from these statements.
1. Some papers are not spherical.
 2. Some balls are papers.
 3. No spherical (thing) is ball.
 4. Some balls are not spherical.
- So on above basis the conclusions III and IV in question are valid.
42. (E) In the given statements 'road' is the middle term which is undistributed at both the places. That is why, syllogistically no logical conclusion follows from these statements.
43. (B) Here the middle term 'pen' is distributed in the second premise. So, as a rule, the conclusions that follow from these statements are—
1. Some trees are pencils.
 2. Some pencils are trees.
 3. Some pens are trees.
 4. Some pencils are pens.
- So based on above, the conclusions III and IV in question are clearly valid.
44. (C) Here the middle term 'bag' is distributed in the second premise. So on syllogistic grounds the following conclusions are derived from these statements—
1. No green (things) is paper.
 2. No paper is green.
 3. Some bags are papers.
 4. No green (thing) is bag.
- So on the basis of above conclusions, the conclusion I and IV in question are basically valid.
45. (B) In these statements 'apple' is the middle term that is distributed in the second premise. So by deductive logic the following conclusions come up from these statements—
1. All bananas are oranges.
 2. Some oranges are bananas.
 3. Some apples are bananas.
 4. Some oranges are apples.
- So based on above the conclusions I and IV in question are apparently valid.
46. (B) Here the middle term 'pencil' is distributed in second premises. So by deductive logic the conclusions that follow from these statements are—
1. Some papers are tigers.
 2. Some tigers are papers.
 3. Some pencils are papers.
 4. Some tigers are pencils.
- So on above grounds the conclusions II, III and IV are clearly true.
47. (B) In these statements 'true' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So on syllogistic grounds the following conclusions are drawn from these statements—
1. All cups are tigers.
 2. Some tigers are cups.
 3. Some trees are cups.
 4. Some tigers are trees.
- So, based on above the conclusions I and IV in question are basically true.
48. (B) Here the middle term 'flower' is undistributed. So no logical conclusion can be drawn

94P | Reasoning T.

by deductive method from these statement, for it is essential for the middle terms to be once distributed for valid conclusion. But by immediate inference conclusions III and IV are valid, for these are the exact conversions of statements II and I respectively.

49. (E) Both the given statements are particular premises. As a rule no valid conclusion can be derived from these statements because the middle term 'car' is not distributed in them. Being distributive is an essential condition for the middle term for reaching valid conclusion. But from the viewpoint of immediate inference the conclusions II and IV may be deemed true, because these are the true conversions of the statements I and II.

50. (D) In these statements 'door' is the middle term that is distributed in the second premise. So on the basis of deductive logic. The following conclusions can be had from these statements—

1. Some chairs are not goats.
2. No door is goat.
3. Some chairs are doors.
4. Some doors are chairs.

So based on above, the conclusions I and III in question are clearly valid.

51. (D) In these statements 'spoon' is the middle term that is undistributed at both the places. Clearly then, no valid conclusion can be syllogistically deduced from these statements. But from the viewpoint of immediate inference the conclusion IV is valid because it is the true conversion of second premise.

52. (C) No valid conclusion as a rule is possible from these statements because the middle term 'door' is not distributed here, whereas, it is essential for the middle term to be distributed atleast once.

53. (E) Here both the statements are particular propositions. As a rule no valid conclusions can be derived from them. The reason is that the middle term 'table' is not distributed here which should have been for a valid conclusion. But from immediate inference the conclusion I can be assumed to be true because it is the exact conversion of the first premise.

54. (D) Here 'teacher' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So by

deductive logic the following conclusions can be obtained from these statements—

1. All boys are students.
2. Some students are boys.
3. Some teachers are boys.
4. Some students are teachers.

So viewed under above conclusions, the conclusions II & III in question are obviously valid. Also the conclusion I in question is valid because it is merely the first premise itself.

55. (D) In these statement 'scooter' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So as a rule the following conclusions can be drawn from these statements—

1. Some cars are not calculators.
2. Some scooters are cars.
3. No calculator is scooter.
4. Some scooters are not calculators.

So adjudged as above, the conclusions I and IV in question prove obviously valid.

56. (E) Here the 'chairs' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So as a rule the following conclusions can be drawn from these statements—

1. Some tables are windows.
2. Some windows are tables.
3. Some chairs are tables.
4. Some windows are chairs.

So judged as above the conclusions II and III in question are basically valid.

57. (A) Here 'book' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So by deductive logic the following conclusions can be reached by these statements—

1. Some pens are rods.
2. Some rods are pens.
3. Some books are pens.
4. Some rods are books.

Judged thus the conclusions II and III are proved to be obviously valid.

58. (C) 'Parrot' in these statements is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So by syllogistic method the following conclusions come by these statements—

1. No green (thing) is cat.
2. No cat is green.

3. Some parrots are cats.
4. No green (thing) is parrot.

Under above purview the conclusions I and II in question come valid.

59. (E) No valid conclusions as a rule can be derived from these statements syllogistically because the middle term 'carpet' here is undistributed, whereas the distribution is an essential condition for a valid conclusion. But from immediate inference the conclusion I can be taken to be true because it is an exact conversion of second premise.
60. (E) Here the middle term 'chairs' is distributed in the second premise. So as a rule the following conclusions can be drawn from these statements—
 1. All doors are tables.
 2. Some tables are doors.
 3. Some chairs are doors.
 4. Some tables are chairs.

Judged thus the conclusions I, II and III in question come obviously valid.

61. (E) Both the major premises here are particular proportions. On syllogistic grounds no logical conclusions can be drawn from these premises. One more reason to this is that the middle term 'panther' is undistributed here while it is essential for the middle term to be distributed once atleast for arriving at a valid conclusion.
62. (D) Here 'door' is the middle term which is distributed in second premise. So as a rule following conclusions can be drawn from these statements—
 1. Some dogs are bats.
 2. Some bats are dogs.
 3. Some doors are dogs.
 4. Some bats are doors.

So adjudged from above, the conclusions I and III prove obviously valid.

63. (A) Here 'true' is the middle term which is undistributed in either premise. So by deductive logic valid conclusions from these statements are not possible. But judged under immediate inference, conclusion IV can be assumed to be true in as much as it is the true conversion of the first premise.

64. (D) As a rule no valid conclusions can follow from the given statements since these are the particular propositions. One more reason is that the middle term 'paper' among them is undistributed, whereas being distributed is an essential condition to arrive at a valid conclusion. However, by immediate inference the conclusions III and IV can be deemed to be true because these are the pure conversions of the second and first premises respectively.

65. (E) 'Jackal' the middle term, is distributed in the second premise. So as a rule the conclusions given below follow from these statements—
 1. All panthers are horses.
 2. Some horses are panthers.
 3. Some horses are jackals.
 4. Some jackals are panthers.

So judged from above no conclusion in question seems to be valid.

66. (B) 'Table', the middle term here, is distributed in second premise. So, as a rule, the conclusions given below follow from these statements—
 1. Some shirts are not chairs.
 2. Some tables are shirts.
 3. No chair is table.

So above conclusions prove obviously the conclusion II in question to be valid.

67. (A) 'Cuckoo', the middle term in the given statements, is distributed in second premise. So on syllogistic grounds the following logical conclusions can be obtained from these statements—
 1. No goat is parrot.
 2. No parrot is goat.
 3. Some cuckoos are parrots.
 4. No goat is cuckoo.

Judged thus, the conclusion I in question comes out to be logical.

68. (D) Here 'students' is the middle term which is distributed in second premise. So on syllogistic grounds the following conclusions are reached by these statements—
 1. Some teachers are girls.
 2. Some girls are teachers.

96P | Reasoning T.

3. Some students are teachers.
4. Some girls are students.

The aforesaid account justifies clearly the conclusions II and III in question.

69. (D) 'Clean' is the middle term in these statements which is distributed in the second premise. So by deductive logic the undermentioned valid conclusions follow from these statements—

1. All soaps are moist.
2. Some moist (things) are soaps.
3. Some clean (things) are soaps.
4. Some moist (things) are clean.

The above clearly proves the conclusions I and III in question logical.

70. (D) Valid conclusion by syllogistic method cannot be deduced from these statements. The reason is that both the statements are particular propositions whose middle term does not have to be distributed. Therefore, the middle term 'pockets' here is not distributed at any place whereas the distributiveness is an essential condition for a valid conclusion.

71. (C) In the given statements 'blue' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So, as a rule, the undermentioned conclusions can come out of these statements—

1. Some green (things) are not white.
2. Some blue (things) are green.
3. No white (thing) is blue.

Thus the above clearly justifies the conclusions I and II in question.

72. (E) Syllogistically no logical conclusions from the given statements is possible because the middle term is undistributed in them. But the conclusions III and IV are complementary pair conclusions wherein one becomes false when the other is true.

PART III

73. (E) On the basis of first and second premises conclusion II is true because the middle term 'fowl' in it is distributed. Conclusion IV is also true because it is the exact conversion of the first premise. Due to fallacy of four terms in second and third proposition the conclusion

is not possible. However, the conclusion I may be said to be true because it is obtained as the foundational premise of the first and third proposition wherein the middle term is 'insect' which is distributed. So the conclusions I, II and IV are found to be logical.

74. (E) 'Brinjal', the middle term of the first and second major premises is distributed, so a valid conclusion from it is possible. Side by side the conclusions of pure conversion and sub-altern relation are also possible. Conclusion II is true on this very ground because it is the pure conversion of the first major premise. No logical conclusion can be had from second and third premises due to non distribution of middle term and from first and third premises due to fallacy of four terms. Then, only the conclusion II is valid.

75. (B) A logical conclusion is not possible from the first and the second premises since the middle term 'radio' here is undistributed. Conclusion III has been obtained only as a result of the second and third premises. But no logical conclusion is possible from first and third premises because the fallacy of four terms appears here. Then, only the conclusion III is valid.

76. (D) The middle term 'meek' is undistributed in first and second premises. So a justified conclusion is not possible. 'Clever', the middle term of second and third premise, is distributed. So on the very ground the conclusion III is justified.

Illegitimacy arises in conclusion IV due to distribution of undistributed term. However, the conclusions I and II cannot be said to be completely false because they are complementary to each other, that is, here one becomes false when the other is true.

77. (A) The middle term 'fruits' is distributed in the first and second premises. Alongwith it both the premises are affirmative. So the conclusions will also come out to be affirmative. On this ground the conclusion IV turns invalid. Conclusion II is also invalid in as much as it is the wrong conversion of second premise. The second and third premises may be causative of conclusion I because here the middle term 'vegetable' is distributed. Fallacy of four terms appears in the first and third

premises. So no conclusion is possible from them also. Then the conclusion I only is logical.

78. (B) The middle term 'kite' remains distributed in the first and second proposition. So on this ground the conclusion II is logical. Conclusion III is also logical because it is the true conversion of the first proposition. A logical conclusion is not possible from the second and third proposition, because these are negative propositions. Conclusion IV has been obtained on the basis of first and third proposition, because the middle term here is 'kite'. Then, only the conclusions II, III and IV are valid.
79. (D) Since all the propositions are affirmative. So the affirmative conclusions will be derived on the distribution of the middle term. Conclusion I is wrong on this ground. The middle term 'mango' in the first and second propositions is distributed. So a conclusion is possible on this ground but in conclusion II the undistributed term has become distributed. So this is wrong. On the basis of second and third propositions the conclusion III is possible because the middle term 'apple' is distributed in them. Conclusion IV is also valid because it is the true conversion of the second proposition.
80. (E) Conclusion III is possible from the first and second major premises. But the conclusion IV is unjustified because it is the wrong conversion of the basic conclusion. A conclusion is possible from the second and third major premises because their middle terms 'labourers' are distributed. The given conclusions do not tally with the derived conclusions. A conclusion is not possible from the first and third major premises due to the fallacy of four terms. Then, only the conclusion III is true. But it is not in the given conclusions.
81. (E) A conclusion is not possible from the first and second premises because these consist of quaternio terminorum (fallacy of four terms). A conclusion is possible due to the distribution of the middle term 'gentleman' in the second and third foundational premises. The preliminary conclusion on this ground should be 'All actors are painters'. But the conclusion II consists of its incorrect converted form. It is

thereby false. The middle term is undistributed in first and third premises. So a conclusion is not possible. Conclusions I, III and IV go wrong due to the given premise being affirmative in as much as negative conclusions cannot be derived from affirmative propositions.

82. (A) No logical conclusion can be obtained from first and second major premises because the middle term is undistributed in them. A conclusion is not possible from second and third as well as first and third major premises due to the presence of quaternio terminorum (fallacy of four terms).

PART IV

83. (E) In the given foundational premises 'drum' is the middle term which is undistributed. So by syllogistic method no logical conclusion can be derived from these statements.
84. (D) The given proposition is the universal affirmative proposition (A). So if this (A) is true, the following true false table reveals that the conclusion deduced from particular affirmative (I) will be true, that is, "Some books are pens" will be true.

A	E	I	O
T	f	t	F
●		●	
f	T	F	t
d	F	T	d
F	d	d	T

- T → True
- F → False
- d → doubtful
- t → True
- f → False

85. (E) Here 'soldier' is the middle term which is distributed in the second premise. So, then, syllogistically the following logical conclusions can be had
1. Some kings are not revolutionary.
 2. Some soldiers are kings.
 3. No revolutionary is soldier.
 4. Some soldiers are not revolutionary.
- All the aforesaid conclusions are not traceable in the given alternative.

98P | Reasoning T.

86. (B) The given foundational premise is a universal negative propositions (E). If this (E) be true, the following syllogistic true false table reveals that the conclusion obtained from particular negative (O) will obviously be logical.

A	E	I	O
T	f	t	F
f	T	F	t
d	F	T	d
F	d	d	T

T → True
 F → False
 d → doubtful
 t → true
 f → false

87. (A) In the given syllogisms 'wicked' is the middle term which is distributed in second premise. So, as a rule, "All boys are traitors" can be obtained.
88. (E) Here the middle term 'clock' is not distributed. So by syllogistic method no valid conclusion can be drawn.
89. (B) The given proposition is particular affirmative (I). So, if it is deemed false, the following deductive true-false table reveals that the conclusion derived from universal affirmative (A) will apparently be false.

A	E	I	O
T	f	t	F
f	T	F	t
d	F	T	d
F	d	d	T

T → Truth
 F → False
 d → doubtful
 t → truth
 f → false

90. (D) In the given statements the middle term 'soldier' is distributed. So, as a rule, the following logical conclusions are possible—
 (1) Raman is tall
 (2) Some tall (men) are soldiers
 (3) Some soldiers are tall
 The above proclaims the conclusion (D) in question to be true.
91. (E) The given major premise is particular negative (O). So if it is assumed to be false, the following syllogistic true-false table reveals that the conclusion derived from universal negative (E) will be obviously false.

A	E	I	O
T	f	t	F
f	T	F	t
d	F	T	d
F	d	d	T

T → True
 F → False
 d → doubtful
 t → true
 f → false

92. (E) In the given propositions 'perishable' is the middle term which is undistributed at both the places. So by deductive logic no logical conclusion is possible.

In this type of questions, a passage is given and after this some inferences are given which are based on the passage. The candidate has to examine each inference separately in the context of passage and decide its degree of truth or falsity.

Exercise

Directions—(Q. 1-5) Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

(B.S.R.B. Calcutta, 1995)

Mark Answer	If you think
'Definitely True'	The inference properly follows from the statement of facts given.
'Probably True'	the inference may be true in the light of the facts given but not definitely true.
'Data inadequate'	from the facts given it cannot be said whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
'Probably False'	the inference is probably false in the light of the facts given though not definitely false.
'Definitely False'	the inference cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

The smaller pesticide formulation units in India operate under heavy constraints such as obsolete technology, small scale of operation and dependence on larger units for raw materials. In view of the loss of expensive material by the smaller units, it is important to either eliminate or

reduce losses to the extent possible through innovative and sustainable waste minimisation techniques. Operating profit margins of the units are very low and small adverse conditions lands these companies in trouble. Maximum losses suffered by these units are through poor house keeping, sub-optimal operating practices, and lack of proper opportunities for recycling waste.

1. Smaller units should be operationally self sufficient so as to minimise losses.
 - (A) Data inadequate
 - (B) Probably false
 - (C) Definitely true
 - (D) Definitely false
 - (E) Probably true
2. Recycling of wastes through modern techniques can set off large part of the losses incurred by the smaller units.
 - (A) Probably false
 - (B) Probably true
 - (C) Definitely false
 - (D) Definitely true
 - (E) Data inadequate
3. Pesticide units should necessarily be on a large scale to make them economically viable.
 - (A) Data inadequate
 - (B) Definitely true
 - (C) Probably false
 - (D) Definitely false
 - (E) Probably true
4. Waste management process in India needs modernisation.

(A) Probably true	(B) Data inadequate
(C) Probably false	(D) Definitely false
(E) Definitely true	

100P | Reasoning T.

5. Lack of funds compels smaller units to ignore house keeping.
- Definitely true
 - Probably false
 - Definitely false
 - Data inadequate
 - Probably true

Directions—(Q. 6-10) Below is given a passage followed by some possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer (A) if the inference is '**definitely true**' i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given. Mark answer (B) if the inference is '**probably true**' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given. Mark answer (C) if the '**data are inadequate**' i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the **inference is likely to be true or false**. Mark answer (D) if the inference is '**probably false**' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given and Mark answer (E) if the inference is '**definitely false**' i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

The Union Government is open to the idea of disinvesting upto 49% of its stake in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and up to 100% in viable but chronically sick PSUs provided certain conditions especially related to welfare of the workers are adhered to. The Government has plans to mop up Rs. 3,500 crores in the current fiscal year by way of disinvestment of equity in PSUs. In 1991-92, the centre disinvested eight per cent of its stake in select PSUs and mopped up Rs. 3,058 crores. As it was not possible for the centre to pump in the required funds, it was expecting equity participation 'on a joint venture basis' to revamp sick PSUs

58 out of total 246 central PSUs have been identified as chronically sick units. In West Bengal it self 16 out of the 20 central PSUs are sick. Some of them can be made viable if adequate investment is made. Centre has approached World-Bank for additional loans to revamp sick PSUs in West Bengal.

(Bank Probationary Ex., 1995)

6. The Union Government is interested in the welfare of workers of sick PSUs.

7. The Government's idea of disinvesting even upto 100% in sick PSUs was acceptable to the workers unions of sick PSUs.
8. The Central Government is planing to disinvesting in PSUs from this year only.
9. In West Bengal more central PSUs are identified as sick units than that of other states.
10. Other agencies, except the World Bank, have refused to grant loan for this purpose.

Directions—(Q. 11-15) Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer (A) if the inference is '**definitely true**' i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given. Mark answer (B) if the inference is '**probably true**' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given. Mark answer (C) if the '**data are inadequate**' i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the **inference is likely to be true or false**. Mark answer (D) if the inference is '**probably false**' though not '**definitely false**' in the light of the facts given and mark answer (E) if the inference is '**definitely false**' i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

There is more bad news on food front. It now appears certain that there will be a shortfall of about 9 million tonnes in the food production in the current khariff season, which in turn means five millions tonnes less than the production achieved in the last khariff season. However, rice procurement may only be partially affected since West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh have had sufficient rainfall while Punjab, the major contributor to the central pool is less dependent on rainfall. Still, the overall availability of rice may go down by more than four million tonnes. There may be worst news ahead.

11. There is no canal water facility in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.
12. The procurement price of rice will increase this year.
13. Rice is mainly produced in khariff season.
14. In the last year there was a deficit production of rice by five million tonnes.

15. It is likely that production of rice will be below the normal level on the next year.

Directions—(Q. 16-20) Below is given a passage followed by several inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer (A) if the inference is 'definitely true' *i.e.* it properly follows from the statement of facts given. Mark answer (B) if the inference is 'probably true' through not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given. Mark answer (C) if the data are inadequate *i.e.* from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false. Mark answer (D) if the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given and Mark answer (E) if the inference is 'definitely false' *i.e.* it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Wind is an inexhaustible source of energy and an aerogenerator can convert it into electricity. Though not much has so far been done in this field, the survey shows that there is a vast potential for developing wind as an alternative source of energy. The wind survey has four components—direction, duration, speed and distribution, and on this basis U.P. hill areas have been found an ideal place for setting up aerogenerators. In U.P. hills alone as many as 58 sites have been identified. **(S.B.I. P.O., 1993)**

16. 58 sites identified in U.P. did not have electricity.
17. Only the hilly areas of U.P. were surveyed for setting up aerogenerator.
18. A part from U.P. hills, no other site has been identified for setting up aerogenerator.
19. Energy by wind is comparatively newly emerging field.
20. The Survey was conducted under the aegis of Government of U.P.

Directions—(Q. 20-25) Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer	If you think
'Definitely true'	the inference properly follows from the statement of facts given.
'Probably true'	the inference may be true in the light of the facts given but not definitely true.
'Data inadequate'	from the facts it cannot be said whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
'Probably false'	the inference is probably false in the light of the facts given though not definitely false.
'Definitely false'	the inference is cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Steel production has always been burdened with costs much higher than in comparable plants overseas. On the one hand custom duty on almost all steel imports has been reduced, on the other excise duty has been raised. Domestic steel products are now uncompetitive which in turn has led to the demand that both the custom and excise rates should be reviewed to prevent sickness in the industry. **(N.B.P.O., 1994)**

21. Foreign steel has become cheaper comparative to domestic steel.
(A) Probably true (B) Definitely true
(C) Data inadequate (D) Definitely false
(E) Probably false
22. The Government is considering lowering of excise duty on steel products.
(A) Data inadequate (B) Definitely false
(C) Probably false (D) Probably true
(E) Definitely true
23. The cost of production of steel in other countries is less than that in India.
(A) Definitely false (B) Definitely true
(C) Probably true (D) Probably false
(E) Data inadequate
24. The steel industry in general is making losses as a fall out of the government policy.
(A) Probably false
(B) Probably true
(C) Definitely true
(D) Data inadequate
(E) Definitely false

102P | Reasoning T.

25. India can compete with the foreign countries in regard to the price of steel with a favourable government policy.
- (A) Definitely true (B) Data inadequate
(C) Probably false (D) Probably true
(E) Definitely false

Directions—(Q. 26-30) Given below is one passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer (A) if the inference is 'Definitely true' i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given; mark answer (B) if the inference is 'Probably True' though not 'Definitely true' in the light of the facts given, mark answer (C) if the data are inadequate i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; mark answer (D) if the inference is 'Probably false' though not 'Definitely false' in the light of the facts given, mark answer (E) if the inference is 'Definitely false', i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

A radical new surgery procedure, launched at not long ago, is holding out fresh hope for patients of cardiac myopathy or enlargement of the heart. The technique, now in India, allows patients to go home two weeks after the operation, to lead a near normal sedentary life. Cardiac myopathy is a condition that has a variety of causative factors. An attack from one of the 20 identified viruses, parasite infaction, long term alcohol abuse, and blood pressure could bring it on, and in rare cases, it could follow child birth and is even known to run in families. The condition is marked by an increase in the size of the hearts chambers and a decrease in the efficiency of pumping. **(C.S.R. July, 1997)**

26. The cardiac myopathy slows down the heart-beat
27. Cardiac myopathy is hereditary.
28. Earlier the patient suffering from cardiac myopathy were require to travel abroad for such operations.
29. The new technique was never tried in India in the past.

30. The efficiency of the heart is inversly proportioal to the size of the heart.

Directions—(Q. 31-36) Below is given a passage followed by several possible inference which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer (A) if the inference is 'Definitely true' i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given; mark answer (B) if the inference is 'Probably True' though not 'Definitely true' in the light of the facts given, mark answer (C) if the data are inadequate i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; mark answer (D) if the inference is 'Probably false' though not 'Definitely false' in the light of the facts given, and (E) if the inference is 'Definitely false', i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Years of international experience and debates on the question of the long-term viability of large dam projects have by now yielded enough evidence for us to unhesitatingly conclude that all such projects are counter productive, anti-people, anti-environment and especially, anti-poor. As such given the body of information available on the subject, the advocacy of such a project on the part of those who ought to know better must be seen as an irresponsible act.

31. The proposed project is a replica of large dam in some other country.
32. Most of the international organisations support the idea of large dam projects.
33. In the international arena the controversy on the long-term viability of large dam projects ended decades ago.
34. Some people are in favour of construction of large dams.
35. People advocating large dam projects are not aware of its ill-effects.
36. The construction of large dams is not a recent idea.

Directions—(Q. 37-41) Given Below is a passage followed by several possible inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

- | Mark answer | If you think ... |
|-------------|---|
| (A) | the inference is 'definitely true' i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given. |
| (B) | the inference 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given. |
| (C) | the data are inadequate i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false. |
| (D) | the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given . |
| (E) | the inference is 'definitely false' i.e. it contradicts the given facts. |

Now read the following passage and answer the questions—

The domestic market for electronic hardware in the country is likely to grow from Rs. 1,800 crores to about Rs. 6,500 crores per annum in next few years. The Government is likely to further restrict foreign exchange needed for imports. So far, India has been importing about 80 per cent of the components required for manufacturing electronics gadgets. The country produced only 'passive components' like resistors, capacitors and conductors. Even integrated circuits (ICs) are being produced in a small way at high cost. Semi-conductors have remained India's weak spot.

37. India does not have expertise in producing passive components like resistors, capacitors, etc. at a low cost
38. All the integrated circuits required for India are imported from U.S.A
39. Government is considering to further restrict foreign exchange needed imports.
40. In India many manufacturers are reluctant to produce semi-conductors.
41. An increase of about 250 per cent in India's domestic electronic market is predicted during the next few years.

Directions—(Q. 42-46) Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

- | Mark answer | If you think |
|--------------------|---|
| 'Definitely true' | the inference properly follows from the statement of facts given. |
| 'Probably true' | the inference may be true in the light of the facts given but not definitely true. |
| 'Data inadequate' | from the facts given it cannot be said whether the inference is likely to be true or false. |
| 'Probably false' | the inference is probably false in the light of the facts given though not definitely false. |
| 'Definitely false' | the inference is cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts. |

In far reaching move, the tenth finance commission has recommended inclusion of revenue collection from customs and corporation tax in the divisible pool of resources shared by the centre and states. Implementation of such a recommendation will, however, require a Constitutional amendment. Therefore, as an interim measure, valid for a period of one year, the commission has recommended that the existing Central taxes, namely income tax and excise, be transferred to the states in the ratio of 77.5 and 47.5 respectively. The commission has said that eventually that is, after the expiry of the interim period, the divisible pool should include all central taxes which shall be transferred to the states at a uniform rate of 29 per cent.

(State Bank, 1995)

42. Implementation of any recommendation made by the finance commission requires Constitutional amendment.

(A) Definitely true	(B) Probably true
(C) Data inadequate	(D) Probably false
(E) Definitely false	
43. The inclusion of revenue collection in the divisible pool will increase the financial position of the states.

(A) Probably false
(B) Definitely false
(C) Definitely true
(D) Data inadequate
(E) Probably true

104P | Reasoning T.

44. The Constitutional amendment to the effect of inclusion of custom and corporation taxes in divisible pool will be made during the following year.
 (A) Data inadequate (B) Definitely true
 (C) Probably false (D) Probably true
 (E) Definitely false
45. At present the states do not get any share of the central taxes.
 (A) Definitely false (B) Data inadequate
 (C) Definitely true (D) Probably true
 (E) Probably false
46. The amount of tax collected as income tax is more than one and half times the amount collected as excise duty.
 (A) Probably true (B) Probably false
 (C) Definitely false (D) Data inadequate
 (E) Definitely true

Directions—(Q. 47-51) Given Below is a passage followed by some such probable inference that are based on the facts disclosed in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and then ascertain if the same is true or false.

(S.B.P.O., 1996)

Mark answer

- (A) if the inference is 'definitely true' i.e. if properly follows from the statement of facts given.
- (B) if the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.
- (C) if the data are inadequate, *i.e.* from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
- (D) if the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given.
- (E) if the inference is 'definitely false' *i.e.* it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Indian rice exporters might face tough competition in the international market, allege exporters. International demand for Indian rice surfaced either due to its low prices or due to the crop failure in other competitive country. How-

ever our competitors are having a good crop of rice this year and which indeed sounds as a threat for India they pointed out. The leading producing countries like Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, U.S.A and Pakistan are bringing down their prices on par with Indian prices. Internationally, these countries have reduced their price by \$ 50 per ton in lower grades coming almost on par with Indian prices. Indian rice is currently quoting between \$ 260 and \$ 265 per ton. However in high grade the differential still remains high therefore India can expect to be competitive in high grades provided the quality and deliveries are ensured on time. Pakistan is our main competitor and it has reduced its price for 15 per cent coming almost in line with the Indian prices. The very fact that international players have started to reduce their prices is a signal for Indian exporters to gear up for 1996-97.

47. India has no potential threat in the international market for exporting of rice.
48. Quality and delivery of goods on time are the two main components for being in the forefront.
49. To remain in the international market India should reduce its price.
50. India should increase 15% production of rice to gear up for 1996-97.
51. Indian crops were inferior in quality than the leading rice producing countries.

Directions—(Q. 52-56) Below is given a passage followed by several inferences drawn from the facts stated in the passage. Examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Give answer (A) if you think the inference is 'definitely true' *i.e.* it properly follows from the statement of facts given; give answer (B) if you think the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given; give answer (C) if you think the 'data are inadequate' *i.e.* from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; give answer (D) if you think the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given and give answer (E) if you think the inference is 'definitely false' *i.e.* it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Now read the following passage and the inferences given below it and mark your answers on the answersheet.

Of the roughly 4,40,000 children who currently languish in America's foster-care system, 20,000 are available for adoption, most of them are older children between the ages of 6 and 12. Among the adoptable children, 44% are white and 43% are black. But 67% of all families waiting to adopt are white, and many of them are eager to take a black child. The hurdles, however, are often formidable. Though only three U.S. states-Arkansas, California and Minnesota-have laws promoting race matching in adoptions, 40 other favour the practice.

(N.B.P.O., 1996)

52. Children beyond 12 years of age are less suitable for adoption.
53. White children are being preferred for adoption by majority of black families.
54. Majority of the U.S. States have laws that discourage the practice of adoption.
55. Among the adoptable children at least 10 per cent are neither black nor white.
56. Two third of the white families are waiting to adopt a black child.

Directions—(Q. 57-63) Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Give answer—

- (A) if the inference is 'definitely true' *i.e.* it properly follows from the statement of facts given.
- (B) if the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.
- (C) if the 'data are inadequate', *i.e.* from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
- (D) if the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given.
- (E) if the inference is 'definitely false' *i.e.* it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

In the late 1980s, Government of India set an ambitious target to produce at least 10,000 MW of electricity from nuclear reactors by the end of this century. The present installed capacity at four nuclear power centres is a mere 1,840 MW. The target of 10,000 is nowhere in sight at the present pace of development. A few years back, the target was pruned to around 5,000 MW.

Now there are six reactors under various stages of construction. There are two 220 MW units each at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan and Kaiga in Karnataka. Work is on to build two 500 MW each Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR) at Tarapur in Maharashtra. Once completed these six units will add 1,880 MW to the existing installed capacity.

57. The new units will fulfil the actual shortage of electricity.
58. The pace of development in other Asian countries is very fast.
59. India has the technical competence to run the nuclear reactors.
60. India will shortly reach its revised goal by the turn of the century.
61. All the nuclear reactors in India are located in 3 states only.
62. It appears that the goal set for nuclear plants in terms of generation of electricity was highly improbable.
63. India is not keen to go for nuclear energy.

Directions—(Q. 64-73) Below are given passage I and passage II, each followed by several inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer 'Definitely true' if you think the inference properly follows from the statement of facts given...

Mark answer 'Probably true' if you think the inference may be true from the facts given but not definitely true.

Mark answer 'Data inadequate' if you think from the facts it cannot be said whether the inference is likely to be true or false.

Mark answer 'Probably false' if you think the inference is probably false in the light of the facts given though not definitely false.

106P | Reasoning T.

Mark answer 'Definitely false' if you think the inference cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Passage I

Post harvest management of fruits and vegetables is vital in quality exports. At present, a wide variety of techniques of post harvest management are available in India. However, an inadequacy is felt in respect of certain fruits. Cases where the production cost is high, poor post harvest management will render export business non-viable.

64. Quantity of exports of fruits is more than that of vegetables.
(A) Definitely true (B) Probably true
(C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
(E) Definitely false
65. Post-harvest management of vegetables is more crucial than that of fruits.
(A) Definitely true (B) Probably true
(C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
(E) Definitely false
66. India has effective post-harvest management techniques for those fruits which are costly to produce.
(A) Definitely true (B) Probably true
(C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
(E) Definitely false
67. All the techniques of post-harvest management are indigenous.
(A) Definitely true (B) Probably true
(C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
(E) Definitely false
68. India exports quality fruits.
(A) Definitely true (B) Probably true
(C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
(E) Definitely false

Passage II

The annual domestic consumption of plastics is expected to grow between 2.5 and three million tonnes by 2000 AD in India from the current level of about one million tonnes. The global consumption of plastics now stands at 100 million tonnes. To sustain the present growth pattern,

India would need two additional polymer plants of 1,00,000 tonnes every year till the turn of the century. Entrepreneurs should now think in lines of globalisation and promote projects of international capacity and they would now have to look at technology transfer as well as upgradation and strategic and creative alliances.

69. There is an expected growth of about 20 per cent in the plastic consumption every year.
(A) Definitely true (B) Probably true
(C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
(E) Definitely false
70. Potentially India can be one of the major players in the production of plastics in the international market.
(A) Definitely true (B) Probably true
(C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
(E) Definitely false
71. India lacks in technology capabilities in producing plastics.
(A) Definitely true (B) Probably true
(C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
(E) Definitely false
72. At present India does not import plastics.
(A) Definitely true (B) Probably true
(C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
(E) Definitely false
73. The total domestic consumption of plastics in India is about one per cent of the global consumption.
(A) Definitely true (B) Probably true
(C) Data inadequate (D) Probably false
(E) Definitely false

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (B) | 3. (A) | 4. (A) | 5. (D) |
| 6. (A) | 7. (D) | 8. (B) | 9. (A) | 10. (E) |
| 11. (C) | 12. (B) | 13. (C) | 14. (E) | 15. (C) |
| 16. (D) | 17. (C) | 18. (C) | 19. (A) | 20. (C) |
| 21. (B) | 22. (A) | 23. (C) | 24. (B) | 25. (A) |
| 26. (A) | 27. (B) | 28. (C) | 29. (B) | 30. (A) |
| 31. (B) | 32. (B) | 33. (E) | 34. (A) | 35. (B) |
| 36. (A) | 37. (C) | 38. (E) | 39. (A) | 40. (B) |
| 41. (B) | 42. (B) | 43. (D) | 44. (D) | 45. (B) |
| 46. (C) | 47. (E) | 48. (A) | 49. (B) | 50. (C) |
| 51. (C) | 52. (C) | 53. (C) | 54. (E) | 55. (A) |

56. (C) 57. (C) 58. (C) 59. (B) 60. (E)
 61. (C) 62. (A) 63. (C) 64. (C) 65. (D)
 66. (A) 67. (C) 68. (D) 69. (A) 70. (A)
 71. (A) 72. (C) 73. (A)

Course of Action

In this type of questions, a statement is given which is followed by two courses of action. A course of action is a step or an administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow up or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement. The candidate has to assume every thing in the statement to be true and then decide which of the two given suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing.

Exercise

Directions—(Q. 1-5) In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true then decide which of the two given suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing ?

(Bank P.O., 1995)

- Give answer (A) if only I follows
 Give answer (B) if only II follows
 Give answer (C) if either I or II follows
 Give answer (D) if neither I or II follow and
 Give answer (E) if both I and II follows.

1. **Statement**—The Experts Group on Technical Education has stressed that Computer Education should be provided to children from Primary School level itself. It should be implemented in urban and rural schools simultaneously.

Courses of Action—

- I. Government should issue instructions to all schools for Computer Education.
 II. At least one teacher of each school should be trained in computer operations for teaching children.

2. **Statement**—The Government has decided not to provide financial support to voluntary organisations from next five year plan and

has communicated that all such organisations should raise funds to meet their financial needs.

Courses of Action—

- I. Voluntary organisations should collaborate with foreign agencies.
 II. They should explore other sources of financial support.

3. **Statement**—Ministry of Tourism in its one of the reports revealed that due to recent social disturbances in the country the number of foreign tourists has been decreased considerably, which resulted in a financial loss of Rs. 100 crores.

Courses of Action—

- I. Government should provide financial support to the tourism sector.
 II. Foreign tourists should be informed to visit the country at their risk.

4. **Statement**—There are more than 200 villages in the Hill area of Uttar Pradesh which are severely damaged due to cyclone and it causes an extra burden of Rs. 200 crores on State Government for relief and rehabilitation work.

Courses of Action—

- I. People of Hill area should be shifted to other safer places.
 II. State Government should ask more financial support from Central Government.

5. **Statement**—Employment opportunities in private sector industry declined from 4.50 million in December 1991 to 4.15 million in December 1992 due to large number of 'Sick' industries—A report.

Courses of Action—

- I. Government should start new industries.
 II. Unemployed should be given concessional loans.

Directions—(Q. 6-10) In each question below is given a statement followed by three courses of action numbered I,II,III. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy, etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the three suggested

108P | Reasoning T.

courses of action logically follows for pursuing. Then decide which of the answer A,B,C,D and E is correct answer and indicate it on the answer-sheet ?
(N.P.O., 1995)

6. **Statement**—India's pre-eminent position in the world black pepper production and trade is in danger as some of the countries which recently started production of this 'Kind of the spices' crop from Indian root stocks are faring better by adopting modern cultivation practices.

Courses of Action—

- I. India should immediately stop supplying root stocks of black pepper to other countries.
 - II. India should adopt modern technology for cultivating black pepper to compete in the international market.
 - III. India should reduce the price of its black pepper to remain competitive in the world market.
- (A) All follows
(B) Only II follows
(C) Only I follows
(D) Only III follows
(E) None of these
7. **Statement**—A blast was triggered off injuring many when the night shift workers at an ordinance factory were handling 'fox signalling explosive.'

Courses of Action—

- I. The factory management should train its staff as regards the safety aspects of handling such explosive material.
 - II. The services of the supervisor incharge of the night shift should be terminated.
 - III. The factory should immediately stop carrying out such exercises at night.
- (A) None follows
(B) All follows
(C) Only I follows
(D) Only I and II follows
(E) None of these
8. **Statement**—A major rail accident involving a mail train could be averted due to the presence of mind of one signal man at a way side cabin.

Courses of Action—

- I. The railway track for atleast 50 kms should be cleared of any traffic ahead of all the mail trains.
 - II. The railway signalling systems should immediately be made automatic.
 - III. The signal man should be rewarded so as to encourage others.
- (A) All follow
(B) None follow
(C) Only I and II follow
(D) Only II and III follow
(E) None of these

9. **Statement**—Chlorea broke out recently in parts of the city killing a large number of people and affecting hundreds of households.

Courses of Action—

- I. An enquiry should be initiated to identify the cause of the catastrophe.
 - II. The civic administration should make the general public aware through mass media the preventive measures to be adopted in such a situation.
 - III. The para-military forces should be called into help the civic administration.
- (A) None follow
(C) Only II follows
(D) Both I and II follow
(D) All follow
(E) None of these

10. **Statement**—A large number of tribal inhabitants are found to have been suffering from various diseases due to exposure to radioactive waste near the Uranium mine.

Courses of Action—

- I. The Government should immediately close down the mine.
 - II. The Government should immediately take steps to save local people from exposure to radioactive waste.
 - III. The tribals should be rehabilitated at a safer place.
- (A) Only II and III follow
(B) Only I and II follow
(C) Only I and III follow
(D) Only III follow
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 11-14) In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of actions numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the two given suggested courses of actions logically follows for pursuing ?

- Give answer (A) if only I follows
- Give answer (B) if only II follows
- Give answer (C) if either I or II follows
- Give answer (D) if neither I nor II follows
- Give answer (E) if both I and II follows

11. **Statement**—The State Government has decided to declare 'Kala Azar' as a notifiable disease under the Epidemics Act. Under the Epidemics Act, 1897, family members or neighbours of the patient are liable to be punished in case they did not inform the State authorities.

Courses of Action—

- I. Efforts should be made to effectively implement the Act.
- II. The cases of punishment should be propa-gated through mass media so that more people become aware of the stern actions.

12. **Statement**—Every year, at the beginning or at the end of the monsoons, we have some cases of conjunctivitis, but this year, it seems to be a major epidemic, witnessed after nearly four years.

Courses of Action—

- I. Precautionary measures should be taken after every four years to check this epidemic.
- II. People should be advised to drink boiled water during monsoon season.

13. **Statement**—The committee has criticised the Institute for its failure to implement a dozen of regular programmes despite an increase in the staff strength and not drawing up a firm action plan for studies and research.

Courses of Action—

- I. The broad objectives of the Institute should be redefined to implement a practical action plan.

- II. The institute should give a report on reasons for not having implemented the planned programmes.

14. **Statement**—The rates of interest on post office recurring deposit accounts have been increased with effect from October 1. This has been done to attract more deposits.

Courses of Action—

- I. Efforts should also be made to make the public aware about this increase in the rate of interest.
- II. If the deposits do not increase in next six months, the rate of interest should be further increased.

Directions—(Q. 15-19) In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the two given suggested courses of actions logically follows for pursuing ? **(S.B.P.O., 1996)**

- Give answer (A) if only I follows
- Give answer (B) if only II follows
- Give answer (C) if either I or II follows
- Give answer (D) if neither I nor II follows
- Give answer (E) if both I and II follow

15. **Statement**—If the retired professors of the same institutes are also invited to deliberate on restructuring of the organisation, their contribution may be beneficial to the institute.

Courses of Action—

- I. The management may seek opinion of the employees before calling retired Professors.
- II. Management should involve experienced people for the systematic restructuring of the organisation.

16. **Statement**—Experts Committee on industrial Relations has revealed in their recent report that not only the internal problems of the organisations were successfully managed through quality circles but also employees motivation level was increased significantly.

110P | Reasoning T.

Courses of Action—

- I. Organisations should organise orientation programmes for their employees on quality circles.
- II. Employees should be encouraged to join quality circle programmes.

17. **Statement**—The Minister said that the teachers are still not familiarised with the need, importance and meaning of population education in the higher education system. They are not even clearly aware about their role and responsibilities in the population education programme.

Courses of Action—

- I. Population Education Programme should be included in the College curriculum.
- II. Orientation programme should be conducted for teacher on population education.

18. **Statement**—Researchers are feeling agitated as libraries are not equipped to provide the right information to the right users at the right time in the required format. Even the users are not aware about the various services available for the users.

Courses of Action—

- I. All the information available in the libraries should be computerised to provide faster services to the users.
- II. Library staff should be trained in computer operations.

19. **Statement**—The Chairman stressed the need for making education system more flexible and regretted that the curriculum has not been revised in keeping with the pace of the changes taking place.

Courses of Action—

- I. Curriculum should be reviewed and revised periodically.
- II. System of education should be made more flexible.

Directions—(Q. 20-24) In each question below is given a statement followed by three courses of action numbered I, II and III. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement, you have to assume everything in the statement to

be true, then decide which of the three given suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing. Then decide which of the answers (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) is the correct answer and indicate it on the answer-sheet ?

(State Bank, 1995)

20. **Statement**—Drinking water supply to New Bombay has been suspended till further orders from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board following pollution of Patalganga river, caused by discharge of effluents from some chemical industry.

Courses of Action—

- I. The industries responsible for discharging effluents into the river should be asked to close down immediately.
 - II. The river water should immediately be treated chemically before resuming supply.
 - III. The Pollution Control Board should check the nature of effluents being discharged into the river by industries at regular intervals.
- (A) All follows
 (B) None follows
 (C) Only I follows
 (D) Only II and III follow
 (E) None of these

21. **Statement**—The vehicular traffic has increased so much in the recent past that it takes at least two hours to travel between the city and airport during peak hours.

Courses of Action—

- I. Non-airport bound vehicles should not be allowed to ply on the road connecting the city and the airport.
 - II. The load of vehicular traffic should be diverted through various link roads during peak hours.
 - III. The departure and arrival of flights should be regulated so as to avoid congestion during peak hours.
- (A) Only follows
 (B) Only I and II follow
 (C) Only I follows
 (D) Only II follows
 (E) None of these

22. **Statement**—A devastating earthquake has ravaged the city killing hundreds of people and rendering many more homeless.

Courses of Action—

- I. The entry of outsiders into the city should be stopped immediately.
 - II. The civic administration should immediately make alternate temporary housing arrangement for the victim.
 - III. The affected people should immediately be shifted to a safer place.
- (A) Only I follows
 - (B) Only II and III follow
 - (C) Only III follows
 - (D) Only either II or III follows
 - (E) None of these

23. **Statement**—Due to cancellation of a huge export order for not adhering to the time frame, the company is likely to get into incurring losses in the current financial year.

Courses of Action—

- I. The officer in charge of the production should be immediately suspended.
 - II. The goods manufactured for the export order should be sold to other party.
 - III. The company should change its machinery to maintain the time frame.
- (A) All follow
 - (B) None follows
 - (C) Only I and II follow
 - (D) Only II follows
 - (E) None of these

24. **Statement**—The University Grants Commission has recommended that the primary level admission to Government and Government. aided schools should be done purely by random selection and not by admission tests. This is necessitated as the number of admission seekers are much more than the available seats.

Courses of Action—

- I. The Government should instruct the private schools also to follow the same practice.
- II. The Government should set up an independent body to regulate the primary level admissions.

- III. The schools should be asked to select students only from those who stay in the neighbouring area of the school.

- (A) None follows
- (B) Only II and III follow
- (C) Only I and II follow
- (D) Only II follows
- (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 25-28) In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the two suggested courses of action logically follow for pursuing ?

- Give answer (A) if only I follows
- Give answer (B) if only II follows
- Give answer (C) if either I or II follows
- Give answer (D) if neither I nor II follows
- Give answer (E) if both I and II follow

25. **Statement**—The State Government has decided a policy that there will be no aid to the 'old-age homes' in the coming financial year.

Courses of Action—

- I. These homes should mobilise the sources from where the aid can be granted.
- II. The State Government should not impose the taxes on those well-wishers who can grant the source of income for the old-age homes.

26. **Statement**—In the reimbursement of medical expenses, as per the mutual agreement, due to appointed time the official are hesitating. They have decided to go for half day on token strike.

Courses of Action—

- I. The managers should not have fixed any date for the repayment of medical expenses.
- II. If the employees go on strike, then they should be warned about salary cut.

27. **Statement**—Eighteen sugar mills employing about 7500 workers have been declared as

112P | Reasoning T.

sick units. Central Government is seriously considering to shutdown these mills on the basis of their recent policies.

Courses of Action—

- I. New policies should be reconsidered.
- II. Employees should be given employment on the basis of their qualifications.

28. **Statement**—Transport Ministry said in a report that the people should obey the rules of traffic. It will make the improvement in transport services and hence the number of road accidents will be decreased.

Courses of Action—

- I. Ministry should organise the consciousness campaign for the rules relating to traffic.
- II. The licenses of the men should be cancelled if they disobey the rules of traffic.

Directions—(Q. 29-33) In each question below is given a statement followed by three courses of action numbered I, II and III. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action in regard to the problem, policy etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the three given suggested courses of action logically follows for pursuing ?

29. **Statement**—According to the officials, paucity of funds with the organisation has led to the pathetic conditions of this brilliant architectural structure.

Courses of Action—

- I. A new architectural structure for the building should be designed.
 - II. The reasons for the poor condition of the structure should be found out.
 - III. Grants should be given to improve the condition of the structure.
- (A) Only I follows
 - (B) Only II follows
 - (C) Only III follows
 - (D) Only II and III follow
 - (E) Only I and III follow

30. **Statement**—In the Teacher's day function, Shri Sharma, a State awarded and retired

principal, had questioned the celebration of Teacher's Day in 'today's materialistic world'.

Courses of Action—

- I. The expenditure on Teacher's Day celebration should be reduced.
 - II. More funds should be allocated for the celebration of Teacher's Day.
 - III. The role and responsibilities of teachers should be seen in today's perspective.
- (A) All follow
 - (B) Only II and III follow
 - (C) Either I or II follows
 - (D) Only III follows
 - (E) None follows

31. **Statement**—In the city over 75 per cent of the people are living in slumps and sub-standard house which is a reflection on the housing and urban development policies of the Government.

Courses of Action—

- I. There should be a separate department looking after housing and urban development.
 - II. The policies in regard to urban housing should be reviewed.
 - III. The policies regarding rural housing also be reviewed so that such problems could be avoided in rural areas.
- (A) Only I follows
 - (B) Only II follows
 - (C) Only II and III follow
 - (D) Only I and III follow
 - (E) None follows

32. **Statement**—Lack of co-ordination between the University, its colleges and various authorities has resulted in students ousted from one college seeking migration to another.

Courses of Action—

- I. If a students is ousted from a college, the information should be sent to all the other colleges of the University.
 - II. The admissions to all the colleges of the University should be handled by the University directly.
 - III. A separate section should be made for taking strict action against students indulging in anti-social activities.
- (A) Only I follows

- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Only III follows
- (D) Only I and III follow
- (E) Only II and III follow

33. **Statement**—The institute has fixed for the investors a validity period of one year for transfer forms for some of its listed schemes.

Courses of Action—

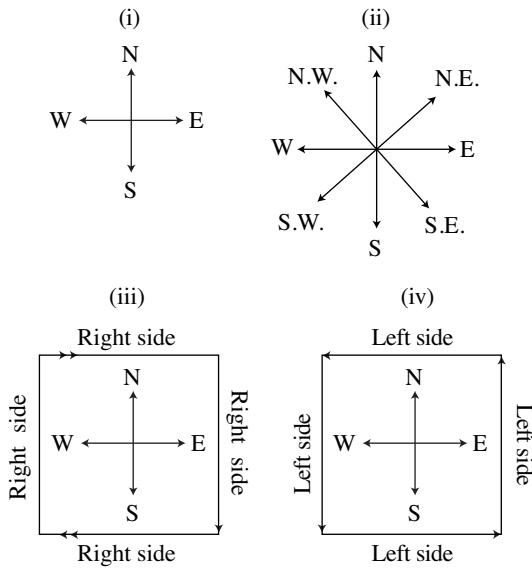
- I. The Institute should consult investors before fixing the duration of validity period.
- II. The investors should be duly informed about the validity period.
- III. List of schemes covered under this validity period should be communicated.

- (A) All follow
- (B) Only I and II follow
- (C) Only I and III follow
- (D) Only III follows
- (E) Only II and III follow

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (E) | 2. (B) | 3. (A) | 4. (E) | 5. (E) |
| 6. (A) | 7. (C) | 8. (D) | 9. (B) | 10. (A) |
| 11. (E) | 12. (B) | 13. (E) | 14. (B) | 15. (B) |
| 16. (E) | 17. (B) | 18. (E) | 19. (E) | 20. (D) |
| 21. (D) | 22. (D) | 23. (C) | 24. (D) | 25. (E) |
| 26. (E) | 27. (B) | 28. (E) | 29. (C) | 30. (D) |
| 31. (E) | 32. (A) | 33. (E) | | |

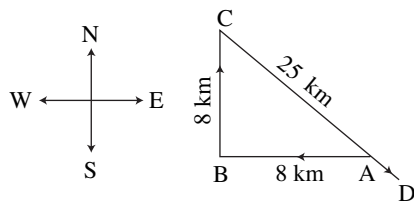
This test is very useful because it repeats your knowledge of direction. Here the directions are represented by diagrams as follows—



Example. Narendra goes 8 km in the West from a certain point A. Then he moves to his right and goes 8 km. In the end he goes 25 km in South-east direction. How far is he from his starting point ?

- (A) 10 km
- (B) 20 km
- (C) 15 km
- (D) 25 km
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(E)



$AB = 8 \text{ km}$
 $BC = 8 \text{ km}$
 and $CD = 25 \text{ km}$
 From the right angled ΔABC
 $CA = \sqrt{(8)^2 + (8)^2}$
 $= \sqrt{128}$
 $= 11.31 \text{ km}$
 $\therefore AD = 25 - 11.31$
 $= 13.69 \text{ km}$

Exercise

1. Suman started to walk in the East and turned to her right after 25 m and then walked 5 m. Again she turned to her right and walked 25 m. After this she turned to her left and after walking 10 m she reached to her destination. Now how far is she from her starting point ?
 (A) 25 m (B) 40 m
 (C) 60 m (D) 50 m
 (E) None of these
2. Ramesh walked 20 km to East, and then he turned to his right and walked 15 km. Again he turned to his left and walked 20 km. After this he turned to his left and walked 15 km. How far is he from his starting point ?
 (A) 40 km (B) 25 km
 (C) 35 km (D) 30 km
 (E) None of these
3. Rajnish started to move in the East and turned to his right after walking 35 m and then walked 20 m. Again he turned to his right and walked 35 m. In the end he walked 20 m after turning to his left and reached to his destination. How far is he from his starting point ?
 (A) 50 m (B) 55 m
 (C) 20 m (D) 40 m
 (E) None of these

4. Harish goes 18 m from M in the South and then goes 25 m after turning to his left. After this he goes 18 m after turning to his left. Then reaches to P after going 35 m after turning to his left. How far is P from M and in what direction ?
 (A) 10 m, East
 (B) 10 m, West
 (C) 35 m, West
 (D) 10 m, South
 (E) None of these
5. Samir started to walk from P in the South and walked 40 m. Then he turned to his left and walked 30 m and reached at Q. What is the least distance from P to Q and in what direction is Q from P ?
 (A) 50 m, South-West
 (B) 45 m, South-East
 (C) 50 m, South-East
 (D) 35 m, South-East
 (E) None of these
6. Aruna started to move from P in the North and walked 30 m. Then he turned to his left and moved 40 m and reached to Q. What is the least distance of Q from P and in what direction is Q from P ?
 (A) 50 m, North-East
 (B) 60 m, North-West
 (C) 50 m, North-West
 (D) 80 m, North-West
 (E) None of these
7. Ramesh moves 5 km in East direction. Then he turns to his right and then he moves 8 km. After this he turns to his left and moves 5 km. Then he turns to his left and moves 8 km. Now how far is he from his starting point ?
 (A) 13 km (B) 5 km
 (C) 16 km (D) 26 km
 (E) None of these
8. Starting from a point Raju moved 12 m in North direction. Then he moved 10 m after turning to his right and then he turned to his right and moved 12 m. After this he moved 5 metres after turning to his left. How far is he from the starting point and in what direction ?
 (A) 27 m, East (B) 5 m, East
 (C) 10 m, West (D) 15 m, East
 (E) None of these
9. Starting from the point P Satish moved 20 m in South direction. Then he turned to his left and moved 30 m. Now he again turned to his left and moved 20 m. Then he again turned to his left and moved 40 m and reached at Q. How far is Q from P and in what direction ?
 (A) 20 m, West (B) 10 m, East
 (C) 10 m, West (D) 10 m, North
 (E) None of these
10. Rajesh moved 6 km to East. Then he moved 10 km after turning to his right. He then moved 6 km after turning to his right. Again he moved 15 km after turning to his left. Now in what direction and how far is he from the starting point ?
 (A) 15 km, South
 (B) 21 km, North
 (C) 25 km, South
 (D) 21 km, South
 (E) None of these
11. Ashok started to move in the direction of North. After moving 30 m, he turned to his left and moved 40 m. Again he turned to his left and moved 30 m. Now how far is he from the starting point ?
 (A) 50 m (B) 40 m
 (C) 30 m (D) 20 m
 (E) None of these
12. Vijyan started to move in the direction of South. After moving 15 m, he turned to his left and moved 15 m. Again he turned to his left and moved 15 m. Now how far is he from his starting point and in what direction ?
 (A) 15 m, North (B) 15 m, South
 (C) 30 m, East (D) 15 m, West
 (E) None of these
13. Shanaz has to go to the market. From her house which is in the North direction, she comes to the crossing. A road to her left goes to the Park and direct straight is the office. In what direction is the market ?
 (A) North (B) East
 (C) South (D) West
 (E) Data inadequate
14. Mohit moves 5 km in the direction of South then he moves 3 km after turning to his right. Again he turns to his right and moves 5 km.

116P | Reasoning T.

- After this he turns to his left and goes 5 km. Now how far is he from his starting point and in what direction ?
 (A) 5 km, West
 (B) 3 km, North
 (C) 3 km, East
 (D) 8 km, East
 (E) None of these
15. Maithli started to move in the direction of East in an open field and stopped after moving 35 m. Now she turned to her right and moved 15 m. Now how much minimum distance she has to cover to reach her starting point ?
 (A) 25 m (B) 20 m
 (C) 30 m (D) 35 m
 (E) None of these
16. Narendra started to move in the direction of East and turned to his left after moving 15 m. And then again turned to his left after moving 10 m. After this he turned to his right after moving 15 m. Then he reached to his destination after moving 5 m. How far is he from his starting point ?
 (A) 10 m (B) 20 m
 (C) 15 m (D) 25 m
 (E) None of these
17. Nivedita moved 15 m in the South. Then she turned to her left and moved 10 m. She again turned to her left and moved 15 m. After this she turned to her right and moved 15 m. How far is she from her starting point ?
 (A) 30 m (B) 25 m
 (C) 20 m (D) 40 m
 (E) None of these
18. Sanju started to move in the North and after moving 20 m he turned to her left. Then she moved 10 m and turned to her left. Then she moved 20 m. Again she turned to her left and moved 10 m and thus she reached to her destination. How far is she from her starting point ?
 (A) 20 m (B) 10 m
 (C) 0 m (D) 30 m
 (E) None of these
19. Vinay moved 25 km in the West and then he turned to his left and moved 15 km. Then he turned to his left and moved 25 km. After this he turned to his left and moved 35 km. How far is he from his starting point ?
 (A) 40 km (B) 20 km
 (C) 30 km (D) 15 km
 (E) None of these
20. Vikash started to move in the North and moved 15 m. Then he turned to his right and moved 25 m. After this he turned to his right and moved 35 m. Now how far is he from his starting position ?
 (A) 25 m (B) 20 m
 (C) 35 m (D) 32 m
 (E) None of these
21. Alok started to move in the direction of East and turned to his left after moving 25 m. Then he turned to his left after moving 10 m and after this he moved 35 m. Then he turned to his left and moved 20 m. Now how far is he from his starting point ?
 (A) 14 m (B) 16 m
 (C) 10 m (D) 18 m
 (E) None of these
22. Suhel moved 10 m in the direction of South. Then he turned to his left and walked 8 m. After this he turned to his left and walked 16 m. Now how far is he from his starting point and in what direction ?
 (A) 10 m, North-East
 (B) 0 m, North
 (C) 16 m, North-West
 (D) 18 m, East
 (E) None of these
23. Sehgal started to move in the direction of East and moved 6 m. Then he turned to his right and moved 6 m. After this he walked 20 m in the direction of North-West. Now how far is he from his starting point ?
 (A) 15 m (B) 10 m
 (C) 19 m (D) 20 m
 (E) None of these
24. Shankran walked 5 m in the direction of North. Then he turned to his right and walked 3 m. After this he turned to his right and walked 5 m. In the end he turned to his right and walked 13 m. How far is he from his starting place ?
 (A) 3 m (B) 8 m
 (C) 5 m (D) 10 m
 (E) None of these

25. Anish started to move in the direction of West and moved 10 m. Then he turned to his left and moved 5 m. After this he turned to his left and walked 10 m. In the end he turned to his right and walked 7 m. Now how far is he and in what direction from his starting place ?
 (A) 5 m, South (B) 7 m, South
 (C) 12 m, South (D) 10 m, South
 (E) None of these

26. Piyush walked 7 m in the direction of North and then he turned to his right and walked 6 m. After this he turned to his right and moved 15 m. Now how far is he from the starting point ?
 (A) 10 m (B) 8 m
 (C) 19 m (D) 6 m
 (E) None of these

27. Manjita started to move in the direction of North-East and moved $10\sqrt{2}$ m. After this he turned to the South and moved 10 m. Then she turned to her left and moved 12 m. In the end she turned to her right and moved 7 m. Now how far is she from her starting point ?
 (A) 16 m (B) 18 m
 (C) 23 m (D) 25 m
 (E) None of these

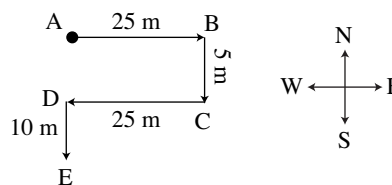
28. Kundan moved 3 km in the West. Then he turned to his left and moved 4 km. Again he turned to his right and moved 2 km. After this he turned to his right and moved 9 km. Now how far is he and in what direction from the starting point ?
 (A) $5\sqrt{2}$ km, North-West
 (B) 12 km, North-East
 (C) $\sqrt{41}$ km, North-East
 (D) 10 km, North-West
 (E) None of these

29. The door of Suraj's house is towards the East. He walks straight 100 m after coming out of the door and then goes 125 m in the reverse direction due to some reason. After this he turns to his right and goes 50 m. In what direction is he now ?
 (A) West (B) East-North
 (C) North (D) South
 (E) None of these

30. Amlendra Bhushan starts to move in the direction of North and walks 50 m. Then he turns back 20 m due to some reason. Then he turns to his left and walks 30 m. How far is he now from the starting point and in what direction ?
 (A) 40 m, South-East
 (B) 30 m, South-East
 (C) $30\sqrt{2}$ m, North-East
 (D) 50 m, North-West
 (E) None of these

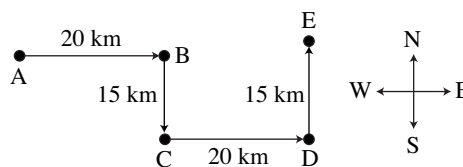
Answers with Explanation

1. (E) Movements of Suman are as follows—



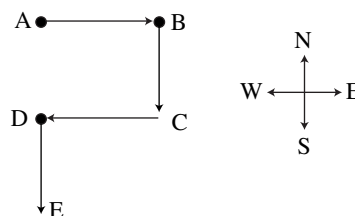
Distance from the starting point
 $= 5 + 10 = 15$ m

2. (A) Movements of Ramesh are as follows—



Distance from A to E
 $= 20 + 20$
 $= 40$ km

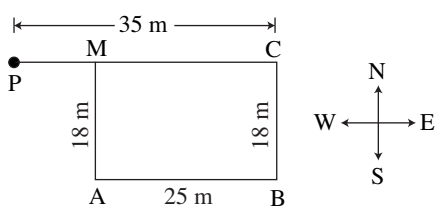
3. (D) Rajnish's movement route is as follows—



$AE = AD + DE$
 $= 20 + 20$
 $= 40$ m

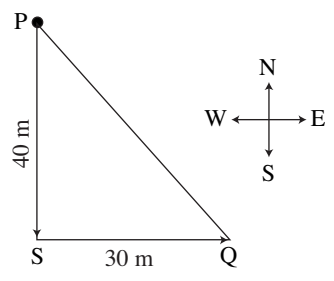
118P | Reasoning T.

4. (B) Harish's movement route is as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} PM &= PC - MC \\ &= 35 - 25 \\ &= 10 \text{ m, West} \end{aligned}$$

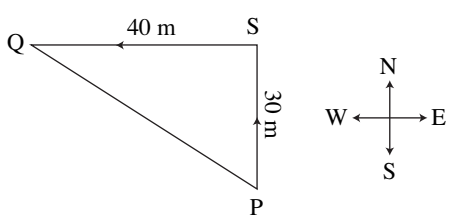
5. (E) Movements of Samir's are as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} PQ^2 &= (40)^2 + (30)^2 \\ &= 1600 + 900 \\ &= 2500 \\ \therefore PQ &= 50 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

As PS and QS are of unequal lengths, hence $\angle P$ and $\angle Q$ each can not be 45° . Therefore, Q can not be in East-South of P.

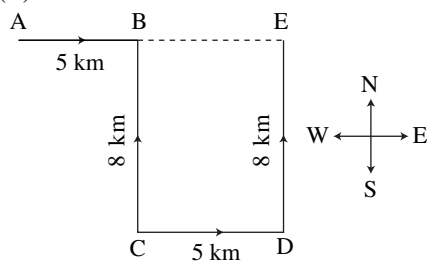
6. (E) Movements of Aruna are as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} PQ^2 &= PS^2 + QS^2 \\ &= (30)^2 + (40)^2 \\ &= 900 + 1600 \\ &= 2500 \\ \therefore PQ &= 50 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

As PS and QS are not equal, hence $\angle P$ and $\angle Q$ each can not be 45° . Therefore Q can not be in North-West of P.

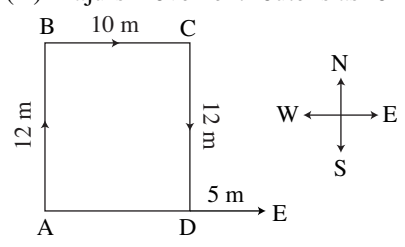
7. (E) Movements of Ramesh are as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} AE &= AB + BE \\ &= AB + CD \\ &= 5 + 5 = 10 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

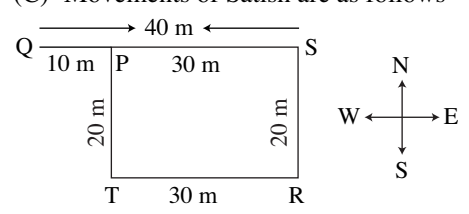
Now there is 10 km distance from the starting point and he is in the East from the starting point.

8. (D) Raju's movement route is as follows—



Now Raju is 15 m far from the starting point and in the East of the starting point.

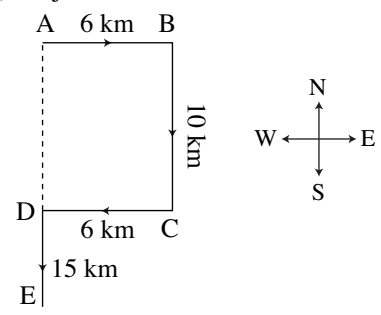
9. (C) Movements of Satish are as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} PQ &= QS - PS \\ &= 40 - 30 = 10 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Thus Q is 10 m far from P and in the West from P.

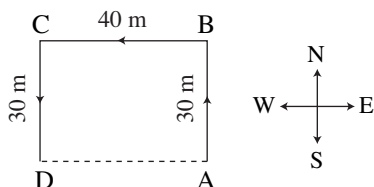
10. (C) Rajesh's movement route is as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} AE &= AD + DE \\ &= BC + DE \\ &= 10 + 15 = 25 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

Thus he is 25 km far from the starting point and in the South from the starting point.

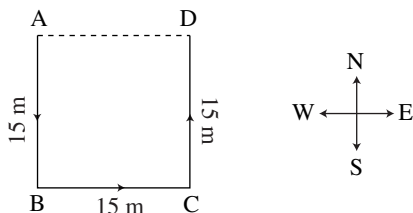
11. (B) Ashok's movement route is as follows—



$$AD = BC = 40 \text{ m}$$

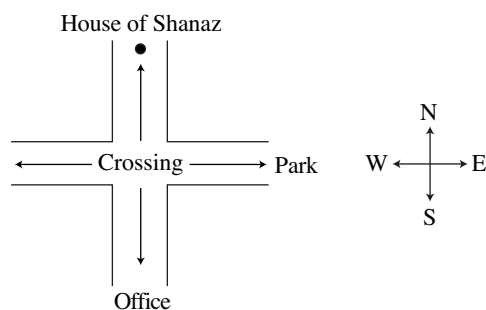
Now he is 40 m far from the starting point.

12. (E) Movements of Vijyan are as follows—



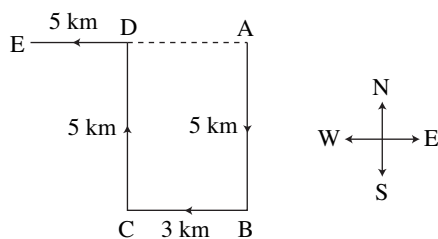
Now he is 15 m East from his starting point.

13. (E) Shanaz's movement route is as follows—



Nothing is said about the direction of market. Hence it is not possible to find the direction of the office.

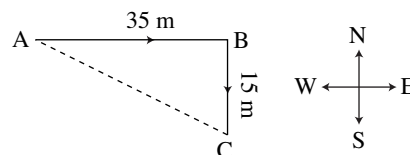
14. (E) Mohit's movement route is as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} AE &= AD + DE \\ &= BC + DE \\ &= 3 + 5 = 8 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, Mohit is 8 km far from the starting point in the West.

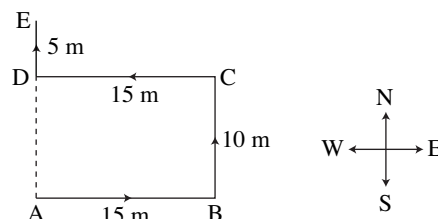
15. (E) Maithli's movement route is as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} AC &= \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(35)^2 + (15)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1225 + 225} \\ &= \sqrt{1450} \\ &= 38.07 \text{ m (Approx.)} \end{aligned}$$

Hence minimum distance, she has to cover to reach her starting point, is 38.07 m (Approx).

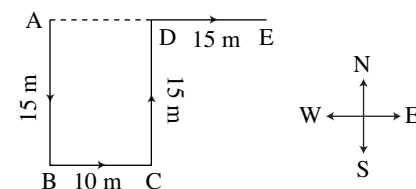
16. (C) Movements of Narendra are as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} AE &= AD + DE \\ &= BC + DE \quad (AD = BC) \\ &= 10 + 5 = 15 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, he is 15 m far from his starting point.

17. (B) Nivedita's movement route is as follows—

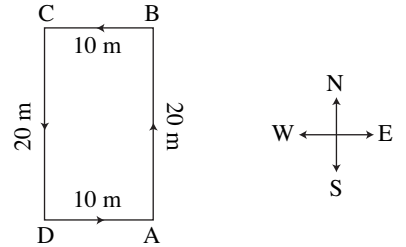


$$\begin{aligned} AE &= AD + DE \\ &= BC + DE \quad (AD = BC) \\ &= 10 + 15 \\ &= 25 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Thus she is 25 m far from her starting point.

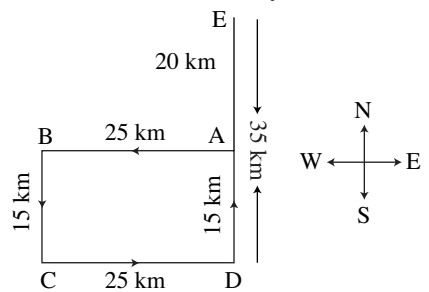
120P | Reasoning T.

18. (C) Movements of Sanju are as follows—



Sanju reached at her starting point, therefore, distance is equal to zero.

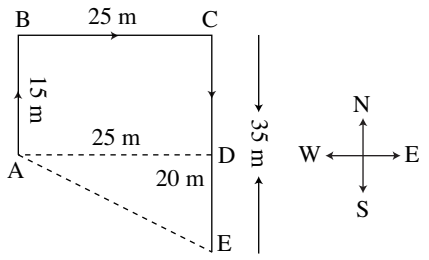
19. (B) Movements of Vinay are as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} AE &= DE - AD \\ &= DE - BC \quad (AD = BC) \\ &= 35 - 15 \\ &= 20 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

Thus he is 20 km far from his starting point.

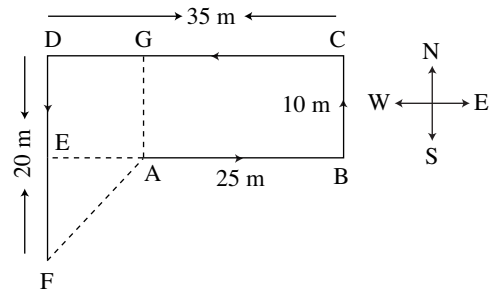
20. (D) Vikas's movement route is as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} DE &= CE - CD \\ &= 35 - 15 = 20 \text{ m} \\ AE &= \sqrt{AD^2 + DE^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(25)^2 + (20)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{625 + 400} \\ &= \sqrt{1025} \\ &= 32 \text{ m (Approx.)} \end{aligned}$$

Thus Vikas is 32 m (Approx.) far from his starting point.

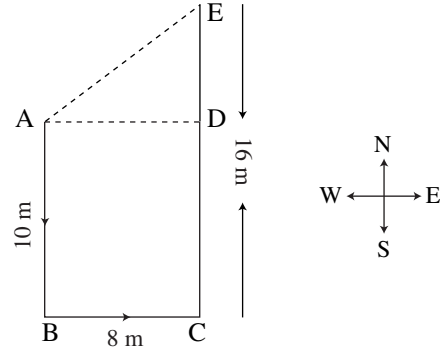
21. (A) Movements of Alok are as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} AE &= BE - AB \\ &= CD - AB \quad (BE = CD) \\ &= 35 - 25 = 10 \text{ m} \\ EF &= DF - DE \\ &= DF - BC \quad (DE = BC) \\ &= 20 - 10 = 10 \text{ m} \\ \therefore AF &= \sqrt{AE^2 + EF^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(10)^2 + (10)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{100 + 100} = \sqrt{200} \\ &= 14.14 \text{ m (Approx.)} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, Alok is 14 m (Approx.) far from his starting point.

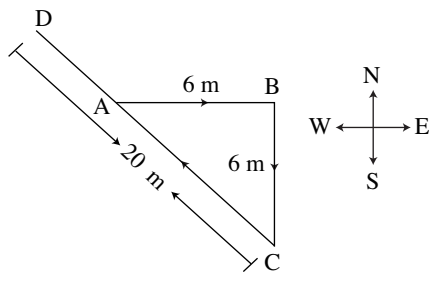
22. (E) Suhel's movement route is as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Here } AD &= BC = 8 \text{ m} \\ DE &= CE - CD \\ &= CE - AB \quad (CD = AB) \\ &= 16 - 10 = 6 \text{ m} \\ \therefore AE &= \sqrt{AD^2 + DE^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(8)^2 + (6)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{64 + 36} \\ &= \sqrt{100} = 10 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Thus Suhel is 10 m far from his starting point, because AD and DE are not equal, $\angle A$ and $\angle E$ can not be 45° . Therefore, definite direction can not be known.

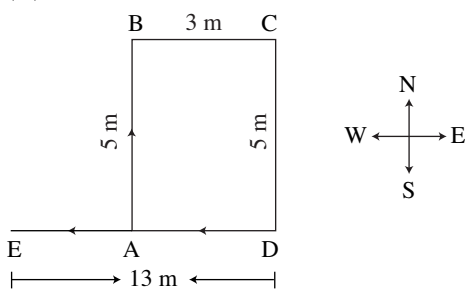
23. (E) Sehgal's movement route is as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} AC &= \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(6)^2 + (6)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36 + 36} \\ &= \sqrt{72} \\ &= 8.49 \text{ m (Approx.)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore AD &= CD - AC \\ &= 20 - 8.49 \\ &= 11.51 \text{ m (Approx.)} \end{aligned}$$

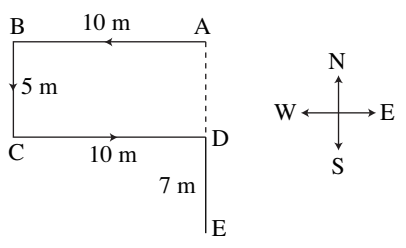
24. (D) Movements of Shankar are as follows—



$$\begin{aligned} AE &= DE - AD \\ &= 13 - 3 = 10 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Thus he is 10 m far from his starting point.

25. (C) Anish's movement route is as follows—

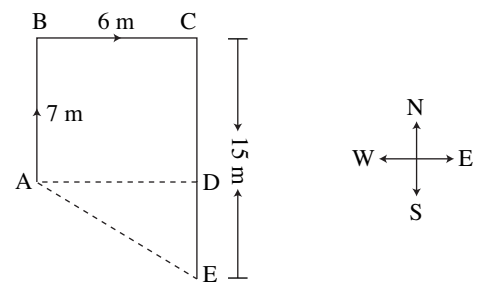


$$AE = AD + DE$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= BC + DE \quad (AD = BC) \\ &= 5 + 7 \\ &= 12 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore he is 12 m far from his starting point in the South.

26. (A) Movements of Piyush are as follows—

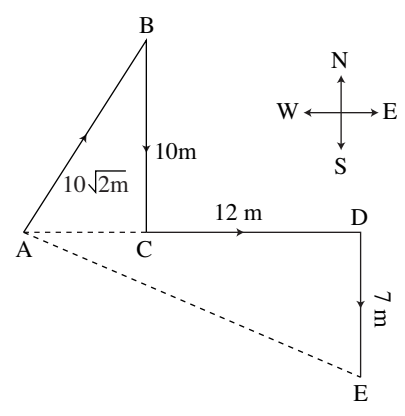


$$\begin{aligned} AD &= BC = 6 \text{ m} \\ DE &= CE - CD \\ &= CE - AB \quad (CD = AB) \\ &= 15 - 7 \\ &= 8 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AE &= \sqrt{AD^2 + DE^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(6)^2 + (8)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36 + 64} \\ &= \sqrt{100} \\ &= 10 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Hence Piyush is 10m far from his starting point.

27. (C) Manjita's movement route is as follows—



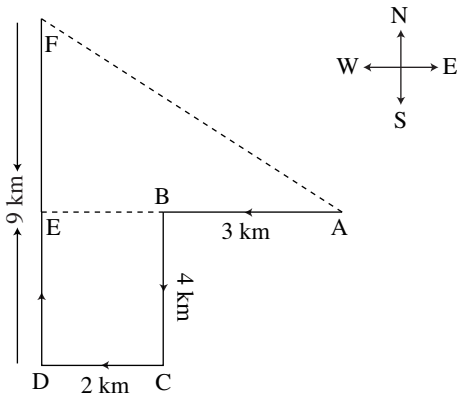
$$\begin{aligned} AC &= \sqrt{AB^2 - BC^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(10\sqrt{2})^2 - (10)^2} \end{aligned}$$

122P | Reasoning T.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{200 - 100} = \sqrt{100} \\
 &= 10 \text{ m} \\
 \therefore \quad AD &= AC + CD \\
 &= 10 + 12 = 22 \text{ m} \\
 \therefore \quad AE &= \sqrt{AD^2 + DE^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(22)^2 + (7)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{484 + 49} \\
 &= \sqrt{533} \\
 &= 23.09 \text{ m (Approx.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, she is 23.09 m (Approx.) far from her starting point.

28. (A) Movements of Kundan are as follows—

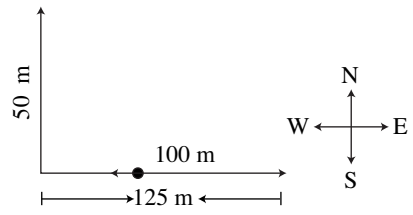


$$\begin{aligned}
 BE &= CD = 2 \text{ km} \\
 EF &= DF - DE \\
 &= DF - BC \quad (DE = BC) \\
 &= 9 - 4 = 5 \text{ km} \\
 AE &= AB + BE \\
 &= 3 + 2 = 5 \text{ km} \\
 AF &= \sqrt{AE^2 + EF^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(5)^2 + (5)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{25 + 25} = \sqrt{50} \\
 &= 5\sqrt{2} \text{ km}
 \end{aligned}$$

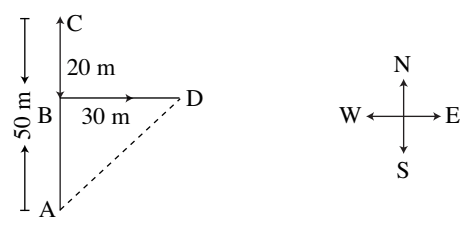
Thus Kundan is $5\sqrt{2}$ km far from his starting point in the exactly North-West because AE and EF are of equal length.

29. (C) Movements of Suraj are as follows—



Now Suraj is in the North direction.

30. (C) Amlendra Bhushan's movement route is as follows—



$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= AC - BC \\
 &= 50 - 20 = 30 \text{ m} \\
 AD &= \sqrt{AB^2 + CD^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(30)^2 + (30)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{900 + 900} \\
 &= \sqrt{1800} \\
 &= 30\sqrt{2} \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, Amlendra Bhushan is $30\sqrt{2}$ m North-East from the starting point.

In this test, certain conditions are given for a particular area followed by questions based on it. You have to keep in mind the conditions given in order to solve the questions correctly.

Exercise

Directions—(Q. 1–7) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Following are the conditions for selecting Staff Officer for a reputed Public Sector undertaking. The candidate must—

- be a Post Graduate (PG) with atleast 60% marks.
- have obtained 70% marks in written examination conducted for selection.
- have work experience of at least 8 years.
- have scored 65% marks in the Group Discussion (G.D.) conducted for selection.
- have diploma in Computer Operations.
- be not less than 30 years and more than 40 years as on 31.7.1995.

In the case of a candidate who—

- satisfied all other criteria except (a) above, but have Post Graduate degree with more than 55% marks will be referred to the Director (Personnel) of the Organisation.
- satisfied all other criteria except (c) above will be referred to the Chief Manager.
- incomplete application of the candidate will be rejected and will not be selected even if it satisfied all the conditions.

Now read the information provided in the case of each candidate in each of the

questions given below and decide on the basis of the information provided and based on the above conditions. Which of the following courses of action you would suggest. (Remember you are not to assume any thing which is not provided in the question.) These cases are given to you on 1.8.1995.

Mark answer—(A) if the candidate is to be referred to the Director (Personnel). (B) if the data is incomplete. (C) if the candidate is to be selected. (D) if the candidate is to be referred to the Chief Manager. (E) if the candidate is not be selected.

- 29 years old Sundar is P.G. with 62% marks. He has obtained 56% marks in G.D. and 72% marks in written examination. He is fluent in Hindi and English and has diploma in Computer Operations. He has 9 years work experience.
- 32 years old Samar has obtained 64% marks in P.G., 72% marks in written examination and 60% marks in G.D. He has a diploma in Computer Operations. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He has $8\frac{1}{2}$ years work experience.
- 34 years old Mahesh has obtained 72% marks in G.D. and 75% marks in written examination. He has 8 years work experience and diploma in Computer Operations. He is fluent in Hindi and English.
- 34 years old Samir is a P.G. with 59% marks. He has obtained 74% marks in G.D. and 76% marks in written examination. He has 8 years work experience and fluent in Hindi and English. He has diploma in Computer Operations.
- Ramesh is a P.G. with 69% marks. He has secured 72% marks in G.D. and 78% marks in

124P | Reasoning T.

written examination. He has 10 years work experience and diploma in Computer Operations. He is fluent in Hindi and English.

6. 39 years old Suman is a P.G. with 64% marks. She obtained 75% marks in written examination and 69% marks in G.D. She has nine years work experience and fluent in Hindi and English. She has diploma in Computer Operations.
7. 29 years old Ramesh is a P.G. with 63% marks. He has secured 73% marks in examination and 66% marks in G.D. He has diploma in Computer Operations and $9\frac{1}{2}$ years work experience.

Directions—(Q. 8–12) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Following are the criteria for admitting a student in the first year engineering course in a college. The student must—

- (i) have passed XII standard examination in science with at least 80% marks.
- (ii) not be more than 20 years old as on 1.8.1994.
- (iii) have secured at least 90 marks in the entrance test out of a total of 150 marks.
- (iv) be able to pay Rs. 15,000 as tuition fees for the first semester and Rs. 5,000 admission charges at the time of taking admission.

In the case of a candidate who satisfies all other criteria except at—

- (v) above but can pay atleast 60% of the stipulated fees, the case may be referred to the Admission Committee.
- (vi) above but has secured more than 95% marks in the XIIth standard examination, the case may be referred to Chairman-Admissions.

You are given the following cases as on 1.8.1994. Depending upon the information provided in each case and based on the criteria mentioned above, recommend your decision. You are not to assume anything. If the information provided is not adequate to take a decision mark 'Data inadequate' as the answer.

8. Salil Malhotra was born on 25th September in 1975. He has secured 85% and 65% marks in

the XIIth standard examination in science stream and entrance test respectively. He can pay the requisite tuition fees and admission charges.

- (A) Admit
 - (B) Do not admit
 - (C) Refer to Chairman-Admissions
 - (D) Refer to Admission Committee
 - (E) Data inadequate
9. Sudha Mirchandani has secured 95% marks in XIIth standard science stream and 70% marks in the entrance test. She can pay only 65% of the requisite tuition fees and admission charges.
 - (A) Do not admit
 - (B) Admit
 - (C) Data inadequate
 - (D) Refer to Chairman-Admissions
 - (E) Refer to Admission-Committee
 10. Reema Jaiswal was born on 20th July, 1974. She has secured 85% and 75% marks in XIIth standard with science and entrance test respectively. She can pay the requisite tuition fees and admission charges.
 - (A) Refer to Chairman-Admissions
 - (B) Refer to Admission-Committee
 - (C) Data inadequate
 - (D) Do not admit
 - (E) Admit
 11. Subodh Mohapatra was 19 years old as on 20th December, 1993. He has secured 98% marks in XIIth standard examination with science and 80 marks in the entrance test. He can pay the requisite tuition fees and admission charges.
 - (A) Admit
 - (B) Refer to Admission-Committee
 - (C) Data inadequate
 - (D) Do not admit
 - (E) Refer to Chairman-Admissions
 12. Ashok Dubey was born on 27th November, 1974. He has secured 90% marks in the XIIth standard examination with science and 95 marks in the entrance test. He can pay Rs. 10,000 tuition fees and Rs. 3,500 admission charges.
 - (A) Admit
 - (B) Data inadequate

- (C) Refer to Admission-Committee
- (D) Do not admit
- (E) Refer to Chairman-Admissions

Directions—(Q. 13–18) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it—

Following are the conditions for selecting Co-ordinator for a training programme on Industrial Relations. The candidate must—

- (1) be a Post Graduate in Psychology or in Personnel Management.
- (2) have worked as Personnel Manager in an organisation for at least ten years or been teaching in University/Institute for at least six years.
- (3) have worked as guest speaker in similar programme.
- (4) Not be less than forty years as on 1st April, 1994.

The case of a candidate who satisfies all the conditions except—

- (A) at (2) above but has obtained Ph.D. in one of the fields in (1) and has at least five years work experience or three years teaching experience should be referred to Deputy Director.
- (B) at (3) above but has more than seven years teaching experience should be referred to Director.
- (C) at (4) above but has working experience of at least five years in an American Company may be selected.

Based on the above conditions and the information provided in each of the questions below, decide the course of action in each case. You are not to assume anything. If the data provided is not adequate to decide the given course of action, your answer will be 'Data inadequate'. These cases are given to you as on 1.4.1994.

13. Alok Desai is a Post Graduate in Psychology and has been teaching in an institute for the last five years and has coordinated such programmes in the past. He was 39 years old as on 10th March, 1993.
 - (A) Do not select
 - (B) Refer to Director
 - (C) Data inadequate
 - (D) Select
 - (E) None of the above
14. Samir Malkani is a Post Graduate in Personnel Management and was born on 15th January, 1950. He has been working in a company for the last twelve years as Personnel Manager.
 - (A) Refer to Director
 - (B) Refer to Deputy Director
 - (C) Select
 - (D) Do not select
 - (E) None of the above
15. Usha Sodani is a Ph. D. in Personnel Management and has been teaching in an Institute for last ten years. She has worked as a guest speaker in a similar programme and was born on 26th August, 1951.
 - (A) Refer to Director
 - (B) Refer to Deputy Director
 - (C) Do not select
 - (D) Data inadequate
 - (E) None of the above
16. Sudha Malhotra is a Post Graduate in Psychology and has been teaching in an institute for the last fifteen years. She has not worked as guest speaker in similar programmes in the past.
 - (A) Data inadequate
 - (B) Select
 - (C) Refer to Director
 - (D) Do not select
 - (E) None of the above
17. Mrinal Kelkar is a Post Graduate in Business Management and has been working as a Personnel Manager for the last twelve years. He has worked as guest speaker in similar programmes in the past. He will be 43 years old as on 5th May, 1996.
 - (A) Refer to Deputy Director
 - (B) Refer to Director
 - (C) Do not select
 - (D) Select
 - (E) None of the above
18. Proloy Saha is a Ph.D. in Psychology and has been working in an organisation for the last six years as a Personnel Manager and has worked as guest speaker in similar programmes in the past. His date of birth is 27-6-1952.
 - (A) Refer to Director
 - (B) Data inadequate

126P | Reasoning T.

- (C) Select
- (D) Refer to Deputy Director
- (E) Do not select

Directions—(Q. 19–28) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Following are the conditions for selecting managers by a company.

The person must—

- (a) be a Graduate in commerce with 60% marks.
- (b) have ICWA or CA as additional qualification.
- (c) have worked at least 10 years in supervising position.
- (d) not be more than 40 years as on 1.3.1992.
- (e) have fluency in English and Hindi.
- (f) in the case of a person's not fulfilling the condition at (a) above but have post graduate degree with Accountancy or Economics will be referred to the Finance-Director.
- (g) in the case of a person's not fulfilling the condition at (c) above but has an M.B.A. degree from a reputed management institute will be referred to the Managing-Director.
- (h) in the case of a candidate working in the same company for the last 15 years as an accountant, the condition at (b) above may be waived but the case will have to be referred to the General Manager Accounts for his comments.
- (i) The application of a candidate for not providing the complete information will be rejected and will not be selected even if satisfies all other conditions.

Now read the information provided in the case of each individual in each of the questions given below and decide on the basis of the information provided and based on the above conditions which of the following courses of action you would suggest (Remember you are not to assume any thing which is not provided in the question).

Mark answer—(A) if the candidate is not to be selected. (B) if the candidate is to be selected. (C) if the case is to be referred to the General Manager Accounts. (D) if the case is to be referred to the Director Finance. (E) if the case is to be referred to the Managing Director.

19. Geetha Madhavan is a First Class Commerce Graduate and has completed her MBA course from a reputed management institute. She was 34 years old as on 23rd March, 1991. She is fluent in English and Hindi. She has been working as a supervisor for the last six years.
20. Alok Desai is a Commerce Graduate with 70% marks. He was 37 years old as on 15th July, 1991. He is fluent in Hindi and English and also is a Chartered Accountant. He has been working in an organisation as a supervisor for the last sixteen years.
21. Anil Chowdhury is a Commerce Graduate with 70% marks. His date of birth is 28th October, 1953. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He has been working in the same organisation for the last 18 years as an accountant.
22. Subodh Das is a First Class Commerce Graduate and has been working in the same organisation for the last 20 years. He will be 41 years old on 30th June, 1993. He is fluent in Hindi and English.
23. Bipin Sharma is a First Class Commerce Graduate and was 38 years old on 10.4.1990. He has obtained CA certificate in 1991 and he is fluent in both English and Hindi. He has a work experience of 15 years in the supervisory capacity.
24. Sujata Mehta is a Commerce Graduate with Second Class. She was 35 years old on 10th April, 1990. She is also a CA and fluent in Hindi and English. She has been working in the capacity of supervisor for the last 15 years.
25. Atul Pradhan was 39 years old on 10th February 1991. He is a Commerce Graduate with 65% marks and also has ICWA certificate. He has been working as a supervisor for the last 12 years and he is fluent in Hindi and English.
26. Ashok Sapre is an MBA with First Class Commerce degree and certificate of ICWA. He has been working as a Deputy Manager for the last four years. He is fluent in Hindi and English and was born on 15th June, 1953.
27. Dilip Patwardhan has got MBA degree from a reputed management institute. He is a Commerce Graduate with 62% marks. His date of birth is 20th August, 1957. He also has obtained CA certificate. He has been

working as a supervisor for the last eight years. He is fluent in Hindi and English.

28. Preeti Sagar is a Post Graduate in Economics with 50% marks in Graduation. Her date of birth is 30th December, 1954. She is fluent in Hindi and English. She has got her ICWA certificate. She has been working as a supervisor in large pharmaceutical organisation for the last 12 years.

Directions—(Q. 29–35) Read the following information to answer the given questions.

Following are the conditions for selecting candidates for Research Fellowship.

The candidate must—

- (i) be a Post Graduate with minimum of 65% marks.
- (ii) not be more than 30 years as on 15.10.1993.
- (iii) have at least 3 years research experience.
- (iv) have diploma in Statistics.
- (v) have secured atleast 50% marks in the entrance test. However, in case a candidate who fulfills all other criteria except.
 - (a) (iii) above but has M. Phil. degree should be referred to Dean.
 - (b) (iv) above should be referred to Chairman.
 - (c) (i) above but has atleast 55% marks in Post-graduation and 65% in the entrance test should be given fellowship.
 - (d) (v) above but has atleast 45% marks in entrance test should be wait-listed.

Based on these criteria and information provided below, decide the course of action in each case. You are not to assume anything. If the data provided is not adequate to decide the given course of action. Your answer will be “data inadequate”. These cases are given to you as on 15.10.1993.

29. Amar Khan has got 58% marks in the entrance test. He has 68% marks in his Post-graduation and 55% marks in M.Phil. He has got diploma in Statistics and has also finalised the topic for research.

- (A) Grant Fellowship
- (B) Refer to Dean
- (C) Refer to Chairman
- (D) Wait-list
- (E) Data inadequate

30. 28 years old, Neetu Singh, is M.Phil. with 60% marks. She has secured 70% marks in entrance examination and has finalised the topic for research. She has also got diploma in Statistics.

- (A) Grant Fellowship
- (B) Fellowship not to be granted
- (C) Refer to Chairman
- (D) Refer to Dean
- (E) Data inadequate

31. Amar Sikha is 28 years old and has got 65% marks in Post-graduation and 60% marks in M.Phil. He has got 65% marks in entrance examination and has finalised the topic for research. He also had a diploma in Statistics.

- (A) Grant Fellowship
- (B) Fellowship not to be granted
- (C) Refer to Dean
- (D) Refer to Chairman
- (E) Data inadequate

32. Madan Paul has got 5 years research experience and has finalised the research topic. He got 56% marks in Post-graduation. His date of birth is 15.12.1966. He has also got diploma in Statistics. He got 70% marks in the entrance test.

- (A) Grant Fellowship
- (B) Fellowship not to be granted
- (C) Refer to Dean
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) None of these

33. Sushila Nair has 65% marks in her Post-graduation and is M. Phil. She has 5 years research experience. She has secured 65% in the entrance test and has finalised the research topic. Her data of birth is 11.8.65.

- (A) Grant Fellowship
- (B) Wait-list
- (C) Refer to Dean
- (D) Refer to Chairman
- (E) Data inadequate

34. 26 years old Mamta Deo is Post-graduate with 58%. She has got four years research experience and has finalised topic for research. She got 70% marks in diploma in Statistics and 54% marks in the entrance examination.

- (A) Fellowship not to be granted
- (B) Refer to Dean
- (C) Refer to Chairman

128P | Reasoning T.

- (D) Grant Fellowship
- (E) Data inadequate

35. Sadhana Suman has got diploma in Statistics with 60% marks and Post-graduate with 56% marks. Her date of birth is 12.12.1968. She has got one year research experience and is still doing her M.Phil. She has secured 65% marks in entrance examination and has also finalised the research topic.

- (A) Grant Fellowship
- (B) Fellowship not be granted
- (C) Refer to Dean
- (D) Data inadequate
- (E) Wait-list

Directions—(Q. 36- 43) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it. Following are the conditions for selecting a Teaching ‘Faculty’ for a University, in the Department of Economics. The candidate must—

- (a) be a Post Graduate in Economics with 60% marks.
- (b) have Ph.D. degree.
- (c) have teaching experience of atleast 3 years.
- (d) not be more than 35 years as on 1.1.1993.
- (e) have fluency in English and Hindi.
- (f) have published at least 5 papers.
- (g) In the case of a candidate not fulfilling the condition at (a) above but having Post-Graduate degree with more than 55% marks, the matter will be referred to the Registrar of the University.
- (h) In the case of a candidate working in the same department for the last 5 years as Research Assistant, the condition at (b) above may be waived but the case will have to be referred to the Chairman-Academic Council, for comments.
- (i) In the case of a candidate not fulfilling only the condition at (c) above, the matter will be referred to the Vice Chancellor.
- (j) Incomplete application of the candidate will be rejected and he will not be selected even if he satisfies all the other conditions.

Now read the information provided in the case of each candidate in each of the questions

given below and decide on the basis of the information provided and based on the above conditions which of the following courses of action you would suggest. (Remember you are not to assume anything which is not provided in the question).

Mark answer—(A) if the candidate is not to be selected. Mark answer (B) if the candidate is to be selected. Mark answer (C) if the case is to be referred to the Chairman-Academic Council. Mark answer (D) if the case is to be referred to the Registrar. Mark answer (E) if the case is to be referred to the Vice-Chancellor.

- 36. Jayant Mehta is a Post Graduate with 63% marks. He was 31 years old as on 1.1.1990. He has 4 years teaching experience and published 7 papers. He is fluent in Hindi and English.
- 37. Shalini is a Post Graduate with 64% marks in Economics and has obtained Ph.D. degree. Her date of birth is 1.6.59. She is fluent in Hindi and English and published 6 papers.
- 38. Mahesh Pujari is a Post Graduate with 70% marks and obtained Ph.D. degree. He was 30 years old as on 1.11.1989. He has got 4 years teaching experience and is fluent in Hindi and English.
- 39. Sharad Purohit is a First class Post Graduate and has obtained his Ph.D. degree. He was 33 years old as on 1st January, 1992. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He has been working as a Research Assistant for the last five years and published 6 research papers.
- 40. Sanjay Kothari is a Post Graduate with 68% marks. He has obtained his Ph.D. He has been working as a Research Assistant for the last 6 years and was born on 15th June, 1959. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He got 4 years teaching experience.
- 41. Saurabh Shukla is a Post Graduate with 59% marks and has obtained Ph.D. degree. He was 34 years old as on 1st August, 1992. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He has 4 years teaching experience and published 8 papers.
- 42. Vani Naidu is a Post Graduate with 65% marks and obtained Ph.D. degree. She is fluent in Hindi and English. She got 5 papers published and has 4 years teaching experience.
- 43. Arun Verma is a Post Graduate with 65% marks and was 34 years as on 30th June,

1992. He has been working as Research Assistant for the last 6 years and published 5 papers. He has 3 years teaching experience. He is fluent in Hindi and English.

Directions—(Q.44–55) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it—

Following are the conditions for selecting a ‘Research Officer’ for a reputed Research Institution.

The candidate must—

- (A) be a Post Graduate with minimum 60% marks.
 - (B) have Ph.D. Degree.
 - (C) have research experience of at least 3 years.
 - (D) have fluency in English and Hindi.
 - (E) have published at least 5 research papers.
 - (F) not be less than 25 years and more than 35 years as on 1.7.1993.
 - (G) have diploma in Statistical Applications.
- In the case of a candidate who—
- (H) satisfies all other criteria except (A) above but has Post Graduate Degree with more than 55% marks will be referred to the Director of the Institute.
 - (I) satisfies all other criteria except (C) above will be referred to the Joint Director.

Now read the information provided in the case of each candidate in each of the questions given below and decide on the basis of the information provided and based on the above conditions which of the following courses of action you would suggest (Remember you are not to assume anything which is not provided in the question).

Mark answer—(A) If the candidate is to be referred to the Director. (B) If the data provided are inadequate to decide the course of action. (C) If the candidate is to be selected. (D) If the candidate is to be referred to the Joint Director. (E) If the candidate is not to be selected.

- 44. Rahul is a Post Graduate with 65% marks and has obtained Ph.D. Degree. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He was born on 1.6.1968. He has research experience of 4 years and has published 6 research papers.
- 45. 28 years old Sudhir has obtained his Ph.D. Degree and is a Post Graduate with 70%

marks. He has Diploma in Statistical Applications and has experience of two years. He has published 5 research papers and is fluent in Hindi and English.

- 46. Anubhav is a Post Graduate with 62% marks. He has obtained Ph.D. Degree and has published 5 research papers. He has research experience of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years and is fluent in Hindi and English. He has completed Diploma in Statistical Applications. His date of birth is 1.9.1968.
- 47. 27 years old Rajesh is a Post Graduate with 61% marks and has obtained Ph.D. Degree. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He has got 5 research papers published and has research experience of 4 years. He has completed Diploma in Statistical Applications.
- 48. 32 years old Vishal has obtained Ph.D. Degree and Diploma in Statistical Applications. He obtained 53% marks in Post Graduation. He has research experience of 4 years and has published six research papers. He is fluent in English and Hindi.
- 49. Radhey Raman is a Post Graduate with 67% marks. He has obtained Ph.D. Degree and Diploma in Statistical Applications. He has research experience of 4 years and has got seven research papers published.
- 50. Chandrashekhar is a Post Graduate with 56% marks and has obtained Ph.D. Degree. He is fluent in Hindi and English. He got five research papers published and has research experience of 4 years. His date of birth is 1.9.1958. He has obtained Diploma in Statistical Applications.
- 51. Vasudha is a Post Graduate with 63% marks and has obtained Ph.D. Degree and Diploma in Statistical Applications. She is fluent in Hindi and English. She has research experience of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and has got seven research papers published.
- 52. 34 years old Kumar is a Post Graduate with 64% marks. He has obtained Ph.D. Degree and Diploma in Statistical Applications. He has research experience of 5 years and has got seven research papers published.
- 53. Sunder has obtained Ph.D. Degree and Diploma in Statistical Applications. He has

130P | Reasoning T.

65% marks in Post Graduation. He has research experience of 4 years and has got six research papers published. He is fluent in Hindi and English. His date of birth is 29.9.1958.

Directions—(Q. 54–64) Read the following information and answer the questions given below it.

The criteria for promotion from Grade D to E in one Institute.

- (A) The employee must be a graduate with minimum 50% marks.
 - (B) The employee must not be more than 45 years of age as on 10.11.1991.
 - (C) The employee must obtain the minimum prescribed marks in Promotion Test (PT). Minimum marks are Part A-35, Part B-25 and in Aggregate 70. (Total of Part A and Part B).
 - (D) The employee must have atleast 10 years of service in the institute out of which atleast four years should be in the Grade D.
 - (E) The employee must not have any adverse remark in Confidential Report (C.R.).
- (a) However if a candidate fulfills all other criteria but more than 45 years but less than 50 years is to be referred to the Governing Board.
 - (b) However if a candidate fulfills all other criteria but does not have four years of service in Grade D, the case is to be referred to the Director provided the employee has obtained 120 or more marks in Aggregate in the Promotion Test.

Based on the above criteria and the information given in each of the following questions, you have to decide on the promotability of each case.

Mark answer—(A) if the employee is to be promoted, (B) if the case is to be referred to the governing Board, (C) if the case is to be referred to the Director, (D) if the data given are not sufficient to make the decision and (E) if the employee is not to be promoted.

54. Vimla, Mahesh joined the Institute 9 years back in Grade C. After 2 years she was promoted in Grade D with two increments. She got 76% in her graduation and was 30

years old as on 10.8.91. She has no adverse remark in her C.R.

- 55. Bipin Saha whose date of birth is 19.9.1945 is a graduate with 51% marks. There is no adverse remark in his C.R. He has obtained 40 and 30 marks in Part A and B respectively of P.T. He has served the Institute for 15 years and was promoted to Grade D six years back.
- 56. 30 year old (as on 21.5.91) Archana Gupta has completed 11 years in the Institute and was promoted to Grade D two years back. She is a graduate with 65% marks and has obtained 130 marks in Aggregate in P.T. with 80 marks in Part A and 50 marks in Part B. She does not have any adverse remark in her Confidential Report.
- 57. 37 year old (as on 14.3.89) Dipti Gulhati is a Commerce Graduate with 59% marks. She has obtained 125 marks in aggregate in P.T. She has no adverse remark in her C.R. and has completed 12 years in the Institute out of which four years are in Grade D.
- 58. 42 year old (as on 1.3.91) Mukesh Sharma, who has put in 20 years of service in the institute was promoted to Grade D three years back. He is a Science Graduate with 60% marks and has obtained 80 marks in Part A and 45 marks in Part B of the Promotion Test and there is no adverse remark in his C.R.
- 59. Mohan Seth who is in Grade D for the last five years is a graduate with 55% marks. He joined the Institute in Grade C and was promoted after five years. He was 40 years old as on 22.3.90 and does not have any adverse remark in his C.R. He has obtained 40 and 50 marks in Part A and B respectively of P.T.
- 60. 32 year old (as on 5.10.91) Vineeta Suri is a Home Science Graduate with 52%. She has completed 10 years of service in the Institute in Grade D only. She has obtained 55% marks in Part A and 75 marks in aggregate in P.T.
- 61. Ravi Thungam is a graduate with 60% marks. He does not have any adverse remark in his C.R. He has obtained 80 and 50 marks in Part A and B respectively of P.T. His date of birth is 12.10.1948. He has completed 10 years of service and was recently promoted to Grade D.
- 62. Bhala Chandran, whose date of birth is 2.8.1947 is a graduate with 50% marks. He

has 12 years of service in the Institute out of which 5 years is in Grade D. He does not have any adverse remark in the C.R. He has obtained 50 marks in Part A and 25 marks in Part B of P.T.

63. Sant Ram obtained 40 and 30 marks in Part A and Part B of P.T. respectively. He does not have any adverse remark in his C.R. He has completed 15 years of service out of which 6 years are in Grade D.

64. Ajay Sondhi has obtained highest marks among all the employees in the P.T. aggregate as well as in each Part. He is a graduate with 80% marks. He was 47 years old as on 1.9.91 and there is no adverse remark in his C.R. He has completed 10 years of service in Grade D.

Directions—(Q.65–71) Trinity Health Club gives 40 per cent concession in monthly fees to those who belong to any one of the following categories—

- (i) All children in the age group 5 years to 12 years who come from low income group and produce income and birth certificate.
- (ii) All girls/women upto 25 years of age who represent their school or college in sports and games.
- (iii) Unemployed married women in the age group of 35 to 50 years.
- (iv) Senior citizen of age 50 years and above.
- (v) All physically handicapped persons who produce relevant medical certificate.
- (vi) All people who donate blood once a year or social workers/volunteers of registered social/cultural organisations.
- (vii) Servicemen/Ex-Servicemen of Police/defence forces.
- (viii) Sons and daughters of donors/founder members of the Trinity Health Club.

Decide in each of the following cases whether the person is 'eligible', find out the category/ies which is/are applicable to him/her for taking this decision and indicate your answer accordingly. The number indicated in the brackets in the choice indicates the category/ies mentioned above. Do not assume any information which is not given.

65. Mrs. Ratna, wife of Major Ravi Singh is active in evening parties and clubs. She encourages people to donate to the Trinity Club. She is 32 years old and unemployed.

(A) Not eligible

- (B) Eligible (iii) only
- (C) Eligible (viii) only
- (D) Eligible (vii) only
- (E) Eligible (iii), (vi) (vii), (viii)

66. Mr. Rane established a registered trust for social work after his retirement from army at the age of 48 years. Since then he has been actively carrying out social work for the last eight years. His son is founder member of "Trinity."

- (A) Eligible (iv) only
- (B) Not eligible
- (C) Eligible (iv), (vi) only
- (D) Eligible (iv), (vi), (vii)
- (E) Eligible (v), (vi), (vii), (viii)

67. Dipti who represents her school in Badminton is 14 years old daughter of physically handicapped parents having very low income. Her mother aged 40 years is unemployed. She has birth certificate and low income group certificate.

- (A) Eligible under (i) only
- (B) Eligible under (ii) only
- (C) Eligible under (i), (ii) and (v)
- (D) Eligible under (i), (ii), (iii), (v) only
- (E) Not eligible

68. Rita is an 11 year old school girl who can produce her birth certificate. Her parents are senior citizens and regular blood donors. Though a medically certified physically handicapped person she represents her school in National Competition of the physically handicapped.

- (A) Eligible (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (B) Eligible (ii) and (v) only
- (C) Not eligible
- (D) Eligible (iv) and (v) only
- (E) Eligible (i), (ii) and (vi) only

69. Nina Gupta, a college going married unemployed women of 22 years, arranges donations for physically handicapped students. She has represented her school in the state level elocution competition.

- (A) Eligible (viii) only
- (B) Not eligible
- (C) Eligible (ii) only
- (D) Eligible (ii) and (iii) only
- (E) Eligible (ii), (iii), (vii) and (viii)

132P | Reasoning T.

70. Bela a 9 year young school girl who is daughter of a merchant, has participated in dance, music competitions. Her father aged 55 has given large donations for organising blood camps. Her uncle is one of the founders of Trinity Club.
- (A) Eligible (i) only
 (B) Eligible (i), (ii), (iv) and (viii)
 (C) Eligible (ii) and (viii) only
 (D) Eligible (i), (ii) and (vi) only
 (E) Not eligible
71. Mrudula is a young married and employed lady police officer. Her husband is captain in the army. She is a sports women and represents police forces in national level competition. She occasionally donates blood for her sick mother who is 55 years old.
- (A) Eligible (vii) only
 (B) Eligible (ii), (iii) only
 (C) Not eligible
 (D) Eligible (ii), (iii) and (vi) only
 (E) Eligible (vi), (vii) only
12. (C) Ashok Dubey satisfies all the rest criteria but he can pay 60% of fee, hence his case may be referred to Admission-Committee.
13. (A) Alok Desai neither fulfills the condition 2 nor he is Ph.D. So can not be selected.
14. (E) As nothing is mentioned about condition 3 so data inadequate.
15. (E) As Usha Sodani fulfills all the conditions so she will be selected.
16. (A) As nothing is mentioned about her age so data inadequate.
17. (C) As Mrinal Kelkar does not fulfil conditions 1 so she should not be selected.
18. (D) Proloy Saha does not fulfil condition 2 so according to the condition (A) he should be referred to Deputy Director.
19. (A) As Geetha Madhavan is not fulfilling the conditions B and C, she will not be selected.
20. (B) Alok Desai is fulfilling all the conditions. So he is to be selected.
21. (A) Neither Anil Chowdhury has worked atleast 10 years in supervisory position nor he has a degree of M.B.A. from a reputed management institute; so he is not be selected.
22. (A) Subodh Das is not to be selected because neither he has worked atleast 10 years in supervisory position nor he has a degree of M.B.A. from a reputed management institute.
23. (B) Bipin Sharma is to be selected because he is fulfilling all the conditions.
24. (A) Sujata Mehta is neither a graduate in Commerce with 60% marks nor she is post-graduate in Accountancy or Economics.
25. (A) As Atul Pradhan is more than 40 years on 1.3.1992, he is not to be selected.
26. (A) It is not definite whether Ashok Sapre is an M.B.A. from a reputed management institute or not so he is not to be selected.
27. (E) As Dilip Patwardhan is not fulfil the condition (C) but has a degree of M.B.A. from a reputed institution. So his case to be referred to the Managing Director.
28. (D) Marks of Preeti Sagar in graduation are 50% but she is post-graduate in Economics. Hence her case will be referred to the Director Finance.

Answers with Explanation

1. (E) Since Sundar's age is below 30 years, so he cannot be selected.
2. (E) Since the marks of Samar in G.D. are below 65% so he can be selected.
3. (B) Since nothing is mentioned about his P.G. So data is incomplete.
4. (A) Since the marks of Samir in P.G. are below 60% but more than 55%, therefore, his case will be referred to the Director (Personnel).
5. (B) As the age of Ramesh is not mentioned, so data is incomplete.
6. (C) Since Suman satisfied all the conditions, therefore, she is to be selected.
7. (E) Since Ramesh's age is below 30 years, so he can not be selected.
8. (A) Salil Malhotra fulfills all the criteria. Therefore, he should be admitted.
9. (C) Nothing is said about her age.
10. (D) As Reema Jaiswal is over age so she will not be admitted.
11. (E) As Subodh Mohapatra secured marks less than 90 in entrance test but his marks obtained

29. (E) Since the date of birth of Amar Khan is not given, the data is incomplete.
30. (E) Since the marks of Neetu Singh in Post-graduation are not given, the data is incomplete.
31. (C) Since Amar Sikha satisfies all other conditions except 3 years research experience and has a M.Phil. degree, he should be referred to Dean.
32. (A) Since Madan Paul satisfies all the conditions except 65% marks in post-graduation. However, he has atleast 55% marks in P.G. and 65% marks in entrance exam., he may be given fellowship.
33. (E) Since no information about the diploma in Statistics in respect to Shushila Nair is given the data is incomplete.
34. (A) Since Mamta Deo does not have 65% marks in Post-graduation, she cannot be granted fellowship.
35. (B) Since Sadhna Suman does not secure 65% marks in post-graduation and 3 years research experience. She cannot be granted fellowship.
36. (A) Because Jayant Mehta does not fulfil the condition at (b).
37. (A) No information is given about the research experience.
38. (A) Because Mahesh Pujari does not fulfil the condition at (f).
39. (E) Since Sharad Purohit does not fulfil the condition at (c) so his case will be referred to the Vice-Chancellor.
40. (A) Sanjay Kothari does not fulfil the condition at (f).
41. (D) As Saurabh Shukla does not fulfil the condition at (a), therefore, his case should be referred to the Registrar.
42. (A) As nothing is mentioned about the age of Vani Naidu so her application will be rejected.
43. (C) Arun Verma has not obtained Ph.D. but he has been working as Research Assistant for the last 6 years, hence his case is to be referred to the Chairman Academic Council.
44. (B) Nothing is mentioned about Rahul's Diploma in Statistical Application.
45. (D) According to the condition (I), his name should be referred to the Joint Director.
46. (E) Age of Anubhav is less than 25 years, so he cannot be selected.
47. (C) Rajesh fulfills all the conditions, so he is to be selected.
48. (E) Vishal does not fulfil the conditions (A) and (H), so he is not to be selected.
49. (B) Nothing is mentioned about Radhey Raman's age.
50. (A) Chandrashekhar does not fulfil the condition (A), so according (H), his name is to be referred to the director.
51. (B) Nothing is mentioned about Vasudha's age.
52. (B) Nothing is mentioned about fluency in English and Hindi of Kumar.
53. (C) Sunder fulfills all the conditions, so he is to be selected.
54. (D) No information is given about the marks obtained in P.T.
55. (B) Bipin Saha has an age more than 45 years, so should be referred to Governing Board.
56. (C) She does not fulfils the condition (D) but has more than 120 marks in P.T.
57. (A) She fulfills all the mentioned conditions.
58. (C) He does not fulfil the condition (D) but has more than 120 marks in P.T.
59. (A) He satisfies all the mentioned conditions.
60. (D) Nothing is mentioned about the remark in C.R.
61. (C) He does not satisfy condition (D) but has more than 120 marks in P.T.
62. (A) He satisfies all the mentioned conditions.
63. (D) Nothing is mentioned about the Graduation.
64. (B) He does not satisfy the condition (B).
65. (A) 66. (D) 67. (B) 68. (B) 69. (C)
70. (E) 71. (E)

In this type of questions a statement followed by two arguments is given. The candidates have to decide which of the arguments on the basis of the statement is strong and which one is weak. Before answering the questions, it is necessary to understand the conception about the strong and weak arguments. Strong arguments are both important and directly related to the question, while weak argument is of minor importance and is related to the trivial aspect of the question. The following example will illustrate the idea clearly.

Example—In the following question a statement is followed by two arguments I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is strong and which is a weak argument.

- Give answer (A) if only argument I is strong.
- Give answer (B) if only argument II is strong.
- Give answer (C) if either I or II is strong.
- Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is strong.
- Give answer (E) if both I and II are strong.

Statement—Should education be given by the government free of charge ?

Arguments—

- I. Yes. Thus more public will be educated.
- II. No. There will be a deficit in the budget of the government.

Answer with Explanation (E). By giving the education free of charge, many such people, who are unable to go to schools due to lack of money, will also begin to go to schools and thus more public will be educated. Hence argument I is strong. Now considering the argument II, it is also true that the money which is obtained as fee from education, will not be available to the government and so there will be a deficit in the budget of the government. Therefore, argument II is also strong. Hence the answer is (E).

Circumstances in which argument is strong—

1. If an argument is directly related to the statement, then the argument is strong otherwise weak.
2. An argument should not be based on personal feelings, because they may be true or untrue.

Example 1.

Statement—Will Anandita get first position in the Examination ?

Argument— Yes, she always gets first position.

Answer—This argument is not strong because 'she gets always first position does not mean that she will always get first position'.

Example 2.

Statement—Will Mr. I. K. Gujral win the vote of confidence ?

Argument— Yes, he is an experienced politician and also a clever minded person.

Answer—This argument is also not strong because in politics it is not necessary that if a person is an experienced and clever politician, he would get the vote of confidence.

3. Such arguments which are contrary to our social and cultural validity are not strong.

Example 3.

Statement—Are human culture becoming brutal and unsocial ?

Argument— Yes, Man is a wild animal.

Answer—We know that man is a social creature. But the argument is a just contrary to social validity. Therefore this argument is not strong.

4. The arguments which repeat the statement are not strong.

Example 4.

Statement—Should smoking be prohibited?

Argument— Yes, smoking should be prohibited.

Answer—This argument is simply repeating the statement. Hence it is not a strong argument.

5. Argument given in different form but conveying the same meaning as that of the statement is not strong.

Example 5.

Statement —Should state government put a ban on lottery ?

Argument— Yes, spending of money for without a purpose is not good.

Answer—From argument it is not clear that money is spent on lottery or for some other item. Hence the argument is not strong.

6. The argument should not be in the reference of a person, events of a country, examples or characteristics. The argument should not show resemblance with other country. Such arguments are not strong.

Example 6.

Statement—Should we believe in friendship ?

Argument— Yes, Shri Krishna believed in friendship.

Answer—"Shri Krishna believed in friendship", it does not mean that everyone should do this. This may be true or untrue. Hence the argument is not strong.

7. The statement given by someone and the statement of the newspaper does not make an argument strong.

Example 7.

Statement—Will there be political disturbance throughout this year ?

Arguments—

- I Yes, The newspapers have the same opinion.
- II. Yes, The important M.P's of the country also hold the same opinion.

Answer—Both the arguments are not strong. Because the political disturbances do not depend upon the opinions of the newspapers and important MP's.

8. The ideas of a man cannot be said as strong arguments.

Example 8.

Statement—Should we believe in violence ?

Arguments—

- I. No, ultimately it will be harmful.
- II. Yes, it will be beneficial to us.

Answer—These both arguments are not strong because they do not clear that how it is harmful or beneficial to us.

9. The ideal, true and meaningful ideas can be said strong arguments.

Example 9.

Statement—Is secularism necessary in India ?

Argument— Yes, in India there are followers of various religions.

Answer—This argument is strong as India is a secular country.

Directions—(Q.1 to 6). In making decisions about important questions it is desirable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments so far as they relate to the question. 'Strong' arguments must be both important and directly related to the question. 'Weak' arguments may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to trivial aspect of the question.

Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' and which is a 'weak' argument.

- Give answer (A) if only argument I is strong.
- Give answer (B) if only argument II is strong.
- Give answer (C) if either I or II is strong.
- Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is strong.
- Give answer (E) if both I and II are strong.

1. Should the pay scale of government and private employees be made similar ?

- I. Yes! Employees will work with more dedication and will not change their job.
- II. No! This will stop the feeling of competitiveness and ultimately affect the productivity and profitability.

2. Should students' union in universities be abolished ?

- I. Yes! Students can pay full attention to their career development.
- II. No! All the great leaders had been students' union leaders.

136P | Reasoning T.

3. Should all the college going students compulsorily be sent for military training ?
 - I. Yes! This will help them in becoming more punctual and disciplined.
 - II. No! Military training should be provided to only deserving students.
4. Should internal assessment in colleges be abolished ?
 - I. Yes! This will help in reducing the possibility of favouritism.
 - II. No! Teaching faculty will lose control over students.
5. Should Government stop spending huge amounts of money on international sports ?
 - I. Yes! This money can be utilised for the upliftment of the poor.
 - II. No! Sportspersons will be frustrated and will not get international exposure.
6. Should all the transport corporations be handed over to the private organisations ?
 - I. Yes! There will be significant change in the quality and punctuality of services.
 - II. No! There would not be job security for the employees at all the levels.

Directions—(Q. 7 to 11). In making decisions about important questions it is desirable to distinguish between 'Strong' arguments and 'Weak' arguments. A 'strong' argument must be both important and directly related to the question. A 'weak' argument may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to the trivial aspects of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is 'strong' and which is 'weak'.

- Give answer (A) if only argument I is strong.
- Give answer (B) if only argument II is strong.
- Give answer (C) if either I or II is strong.
- Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is strong.
- Give answer (E) if both I and II are strong.

7. Should the age of retirement in Government Service be increased in view of longer life span in India.

Arguments—

 - I. Yes, other countries have already taken such decision.
 - II. Yes, it is a genuine demand of lakhs of employees.

8. Should few more states be carved out from the existing large states in India ?

Arguments—

- I. Yes, it will be administratively convenient.
- II. No, it is a threat to national integration.

9. Should all government owned educational institutions be handed over to private institutions ?

Arguments—

- I. Yes, standard of education of these institutions will improve.
- II. No. standard of education of these institutions will fall.

10. Should organisation like U.N.O be dissolved ?

Arguments—

- I. Yes, with cold war coming to an end, such organisation have no role to play.
- II. No, in the absence of such organisation there may be a world war.

11. Should new universities be established in India ?

Arguments—

- I. No, we have still not achieved the target for literacy.
- II. No, we will have to face problem of unemployed but highly qualified people.

Directions—(Q.12 to 21). In Each of the questions from (12 to 21) a statement is followed by two arguments is given. You have to decide which of the given statement is a 'strong' argument and which is 'weak' argument.

- Give answer (A) if only argument I is strong.
- Give answer (B) if only argument II is strong.
- Give answer (C) if either I or II is strong.
- Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is strong.
- Give answer (E) if both I and II are strong.

12. **Statement**—Should military training be made compulsory in our country like other countries ?

Arguments—

- I. Yes, every citizen has right to protect his country.
- II. No, it is against the policy of non-violence.

13. **Statement**—Should octroi be abolished ?
Arguments—
 I. No, it will adversely affect government revenues.
 II. Yes, it will eliminate an important source of corruption.
14. **Statement**—Should competitive examinations for selecting candidates for jobs, be of objective test only ?
Arguments—
 I. Yes, the assessment of objective test is reliable.
 II. No, the number of questions to be answered is always very large.
15. **Statement**—Should those who receive dowry be encouraged ?
Arguments—
 I. Yes, due to this, the number of those who receive dowry will decrease.
 II. No, due to this the number of those who receive dowry will increase.
16. **Statement**—Should jobs be delinked with academic degrees and diplomas ?
Arguments—
 I. Yes, a very large number of candidates will apply so that the competition will be tough and the candidates will prepare more.
 II. No, importance of higher education will be diminished.
17. **Statement**—Should smoking be prohibited?
Arguments—
 I. No, it will throw thousands of workers in the tobacco industry out of employment.
 II. Yes, the economic condition of those who smoke, will be bettered.
18. **Statement**—Should there be a ban on strike by government employees ?
Arguments—
 I. Yes, there will be improvement in work.
 II. No, this deprives the democratic right of government employees.
19. **Statement**—Should religion be banned ?
Arguments—
 I. Yes, it develops fanaticism in people.
 II. No, Religion binds people together.
20. **Statement**—Should new industries be started in Jamshedpur ?
Arguments—
 I. Yes, it will create new job opportunities.
 II. No, it will further add to the pollution of the city.
21. **Statement**—Should state government put a ban on lottery ?
Arguments—
 I. No, there will be great loss in government income.
 II. Yes, the government should not encourage gambling.

Answers with Explanation

- (A) By making the pay scale similar, the interest of the employees in work will increase and they will not try to change their job. Hence the argument I is 'strong'. There is no competition between government and private employees. So it will not effecton Therefore, argument II is 'weak'.
- (D) Students can pay attention to their carrier development by remaining in union also. Hence the argument I is not 'strong'. Students union is formed to fight for right and not for becoming great leader. Hence argument II is also not strong.
- (E) This is true that by going to military traning, students will become punctual and discipline. Hence argument I is strong. If a student is weak so he does not deserve the military training. Hence argument II is also strong.
- (A) There is always a chance of favourism in internal assessment in colleges, hence abolishing it, will surely reduce favourism. Hence argument I is 'strong'. When there is impartiality in education the question of loos-ing control does not arise. Hence argument II is 'weak'.
- (B) Standard in international sports can only be raised. If government spends large amount of money for providing facilities to sportmen who will then earn name and fame for the country. Hence argument II is 'strong'.
- (E) By handling over transport corporations to private organisations, there will be significant

138P | Reasoning T.

change in the quality and punctuality of service because private workers are more efficient. Therefore argument I is 'strong'. But at the same time government will lose its control and so there would not be job security for the employees at all levels. Hence argument II is also 'strong'.

7. (B) Keeping in view the longer life span in India, lakhs of people are demanding for increase in retirement age so that their experience can be utilized for longer duration. Hence argument II is 'strong'.
8. (A) If few more states be carved out from the existing large states in India, small states will be easily administrative. Hence argument I is 'strong'.
9. (C) By handing over the government institutions to private institutions, the standard of education may improve or even may fall. Hence either I or II argument is 'strong'.
10. (B) Organisation like U.N.O has always suppressed war and has successfully developed friendly relations among nations. So its absence will be a great loss to world harmony and there might be chances of war. Hence argument II is 'strong'.
11. (B) Even at present we are facing the problem of unemployment of educated people. Increase in universities will surely increase this problem. Hence argument II is 'strong'.
12. (A) If military training is made compulsory, then every citizen will be able to protect his country. Hence argument I is 'strong'. This work is not against the policy of non-violence. Hence argument II is not 'strong'.
13. (E) By abolishing octroi, the government income will be reduced. Moreover it will eliminate corruption completely. Therefore both the arguments are 'strong'.
14. (A) The objective tests are reliable. Hence argument I is 'strong'. The number of

questions does not matter much. Therefore argument II is not 'strong'.

15. (B) If people are encouraged for taking dowry, there will be a large increase of those people who receive dowry. Therefore argument II is 'strong'.
16. (E) If jobs are delinked with academic degrees and diplomas then the number of candidates appearing will surely rise and they will prepare more for the examination. Hence argument I is 'strong'. In this case there will be no difference between higher and lower education. So, the importance of the higher education will be reduced. Hence argument II is also 'strong'.
17. (E) By prohibiting smoking, the worker in the tobacco industry will be out employment and at the same time the people who smoke will save the money. Hence both arguments are strong.
18. (E) When there is no strike the work of government offices will run smoothly. But at the same time the employees of these offices will be deprived of their rights. Hence both the arguments are 'strong'.
19. (D) If religion is banned, then there will be increase in equality among people. They will mix together. Hence the fanaticism will not develop in them. So argument I is not strong. On banning the religion people will mix together. Hence they will come to know that religion separates them. Therefore argument II is also not strong.
20. (E) On establishing industries in Jamshedpur, people will get employment. But at the same time it will increase pollution in the city. Therefore both the arguments are strong.
21. (B) If the state government puts a ban on the lottery, then there will be a great loss in government income but it is gambling which should not be encouraged. Hence only argument II is 'strong'.

In this type of questions one statement which is followed by two assumptions, is given. The candidates have to decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the given statement. Before answering the questions, it is necessary about the meaning of assumption. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. The following example will illustrate the idea clearly.

Example—Below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give answer (A) if only assumption I is implicit.

Give answer (B) if only assumption II is implicit.

Give answer (C) if either I or II is implicit.

Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is implicit.

Give answer (E) if both I and II are implicit.

Statement—Go by aeroplane to reach Aurangabad from Bombay quickly.

Assumptions—

I. Bombay and Aurangabad are connected by aeroplane service.

II. There is no other means of going from Bombay to Aurangabad.

Answer with Explanation (A)—As in statement it is given that to reach Aurangabad from Bombay quickly and should go by aeroplane, therefore, it is clear both the cities *i.e.*, Bombay and Aurangabad must be connected by aeroplane service. Hence assumption I is implicit. The word 'Quickly' indicates that there are other means also of going from Bombay to Aurangabad but they take longer than by aeroplane. Hence assumption II is not implicit. Therefore, the answer is (A).

Exercise

Directions—(Q. 1–5) In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed to be or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give answer (A) if only assumption I is implicit.

Give answer (B) if only assumption II is implicit.

Give answer (C) if either I or II is implicit.

Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is implicit.

Give answer (E) if both I and II are implicit.

1. **Statement**—The minister cancelled all his engagements in Kanpur and airdashed to the capital—A News item.

Assumptions—

I. Such news items are always headlines.

II. There is an air-link between Kanpur and the capital.

2. **Statement**—Children, who get encouragement, usually perform better—a note by the Principal to the parents.

Assumptions—

I. Some parents do not encourage children.

II. Parents may follow Principal's advice.

3. **Statement**—Government has launched a scheme to provide coaching to the students of weaker sections of the society to improve their educational standard—A news item.

Assumptions—

I. The coaching classes would help the students of weaker section to do educationally better.

II. Students of weaker section are educationally backward.

140P | Reasoning T.

4. **Statement**—Army should be deployed in the area to immediately restore peace and Normalcy—A news report.

Assumptions—

- I. Army can be used for such purpose also.
- II. Only Army can restore peace.

5. **Statement**—Ministry has announced an economic package to support the voluntary organisations—An official Notice.

Assumptions—

- I. Voluntary organisations do not need such support.
- II. Government was not supporting the voluntary organisations earlier.

Directions—(Q. 6–10) In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

- Give answer (A) if only assumption I is implicit.
- Give answer (B) if only assumption II is implicit.
- Give answer (C) if either I or II is implicit.
- Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is implicit.
- Give answer (E) if both I and II are implicit.

6. **Statement**—"You are hereby appointed as a programmer with a probation period of one year and your performance will be reviewed at the end of the period for confirmation" —a line in an appointment letter.

Assumptions—

- I. The performance of an individual generally is not known at the time of appointment offer.
- II. Generally an individual tries to prove his worth in the probation period.

7. **Statement**—"Work hard to be successful in your life"—A advises B.

Assumptions—

- I. B listens to A's advice.
- II. Being successful in life is desirable.

8. **Statement**—"If you are an engineer, we want you as our manager."—an advertisement by company X.

Assumptions—

- I. Engineers are expected to be better performers by the company X.
- II. The company X needs managers.

9. **Statement**—The integrated steel plants in India would no longer have to depend on imports for continuous casting refractories.

Assumptions—

- I. Continuous casting refractories are needed by India.
- II. Continuous casting refractories are in demand.

10. **Statement**—"If you want to give any advertisement, give it in the news paper X"—A tells B.

Assumptions—

- I. B wants to publicise his products.
- II. Newspaper X has a wide circulation.

Directions—(Q. 11–15) In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Then decide which of the answers (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) is the correct answer.

11. **Statement**—The national air carrier has decided to start a weekly air service from town 'A' to town 'B'.

Assumptions—

- I. There will be enough passengers to make the operation economically viable.
- II. Other carriers may not start such service.
- III. The people staying around these towns can afford the cost of air travel.

- (A) All are implicit
- (B) Only I is implicit
- (C) Both II and III are implicit
- (D) Both I and II are implicit
- (E) None of these

12. **Statement**—"Wanted a two bedroom flat in the court area for immediate possession"—advertisement.

Assumptions—

- I. Flats are available in court area.
- II. Some people will respond to the advertisement.

- III. It is a practice to give such advertisement.
 (A) None is implicit
 (B) Only I and II are implicit
 (C) Only II is implicit
 (D) All are implicit
 (E) None of these
13. **Statement**—A group of friends decided to go for a picnic to Avon during the next holiday season to avoid crowd of people.
Assumptions—
 I. Generally many people do not go to Avon.
 II. People prefer other spots to Avon.
 III. Many people do not know about Avon
 (A) All are implicit
 (B) Only II is implicit
 (C) Only I and II are implicit
 (D) None is implicit
 (E) None of these
14. **Statement**—Considering the tickets sold during the last seven days the circus authorities decided to continue the show for another fortnight which includes two weekends.
Assumptions—
 I. People may not turn up on weekdays.
 II. The average number of people who will be visiting circus will be more or less same as that of the last seven days.
 III. There may not be enough response at other places.
 (A) None is implicit
 (B) Only II is implicit
 (C) Both I and II are implicit
 (D) All are implicit
 (E) None of these
15. **Statement**—The telephone Company informed the subscribers through a notification that those who do not pay their bills by the due date will be charged penalty for every defaulting day.
Assumptions—
 I. Majority of the people may pay their bills by the due date to avoid penalty.
 II. The money collected as penalty may set off the losses due to delayed payment.
 III. People generally pay heed to such notices.
 (A) None is implicit
 (B) Only II and III are implicit
 (C) Only I and II are implicit
 (D) All are implicit
 (E) None of these
- Directions**—(Q. 16–20). In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Then decide which of the answers (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) is the correct answer and indicate it on the answersheet.
16. **Statement**—During pre-harvest khariff season, the government has decided to release vast quantity of foodgrains from FCI.
Assumptions—
 I. There may be a shortage of foodgrains in the market during this season.
 II. The khariff crop may be able to replenish the stock of FCI.
 III. There may be a demand from the farmers to procure khariff crop immediately after harvest.
 (A) None is implicit
 (B) Only I and II are implicit
 (C) Only II and III are implicit
 (D) All are implicit
 (E) None of these
17. **Statement**—To improve the employment situation in India, there is a need to recast the present educational system towards implementation of scientific discoveries in daily life.
Assumptions—
 I. The student after completing such education may be able to earn their livelihood.
 II. This may bring meaning of education in the minds of the youth.
 III. The state may earn more revenue as more and more people will engage themselves in self employment.
 (A) Only I and II are implicit
 (B) Only III is implicit
 (C) Only I and III are implicit
 (D) None is implicit
 (E) None of these

142P | Reasoning T.

18. **Statement**—To increase profit the oil exporting countries decided to reduce the production of crude by 5 million barrels per day.

Assumptions—

- I. The price of crude may increase due to less production.
- II. The demand of crude may remain same in future.
- III. Other countries may continue buying crude from these countries.

- (A) All are implicit
- (B) Only II and III are implicit
- (C) Only I and II are implicit
- (D) None is implicit
- (E) None of these

19. **Statement**—"We do not want you to see our product on newspaper, visit our shop to get a full view"—an advertisement.

Assumptions—

- I. People generally decide to purchase any product after seeing the name in the advertisement.
- II. Uncommon appeal may attract the customers.
- III. People may come to see the product.

- (A) All are implicit
- (B) None is implicit
- (C) Only II and III are implicit
- (D) Only I and II are implicit
- (E) None of these

20. **Statement**—The Reserve Bank of India has directed the banks to refuse fresh loans to major defaulters.

Assumptions—

- I. The banks may still give loans to the defaulters.
- II. The defaulters may repay the earlier loan to get fresh loan.
- III. The banks may recover the bad loans through such harsh measures.

- (A) All are implicit
- (B) None is implicit
- (C) Both II and III are implicit
- (D) Both I and II are implicit
- (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 21-25). In each question below is given a statement followed by two

assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give answer (A) if only assumption I is implicit.

Give answer (B) if only assumption II is implicit.

Give answer (C) if either I or II is implicit.

Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is implicit.

Give answer (E) if both I and II are implicit.

21. **Statement**—Lock your valuables in a cupboard and call everybody gentlemen.

Assumptions—

I. Valuables locked in cupboard cannot be stolen.

II. Stealing is a crime.

22. **Statement**—"All are cordially invited to attend the entertainment programme. It is free"—an announcement in a newspaper.

Assumptions—

I. Some people, though interested in entertainment programmes, can not afford purchasing the tickets.

II. Generally, a free entertainment programme is of a good quality.

23. **Statement**—"The programme will start at 9:30 A.M." You are requested to be in your seat before 9:30 A.M.—Last sentence in an invitation card.

Assumptions—

I. If the invitees is not in his seat before 9:30 A.M. the programme will not start.

II. Programme will start as scheduled.

24. **Statement**—"All are cordially invited to attend the entertainment programme. It is free"—an announcement in a newspaper.

Assumptions—

I. A negligible number of readers read announcements in a newspaper.

II. People generally do not go to entertainment programmes which are free.

25. **Statement**—"Smoking is injurious to health"—a warning printed on the cigarette packets.

Assumptions—

I. People read printed matter on a cigarette packet.

II. People take careful note of a warning.

Directions—(Q. 26–30) In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Then decide which of the answers (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) is the correct answer and indicate it on the answersheet.

26. **Statement**—Facing the threat of the park being destroyed by the rodents the authority banned people carrying any food article while entering the park.

Assumptions—

- I. People may not now bring any food article inside the park.
- II. The rodents may stop invading the park in future.
- III. The number of people visiting the park may decrease.

- (A) All are implicit
- (B) Only I and II are implicit
- (C) Only II is implicit
- (D) Only II and III are implicit
- (E) None of these

27. **Statement**—Being unable to maintain the roads in the city, the civic authority has decided to invite private enterprises to adopt different prominent roads in exchange of their advertisement rights on these roads.

Assumptions—

- I. The common people may not welcome the decision.
- II. Adequate number of private enterprises may respond to the invitation.
- III. The traffic problem may decrease in near future.

- (A) Only II is implicit
- (B) None is implicit
- (C) Only II and III are implicit
- (D) Only I and II are implicit
- (E) None of these

28. **Statement**—Saroj made an application to the bank for a loan of Rs. 1,80,000 by mortgaging his house to the bank and promised to repay it within five years.

Assumptions—

- I. The bank has a practice of granting loans for Rs. 1,00,000 /- and above.

- II. The bank accepts house as collateral security against such loans.

- III. The bank may grant loan to Saroj.

- (A) All are implicit
- (B) None is implicit
- (C) Only I and II are implicit
- (D) Only II and III are implicit
- (E) none of these

29. **Statement**—"Wanted first class Engineering graduates to join the team of highly motivated employees in our company"—an advertisement.

Assumptions—

- I. Adequate number of first class engineering graduates will respond to the advertisement.
- II. Those who do not have first class will not apply.
- III. Only those who are motivated will respond to the advertisement.

- (A) None is implicit
- (B) Only I is implicit
- (C) Only I and II are implicit
- (D) Only I and III are implicit
- (E) None of these

30. **Statement**—"If you want to get the best treatment for coronary diseases you must approach hospital Z"—A tells B.

Assumptions—

- I. B may be heart patient.
- II. B generally listens to A.
- III. A may have enough information about the hospital facilities.

- (A) None is implicit
- (B) All are implicit
- (C) Only I is implicit
- (D) Only II and III are implicit
- (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 31–35). Before each question given below there is given a statement followed by three assumptions represented by I, II and III. An assumption is a postulate or a fact taken for granted. You have to pay heed to the statement and the subsequent assumptions and then decide which of the alternative (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) is correct and mark it on the answersheet.

144P | Reasoning T.

31. **Statement**—We must be prepared to face any eventuality and all the assignments must be completed as per their schedule. Director tells to the Faculty Members.
Assumptions—
 I. There is possibility of any serious eventuality.
 II. Dates are fixed for all the assignments.
 III. Faculty Members are supposed to complete all the assignments.
 (A) All are implicit
 (B) Only II and III are implicit
 (C) None is implicit
 (D) Only III is implicit
 (E) Only I is implicit
32. **Statement**—Training must be given to all the employees for increasing productivity and profitability.
Assumptions:
 I. Training is essential component of productivity.
 II. Employees can't function effectively without proper training.
 III. Profitability & Productivity are supplementary to each other.
 (A) None is implicit
 (B) All are implicit
 (C) Only III is implicit
 (D) Either I or II is implicit
 (E) Both I and III are implicit
33. **Statement**—In the recently held All India Commerce Conference the session on Management of Service Sector in India' surprisingly attracted large number of participants and also received a very good media coverage in the leading Newspapers.
Assumptions—
 I. People were not expecting such a encouraging response for service sector.
 II. Service Sector is not managed properly in India.
 III. Media is always very positive towards service sector.
 (A) Only I is implicit
 (B) All are implicit
 (C) None is implicit
 (D) Only either I or III is implicit
 (E) Both II and III are implicit
34. **Statement**—The situation of this area still continues to be tense and out of control. People are requested to be in their homes only.
Assumptions—
 I. There had been some serious incidents.
 II. People will not go to the office.
 III. Normalcy will be restored shortly.
 (A) All are implicit
 (B) None is implicit
 (C) Only I is implicit
 (D) Both I and II are implicit
 (E) Only I and II are implicit
35. **Statement**—State Council for Teacher Education (SCTE) has laid down guidelines in respect of minimum qualifications for a person to be employed as a teachers in Universities or in recognised institutions.
Assumptions—
 I. The authorities will now appoint only qualified teachers.
 II. Only qualified people will apply for the teaching post.
 III. SCTE decides all the norms of educational qualifications for teaching faculty.
 (A) All are implicit
 (B) None is implicit
 (C) Only I is implicit
 (D) Both I and III are implicit
 (E) Only I and II are implicit
- Directions**—(Q. 36–40). In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and both the assumptions following it together and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.
 Give answer (A) if only assumption I is implicit.
 Give answer (B) if only assumption II is implicit.
 Give answer (C) if either I or II is implicit.
 Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is implicit.
 Give answer (E) if both I and II are implicit.
36. **Statement**—The leader of the main opposition party asserted that the call for Chakka Jam turned out to be a great success in the entire state.
Assumptions—
 I. The people in future will support the main opposition party.

- II. People probably are convinced about the reason behind the "Chakka Jam" strike call.
37. **Statement**—Government aided schools should have uniformity in charging various fees.
Assumptions—
 I. The Government's subsidy comes from the money collected by way of taxes from people.
 II. The Government while giving subsidy may have stipulated certain uniform conditions regarding fees.
38. **Statement**—The two countries have signed a fragile pact, but the vital sovereignty issue remains unsolved.
Assumptions—
 I. The two countries cannot have permanent peace pact.
 II. The two countries may become hostile again after a short spell of time.
39. **Statement**—Unemployment allowance should be given to all unemployed Indian youth above 18 years of age.
Assumptions—
 I. There are unemployed youth in India who need monetary support.
 II. The Government has sufficient funds to provide allowance to all unemployed youth.
40. **Statement**—Watch XYZ T.V.; your best choice.
Assumptions—
 I. Among the available T.V. programmes people will always select only one choice consistently.
 II. Those who prepare programmes for 'XYZ T.V.' know what the people consider as the 'Best'
- Directions**—(Q. 41-47). In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.
 Give answer (A) if only assumption I is implicit.
 Give answer (B) if only assumption II is implicit.
 Give answer (C) if either I or II is implicit.
 Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is implicit.
 Give answer (E) if both I and II are implicit.
41. **Statement**—In case of any difficulty about this case you may contact our company's lawyer.
Assumptions—
 I. Each company has a lawyer of its own.
 II. The company's lawyer is thoroughly briefed about this case.
42. **Statement**—A Good manager must draw the utmost from each worker.
Assumptions—
 I. It is possible to get the maximum from each worker.
 II. Managers are expected to get the best from their workers.
43. **Statement**—I can take you quickly from Kanpur to Lucknow by my car but then you must pay me double the normal charges.
Assumptions—
 I. Normally, it will take more time to reach Lucknow from Kanpur.
 II. People want to reach quickly but they will not pay extra money for it.
44. **Statement**—The coffee powder of company 'X' is quite better in taste than the much advertised coffee of company 'Y'.
Assumptions—
 I. If your product is not good you spend more on advertisement.
 II. Some people are tempted to buy a product by the advertisement.
45. **Statement**—A good executive has to be task oriented as well as people oriented.
Assumptions—
 I. Some executives are only people oriented.
 II. Some executive are not at all oriented to people.
46. **Statement**—Never before such a lucid book was available on this topic.
Assumptions—
 I. Some other books were available on this topic.
 II. You can write lucid books on very few topics.

146P | Reasoning T.

47. **Statement**—How is that the village is not shown in this so called official map of this district ?
Assumptions—
 I. The official district map is expected to show all the villages of that district.
 II. This is not an authentic and official map.
Directions—(Q. 48–53). In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.
 Give answer (A) if only assumption I is implicit.
 Give answer (B) if only assumption II is implicit.
 Give answer (C) if either I or II is implicit.
 Give answer (D) if neither I nor II is implicit.
 Give answer (E) if both I and II are implicit.
48. **Statement**—"Please issue a circular to all the Officers to assemble in the Conference Hall for attending a meeting"—Director tells his Secretary.
Assumptions—
 I. All the Officers will follow the instruction.
 II. Some Officers may not attend meeting.
49. **Statement**—The Minister cancelled all his engagements in Kanpur and airdashed to the capital—A News item.
Assumptions—
 I. Such news items are always headlines.
 II. There is an air-link between Kanpur and the capital.
50. **Statement**—Children, who get encouragement, usually perform better—a note by the Principal to the parents.
Assumptions—
 I. Some parents do not encourage children.
 II. Parents may follow Principal's advice.
51. **Statement**—Government has launched a scheme to provide coaching to the students of weaker sections of the society to improve their educational standard—A News item.
Assumptions—
 I. The coaching classes would help the students of weaker sections to do educationally better.
 II. Students of weaker sections are educationally backward.
52. **Statement**—Army should be deployed in the area to immediately restore peace and normalcy—A News report.
Assumptions—
 I. Army can be used for such purpose also.
 II. Only Army can restore peace.
53. **Statement**—Ministry has announced an economic package to support the voluntary organisations—An Official note.
Assumptions—
 I. Voluntary organisations do not need such support.
 II. Government was not supporting the voluntary organisations earlier.
Directions—(Q. 54–58). In each question below is given a statement followed by three assumptions numbered I II and III. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.
54. **Statement**—"Buy 'Y' T.V. for better sound quality"—An advertisement.
Assumptions—
 I. 'Y' T.V. is the only TV in the market.
 II. 'Y' T.V. is the costliest.
 III. People generally ignore such advertisements.
 (A) Only I is implicit
 (B) Only II is implicit
 (C) Only III is implicit
 (D) All are implicit
 (E) None is implicit
55. **Statement**—"Look at her audacity. Madhu has not replied to my letter"—A tells B.
Assumptions—
 I. Madhu received his letter.
 II. Madhu did not receive his letter.
 III. The letter was sent by post.
 (A) Only I is implicit
 (B) Only II is implicit
 (C) Only III is implicit
 (D) All are implicit
 (E) None is implicit

56. **Statement**—"Put a notice on the Board that all the employees should come on time to office."—An Officer tells his Assistant.

Assumptions—

- I. All the employees come late.
- II. Employees read such notice on the Board
- III. Employees will follow the instructions.

- (A) Only I and II are implicit
- (B) Only III is implicit
- (C) Only I and III are implicit
- (D) Only II and III are implicit
- (E) All are implicit

57. **Statement**—"If you want best training in computers, join our classes"—An advertisement.

Assumptions—

- I. People want training related with computers.
- II. People read advertisements
- III. People want quality training.

- (A) Only I and II are implicit
- (B) Only III is implicit
- (C) Only I and III are implicit
- (D) Only II and III are implicit
- (E) All are implicit

58. **Statement**—"As our business is expanding, we need to appoint more staff"—Owner of a company informs his staff.

Assumptions—

- I. The present staff is not competent.
- II. More staff will further expand the business.
- III. Suitable persons to be taken as staff will be available.

- (A) Only I is implicit
- (B) Only II is implicit
- (C) Only III is implicit
- (D) All are implicit
- (E) None is implicit

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (E) | 2. (E) | 3. (E) | 4. (A) | 5. (D) |
| 6. (E) | 7. (E) | 8. (E) | 9. (A) | 10. (B) |
| 11. (A) | 12. (B) | 13. (A) | 14. (A) | 15. (D) |
| 16. (D) | 17. (C) | 18. (C) | 19. (A) | 20. (A) |
| 21. (A) | 22. (A) | 23. (B) | 24. (D) | 25. (E) |
| 26. (A) | 27. (A) | 28. (A) | 29. (C) | 30. (B) |
| 31. (A) | 32. (B) | 33. (B) | 34. (E) | 35. (D) |
| 36. (B) | 37. (B) | 38. (D) | 39. (A) | 40. (B) |
| 41. (B) | 42. (E) | 43. (A) | 44. (B) | 45. (E) |
| 46. (A) | 47. (E) | 48. (E) | 49. (B) | 50. (E) |
| 51. (E) | 52. (A) | 53. (B) | 54. (E) | 55. (C) |
| 56. (D) | 57. (E) | 58. (C) | | |

In questions under this type of test, mathematical signs are used and we should apply the BODMAS rule to solve them. BODMAS means—

B—Bracket ; O—Off ; D—Divide ; M—Multiply ; A—Addition ; S—Subtraction.

Example 1. If 'a' means '+' ; 'b' means '-' ; 'c' means '÷' and 'd' means '×' then

$$16 a 4 b 3 c 4 d 2 = ?$$

- (A) 10 (B) 17
 (C) 18.5 (D) $\frac{21}{2}$
 (E) None of these

Answer with explanation—

$$\begin{aligned} 16 + 4 - 3 \div 4 \times 2 \\ &= 20 - \frac{3}{4} \times 2 \\ &= 20 - \frac{3}{2} \\ &= \frac{37}{2} \\ &= 18.5 \end{aligned}$$

Example 2. If '+' means '×' ; '×' means '-', means '÷' and ÷ means '+' then

$$18 \div 4 + 3 \times 2 - 5 = ?$$

- (A) 45 (B) 48
 (C) 35 (D) 143
 (E) None of these

Answer with explanation—(E)

$$\begin{aligned} 18 + 4 \times 3 - 2 \div 5 \\ &= 30 - \frac{2}{5} \\ &= \frac{150 - 2}{5} \\ &= \frac{148}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise

- If '+' means '÷' ; '-' means '×' ; '×' means '-' and '÷' means '+' then—
 $16 \div 8 - 4 + 2 \times 4 = ?$
 (A) 16 (B) 44
 (C) 28 (D) 32
 (E) None of these
- If 'P' means '+' ; 'R' means '×' ; 'S' means '-' ; 'T' means '÷' then what is the value of
 $5 R 9 P 7 S 9 T 3 P 6 ?$
 (A) 54 (B) 128
 (C) 59 (D) 55
 (E) None of these
- If '+' means '×' ; '-' means '÷' ; '÷' means '+' and '×' means '-' then—
 $16 \div 64 - 4 \times 4 + 3 = ?$
 (A) 20
 (B) 15.12
 (C) 52
 (D) 12
 (E) None of these
- If '+' means '×' ; '-' means '÷' ; '×' means '-' and '÷' means '+' then what is the value of
 $12 \div 48 - 8 \times 4 + 4 = ?$
 (A) 8 (B) 4
 (C) 20 (D) 6
 (E) None of these
- If '-' means '×' ; '×' means '+' ; '+' means '÷' means ; '+' means '÷' and '÷' means '-' then—
 $40 \times 12 + 3 - 6 \div 60 = ?$
 (A) 44
 (B) 7.95
 (C) 16
 (D) 479.95
 (E) None of these

6. If '+' means 'x'; '-' means '+'; ÷ means '+' and 'x' means '-' then what is the value of—
 $20 \div 40 - 4 \times 5 + 6 = ?$
 (A) 60 (B) 1.67
 (C) 150 (D) 0
 (E) None of these
7. If '+' means '÷'; 'x' means '-'; ÷ means 'x' and '-' means '+' then—
 $8 + 6 \times 4 \div 3 - 4 = ?$
 (A) $-\frac{20}{3}$ (B) -12
 (C) $\frac{20}{3}$ (D) 12
 (E) None of these
8. If '÷' means '+'; '-' means 'x'; '+' means '÷' and 'x' means '-' then—
 $20 \div 12 \times 4 + 8 - 6 = ?$
 (A) $8\frac{2}{3}$ (B) 29
 (C) 32 (D) 26
 (E) None of these
9. If '+' means 'x'; '-' means '÷'; 'x' means '-' and '÷' means '+' then—
 $4 \div 8 - 2 \times 2 + 4 = ?$
 (A) 6 (B) 8
 (C) 0 (D) 4
 (E) None of these
10. If '+' means 'x'; '-' means '÷'; 'x' means '-'; and '÷' means '+' then—
 $5 + 8 - 4 \times 2 \div 9 = ?$
 (A) 15 (B) 13
 (C) 17 (D) 11
 (E) None of these
11. If 'A' means 'x'; 'B' means '÷'; 'C' means '+' and 'D' means '-' then—
 $21 C 3 D 6 A 8 B 2 = ?$
 (A) 72 (B) 0
 (C) 48 (D) 4
 (E) None of these
12. If '+' means '-'; '-' means 'x'; 'x' means '÷' and '÷' means '+' then—
 $15 \times 5 \div 10 + 5 - 3 = ?$
 (A) 9.5 (B) 0
 (C) -2 (D) 24
 (E) None of these
13. If '+' means '÷'; 'x' means '-'; '÷' means 'x' and '-' means '+' then—
 $9 + 3 \div 4 - 8 \times 2 = ?$
 (A) $-6\frac{1}{4}$ (B) $6\frac{3}{4}$
 (C) $-1\frac{3}{4}$ (D) 18
 (E) None of these
14. If '+' means '-'; '-' means 'x'; 'x' means '÷' and '÷' means '+' then—
 $15 \times 3 \div 15 + 5 - 2 = ?$
 (A) 0 (B) 10
 (C) 20 (D) 6
 (E) None of these
15. If '+' means 'x'; '-' means '÷'; 'x' means '-' and '÷' means '+' then—
 $9 + 8 \div 8 - 4 \times 9 = ?$
 (A) 26 (B) 17
 (C) 65 (D) 11
 (E) None of these
16. If '+' means 'x'; '-' means '÷'; 'x' means '-' and '÷' means '+' then—
 $9 + 8 \div 9 - 9 \times 9 = ?$
 (A) 64 (B) -74
 (C) 65 (D) 102
 (E) 32
17. If '+' means '-'; '-' means 'x'; '÷' means '+' and 'x' means '÷' then—
 $10 \times 5 \div 3 - 2 + 3 = ?$
 (A) $-2\frac{6}{16}$ (B) 5
 (C) 7 (D) $17\frac{2}{7}$
 (E) None of these
18. If '+' means 'x'; '÷' means '-'; 'x' means '÷' and '-' means '+' then—
 $4 + 11 \div 5 - 55 = ?$
 (A) 79 (B) -11
 (C) 99 (D) -48.5
 (E) None of these
19. If P = 6, J = 4, L = 8, M = 24 then—
 $M \times J \div L + J = ?$
 (A) 8 (B) 36
 (C) 52 (D) 0
 (E) 16

150P | Reasoning T.

20. If '+' means '÷'; '-' means '+'; '×' means '-' and '÷' means '×' then—
 $8 \div 4 - 6 + 3 \times 4 = ?$
 (A) 8 (B) 46
 (C) 4 (D) 13
 (E) None of these
21. If '+' means '÷'; '÷' means '-'; '-' means '×' and '×' means '+' then—
 $8 + 4 \div 3 \times 5 - 9 = ?$
 (A) 44 (B) 46
 (C) $6\frac{1}{3}$ (D) $5\frac{2}{3}$
 (E) None of these
22. If '+' means '÷'; '÷' means '-'; '-' means '×' and '×' means '+' then—
 $32 + 16 \div 4 - 2 \times 8 = ?$
 (A) 3 (B) 6
 (C) -28 (D) 112
 (E) None of these
23. If '+' means '÷'; '÷' means '-'; '-' means '×' and '×' means '+' then—
 $8 + 2 \div 3 - 4 \times 6 = ?$
 (A) -15 (B) -2
 (C) $15\frac{1}{3}$ (D) 12
 (E) None of these
24. If '×' means '-'; '-' means '÷'; '÷' means '×' and '÷' means '+' then—
 $16 \times 8 \div 4 \times 3 + 9 = ?$
 (A) 10 (B) 19
 (C) 9 (D) $124\frac{1}{3}$
 (E) None of these
25. If '+' means '÷'; '÷' means '-'; '-' means '×'; and '×' means '+' then—
 $14 + 2 \times 7 \div 8 = ?$
 (A) 6 (B) 2.5
 (C) 10 (D) 15
 (E) 18
26. If '+' means '÷'; '÷' means '-'; '-' means '×' and '×' means '+' then—
 $48 + 16 \div 4 - 2 \times 8 = ?$
 (A) 3 (B) 6
 (C) -28 (D) 112
 (E) None of these
27. If '×' means '+'; '+' means '-'; '-' means '÷' and '÷' means '×' then—
 $15 \div 3 + 4 - 2 \times 7 = ?$
 (A) 41 (B) -5
 (C) 50 (D) 54
 (E) None of these
28. If '÷' means '-'; '-' means '×'; '×' means '+' and '+' means '÷' then—
 $16 \times 2 - 8 + 4 \div 4 = ?$
 (A) 10 (B) 0
 (C) 24 (D) 12
 (E) None of these
29. If '-' means '×'; '×' means '+'; '+' means '÷' and '÷' means '-' then—
 $9 \times 3 + 5 - 4 \div 2 = ?$
 (A) 47 (B) $9\frac{2}{5}$
 (C) 15 (D) $10\frac{3}{5}$
 (E) None of these
30. If '+' means '×'; '×' means '-'; '-' means '÷' and '÷' means '+' then—
 $16 \div 4 \times 3 + 2 - 6 = ?$
 (A) 15 (B) 20
 (C) 10 (D) 19
 (E) None of these

Answers with Explanation

1. (C) On interchanging the signs—
 $16 + 8 \times 4 \div 2 - 4 = 28$
2. (D) $5 \times 9 + 7 - 9 \div 3 + 6$
 $= 5 \times 9 + 7 - 9 \times \frac{1}{3} + 6$
 $= 45 + 7 - 3 + 6$
 $= 55$
3. (A) $16 + 64 \div 4 - 4 \times 3$
 $= 16 + \frac{64}{4} - 4 \times 3$
 $= 20$
4. (E) $12 + \frac{48}{8} - 4 \times 4$
 $= 12 + 6 - 4 \times 4$
 $= 2$

5. (E) $40 + 12 \div 3 \times 6 - 60$
 $= 4$
6. (D) $20 + 40 \div 4 - 5 \times 6$
 $= 20 + 40 \times \frac{1}{4} - 5 \times 6$
 $= 0$
7. (A) 8. (B) 9. (C) 10. (C)
11. (B) 21 C 3 D 6 A 8 B 2
 Using given signs—
 $21 + 3 - 6 \times 8 \div 2$
 $= 21 + 3 - 6 \times 8 \times \frac{1}{2}$
 $= 21 + 3 - 24$
 $= 0$
12. (C) 13. (D) 14. (B)
15. (C) 16. (A) 17. (B)
18. (E) $4 \times 11 - 5 + 55 = 94$
19. (E) $M \times J \div L + J$
 Using given signs—
 $24 \times 4 \div 8 + 4$
 $= 24 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{8} + 4$
 $= 24 \times \frac{1}{2} + 4$
 $= 12 + 4$
 $= 16$
20. (E) 21. (A) 22. (E) 23. (B)
24. (E) 25. (A)
26. (A) $48 \div 16 - 4 \times 2 + 8$
 $= 48 \times \frac{1}{16} - 4 \times 2 + 8$
 $= 3 - 4 \times 2 + 8$
 $= 3 - 8 + 8 = 3$
27. (C) $15 \times 3 - 4 \div 2 + 7$
 $= 15 \times 3 - \frac{4}{2} + 7$
 $= 45 - 2 + 7$
 $= 50$
28. (E) $16 + 2 \times 8 \div 4 - 4$
 $= 16 + 2 \times \frac{8}{4} - 4$
 $= 16 + 2 \times 2 - 4$
 $= 16 + 4 - 4$
 $= 16$
29. (B) $9 \times 3 + 5 - 4 \div 2$
 On interchanging signs—
 $= 9 + 3 \div 5 \times 4 - 2$
 $= 9 + \frac{3}{5} \times 4 - 2$
 $= 9 + \frac{12}{5} - 2$
 $= \frac{45 + 12 - 10}{5}$
 $= \frac{47}{5} = 9\frac{2}{5}$
30. (D) $16 \div 4 \times 3 + 2 - 6$
 On interchanging the signs—
 $= 16 + 4 - 3 \times 2 \div 6$
 $= 16 + 4 - 3 \times \frac{2}{6}$
 $= 16 + 4 - 3 \times \frac{1}{3}$
 $= 16 + 4 - 1 = 19$

In this test the alphabets are arranged in a specific increasing or decreasing number of alphabets between them. If the positions of the alphabets in the alphabetical series are learned by EJOTY and VQLGB method then, these questions can be solved easily.

Example 1. What will come in place of question mark ?

B2S, F6P, J14M ?

- (A) N30I (B) M24I
- (C) N30J (D) P24J
- (E) None of these

Answer with explanation—(C)

$B \xrightarrow{+4}$	$F \xrightarrow{+4}$	$J \xrightarrow{+4}$	N 30 J
$2 \xrightarrow{\times 2 + 2}$	$6 \xrightarrow{\times 2 + 2}$	$14 \xrightarrow{\times 2 + 2}$	
$S \xrightarrow{-3}$	$P \xrightarrow{-3}$	$M \xrightarrow{-3}$	

Example 2. JKT, LJR, NIP ?

- (A) PHN (B) OGP
- (C) PGO (D) PHM
- (E) None of these

Answer with explanation—(A)

$J \xrightarrow{+2}$	$L \xrightarrow{+2}$	$N \xrightarrow{+2}$	P H N
$K \xrightarrow{-1}$	$J \xrightarrow{-1}$	$I \xrightarrow{-1}$	
$T \xrightarrow{-2}$	$R \xrightarrow{-2}$	$P \xrightarrow{-2}$	

Exercise

1. JXG, HTJ, FPN, ?, BHY

- (A) DLS (B) ELS
- (C) DLR (D) DLT
- (E) None of these

2. A B @ * \$ d 1 2 f G h 9 Z u V n M N Q O ? £ & 8

What will come in place of (?)

In f, 2 N O, f O M, ?, h 8 2

- (A) G&Z (B) G£9
- (C) 3&Z (D) G?Z
- (E) None of these

3. 5X9, 8U12, 11R15, 14O18, ?

- (A) 17M21 (B) 16L21
- (C) 17L20 (D) 17L21
- (E) None of these

4. C(1)L, F(4)O, I(9)R, L(16)U, ?

- (A) O(20)X (B) N(25)X
- (C) N(25)Y (D) N(20)Z
- (E) None of these

5. ECA, JHF, OMK, ?, YWU

- (A) LNP (B) RPT
- (C) TRP (D) QPN
- (E) None of these

6. B2E, D5H, F12K, H27N, ?

- (A) J58Q (B) I57Q
- (C) I58P (D) J58Q
- (E) None of these

7. BXD, EUG, HRJ, ?

- (A) LOM
- (B) KON
- (C) IOM
- (D) Can not be determined
- (E) None of these

8. 6C7, 8F10, 11J14, 15O19, ?

- (A) 20U24 (B) 20U25
- (C) 25U20 (D) 19U25
- (E) None of these

9. CDF, DEG, EFH, ?
(A) FGI (B) FGH
(C) FHG (D) EFI
(E) None of these
10. DFK, FEL, HDM, JCN, ?
(A) KAO (B) LBO
(C) LDO (D) LAO
(E) None of these
11. DKY, FJW, HIU, JHS, ?
(A) KGR (B) LFQ
(C) KFR (D) LGQ
(E) None of these
12. CYD, FTH, TOL, LJP, ?
(A) OFT (B) LET
(C) OEK (D) OET
(E) None of these
13. BXF, DVI, FTL, HRO, ?
(A) JPL (B) KPL
(C) JOL (D) KPM
(E) None of these
14. ZGL, XHN, VIQ, IJU, ?
(A) QKZ (B) RKY
(C) RLZ (D) RKZ
(E) SKY
15. ZLA, BMY, DNW, FOU, ?
(A) HPS (B) HQS
(C) GPS (D) HPT
(E) None of these
16. 2B, 4C, 8E, 14H, ?
(A) 22I (B) 20L
(C) 22 L (D) 16K
(E) None of these
17. DVG, FSI, HPK, JMM, ?
(A) IKP (B) LJO
(C) KIO (D) LIP
(E) None of these
18. TKJ, QLM, NMP, KNS, ?
(A) HPU (B) HOW
(C) GPV (D) HNY
(E) None of these
19. MTH, QRK, UPN, YNQ, ?
(A) BMS (B) CNU
(C) CLT (D) BLU
(E) None of these
20. B3M, E7J, H15G, K31D, ?
(A) O65Z (B) N62A
(C) O60Z (D) N63A
(E) None of these
21. CFK, DHN, EJQ, FLT, ?
(A) GNW (B) GNV
(C) GMU (D) GOX
(E) None of these
22. CFK, HGM, LIO, ?, QPS
(A) OLQ (B) PLR
(C) OLR (D) PLQ
(E) None of these
23. ACH, FAI, JYK, MWN, ?
(A) PVS (B) OUR
(C) PTQ (D) OTS
(E) None of these
24. RCH, QDI, OEK, LFN, ?
(A) GIS (B) GFQ
(C) HGR (D) HHR
(E) None of these
25. HMT, IPR, JSP, KVN, ?
(A) KYL (D) LXX
(C) KXM (D) LYL
(E) None of these
26. 3GP, 8HS, 23JV, 68MY, ?
(A) 105RC (B) 203QC
(C) 205QD (D) 135RB
(E) None of these
27. D2V, G5U, J12S, M27P, ?
(A) P58K (B) P57K
(C) Q58L (D) Q57M
(E) None of these
28. W1A, S2B, O5C, K16D, ?
(A) F67E (B) G65E
(C) E65E (D) H66E
(E) None of these
29. AFT, CIS, ELR, GOQ, ?
(A) JRP (B) ISO
(C) IRP (D) JSO
(E) None of these
30. HNY, LOV, PPS, TQP, ?
(A) YRM (B) XQN
(C) XRN (D) XPN
(E) None of these

Answers with Explanation

1. (A)
- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----|
| $J \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $H \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $F \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $D \xrightarrow{-2}$ | B |
| $X \xrightarrow{-4}$ | $T \xrightarrow{-4}$ | $P \xrightarrow{-4}$ | $L \xrightarrow{-4}$ | H |
| $G \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $J \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $N \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $S \xrightarrow{+3}$ | Y |
2. (E)
- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|---|
| 1 | 2 | f | G | h |
| n | N | O | $£$ | 8 |
| £ | O | M | Z | 2 |
3. (D)
- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| $5 \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $8 \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $11 \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $14 \xrightarrow{+3}$ | 17 |
| $X \xrightarrow{-3}$ | $U \xrightarrow{-3}$ | $R \xrightarrow{-3}$ | $O \xrightarrow{-3}$ | L |
| $9 \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $12 \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $15 \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $18 \xrightarrow{+3}$ | 21 |
4. (E)
- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| $C \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $F \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $I \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $L \xrightarrow{+3}$ | O |
| $1 \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $4 \xrightarrow{+5}$ | $9 \xrightarrow{+7}$ | $16 \xrightarrow{+9}$ | 25 |
| $L \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $O \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $R \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $U \xrightarrow{+3}$ | X |
5. (C) In all the groups letters are alternatively placed in reverse alphabetical order.
6. (D)
- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| $B \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $D \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $F \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $H \xrightarrow{+2}$ | J |
| $2 \xrightarrow{\times 2+1}$ | $5 \xrightarrow{\times 2+2}$ | $12 \xrightarrow{\times 2+3}$ | $27 \xrightarrow{\times 2+4}$ | 58 |
| $E \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $H \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $K \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $N \xrightarrow{+3}$ | Q |
7. (E)
- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----|
| $B \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $E \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $H \xrightarrow{+3}$ | K |
| $X \xrightarrow{-3}$ | $V \xrightarrow{-3}$ | $R \xrightarrow{-3}$ | O |
| $D \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $G \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $J \xrightarrow{+3}$ | M |
8. (B) The difference in the first number of each group is 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively while, difference in the last numbers of each group is 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.
9. (A) There is a gap of 1 letter between the second and third letter of each group.
10. (B) There is a gap of one letter between the first term of each group, second term is in the reverse alphabetic order while, third term is according to the alphabetical series.

11. (D)
- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----|
| $D \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $F \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $H \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $J \xrightarrow{+2}$ | L |
| $K \xrightarrow{-1}$ | $J \xrightarrow{-1}$ | $I \xrightarrow{-1}$ | $H \xrightarrow{-1}$ | G |
| $Y \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $W \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $U \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $S \xrightarrow{-2}$ | Q |
12. (D)
- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----|
| $C \longrightarrow$ | $F \longrightarrow$ | $I \longrightarrow$ | $L \longrightarrow$ | O |
| $Y \longrightarrow$ | $T \longrightarrow$ | $O \longrightarrow$ | $J \longrightarrow$ | E |
| $D \longrightarrow$ | $H \longrightarrow$ | $L \longrightarrow$ | $P \longrightarrow$ | T |
13. (E)
- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----|
| $B \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $D \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $F \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $H \xrightarrow{+2}$ | J |
| $X \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $V \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $T \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $R \xrightarrow{-2}$ | P |
| $F \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $I \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $L \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $O \xrightarrow{+3}$ | R |
14. (D)
- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----|
| $Z \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $X \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $V \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $T \xrightarrow{-2}$ | R |
| $G \xrightarrow{+1}$ | $H \xrightarrow{+1}$ | $I \xrightarrow{+1}$ | $J \xrightarrow{+1}$ | K |
| $L \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $N \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $Q \xrightarrow{+4}$ | $U \xrightarrow{+5}$ | Z |
15. (A) There is a gap of one letter in the first terms of each group, second terms are in the alphabetical order and the third terms are alternate letters in the reverse alphabetical order.
16. (C) The difference in the two consecutive numbers is 2, 4, 6, 8 respectively and the number of letters left between two consecutive letters is 0, 1, 2, 3 respectively.
17. (B)
- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----|
| $D \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $F \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $H \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $J \xrightarrow{+2}$ | L |
| $V \xrightarrow{-3}$ | $S \xrightarrow{-3}$ | $P \xrightarrow{-3}$ | $M \xrightarrow{-3}$ | J |
| $G \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $I \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $K \xrightarrow{+2}$ | $M \xrightarrow{+2}$ | O |
18. (E)
- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----|
| $T \xrightarrow{-3}$ | $Q \xrightarrow{-3}$ | $N \xrightarrow{-3}$ | $K \xrightarrow{-3}$ | H |
| $K \xrightarrow{+1}$ | $L \xrightarrow{+1}$ | $M \xrightarrow{+1}$ | $N \xrightarrow{+1}$ | O |
| $J \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $M \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $P \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $S \xrightarrow{+3}$ | V |
19. (C)
- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----|
| $M \xrightarrow{+4}$ | $Q \xrightarrow{+4}$ | $U \xrightarrow{+4}$ | $Y \xrightarrow{+4}$ | C |
| $T \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $R \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $P \xrightarrow{-2}$ | $N \xrightarrow{-2}$ | L |
| $H \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $K \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $N \xrightarrow{+3}$ | $Q \xrightarrow{+3}$ | T |

20. (D)

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} B \xrightarrow{+3} & E \xrightarrow{+3} & H \xrightarrow{+3} & K \xrightarrow{+3} & N \\ 3 \xrightarrow{\times 2+1} & 7 \xrightarrow{\times 2+1} & 15 \xrightarrow{\times 2+1} & 31 \xrightarrow{\times 2+1} & 63 \\ M \xrightarrow{-3} & J \xrightarrow{-3} & G \xrightarrow{-3} & D \xrightarrow{-3} & A \end{array}$$

21. (A)

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} C \xrightarrow{+1} & D \xrightarrow{+1} & E \xrightarrow{+1} & F \xrightarrow{+1} & G \\ F \xrightarrow{+3} & H \xrightarrow{+2} & J \xrightarrow{+2} & L \xrightarrow{+2} & N \\ K \xrightarrow{+2} & N \xrightarrow{+3} & Q \xrightarrow{+3} & T \xrightarrow{+3} & W \end{array}$$

22. (A)

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} C \xrightarrow{+5} & H \xrightarrow{+5} & L \xrightarrow{+5} & O \xrightarrow{+5} & Q \\ F \xrightarrow{+1} & G \xrightarrow{+1} & I \xrightarrow{+1} & L \xrightarrow{+1} & P \\ K \xrightarrow{+2} & M \xrightarrow{+2} & O \xrightarrow{+2} & Q \xrightarrow{+2} & S \end{array}$$

23. (B)

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} A \xrightarrow{+5} & F \xrightarrow{+4} & J \xrightarrow{+3} & M \xrightarrow{+2} & O \\ C \xrightarrow{-2} & A \xrightarrow{-2} & Y \xrightarrow{-2} & W \xrightarrow{-2} & U \\ H \xrightarrow{+1} & I \xrightarrow{+2} & K \xrightarrow{+3} & N \xrightarrow{+4} & R \end{array}$$

24. (C)

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} R \xrightarrow{-1} & Q \xrightarrow{-2} & O \xrightarrow{-3} & L \xrightarrow{-4} & H \\ C \xrightarrow{+1} & D \xrightarrow{+1} & E \xrightarrow{+1} & F \xrightarrow{+1} & G \\ H \xrightarrow{+1} & I \xrightarrow{+2} & K \xrightarrow{+3} & N \xrightarrow{+4} & R \end{array}$$

25. (D)

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} H \xrightarrow{+1} & I \xrightarrow{+1} & J \xrightarrow{+1} & K \xrightarrow{+1} & L \\ M \xrightarrow{+3} & P \xrightarrow{+3} & S \xrightarrow{+3} & V \xrightarrow{+3} & Y \\ T \xrightarrow{-2} & R \xrightarrow{-2} & P \xrightarrow{-2} & N \xrightarrow{-2} & L \end{array}$$

26. (E)

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 \xrightarrow{\times 3-1} & 8 \xrightarrow{\times 3-1} & 23 \xrightarrow{\times 3-1} & 68 \xrightarrow{\times 3-1} & 203 \\ G \xrightarrow{+1} & H \xrightarrow{+2} & J \xrightarrow{+3} & M \xrightarrow{+4} & Q \\ P \xrightarrow{+3} & S \xrightarrow{+3} & V \xrightarrow{+3} & Y \xrightarrow{+3} & B \end{array}$$

27. (E)

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} D \xrightarrow{+3} & G \xrightarrow{+3} & J \xrightarrow{+3} & M \xrightarrow{+3} & P \\ 2 \xrightarrow{\times 2+1} & 5 \xrightarrow{\times 2+2} & 12 \xrightarrow{\times 2+3} & 27 \xrightarrow{\times 2+4} & 58 \\ V \xrightarrow{-1} & U \xrightarrow{-2} & S \xrightarrow{-3} & P \xrightarrow{-4} & L \end{array}$$

28. (B)

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} W \longrightarrow & S \longrightarrow & O \longrightarrow & K \longrightarrow & G \\ 1 \xrightarrow{\times 1+1} & 2 \xrightarrow{\times 2+1} & 5 \xrightarrow{\times 3+1} & 16 \xrightarrow{\times 4+1} & 65 \\ A \xrightarrow{+1} & B \xrightarrow{+1} & C \xrightarrow{+1} & D \xrightarrow{+1} & E \end{array}$$

29. (C)

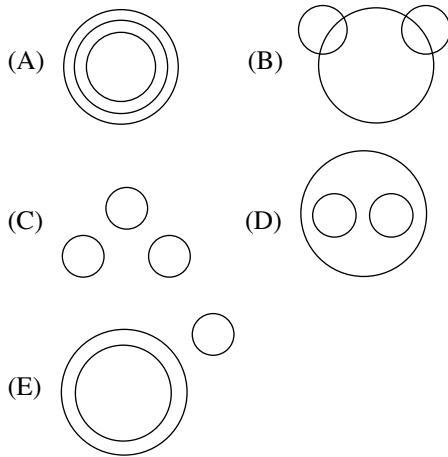
$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} A \xrightarrow{+2} & C \xrightarrow{+2} & E \xrightarrow{+2} & G \xrightarrow{+2} & I \\ F \xrightarrow{+3} & I \xrightarrow{+3} & L \xrightarrow{+3} & O \xrightarrow{+3} & R \\ T \xrightarrow{-1} & S \xrightarrow{-1} & R \xrightarrow{-1} & Q \xrightarrow{-1} & P \end{array}$$

30. (E)

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} H \xrightarrow{+4} & L \xrightarrow{+4} & P \xrightarrow{+4} & T \xrightarrow{+4} & X \\ N \xrightarrow{+1} & O \xrightarrow{+1} & P \xrightarrow{+1} & Q \xrightarrow{+1} & R \\ Y \xrightarrow{-3} & V \xrightarrow{-3} & S \xrightarrow{-3} & P \xrightarrow{-3} & M \end{array}$$

Exercise 1

Directions—(Q. 1 to 25) In each of the given questions below there is a group of three. From the five figures given below you have to find the figure that best represents the group.



1. Cow, Pet, Rat.
2. Table, Bench, Furniture.
3. Lady-finger, Vegetables, Flesh.
4. Shirt, Trousers, Cap.
5. Eye, Heart, Leg.
6. School, Science, Student.
7. Forest, Tree, Lion.
8. Lady-finger, Potato, Vegetables.
9. Solar-system, Earth, Pluto.
10. Earth, Sun, Moon.
11. Bat, Stick, Hockey.
12. Dog, Lion, Non-vegetarian.
13. Cow, Horse, Camel.
14. Aeroplane, Captain, Sky.
15. Man, Vegetarian, Non-vegetarian.

16. India, Bihar, Patna.
17. Patna, Ganga, Yamuna.
18. Ganga, Gandak, Bihar.
19. Yamuna, Agra, U.P.
20. President, Ambassador, Governor.
21. Man, Birds, Living-things.
22. Poet, Book, Pen.
23. State, District, City.
24. Country, State, Port.
25. Woman, Housewife, Minister.

Answers with Explanation

1. (D) Rat and Cow are both pet animals.
2. (D) Table and Bench both are categorised as furnitures.
3. (E) Lady-finger is a vegetable, while Flesh is something non-veg.
4. (C) These are three different clothes.
5. (C) These are three different parts of body.
6. (E) Student is a part of school, while Science is a subject.
7. (D) Trees and Lions both are found in a forest.
8. (D) Potato and Lady-finger both are vegetables.
9. (D) Earth and Pluto both are two different planets of the solar-system.
10. (A) Earth revolves around the Sun, while Moon revolves around the earth.
11. (E) Hockey is played with a stick, while Bat is, used in a different game.
12. (D) Dog and Lion both are non-vegetarian.
13. (C) Cow, Horse and Camel all the three are different animals.
14. (A) Aeroplane flies in the sky and the Captain controls the aeroplane.

15. (B) Man is vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian.
16. (A) Bihar is a state of India, while Patna is the capital of Bihar.
17. (E) Ganga flows in Patna, while Yamuna does not.
18. (D) Ganga and Gandak are two different rivers that flow in Bihar.
19. (A) Agra is a district of U.P. and Yamuna flows in Agra.
20. (B) Governor and Ambassador are two different officers that work under the President.
21. (D) Man and Bird both are living-things.
22. (B) A Poet requires both Pen and Book.
23. (A) District is a part of the State and City is a part of the District.
24. (A) State is a part of the Country and Port is a part of the state.
25. (B) A woman can be House-wife as well as a Minister.
5. An author must have—
(A) Callous heart (B) Rudeness
(C) Hate (D) Simplicity
(E) Fashion-view
6. Most essential for a man is—
(A) Eye (B) Heart
(C) Ear (D) Nose
(E) Leg
7. A plateau always have—
(A) Trees (B) Animals
(C) Water (D) Forest
(E) Height
8. Most essential for a race is—
(A) Judge (B) Competitor
(C) Spectators (D) Victory
(E) Prize
9. In a sentiment there is always—
(A) Cruelty (B) Insight
(C) Neutrality (D) Emotion
(E) Liberal nature

Exercise 2

Directions—(Q. 1 to 10) In each of the given questions there is a statement followed by five alternatives. One of these alternatives aids the statement. Find it out.

1. Most essential for a school is—
(A) Building (B) Hostel
(C) Guard (D) Telephone
(E) Student
2. For a car there should be a—
(A) Passenger (B) Driver
(C) Tape-recorder (D) Fan
(E) Owner
3. For a building is essential the—
(A) Land (B) Cement
(C) Bricks (D) Rod
(E) Sand
4. Most essential for a student is—
(A) Cloth (B) Food
(C) Studies (D) Sleep
(E) Wandering around

10. Danger always involves—
(A) Enemy (B) Attack
(C) Fear (D) Help
(E) Friend

Answers with Explanation

1. (E) Study is possible in a school only when there are Students in the school.
2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (C)
5. (D) An author must always have Simplicity.
6. (B) Heart-beats are only responsible for the life.
7. (E) Plateaus always have height in comparison to plains.
8. (B) A race is possible only when Competitors are there to participate.
9. (D) Sentiments are related to emotions.
10. (C) Some kind of Fear is caused in the state of danger.

Exercise

Directions—(Q. 1 to 5) We come across many funny incidents related to different walks of life. One of the features of the funny incidents is the **punch line** or a climax which gives the incident a student transformation or twist (into something not expected). It is this **punch line** which makes the incident funny.

In each of the following questions an incident is described but the **punch line is missing** indicated by dotted line. After the incident two statements numbered I and II are given. Considering the incident you have to decide which of the two statements fits as a **punch line**.

Give answer**If you think**

Only I

Only statement I fits.

Only II

Only statement II fits.

Both with contrasting idea

Both I and II fit but the idea or the wavelength of approach in both the statements is different and contrasting.

Both with same idea

Both I and II fit and the wavelength of approach in both the statements is also more or less the same.

Neither

Neither of the statements fits.

1. Seeing a boy in the class crying, the teacher asked "Why are you crying". The boy replied "...".

I. I cry whenever I don't laugh.

II. I am crying because I have nothing else to do.

(A) Only II

(B) Both with same idea

(C) Neither

(D) Only I

(E) Both with contrasting idea

2. Seeing a man smoking in the railway compartment his co-passenger told him "you should stop smoking, otherwise you will get cancer." The man smoking replies "...".

I. Well I am incharge of the cancer detection centre of the city I live.

II. I was detected for suffering from cancer twenty years back.

(A) Only I

(B) Only II

(C) Both with same idea

(D) Both with contrasting idea

(E) Neither

3. A man was giving advise to his friend by saying "Remember, you should never steal because ...".

I. You will never become a robber.

II. That is the only way to avoid entering in business.

(A) Both with same idea

(B) Both with contrasting idea

(C) Neither

(D) Only I

(E) Only II

4. On returning home from office, one day a man said to his wife, "I am not going to office from tomorrow because ...".

I. I have decided to swap our daily routines.

II. I have been put under house arrest.

(A) Neither

(B) Only I

- (C) Only II
 (D) Both with same idea
 (E) Both with contrasting idea
5. A person who consumes alcohol regularly told his friend, "I don't take bath on Thursday because ...".
 I. I take bath only when I am drunk.
 II. It is a dry day.
 (A) Both with contrasting idea
 (B) Both with same idea
 (C) Only II
 (D) Neither
 (E) Only I
- Directions**—(Q. 6 to 25) We come across different incidents in our daily life. There is a critical point in these incidents that suddenly gives them a turn. This critical point makes these incidents meaningful.
- In these type of questions any one incident is being mentioned but the critical point has been left and is indicated by the dotted line. Two statements I and II are given after the incident and you have to decide which of the two statements depicts the critical situation.
- Answer**—
 (A) If only I is correct.
 (B) If only II is correct.
 (C) If I and II both are correct but they are opposite in making the situation critical.
 (D) If I and II both are correct and creates nearly the same situation.
 (E) None of the statement is correct.
6. A man sitting on a bench in the park was reading the newspaper. He turns towards the person sitting next to him and says—"Do you know whenever I breathe, one person dies."
 The second man answered
- I. Have you ever tried mouthwash.
 II. Try to take long and deep breath, atleast every second person will be saved.
7. A bank-cleaner said to his branch-manager—"Don't you trust me?" The manager replied—"How can you say that? I always leave the locker keys lying on the table in front of you." The cleaner replied
- I. That is true but there is no cash in the locker.
 II. That is true but none of the keys fits the locks.
8. One afternoon a customer rushed hurriedly in a shop and said—"Please give me a rat-trap quickly. I have to catch the next bus." The Shopkeeper replied
- I. But there are no rats in the bus.
 II. I am sorry but I don't have that much big rat-trap.
9. Two boys went to a Doctor. "I have swallowed a ball"—one of them said, "Oh!, said the Doctor, "Is that your brother with you?"
 "No!"—Said the second boy,
- I. That ball is mine.
 II. I saw him swallowing it.
10. A girl said to her mother—"Mummy I have to say something tomorrow in the class on the topic—'Maa Ki Mamta'. Please tell me something relating to it.
 Mother said
- I. Who can know better than the child of that 'Mother' ?
 II. The child is a portrait of 'Maa Ki Mamta'.
11. Two students were returning to their home from the school and were having same conversation. Pointing out the way they were talking a passing by man said
- I. Is there no discipline in your school ?
 II. Does each student in your school talk as sweetly as you both are talking.
12. Some boys planned to visit a fair. One of them said that it gives more pleasure in walking by the foot-path in a fair. Other replied
- I. Because vehicles are prohibited on the day of fair.
 II. Because vehicles act as hinderance in a fair rather than providing comfort.
13. A boy said to his friend—"I have heard that the result of the Bank Clerical, Lucknow, in which we appeared last month, has been published in the newspaper." His friend asked, "Who did give you this information ?"

160P | Reasoning T.

- The boy replied
- I. Ram, who went with us to appear in the examination, has received a call-letter for the interview.
 - II. Pramod's brother, who works in Lucknow, informed at his house through a phone-call.
14. Suddenly all persons came out of a factory. Wondering about it a man passing from there asked—"What is the reason that everyone is coming out of the factory?"
- One of them answered
- I. There are some electricity irregularities in the factory.
 - II. There is no work in the factory at present.
15. A man was returning back to his home after a long time. He asked his friend to get the ticket reserved. His friend asked—"Did you not like this place?"
- The man replied
- I. The place is very good but pleasure in our house is very different from it.
 - II. Home can never be compared to any other place.
16. A man used to go to the temple at a fixed time daily. A man was observing this from a long time. One day he asked—"After all, what is your aim that you go to the temple daily?"
- The man going to the temple replied
- I. Atleast during the time spent in the temple, the thinking remains calm and pure.
 - II. God can be seen in the temple only.
17. A man asked to his son's friend—"Being a friend you must be knowing about my son."
- The boy replied
- I. He is only my friend not relative.
 - II. Who can know better than a father about his son?
18. Two friends went to see the pleasant atmosphere of Chapra. They met a permanent dweller of Chapra in the train during their journey. They asked that man—"What is most important thing about Chapra?"
- The man replied
- I. Go to Jeeradai village positively because it is characteristic of the truth of the first president of India.
 - II. Chapra has always been the place of true leaders.
19. Two friends were going on a scooter. Due to some work the friends stopped and leaving the scooter left ignited they began to talk.
- A man standing there said to them
- I. It is not wise to waste the petrol unnecessarily.
 - II. You should off the ignition while you are talking to each other.
20. On hearing the news about the enmity between two friends, a man asked one of those friends—"I have heard about your quarrel with your friend."
- The friend replied
- I. Friendship is not a weak wall of a house that will fall off with slight disturbance.
 - II. The truth about the friendship can be better known by the news of enmity only.
21. A young girl was writing a letter to her friend. Suddenly another girl came there. The young girl stopped writing the letter and tried to hide it. Another girl asked—"What is the reason that seeing me you have stopped writing the letter and now you are hiding it?"
- The young girl replied
- I. Letter is the name of keeping secrets the original facts.
 - II. All of the things written in the letter should not be known to you.
22. A group of friends set up for Lucknow to appear in the Banking P.O. examination. A boy got ill during the journey and he said that now he will not be able to get success in the examination.
- One of his friend said
- I. God never disappoints anyone.
 - II. Hard labour always pay good.
23. Many persons were gathered on the birthday of a man. Each of the persons brought gifts according to their interest. One of those persons asked—"What is the reason of your friend's absence at this moment?"

The other person replied

- I. He had a fight with his friend.
- II. His friend is unaware of his birth-day.

24. A group of friends was sitting somewhere and talking. One of them said—"Let us go to Suresh and ask about the secret of his success."

Suresh answered

- I. Success lies behind the unsuccess.
- II. Try-try till you succeed.

25. A man walking on road saw that the road was blocked by the vehicles.

He asked another man standing there—"How come the road is suddenly blocked?"

The other man replied

- I. Here it is always like this only.

- II. This is due to the bad administrative policy.

Answers with Explanation

- 1. (E) 2. (B) 3. (E) 4. (C) 5. (B)
- 6. (B) Statement II gives a clear view.
- 7. (C) Both statements are opposite in approach though both of them are correct.
- 8. (B)
- 9. (D) Both statements are true and having same approach.
- 10. (D) 11. (C) 12. (B) 13. (D) 14. (E)
- 15. (D) 16. (A) 17. (B) 18. (D) 19. (D)
- 20. (C) 21. (C) 22. (D) 23. (A) 24. (D)
- 25. (E)

Sentences or Numbers Configuration Test

Exercise

By inputting some data the computer rearranges it in each step by following the instructions. The following example will illustrate the idea clearly.

INPUT— As when tiger entered the village as men and animals were fled away.

Step I— as As when tiger entered the village men and animals were fled away.

Step II— as As and when tiger entered the village men animals were fled away.

Step III— as As and animals when tiger entered the village men were fled away.

Step IV— as As and animals away when tiger entered the village were fled.

Step V— as As and animals away entered when tiger the village were fled.

Step VI— as As and animals away entered fled when tiger the village were.

Step VII— as As and animals away entered fled the when tiger village were.

Step VIII— as As and animals away entered fled the tiger when village were.

Step IX— as As and animals away entered fled the tiger village when were.

Step X— as As and animals away entered fled the tiger village were when.

(Step X is the last step for this input.)

Directions—For each of the questions from 1 to 10, read the instructions and answer.

- INPUT**—Every man wants to see a beautiful thing. Which of the following step will be, a beautiful every man see to thing wants ?
(A) IV
(B) III
(C) V
(D) VII
(E) VIII
- INPUT**—am she dance as good actress. Which of the following will be step III ?
(A) actress am she dance as good
(B) actress am as dance she good
(C) actress am as she good dance
(D) actress am as dance good she
(E) None of these
- Step V was—a bought car for father Kamla new her. Then, which of the following was Input ?
(A) Kamla bought for her father a new car
(B) Kamla a bought for her father new car
(C) Kamla bought a new car for her father
(D) Can not be determined
(E) None of these
- INPUT**—Equality reflects not an education but develops his culture also. Which will be last step of this input ?
(A) VII
(B) VIII
(C) VI
(D) V
(E) IV

5. **INPUT**—Will he go for his house ?
Which will be the step III ?
(A) for go he will his house
(B) for go he his will house
(C) for go he his house will
(D) for go his house he will
(E) None of these
6. **INPUT**—“All day work and no play made Jack a dull boy.”
Which of the step will be “a All and boy day dull work no play made Jack ?”
(A) VI (B) III
(C) IV (D) VII
(E) None of these
7. **INPUT**—“Humanity is above all the religions of the world.”
Which of the following steps will be the last step of the given INPUT ?
(A) V (B) IX
(C) VII (D) IV
(E) III
8. Step IV is as follows “City out of school was situated the.”
Then which of the following is the INPUT for the given step ?
(A) School was out the situated of the city
(B) The city was situated out of the school
(C) Out of the school was situated the city
(D) Cannot be determined
(E) None of these
9. **INPUT**—“Maya is never willing to go to the parties.”
Which of the following will be the step II for the given INPUT ?
(A) go Maya never willing isto to the parties
(B) go is Maya never willingto to the parties
(C) is never willing Maya to go to parties the
(D) Cannot be determined
(E) None of these
10. **INPUT**—“This is due to of his bad company.” Which will be the last step of the given INPUT ?
(A) IV (B) V
(C) VIII (D) VI
(E) None of these
- Directions**—(Q. 11–20) On inputting a data in a computer, it rearranges the given data at each step in following way—
INPUT— 40, 15, 61, 25, 36, 71, 47, 55.
Step I—71, 40, 15, 61, 25, 36, 47, 55.
Step II—71, 61, 40, 15, 25, 36, 47, 55.
Step III—71, 61, 55, 40, 15, 25, 36, 47.
Step IV—71, 61, 55, 47, 40, 15, 25, 36.
Step V—71, 61, 55, 47, 40, 36, 15, 25.
Step VI—71, 61, 55, 47, 40, 36, 25, 15.
(Step VI will be the last step of this input.)
11. **INPUT**—25, 13, 41, 26, 16, 59, 28, 81.
Which will be the step VI ?
(A) 13, 16, 25, 26, 28, 41, 59, 81
(B) 81, 59, 41, 28, 25, 16, 13, 26
(C) 81, 59, 41, 28, 26, 25, 13, 16
(D) 81, 59, 41, 28, 26, 25, 16, 13
(E) None of these
12. **Step III**—95, 86, 85, 71, 15, 27, 47, 55.
What will be its input ?
(A) 81, 85, 71, 95, 15, 27, 47, 55
(B) Cannot be determined
(C) 71, 15, 95, 27, 86, 47, 55, 85
(D) 71, 47, 85, 15, 95, 86, 55, 47
(E) None of these
13. **INPUT**—61, 40, 85, 73, 90, 60, 47, 87.
What will be step IV ?
(A) 90, 87, 85, 73, 61, 40, 60, 47
(B) 90, 87, 85, 73, 61, 60, 40, 47
(C) 90, 87, 85, 61, 73, 60, 40, 47
(D) 90, 87, 85, 73, 61, 60, 47, 40
(E) None of these
14. **INPUT**— 42, 61, 47, 77, 08, 29, 95, 58.
What will be step III ?
(A) 95, 77, 42, 61, 47, 08, 29, 58
(B) 95, 77, 61, 58, 42, 47, 08, 29
(C) 95, 77, 61, 42, 47, 08, 29, 58
(D) 95, 77, 61, 58, 47, 42, 29, 08
(E) None of these
15. **INPUT**— 05, 21, 15, 29, 14, 41, 60
Which will be the last step ?
(A) V
(B) IV

164P | Reasoning T.

- (C) VII
(D) Cannot be determined
(E) None of these
16. **INPUT**— 07, 21, 15, 35, 28, 49.
Which will be step II ?
(A) 49, 35, 07, 21, 15, 28
(B) 49, 35, 28, 07, 21, 15
(C) 49, 35, 28, 21, 15, 07
(D) 49, 35, 21, 07, 15, 28
(E) None of these
17. **INPUT**— 10, 22, 15, 17, 31, 49, 67.
Which will be the last step ?
(A) V
(B) VI
(C) VII
(D) IV
(E) None of these
18. **INPUT**— 71, 45, 88, 59, 49, 72, 95.
Which will be step V ?
(A) 95, 88, 72, 59, 71, 49, 45
(B) 95, 88, 72, 71, 59, 45, 49
(C) 95, 88, 72, 71, 59, 49, 45
(D) 95, 88, 72, 59, 71, 45, 49
(E) None of these
19. **INPUT**— 01, 17, 08, 31, 15, 29, 45, 37.
Which will be the last step ?
(A) V (B) VI
(C) VIII (D) VII
(E) None of these
20. **INPUT**— 12, 31, 15, 37, 24, 41, 33, 48.
Which will be step IV ?
(A) 48, 41, 37, 33, 12, 31, 15, 24
(B) 48, 41, 37, 33, 31, 12, 15, 24
(C) 12, 15, 24, 31, 33, 37, 41, 48
(D) 48, 41, 37, 12, 31, 24, 15
(E) None of these

Directions (Q. 21–24) On inputting some data in a computer it rearranges the given data in the following way at each step—

- INPUT**—As if it on as 200 figure of in at.
Step I—as As if it on 200 figure of in at.
Step II—as As at if it on 200 figure of in.
Step III—as As at figure if it on 200 of in.

- Step IV**—as As at figure if in it on 200 of.
Step V—as As at figure if in it of on 200.
(Step V will be the last step of this input).
21. **INPUT**— You are at fault on this—
Which step will be – are at fault on you this ?
(A) I (B) II
(C) III (D) IV
(E) V
22. **INPUT**— am all ace if Is.
Which will be step II ?
(A) all am ace if Is
(B) ace all am Is if
(C) ace all am if Is
(D) Is if am ace all
(E) None of these
23. **Step IV**— an apple at cot was red on one side.
Then, which will be the input ?
(A) apple at an cot was red on one side
(B) cot an at apple was red on one side
(C) was cot red on an at one apple side
(D) Cannot be determined
(E) None of these
24. **INPUT**— Him and His either or her.
Which will be the last step ?
(A) I (B) II
(C) III (D) IV
(E) V

Answers with Explanation

1. (C) **INPUT**—Every man wants to see a beautiful thing.
Step I—a Every man wants to see beautiful thing.
Step II—a beautiful Every man wants to see thing.
Step III—a beautiful Every man see wants to thing.
Step IV—a beautiful Every man see to wants thing.
Step V—a beautiful Every man see to thing wants.
2. (B) **INPUT**—am she dance as good actress.
Step I—actress am she dance as good.
Step II—actress am as she dance good.
Step III—actress am as dance she good.

3. (D) The input cannot be determined from a given step.
4. (B) **INPUT**—Equality reflects not an education but develops his culture also.
Step I—also Equality reflects not an education but develops his culture.
Step II—also an Equality reflects not education but develops his culture.
Step III—also an but Equality reflects not education develops his culture.
Step IV—also an but culture Equality reflects not education develops his.
Step V—also an but culture develops Equality reflects not education his.
Step VI—also an but culture develops education Equality reflects not his.
Step VII—also an but culture develops education Equality his reflects not.
Step VIII—also an but culture develops education Equality his not reflects.
5. (A) **INPUT**—Will he go for his house.
Step I—for will he go his house.
Step II—for go will he his house.
Step III—for go he will his house.
6. (C) **INPUT**—All day work and no play made Jack a dull boy.
Step I—a All day work and no play made Jack dull boy.
Step II—a All and day work no play made Jack dull boy.
Step III—a All and boy day work no play made Jack dull.
Step IV—a All and boy day dull work no play made Jack.
7. (D) **INPUT**—“Humanity is above all the religions of the world.”
Step I—above Humanity is all the religions of the world.
Step II—above all Humanity is the religions of the world.
Step III—above all Humanity is of the religions the world.
Step IV—above all Humanity is of religions the world.
 \therefore The last step will be step IV.
8. (D) From a given step the Input cannot be determined.
9. (B) **INPUT**—Maya is never willing to go to the parties.
Step I—go Maya is never willing to to the parties.
Step II—go is Maya never willing to to the parties.
10. (D) **INPUT**—This is due to of his bad company.
Step I—bad This is due to of his company.
Step II—bad company This is due to of his.
Step III—bad company due This is to of his.
Step IV—bad company due his This is to of.
Step V—bad company due his is This to of.
Step VI—bad company due his is of This to.
11. (D) **INPUT**—25, 13, 41, 26, 16, 59, 28, 81.
Step I—81, 25, 13, 41, 26, 16, 59, 28.
Step II—81, 59, 25, 13, 41, 26, 16, 28.
Step III—81, 59, 41, 25, 13, 26, 16, 28.
Step IV—81, 59, 41, 28, 25, 13, 26, 16.
Step V—81, 59, 41, 28, 26, 25, 13, 16.
Step VI—81, 59, 41, 28, 26, 25, 16, 13.
12. (B) The input cannot be determined from a given step.
13. (A) **INPUT**—61, 40, 85, 73, 90, 60, 47, 87.
Step I—90, 61, 40, 85, 73, 60, 47, 87.
Step II—90, 87, 61, 40, 85, 73, 60, 47.
Step III—90, 87, 85, 61, 40, 73, 60, 47.
Step IV—90, 87, 85, 73, 61, 40, 60, 47.
14. (C) **INPUT**—42, 61, 47, 77, 08, 29, 95, 58.
Step I—95, 42, 61, 47, 77, 08, 29, 58.
Step II—95, 77, 42, 61, 47, 08, 29, 58.
Step III—95, 77, 61, 42, 47, 08, 29, 58.
15. (E) **INPUT**—05, 21, 15, 29, 14, 41, 60.
Step I—60, 05, 21, 15, 29, 14, 41.
Step II—60, 41, 05, 21, 15, 29, 14.
Step III—60, 41, 29, 05, 21, 15, 14.
Step IV—60, 41, 29, 21, 05, 15, 14.
Step V—60, 41, 29, 21, 15, 05, 14.
Step VI—60, 41, 29, 21, 15, 14, 05.
16. (A) **INPUT**—07, 21, 15, 35, 28, 49.
Step I—49, 07, 21, 15, 35, 28.
Step II—49, 35, 07, 21, 15, 28.
17. (B) **INPUT**—10, 22, 15, 17, 31, 49, 67.
Step I—67, 10, 22, 15, 17, 31, 49.

166P | Reasoning T.

- Step II**— 67, 49, 10, 22, 15, 17, 31.
Step III— 67, 49, 31, 10, 22, 15, 17.
Step IV— 67, 49, 31, 22, 10, 15, 17.
Step V— 67, 49, 31, 22, 17, 10, 15.
Step VI— 67, 49, 31, 22, 17, 15, 10.
18. (C) **INPUT**—71, 45, 88, 59, 49, 72, 95.
Step I—95, 71, 45, 88, 59, 49, 72.
Step II—95, 88, 71, 45, 59, 49, 72.
Step III—95, 88, 72, 71, 45, 59, 49.
Step IV—95, 88, 72, 71, 59, 45, 49.
Step V—95, 88, 72, 71, 59, 49, 45.
19. (D) **INPUT**—01, 17, 08, 31, 15, 29, 45, 37.
Step I— 45, 01, 17, 08, 31, 15, 29, 37.
Step II— 45, 37, 01, 17, 08, 31, 15, 29.
Step III— 45, 37, 31, 01, 17, 08, 15, 29.
Step IV— 45, 37, 31, 29, 01, 17, 08, 15.
Step V— 45, 37, 31, 29, 17, 01, 08, 15.
Step VI— 45, 37, 31, 29, 17, 15, 01, 08.
Step VII— 45, 37, 31, 29, 17, 15, 08, 01.
20. (A) **INPUT**—12, 31, 15, 37, 24, 41, 33, 48.
Step I— 48, 12, 31, 15, 37, 24, 41, 33.
Step II— 48, 41, 12, 31, 15, 37, 24, 33.
Step III— 48, 41, 37, 12, 31, 15, 24, 33.
Step IV— 48, 41, 37, 33, 12, 31, 15, 24.
21. (D) **Step I**—are you at fault on this.
Step II—are at you fault on this.
Step III—are at fault you on this.
Step IV—are at fault on you this.
22. (C) **Step I**—ace am all if Is.
Step II—ace all am if Is.
23. (D) **INPUT** cannot be determined from a given step.
24. (C) **Step I**—and him his either or her.
Step II—and either him his or her.
Step III—and either her him his or.

Exercise 1

Directions—(Q. 1–8) In each of the following questions, the signs (a), (a), =, (c) and (c) are being used which have the following meanings :

A (a) B means A is smaller than B.

A (a) B means A is smaller or equal to B.

A = B means A is equal to B.

A (c) B means A is greater than B.

A (c) B means A is greater or equal to B.

Assuming the statement given in each of the following questions deduce which of the two inferences I and II is/are true ?

Answer—

(A) If only I is true

(B) If only II is true

(C) If I or II is true

(D) If neither I nor II is true

(E) If both are true.

1. **Statement**— R (a) S, S (c) T, T (a) N
Inference— I. S (c) N
II. R (c) T
2. **Statement**— P (c) Q, Q = R, R (a) Z
Inference— I. P (c) R
II. Q (a) Z
3. **Statement**— L (c) M, M (a) N, N (c) K
Inference— I. L (a) N
II. L (c) N
4. **Statement**— S (c) P, P (a) Z, Z (c) T
Inference— I. S (c) T
II. S (c) Z
5. **Statement**— K (c) L, Z (a) R, R = P
Inference— I. P (c) L
II. K (c) R

6. **Statement**— E (a) G, G (c) H, H (a) F
Inference— I. E (a) F
II. G (a) F
7. **Statement**— K (c) N, N (a) B, B = D
Inference— I. K (a) B
II. N (a) D.
8. **Statement**— T (c) P, P = L, L (a) J
Inference— I. J (c) T
II. J (c) T

Directions—(Q. 9–18) In the following questions the symbols (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) have been used having their meanings as—

A (a) B means A is smaller than B.

A (b) B means A is greater or equal to B.

A (c) B means A is greater than B.

A (d) B means A is equal to B.

A (e) B means A is shorter or equal to B.

Assuming the statement given in each of the question as true deduce which of the two inferences I and II is/are true ? Answer—

(A) If only I is true

(B) If only II is true

(C) If I or II is true

(D) If neither I nor II is true

(E) If both I and II are true

9. **Statement**— N (a) P, P (c) R, R (e) L
Inference— I. N (e) L
II. N (b) L
10. **Statement**— D (b) F, F (c) J, J (d) P
Inference— I. D (c) J
II. F (c) P
11. **Statement**— M (d) T, T (b) S, S (e) K
Inference— I. M (e) K
II. M (b) K

168P | Reasoning T.

12. **Statement**— Q (a) R, R (b) T, T (e) U
Inference— I. Q (a) T
 II. R (d) T
13. **Statement**— W (e) M, M (d) N, N (c) L
Inference— I. M (c) L
 II. N (b) W
14. **Statement**— V (a) W, W (b) L, L (c) Y
Inference— I. L (c) V
 II. V (a) Y
15. **Statement**— G (b) H, H (d) O, O (a) F
Inference— I. G (c) F
 II. G (a) F
16. **Statement**— D (e) K, K (c) P, P (b) Q
Inference— I. K (b) Q
 II. D (e) Q
17. **Statement**— S (c) R, R (d) T, T (a) V
Inference— I. V (a) S
 II. V (a) R
18. **Statement**— N (a) L, L (d) P, P (e) H
Inference— I. L (e) H
 II. H (c) N

Directions—(Q. 19–25) In each of the following questions the symbols (α), (β), (γ) (δ) and (Q) have been used having their meaning as—

- M (α) N means M is greater than N.
- M (β) N means M is smaller than N.
- M (γ) N means M is not greater than N.
- M (δ) N means M is not shorter than N.
- M (Q) N means M is equal to N.

Assuming the statement given in each of the following questions as true, deduce, which of the given five alternatives is definitely true ?

19. **Statement**—2A (α) 4C, 4A (Q) 6B
 (A) C (Q) B (B) C (δ) B
 (C) C (β) B (D) C (α) B
 (E) C (γ) B
20. **Statement**—4B (Q) 6C, 4 A (α) 2C
 (A) B (β) A (B) B (α) A
 (C) B (δ) A (D) B (γ) A
 (E) B (Q) A

21. **Statement**—4C (δ) 3A, B (α) C
 (A) 4B (β) 3A (B) 4B (γ) 3A
 (C) 4B (δ) 3A (D) 4B (Q) 3A
 (E) 4B (α) 3A
22. **Statement**—B (Q) 3C, 4C (γ) A
 (A) 4B (α) 3A (B) 4B (γ) 3A
 (C) 4B (Q) 3A (D) 4B (β) 3A
 (E) 4B (δ) 3A
23. **Statement**—5A (α) 2B, 6B (α) 3C
 (A) 5A (α) C (B) 5A (β) C
 (C) 4A (β) C (D) 4B (α) C
 (E) 5A (Q) C
24. **Statement**—4K (δ) 3L, 2L (γ) 2P
 (A) P (α) L (B) P (β) L
 (C) P (Q) L (D) P (γ) L
 (E) None of these
25. **Statement**—F (δ) 4H, 2H (β) 3J
 (A) F (α) J (B) F (β) J
 (C) F (Q) J (D) F (δ) J
 (E) F (γ) J

Answers with Explanation

1. (A) $R < S, S > T, T \leq N$
 or, $S > R, S > T, N \geq T$
 or, $S > R, S > T = N, N > T$.
 Thus, I is true but R can be smaller than equal to T or greater than equal to T. Thus, II is not definitely true.
2. (E) $P \geq Q, Q = R, R \leq Z$
 or, $P > Q, P = Q = R, Z \geq R$
 or, $P > Q = R, P = Q = R, Z > R = Q$
 Thus, both I and II are true.
3. (C) $L > M, M < N, N \geq K$
 or, $L > M, N > M, N \geq K$
 Since, both L and N are greater than M thus, either L and N are equal or greater or smaller than each other.
4. (D) $S \geq P, P \leq Z, Z > T$
 or, $S \geq P, Z \geq P, Z > T$
 Thus, clear relation between T and Z with S cannot be deduced.
5. (E) $K > L, L \leq R, R = P$
 or, $K > L, R \geq L, R = P$

- or, $K > L, R > L, R = P = L$
 or, $K > L, R = P > L, R = P = L$
 or, $K > L = R = P, R = P > L$
 Thus, both I and II are true.
6. (A) $E < G, G \geq H, H \leq F$
 $G > E, G \geq H, F \geq H$
 or, $G = H > E, G > H, F \geq H$
 or, $F = G = H > E, G > H, F > H$
 or, $F = G = H > E, F > G$ or $F < G$
7. (B) $K > N, N < B, B = D$
 or, $K > N, B > N, B = D$
 or, $K > N, B = D > N$
 Since, K and B both are greater than N thus they may be either equal, smaller or greater than each other.
8. (A) $T \geq P, P = L, L < J$
 or, $T \geq P, P = L, J > L$
 or, $T > P, T = P = L, J > T = P = L$
 Thus, I is true.
9. (C) $N < P, P > R, R \leq L$
 or, $P > N, P > R, L \geq R$
 or, $P > N, P > R = L, L > R$
 Thus, N will be either equal, greater or smaller than L.
10. (E) $D \geq F, F > J, J = P$
 or, $D > F, D = F > J, J = P$
 Thus, both I and II are true.
11. (C) $M = T, T \geq S, S \leq K$
 or, $M = T, M = T \geq S, K \geq S$
 or, $M = T = S, M = T > S, K \geq S$
 or, $M = T = S = K, M = T > S, K > S$
12. (E) $Q < R, R \geq T, T \leq U$
 or, $R > Q, R \geq T, U \geq T$
 or, $R = T > Q, R > T = U, U > T$.
 Thus, both I and II are true.
13. (E) $W \leq M, M = N, N > L$
 or, $M \geq W, M = N, N > L$
 or, $M = N > W, M = W = N, N > L$
14. (A) $V < W, W \geq L, L > Y$
 or, $W > V, W \geq L, L > Y$
 or, $W = L > V, W > L > V, W = L > Y$
 There is no clear indication of the relation between V and Y.
15. (B) $G \geq H, H = O, O < F$
 or, $G \geq H, H = O, F > O$
 or, $G > H, G = H = O, F > G = H = O$
16. (D) $D \leq K, K > P, P \geq Q$
 or, $K \geq D, K > P, P \geq Q$
 or, $K > D, K = D > P, P \geq Q$
 or, $K > P \geq Q, K = D > P \geq Q$
 Thus, I and II both are not true.
17. (D) $S > R, R = T, T < V$
 or, $S > R = T, V > R = T$
 Thus, both I and II are not true.
18. (E) $N < L, L = P, P \leq H$
 or, $L > N, L = P, H \geq P$
 or, $L = P > N, H \geq P = L$
19. (C) $2A > 4C, 4A = 6B$
 or, $4A > 8C, 4A = 6B$
 or, $4A = 6B > 8C$
 or, $B > C$ or $C < B$.
 Thus, C (β) B.
20. (A) $4B = 6C, 4A > 2C$
 or, $4B = 6C, 12A > 6C$
 or, $12A > 4B$ or $B < A$
 Thus, B (β) A
21. (E) $4C \nlessdot 3A, B > C$
 or, $4C \geq 3A, 4B > 4C$
 or, $4B > 4C \geq 3A$
 or, $4B > 4C > 3A, 4B > 4C = 3A$
 or, $4B > 3A$ or $3A < 4B$
 or, $3A$ (β) $4B$.
22. (B) $B = 3C, 4C \nlessdot A$
 or, $B = 3C, 4C \leq A$
 or, $B = 3C, A \geq 4C$
 or, $4B = 12C, 3A \geq 12C$
 or, $3A \geq 12C = 4B$
 or, $4B$ (γ) $3A$
23. (A) $5A > 2B, 6B > 3C$
 or, $15A > 6B, 6B > 3C$
 or, $15A > 6B > 3C$
 or, $5A$ (α) C
24. (E) $4K \nlessdot 3L, 2L \nlessdot 2P$
 or, $4K \geq 3L, 2L \leq 2P$

170P | Reasoning T.

or, $8K \geq 6L, 6L \leq 6P$

or, $\frac{8}{6}K \geq L, P \geq L$

or, $K \geq L, P \geq L$

or, $L (\gamma) P$

25. (B) $F \nlessdot 4H, 2H < 3J$

or, $F \geq 4H, 4H < 6J$

or, $F \geq 4H, 6J > 4H$

or, $F > 4H, 6J > 4H = F$

or, $6J > F, F < 6J$

or, $F (\beta) 6J$

Exercise 2

In this type of questions one statement followed by two conclusions is given. The candidate has to assume everything in the statement to be true even if it seems to be at variance from the commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements. The example given below will illustrate the idea clear.

Example —

Statement—If you are a good artist, then we have definitely a job for you.

Conclusions —

I. You are a good artist.

II. We are in need of a good artist.

Give answer —

(A) if only conclusion I follows.

(B) if only conclusion II follows.

(C) if either I or II follows.

(D) if neither I nor II follows.

(E) if both I and II follow.

Answer with Explanation—(B) Conclusion II follows the statement because in the statement it is given that if you are a good artist, then we have definitely a job for you. From this it is clear that we are in need of a good artist.

Directions—(Q. 1–4) In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statement to be true even, if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statement, disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (A) if only conclusion I follows; give answer (B) if only conclusion II follows; give answer (C) if either I or II follow; give answer (D) if neither I nor II follow and give answer (E) if both I and II follow.

1. **Statement**—In the Art Gallery paintings of a renowned artist is displayed for the public. The prices of the paintings are too high for a common man.

Conclusions —

I. Common man purchases paintings from other places.

II. Costly paintings are generally displayed in Art Galleries.

2. **Statement**—Doctors have comprehensive knowledge of human structure.

Conclusions —

I. Anatomy is one of their subjects in curriculum.

II. Other subject, also deal with the human structure.

3. **Statement**—State Government has agreed in principle to sanction more number of posts of primary school teachers in rural and urban areas to reduce the teacher student ratio.

Conclusions —

I. Student teacher ratio in urban areas is higher than that of rural areas.

II. Student-teacher ratio in rural areas is higher than that of urban areas.

4. **Statement**—One research study reveals that children's personality can't be understood without a detailed study about their home environment.

Conclusions —

I. Teachers' as well as parents role are equally important for the betterment of the child.

II. Schools are ignoring the importance of home atmosphere.

Directions—(Q. 5–12) In each question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement.

Give answer (A) if only conclusion I follows; (B) if only conclusion II follows; (C) if either I or II follows; (D) if neither I nor II follows; and (E) if both I and II follow.

5. **Statement**—In case of outstanding candidates the condition of previous experience of social work may be waived by the admission committee for M.A. (social work).

Conclusions—

- I. Some of the students for M.A. (social work) will have previous experience of social work.
- II. Some of the students for M.A. (social work) will not have previous experience of social work.

6. **Statement**—It is almost impossible to survive and prosper in this world without sacrificing ethics and morality.

Conclusions—

- I. World appreciates some concepts but may not uphold it.
- II. Concept of ethics and morality are not practicable in life.

7. **Statement**—You may not be loyal to the boss but you can give him an apparent sense of loyalty.

Conclusions—

- I. Loyalty to the boss is considered important.
- II. Some people can go to any extent to please their boss.

8. **Statement**—To cultivate interest in reading the school has made it compulsory from June 96 for each student to read 2 books per week and submit a weekly report on the books.

Conclusions—

- I. Interest in reading can be created by force.
- II. Some students eventually will develop interest in reading.

9. **Statement**—Modern man influences his destiny by the choices he makes unlike in the past.

Conclusions—

- I. Earlier there were less options available to man.
- II. There was no desire in the past to influence the destiny.

10. **Statement**—Any student who does not behave properly while in the school brings bad name to himself and also for the school.

Conclusions—

- I. Such student should be removed from the school.
- II. Stricter discipline does not improve behaviour of the students.

11. **Statement**—With the introduction of computerisation, our organisation can concentrate on personalised customer service.

Conclusions—

- I. Computerisation is the only need of the hour.
- II. Without computerisation, personalised customer service was not possible.

12. **Statement**—Company 'X' has marketed the product. Go ahead, purchase it if price and quality are your considerations.

Conclusions—

- I. The product must be good in quality.
- II. The price of the product must be reasonable.

Directions—(Q. 13–22) In each question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement.

Give answer (A) if only conclusion I follows; give answer (B) if only conclusion II follows; give answer (C) if either I or II follows; give answer (D) if neither I nor II follow and give answer (E) if both I and II follow.

13. **Statement**—The Chief Minister asserted that his government will make full efforts for the upliftment of farmers and rural poor people.

Conclusions—

- I. Previous government have not made serious efforts for uplifting these people.
- II. This government will not make full efforts for upliftment of urban poor.

172P | Reasoning T.

14. **Statement**—Nation 'X' faced growing international opposition for its decision to explode eight nuclear weapons at its test site.
Conclusions—
I. The citizens of the nation favoured the decision.
II. Some powerful countries do not want other nations to become as powerful as they are.
15. **Statement**—Although the education machinery has spread in the form of number of schools yet most of them, being ill-equipped, are not able to provide good teaching.
Conclusions—
I. In future we should provide good teachers and instruments to the present schools.
II. Now we do not need to open new schools.
16. **Statement**—It is possible that the interview panel may select such persons who neither possess essential level of qualifications nor have values or concepts.
Conclusions—
I. The inclusion of experts in the interview panel does not ensure that the selection will be suitable.
II. As an instrument for selection, interview has some limitations.
17. **Statement**—The top management has told the four managers either to resign immediately by tomorrow or face order of dismissal from service. Three of them have resigned by this evening.
Conclusions—
I. The remaining manager will resign by tomorrow.
II. The management will terminate the services of one manager.
18. **Statement**—The company 'X' has a record for manufacturing cameras of quality and innovation so that you may not spoil a shot even without caring for the weather.
Conclusions—
I. No other company except 'X' is reputed in the camera industry.
II. Even an ordinary person can take acceptable photograph with camera 'X'.
19. **Statement**—A large section of labourers in India is of unorganised field. Most of them earn meager or uncertain wages and find only insufficient and small jobs.
Conclusions—
I. The labourers of organised field avail the advantage of better facilities and stability in job.
II. Some labourers of unorganised field have regular and certain income.
20. **Statement**—By direct marketing, companies can know well the problems of consumers and get opportunities to rectify these problems. The consumer then becomes a loyal buyer.
Conclusions—
I. Responsible companies benefit from direct marketing.
II. Direct marketing is the only key to success in business.
21. **Statement**—The multinational fast food chains have hardly reached India, but the Farmer Associations are ready to accept them.
Conclusions—
I. Farmer Associations are opposing modernisation.
II. Farmer Associations are not willing to compete with multinational companies.
22. **Statement**—In India greater emphasis should be given to agriculture, engineering and technology than on the fundamental and pure sciences.
Conclusions—
I. India has made sufficient progress in fundamental and pure sciences.
II. Productive sector of the economy was neglected in the past.

Answers with Explanation

1. (B) It is logical to say that Art gallery paintings in general are too costly and therefore, common man can not buy them. But from this it can not be inferred that the common buys paintings elsewhere.
2. (E) The fact of Doctors having comprehensive knowledge of human structure implies that anatomy is one of their subjects in curriculum. But at the same time there are

- other subjects such as medicine and its influence and surgery which are also connected with human structure. As such both the inferences are logical.
3. (D) No conclusion is logical because the State Government is willing to sanction more number of posts of primary school teachers in rural and urban areas both. Therefore, from this it does not follow that students-teacher ratio is higher either in rural or urban areas. It rather indicates that the ratio is higher in both the areas.
 4. (E) Both the conclusions are logical. If a research study reveals the importance of taking into account the role of domestic environment parents role becomes necessary for evaluating the student is personality. But this very revelation shows that school generally ignore the factor of domestic environment. This explains why the importance of domestic environment emerged out of the research study.
 5. (E) Since in the statement it is said that in case of outstanding candidates the condition of previous experience of social work may be waived, so it is clear that some of the students of M.A. (social work) will have previous experience of social work and some will not have. Therefore, both I and II conclusions follow.
 6. (B) In order to live and keep up with this changing world one has to compromise with his ethics and morals. Therefore, the concept of ethics and morality are not practicable in life. Hence II argument is logical.
 7. (A) Loyalty to the boss is certainly very important. It opens the gate for promotion. You might not be loyal to him but you can show loyalty to him which will gainful to you. Hence I conclusion is logical.
 8. (B) This technique will certainly provoke interest among some students towards reading which is the main aim of the school. Hence conclusion II is logical.
 9. (A) Modern man has got variety and options which give him choices which influence his destiny while in the past there were very few options available for man to have a rise in his destiny. Therefore conclusion I is logical.
 10. (B) Removing such students from the school is no solution to the problem instead it destroys their carrier and they are forced to join wrong path and become curse to the society. Hence conclusion I is not logical.
Stricter discipline does not improve the behaviour of such students rather they become more obmissive. They can only be improved by loving and caring behaviour towards them. Hence conclusion II is logical.
 11. (A) With computerisation, much of the work of the organisation can be done with ease and hence the organisation can then concentrate on personalised customer service. Therefore computerisation is the need of the hour and hence conclusion I is logical.
 12. (E) The companies advertisement signifies that company 'X' has tried to introduce a good quality product at reasonable price and they are leaving it on customers to check its truth. Hence both the conclusions I and II are logical.
 13. (D) The statement only clarifies that C.M.'s government will make full effort for the upliftment of farmers and rural poor people. This neither states that the previous government had not made efforts nor does it mean that this government would not make efforts for uplift of urban people. Hence the conclusions do not follow.
 14. (D) The citizens of a nation can not interfere in Military department and its decision. Hence conclusion I is not logical.
Other nations do not want nation 'X' to explode nuclear weapons as it is harmful for all and it creates tension among neighbouring nations regarding war and not because that they do not other countries to become as powerful as they are. Hence conclusion is also not logical.
 15. (E) Looking at the present system of education machinery, it is necessary that in future we should facilitate the schools with good teachers and instruments. Hence conclusion I is logical.
At present there is a large number of schools which is more than sufficient and therefore they are not being able to maintain quality of teaching and instruments. So there is no need to open new schools now. The need for today

174P | Reasoning T.

is to improve the quality of standard of present schools. Hence the conclusion II is also logical.

16. (E) If the interview panel selects people with less qualification and have no values or concepts, then there can be only two reasons for it. Either the experts in the interview panel are of low caliber or there might be some limitations the interview for selection. Hence both the conclusions are logical.
17. (E) If the remaining manager resigns, then he won't be dismissed by the management and if he does not resign by himself, then the management will terminate his service. Hence both the conclusions are logical.
18. (B) The company 'X' has been producing camera of a quality suiting for every one. Hence ordinary man can also take acceptable photograph with camera. Therefore, conclusion II is logical.
While the statement does not say that no other company is reputed in the camera industry. Therefore, conclusion I is not logical.
19. (E) The statement says that most of the labourers of unorganised field, find only insufficient and small jobs. That means better facilities and stability in job is availed by

organised labourers. Hence conclusion I is logical.

According to the statement 'Most of the unorganised labourers earn meager or uncertain wages'. This itself means that some labourers of unorganised field have regular and certain income. Hence conclusion II is logical.

20. (A) Direct marketing brings the companies closer to the consumers and hence they can rectify the problems of the consumers. Thus responsible companies benefit from direct marketing. Hence conclusion I is logical.
21. (D) The eagerness of Farmer Association to accept multinational fast food assures that they want modernisation and to compete with multinational companies. Hence both the conclusions are illogical.
22. (B) Since from the given statement, it is not clear that India has made sufficient progress in fundamental and pure sciences, hence conclusion I is not logical.
While the productive section of the economy has been neglected in the past so greater emphasis should be given to agriculture engineering and technology. Therefore, conclusion II is logical.

Under this type of test one problem followed by two or more statements, is given. The candidate has to find out the solution of the problem on the basis of the statements.

The questions asked on this type of test are—

1. Relation related problem.
2. Day or date related problem.
3. Age related problem
4. Length or position related problem.
5. Miscellaneous problem.

Following are some examples which include all types of problems.

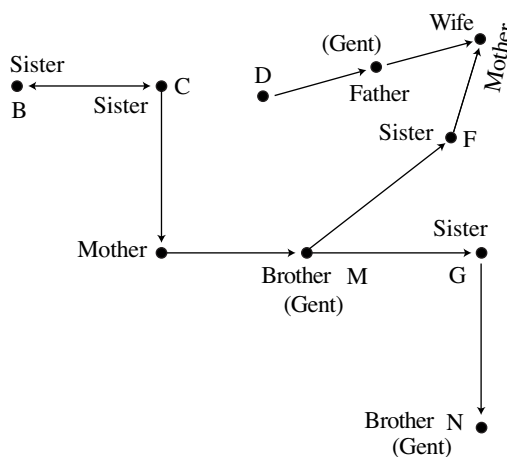
Directions—(For examples 1 to 7). In each of the examples, one problem is followed by five statements I, II, III, IV and V. Out of these statements some inform about the answer of the problem on the basis of which problem may be answered. You have to choose the alternative which gives more relevant/useful information in answering the problem correctly. If all the statements together also do not answer the problem, choose 'None'.

Example 1. How many brothers does D have?

- I. B and C are sisters.
- II. M is brother of C's mother.
- III. M has two sisters—F and G.
- IV. D's father is married to F's mother.
- V. N is brother of G.

- (A) Only I, II and III
- (B) All
- (C) Only II, III, IV and V
- (D) Only III, IV and V
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(C)



Hence it is clear from the graph that with the help of the statements II, III, IV and V the answer of the problem can be found out. Father of D, M and N are gents and M & N are the brothers of D.

Example 2. Gopal, Varun and Tarun visited Bombay. Who among them was the first to visit ?

- I. Varun reached on 15th January 1995.
- II. Gopal left Bombay on 20th January 1995.
- III. Tarun met Gopal at Bombay on 18th January 1995.
- IV. Varun met Tarun on 23rd January 1995.
- V. All the three were not present in Bombay on any these days.

- (A) All
- (B) None
- (C) Only I, II and III
- (D) Only III, IV and V
- (E) Only II, III and IV

176P | Reasoning T.

Answer with Explanation—(B) It is clear from the statement I that Varun reached Bombay on 15th January 1995. In statement II it is given that Gopal left Bombay on 20th January. Hence it is clear that Gopal will have reached Bombay before 20th January 1995. But Tarun met Gopal at Bombay on 18th January 1995, so it is clear that he will have reached Bombay either on 18th January 1995 or before this. From these three statements I, II and III it is not clear that who among them was the first to visit Bombay.

Example 3. On which day did Arjun meet his mother ?

- I. Arjun's mother reached Delhi on Monday.
- II. Arjun left for Bangalore from Delhi on Friday.
- III. His mother met Arjun's sister on Wednesday.
- IV. Arjun met his sister on Monday.
- V. Arjun met his mother day after he met his sister but day before his mother met his sister.

- (A) All
- (B) Only II, III and V
- (C) Only I, III and IV
- (D) Only III, IV and V
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(D) It is clear from the statement V, that Arjun met his mother day after he met his sister but day before his mother met his sister. From statements III and IV it is clear that Arjun met his mother on Tuesday. Hence from statements III, IV and V it is clear that Arjun met his mother on Tuesday. Therefore, the correct answer is (D).

Example 4. How old was Ramesh as on 25.7.1994 ?

- I. Ramesh's son Akhil was fifteen years old as on 25.7.1994.
- II. Ramesh was married on 20.5.1970.
- III. Ramesh's brother Pratap is exactly five years younger than him.
- IV. Ramesh's wife Meena was born on 17.2.1945.
- V. Pratap was born on 5.3.1945.

- (A) Only III and V
- (B) Only I, II and IV
- (C) Only II, III and V

- (D) Only IV and V
- (E) None of these

Answer with Explanation—(A) From the statement V, 'Pratap was born on 5.3.1945' and from the statement III Pratap is exactly five years younger than Ramesh. Therefore, Ramesh was born on 5.3.1940. Thus his age can be calculated on 25.7.1994. Thus to know the answer of the given question statements, III and V are sufficient. Hence the answer is (A).

Example 5. Who is the tallest among the five friends ?

- I. D is taller than A and C
- II. B is shorter than E but taller than D.
- III. There are two friends taller and two shorter than D.
- IV. A is shorter than D but taller than C.
- V. E is taller than B.

- (A) All
- (B) None
- (C) Only I and II
- (D) I and II or III, IV and V
- (E) Only III and V

Answer with Explanation—(D) From statement I, $D > A$ and C

From statement II, $E > B > D$

From statement III, $>, > D > >$

From statement IV, $D > A > C$

and from statement V, $E > B$.

∴ From statements III, IV and V

$$E > B > D > A > C$$

and from statements I and II

$$E > B > D > A \text{ and } C$$

From both positions, tallest person can be known

Hence the correct answer is (D).

Example 6. Seven persons are sitting in a circular path facing towards the centre. Who will be sitting just next to the right of A ?

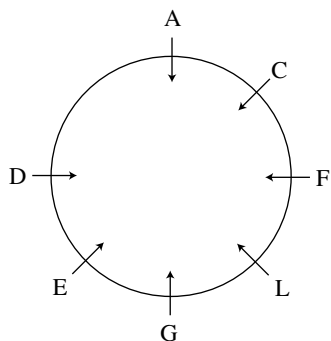
- I. C is sitting third to the right of G.
- II. F is sitting opposite to D.
- III. E is sitting second to the left of L.
- IV. C and D are neighbours of A.
- V. F is sitting second to the right of G.

- (A) All
- (B) None

- (C) Only I, II, IV and V
- (D) Only IV
- (E) Only II, III and V

Answer with Explanation—(C)

Seven persons are—
A, C, F, G, D, E and L.
From I, II, IV and V.



Example 7. How many passengers are there in the bus ?

- I. 30% passengers wear blue dress.
 - II. No. of ladies and gents is equal.
 - III. 40% of ladies are more educated than Gents.
 - IV. Driver or Conductor is more educated than the remaining ladies.
 - V. No. of passengers is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the age of Driver.
- (A) None
 - (B) Only III and V
 - (C) Only II, III and V
 - (D) All
 - (E) Only I, III and IV

Answer with Explanation—(A) From the given statements the no. of passengers in the bus can not be determined.

Exercise

Directions—(Q. 1-27). In each of the following questions two statements I and II are given. You have decide which of two statements are sufficient to answer the question.

Answer—

- (A) If only I is sufficient
- (B) If only II is sufficient

- (C) If I or II is sufficient
- (D) Both I and II are not sufficient
- (E) Both I and II are sufficient

1. At what time office work starts ?
I. Some workers reach the office at 9 : 30 a.m.
II. Some workers leave the office at 4 : 30 p.m.
2. '297' means 'Tie Clip Button' in a code language. Which number means 'Button' ?
I. '926' means 'Clip Your Tie'.
II. '175' means 'Hole and Button'.
3. What is the rank of Meena in the class ?
I. There are 26 students.
II. 9 students secured marks less than Meena.
4. The value of a kit depend upon the no. of leaves in the kit. How many leaves are there in the kit ?
I. Medium size kit values Rs. 850.
II. There are 55 leaves in smallest sized kit.
5. What is the distance between A and B ?
I. Distance between A and B can be travelled be Train.
II. Railway time-table gives the distance between any two places.
6. Who is the shortest among Sudhir, Vijay and Ajay ?
I. Ajay is taller than Sudhir.
II. Vijay is taller than Sudhir.
7. Chandra and Mauli's income is in the ratio of 4 : 3. What is the income of Chandra ?
I. Mauli's income is 75% of Chandra's.
II. Mauli's income is Rs. 4500.
8. How many books are there on the table ?
I. All the books on the table weigh 130 kg.
II. Table weighs 130 kg.
9. 'Lee Pee Teen' means 'Always Keep Smiling' in a certain code language. Which word represents Smiling ?
I. 'Teen Luu Lee' means 'Always Keep Left'.
II. 'Dee Vee' means 'Rose Laugh'.
10. What is the present age of Anand ?
I. Anand was born in September.
II. Vijay was 22 years old in Sept. 1993.

178P | Reasoning T.

11. On which day did Subhash leave in January for Germany ?
 - I. Subhash has spent 10 years in Germany.
 - II. Anil leave for Germany on 15th February and he joined with Subhash 20 days later after the arrival of Subhash.
 12. How is B related to A ?
 - I. A is the sister of B.
 - II. D is the father of A and B.
 13. On which day of the week did Robin get hurt?
 - I. After three days of getting hurt Robin was discharged on Saturday from the Hospital.
 - II. Robin was travelling on Monday by scooter.
 14. In which year was Rahul born ?
 - I. Rahul is 25 years younger to his mother.
 - II. Rahul's brother was born in 1964 and is 35 years younger to his mother.
 15. What is the monthly income of Srikant ?
 - I. Srikant's receives 15% more than Subodh while, Subodh receives 10% less than Prabhat.
 - II. Prabhat receives Rs. 2500 monthly income.
 16. Who is the partner of C in a game of card when 4 people are playing ?
 - I. A is sitting opposite to B.
 - II. C is left to B and D is right to B.
 17. What is the value of x ?
 - I. $x = 5y + 4$.
 - II. $x - 4y = 14$.
 18. What is the value of y ?
 - I. $x - y = 5$.
 - II. $x + y = 15$.
 19. Are some Dogs Cats ?
 - I. All Dogs are Cats.
 - II. All Cats are Deers.
 20. Are some Deers not Kite ?
 - I. Some Swine are Deers.
 - II. No Deer is Kite.
 21. Is no Goat Rat ?
 - I. All Cows are Rats.
 - II. No Cow is Grass-hopper.
 22. Are some Kings poor ?
 - I. All poors are Kings.
 - II. Some Kings are rich.
 23. How many Hindi students got more than 40 marks ?
 - I. 70% of total students got 40% marks.
 - II. 20% of the students securing 40% marks are Hindi students.
 24. How many matches will A and B play ?
 - I. A has already won two matches and he has won the series with the victory in third match.
 - II. Fourth match will be played next week.
 25. How much money did Ram receive in prize ?
 - I. Rs. 1500 were distributed among 10 people as prize.
 - II. Ram received $\frac{1}{10}$ th part of the total income of the tournament.
 26. Is Ram poor ?
 - I. All boys are poor.
 - II. Ram is a boy.
 27. Does Mental labour reduces weight ?
 - I. Mental labour is more hazardous than Physical labour.
 - II. Mental labour destroys both strength and concentration.
- Directions—**(Q. 28–31) In each of the following questions three statements are given. You have to decide that whether the information given by these statements sufficient to answer the question.
28. What is the total monthly income of Jagat ?
 - I. His income is Rs. 100 more than Raman's income.
 - II. Raman's income from other sources is Rs. 2000 which is Rs. 50 less than Jagat's income from other sources.
 - III. Raman's income is Rs. 1550.

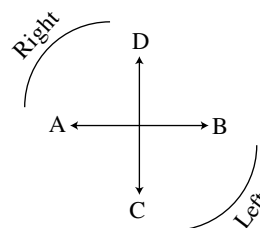
(A) Only II (B) II and III
 (C) I and III (D) I and II
 (E) I, II and III
 29. Four subjects—Physics, Chemistry, Maths and Biology were taught in four consecutive periods. Each period is of 1 hour duration and

- first period started at 8 : 00 a.m. At what time did the Chemistry period started ?
- I. Maths period finished at 10 : 00 a.m. and just before it was the Biology period.
 - II. Physics period was the last.
 - III. Chemistry period was just after Maths.
- (A) Only I (B) Only II
 (C) II and III (D) I and II
 (E) I and II or I and III
30. Sagar is shorter to Sarita and Seema is taller than Anupam. Who is the tallest ?
- I. Seema is taller than Sagar.
 - II. Sarita is taller than Seema.
 - III. Anupam is the shortest.
- (A) Only III (B) I and II
 (C) Only II (D) I, II and III
 (E) None of these
31. 'XYZ' means 'We are friends' in a certain code language. Which word stands for 'We' ?
- I. 'PYN' means 'They are class-mates'.
 - II. 'ZMS' means 'We love them'.
 - III. 'FX' means 'Hallo Friends'.
- (A) I and II (B) Only I or only II
 (C) Only II (D) II and III
 (E) None of these
5. (E) From I it is formed that A and B both are railway station and by II. Distance can be known by the Railway Time-table.
6. (E) Ajay > Sudhir ... (i)
 Vijay > Sudhir ... (ii)
- From (i) and (ii)
 Ajay and Vijay > Sudhir
7. (B) Chandra's income from II—
 $= \frac{4}{3} \times 4500 = \text{Rs. } 6000$
8. (D)
9. (A) Lee Pee Teen — Always Keep Smiling ... (i)
 Teen Luu Lee — Always Keep Left ... (ii)
 Dee Pee — Rose Laugh. ... (iii)
- From (i) and (ii)
 Lee Teen — Always keep
 \therefore Pee \rightarrow Smiling
10. (D) 11. (D) 12. (D)
13. (A) From I—
 Robin got hurt on Wednesday.
14. (E) Rahul's Brother was born in 1964.
 \therefore His mother's birth year = 1964 - 35
 $= 1929$.
 \therefore Rahul's birth year = 1929 + 25
 $= 1954$.
15. (E) Suboth's income
 $= 2500 - \frac{10}{100}$ of 2500
 $= 2500 - 250 = \text{Rs. } 2250$
 \therefore Income of Srikant
 $= 2250 + \frac{15}{100}$ of 2250
 $= 2250 + 337.50$
 $= \text{Rs. } 2587.50$

Answers with Explanation

1. (D)
2. (C) 297—Tie Clip Button. ... (i)
 926—Clip your Tie. ... (ii)
 175—Hole and Button. ... (iii)
- From (i) and (ii)
 29—Tie Clip
 \therefore 7—Button
 From (i) and (iii)
 7—Button
3. (E) Meena's Rank
 $= \left(\begin{matrix} \text{Total} & \text{Students} \\ \text{students} & \text{-less than} \\ & \text{Meena} \end{matrix} \right) + 1$
 $= (26 - 9) + 1$
 $= 16 + 1 = 17$
4. (D)

16. (E)



180P | Reasoning T.

17. (E) Substituting the value from I and II—

$$5y + 4 - 4y = 14$$

$$\therefore y = 10$$

$$\therefore x = 5y + 4 = 5 \times 10 + 4 = 54$$

18. (E) $2x = 5 + 15$ (From both I and II)

$$x = 10$$

From II $y = 15 - x = 15 - 10$

$$\therefore y = 5$$

19. (A) 20. (B) 21. (D) 22. (D) 23. (D)

24. (D) Three matches have to be won to win the series in the cases when 4 matches are to be played or when 5 matches are to be played. Thus, it can not be decided that how many matches are to be played between A and B.

25. (E) From I and II

Amount of Prize won by Ram

$$= \frac{1500}{10} = \text{Rs. } 150$$

26. (E) 27. (D)

28. (E) From II—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jagat's income from other sources} &= \text{Rs. } 2000 + 50 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 2050 \end{aligned}$$

From I and III

$$\text{Jagat's income} = \text{Rs. } 1550 + 100$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1650$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Jagat's total monthly income} &= \text{Rs. } 2050 + 1650 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 3700 \end{aligned}$$

29. (E) Biology — 9 : 00 a.m. From I
 Maths — 10 : 00 a.m. From I
 Physics — 11 : 00 a.m. } From II
 Maths — 10 : 00 a.m. From III
 Chemistry — 11 : 00 a.m. From III

30. (C) Sarita > Sagar
 Seema > Anupam

Now, we have to find that who is taller among Sarita and Seema.

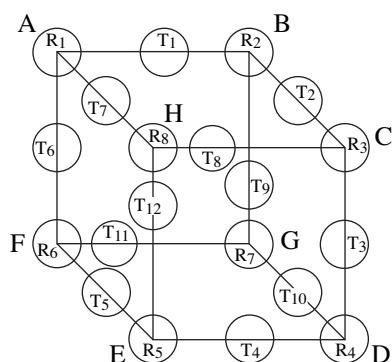
From II only—

$$\text{Sarita} > \text{Seema}$$

Thus, Sarita is the tallest.

31. (C) XYZ—We are friends
 PYN—They are class-mates I
 ZMS—We love them II
 FX—Hallo Friends III
 From II only
 We—Z.

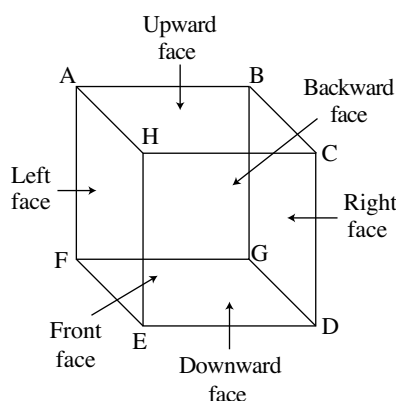
Cube is three dimensional figure having its length, breadth and height equal to each other. There are 6 faces, 8 corners and 12 edges in any cube.



Here 'Corners' are denoted by 'R' and edges by 'T'.

- Faces of the cube are as follows—
 - (A) ABCH
 - (B) AFEH
 - (C) AFGB
 - (D) HEDC
 - (E) FEDG
 - (F) BGDC
- Corners of the cube are as follows—
 - (A) R₁ (B) R₂
 - (C) R₃ (D) R₄
 - (E) R₅ (F) R₆
 - (G) R₇ (H) R₈
- Edges of the cube are as follows—
 - (A) T₁ (B) T₂ (C) T₃
 - (D) T₄ (E) T₅ (F) T₆
 - (G) T₇ (H) T₈ (I) T₉
 - (J) T₁₀ (K) T₁₁ (L) T₁₂

Some other Important Facts

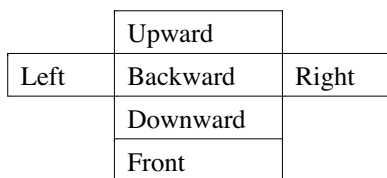


- Upward face — ABCH
- Downward face — DEFG
- Left face — AHEF
- Right face — BCDG
- Front face — CDEH
- Backward face — ABGF

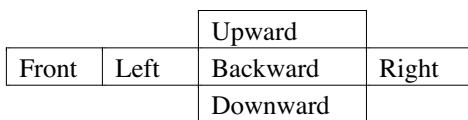
1. The four sides of a face joined to other faces are such that the other faces are called as adjacent faces of that face.
 ABCH is the upward face of the cube. Here ABGF face is connected to the side AB; BCDG face is connected to the side BC; CHED face is connected to the CH face and AHEF face is connected to the AH side. Thus, these sides are adjacent or nearest faces of that face.
2. If any one side of a face is not connected to any other face then this other face is called as the opposite face of that face.
 Thus, opposite face of upward face is the downward face, opposite face of right face is the left face and opposite face of the

182P | Reasoning T.

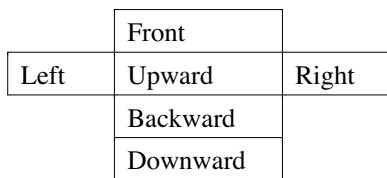
backward face is the front face. This can be shown as—



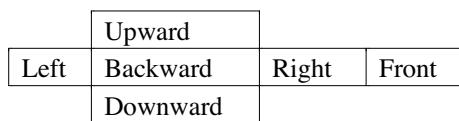
(I)



(II)



(III)



(IV)

Example (1)—How many cubes of 4 cm side can be formed from a cube of 16 cm side ?

- (A) 27 (B) 64
 (C) 216 (D) 125
 (E) None of these

Solution—(B)

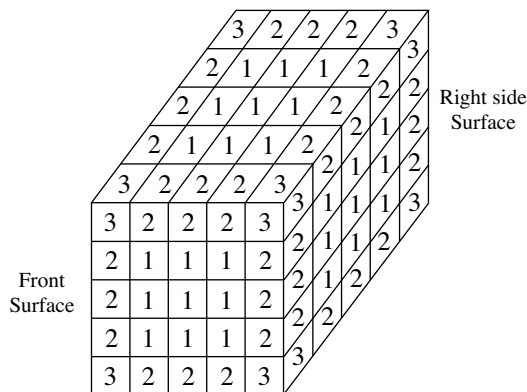
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of cubes} &= \left(\frac{\text{Side of big cube}}{\text{Side of small cube}} \right)^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{16}{4} \right)^3 = (4)^3 \\ &= 64 \end{aligned}$$

Example (2)—A big cube of 20 cm side having all of its sides green coloured is cut into small cubes of side 4 cm. How many such small cubes can be formed and how many small cubes will be such that having—

- (1) Only one coloured face
 (2) Only two coloured faces
 (3) Only three coloured faces
 (4) No coloured face.

Solution—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of small cubes} &= \left(\frac{\text{Side of big cube}}{\text{Side of small cube}} \right)^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{20}{4} \right)^3 = (5)^3 \\ &= 125 \end{aligned}$$



1. Cubes having only one coloured face

$$= (x - 2)^2 \times \text{Number of faces}$$

$$\left[\text{where } x = \frac{\text{Side of big cube}}{\text{Side of small cube}} = \frac{20}{4} = 5 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (5 - 2)^2 \times 6 \\ &= 9 \times 6 \\ &= 54 \end{aligned}$$

2. Cubes having only two faces coloured

$$\begin{aligned} &= (x - 2) \times \text{Number of edges} \\ &= (5 - 2) \times 12 \\ &= 3 \times 12 \\ &= 36 \end{aligned}$$

3. Cubes having only three faces coloured

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Number of corners} \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

(It is always 8 when the big cube is one coloured).

4. Cubes having no face coloured.

$$\begin{aligned} &= (x - 2)^3 \\ &= (5 - 2)^3 = (3)^3 \\ &= 27 \end{aligned}$$

It is very important to know about the numbers represented in the figure also. Hence 1, 2 and 3 numbers are used. '1' represents those

184P | Reasoning T.

3. How many cubes will have three faces coloured in three different colours ?

- (A) 9 (B) 6
(C) 4 (D) 0
(E) 8

4. How many cubes will have two faces coloured in the same colour ?

- (A) 36 (B) 24
(C) 16 (D) 18
(E) 12

Solution (from Q. 1 to 4)–

1. (D) **For first big cube–**

Number of small cubes having one face coloured in N colour

$$= (x - 2)^2 \times \text{Number of faces}$$

$$= (4 - 2)^2 \times 2 \left[\text{Here } x = \sqrt[3]{64} \right]$$

$$= (2)^2 \times 2 = 8$$

(Here N denotes Red colour)

For Second big cube–

Number of small cubes having one face coloured in M colour

$$= (x - 2)^2 \times \text{Number of faces}$$

$$= (3 - 2)^2 \times 4 \left[\text{Here } x = \sqrt[3]{27} \right]$$

$$= 1 \times 4 = 4$$

(Here M denotes Red colour)

Thus, total number of small cubes having one face coloured in the same colour

$$= 8 + 4 = 12$$

2. (A) **For first big cube–**

Number of small cubes having two faces coloured in two different colours

$$= (x - 2) \times \text{Number of edges}$$

$$= (4 - 2) \times 8$$

$$= 2 \times 8 = 16$$

For second big cube–

Number of small cubes having two faces coloured in two different colours

$$= (x - 2) \times \text{No. of edges}$$

$$= (3 - 2) \times 8$$

$$= 1 \times 8 = 8$$

Thus, total number of cubes

$$= 16 + 8 = 24$$

Figure for first cube is as follows–

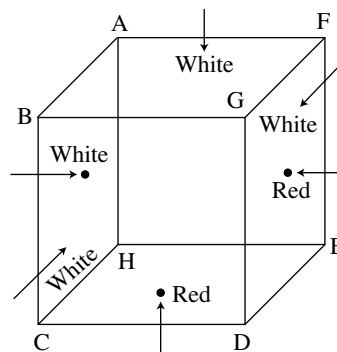
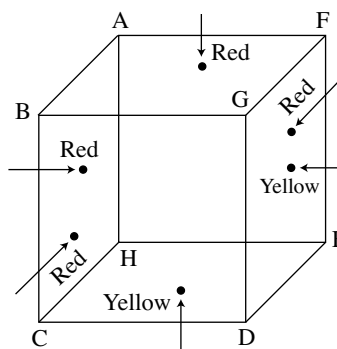
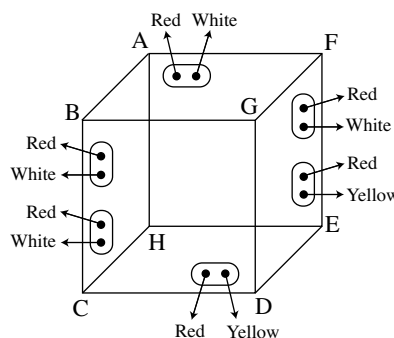


Figure for second cube is as follows–



The following block represents combination of both cubes–



∴ Total number of cubes which have two faces coloured in two different colours

$$= 4 + 4$$

or, $6 + 2 = 8$

3. (D)

4. (E) Number of small cubes (for first big cube) having two faces coloured in the same colour

$$\begin{aligned} &= (x - 2) \times \text{No. of edges} \\ &= (4 - 2) \times 4 \\ &= 2 \times 4 = 8 \end{aligned}$$

Number of small cubes (for second big cube) having two faces coloured in the same colour

$$\begin{aligned} &= (x - 2) \times \text{no. of edges} \\ &= (3 - 2) \times 4 \\ &= 1 \times 4 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\text{Total cubes} = 8 + 4 = 12$$

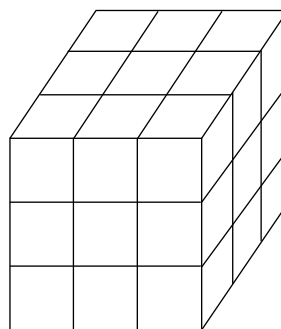
Exercise

- When a big cube of 20 cm side is divided into small cubes of 4 cm side then how many such small cubes can be formed ?
(A) 8 (B) 27
(C) 64 (D) 216
(E) None of these
- How many small cubes of 1.5 cm side can be formed from a cube of 6 cm side ?
(A) 64 (B) 16
(C) 8 (D) 9
(E) None of these
- A cube is divided into 27 small cubes of 3 cm side each. What will be the length of the side of big cube ?
(A) 15 cm (B) 12 cm
(C) 9 cm (D) 18 cm
(E) 13 cm
- A cube of 4 cm side is divided into 125 small cubes. What will be the length of the side of small cube ?
(A) .25 cm (B) .8 cm
(C) .5 cm (D) 1 cm
(E) None of these
- A cube of length 5 cm, breadth 4 cm and height 3 cm is divided into small cubes. How many such small cubes can be formed ?
(A) 30 (B) 45
(C) 50 (D) 60
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 6-10) A big cube of side 18 cm is divided into small cubes of side 3 cm. Before dividing the cube it is coloured in green colour.

- How many cubes will be formed having only one face coloured ?
(A) 120 (B) 96
(C) 90 (D) 108
(E) None of these
- How many cubes will be formed having only two faces coloured ?
(A) 12 (B) 36
(C) 24 (D) 48
(E) None of these
- How many cubes will be formed having three faces coloured ?
(A) 8 (B) 4
(C) 6 (D) 10
(E) None of these
- How many cubes will be formed having four faces coloured ?
(A) 6 (B) 4
(C) 0 (D) 8
(E) None of these
- How many cubes will be formed having no face coloured ?
(A) 27 (B) 60
(C) 125 (D) 216
(E) None of these

11.

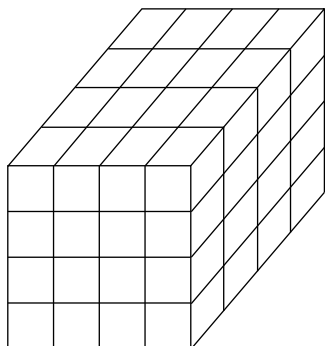


In the above figure how many small cubes will be formed such that each face of these cubes is surrounded by a cube ?

- (A) 2 (B) 1
(C) 4 (D) 3
(E) None of these

186P | Reasoning T.

12.



In the above figure how many small cubes will be such that each face of these cubes is surrounded by atleast one cube ?

- (A) 12 (B) 16
(C) 4 (D) 8
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 13-17) Read the following data and answers the questions that follow—

- (i) A cuboid shaped wooden block has 6 cm length, 4 cm breadth and 1 cm height.
(ii) Two sides measuring 4 cm × 1 cm are coloured in black
(iii) Two sides measuring 6 cm × 1 cm are coloured in red
(iv) Two sides measuring 6 cm × 4 cm are coloured in green.
(v) The block is divided into 6 equal cubes of side 1 cm (from 6 cm side) 4 equal cubes of side 1 cm (from 4 cm side)

13. How many cubes having red, green and black colours on atleast one side of the cube will be formed ?

- (A) 16 (B) 12
(C) 10 (D) 8
(E) None of these

14. How many small cubes will be formed ?

- (A) 6 (B) 12
(C) 16 (D) 24
(E) None of these

15. How many cubes will remain if the cubes having black and green colour are removed ?

- (A) 4 (B) 8
(C) 12 (D) 16
(E) None of these

16. How many cubes will have green colour on two sides and rest of the four sides having no colour ?

- (A) 12 (B) 10
(C) 8 (D) 4
(E) None of these

17. How many cubes will have 4 coloured sides and two non-coloured sides ?

- (A) 8 (B) 4
(C) 16 (D) 10
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 18–19) Two adjacent sides of a cube are coloured in red and two opposite sides to them are coloured in yellow and rest of the two sides are coloured in blue. The cube is divided into 64 small equal cubes.

18. How many small cubes will be formed having all the three colours ?

- (A) 4 (B) 8
(C) 12 (D) 16
(E) None of these

19. How many small cubes will be formed having one side yellow and one side red necessarily ?

- (A) 8 (B) 48
(C) 32 (D) 16
(E) None of these

20. A cube is divided into 64 equal small cubes. Before dividing the cube each face of it is coloured in different colours. How many small cubes will be formed having more than one colour ?

- (A) 32 (B) 16
(C) 8 (D) 48
(E) None of these

Answers With Explanation

1. (E) Number of small cubes

$$= \frac{\text{Side of big cube}}{\text{Side of small cubes}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{20}{4}\right)^3 = (5)^3$$

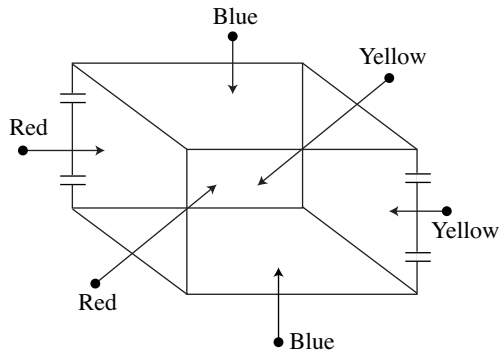
$$= 125$$

$\therefore M = x^3$

188P | Reasoning T.

17. (B) Only 4 cubes situated at the corners will have 4 coloured and 2 non-coloured sides.

For Answers 18 to 19



18. (B) Small cubes which have all the three colours are related to 8 corners.

19. (D) Red and yellow coloured faces are joined by 4 edges

∴ Number of cubes having red and yellow coloured faces

$$= (x - 2) \times \text{No. of edges}$$

$$= (4 - 2) \times 4$$

$$= 2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$\text{Here } x = \sqrt[3]{M} = \sqrt[3]{64} = 4$$

Number of cubes having three faces coloured will also have red and yellow colours = 8

Thus, total cubes = 8 + 8 = 16

20. (A) x for the present cube = $\sqrt[3]{M}$

$$= \sqrt[3]{64} = 4$$

According to the statement the use of more than one colour will be effected only on those cubes whose two or more faces are coloured.

∴ Total number of cubes whose two faces are coloured

$$= (x - 2) \times \text{number of edges}$$

$$= (4 - 2) \times 12$$

$$= 2 \times 12 = 24$$

and total number of cubes whose three faces are coloured = 8

∴ Total number of required cubes

$$= 24 + 8 = 32$$

Directions—Each of the question from 1 to 10 is based on the following informations—

There are six subjects for the annual examination of ninth class of an institution.

1. Mathematics (150 marks)
2. Social Science (150 marks)
3. Natural Science (150 marks)
4. English (100 marks)
5. Hindi (100 marks)
6. Sanskrit (50 marks)

On the basis of the following rules a student is promoted—

- (A) A student gets 40% marks in each subject.
- (B) A student fails in one subject by 15% marks but he gets at least 50% marks in total of all subjects.

(C) A student fails in two subjects at the most by 10 marks in each but he gets 60% marks in total of all subjects.

(D) A student fails in one subject at the most by 20 marks but he secures at least 60% in total of all subjects.

(E) A student fails in one subject at the most by 30 marks but he secures at least 70% in total of all subjects.

(F) A student fails at the most in three subjects but he gets 70% marks in total of all subjects and he fails in each of the three subjects at the most by 10 marks.

(G) A student secures 75% in total of all subjects or more than this.

Marks of each student are given in the following table.

Find out which of the student is promoted and under which condition ?

Students	Maths 150	Social Science 150	Natural Science 150	English 100	Hindi 100	Sanskrit 50	Total 700
P	85	95	120	55	65	20	440
Q	100	80	130	90	85	40	525
R	140	90	120	80	30	10	470
S	105	80	110	20	75	35	425
T	90	130	140	90	80	45	575
U	42	120	135	70	65	30	462
V	108	115	120	85	85	5	518
W	70	85	30	45	48	20	298
X	120	90	100	30	35	45	420
Y	100	65	60	80	85	8	398

190P | Reasoning T.

1. The student Y—
 - (A) is promoted under the condition (D)
 - (B) is promoted under the condition (A)
 - (C) is promoted under the condition (A) or (C)
 - (D) is promoted under the condition (B) or (C)
 - (E) is not promoted
 2. The student P—
 - (A) is promoted under the condition (A)
 - (B) is promoted under the condition (B)
 - (C) is promoted under the condition (F)
 - (D) is promoted under the condition (D)
 - (E) is not promoted
 3. The student S—
 - (A) is promoted under the condition (B)
 - (B) is promoted under the condition (C)
 - (C) is promoted under the condition (E)
 - (D) is promoted under the condition (D)
 - (E) is not promoted
 4. The student W—
 - (A) is promoted under the condition (G)
 - (B) is promoted under the condition (B)
 - (C) is not promoted
 - (D) is promoted under the condition (F)
 - (E) is promoted under the condition (C)
 5. The student Q—
 - (A) is promoted under the condition (D)
 - (B) is promoted under the condition (G)
 - (C) is promoted under the condition (F)
 - (D) is promoted under the condition (B)
 - (E) is not promoted
 6. The student T—
 - (A) is promoted under the condition (F)
 - (B) is promoted under the condition (E)
 - (C) is promoted under the condition (G)
 - (D) is promoted under the condition (D)
 - (E) is not promoted
 7. The student V—
 - (A) is promoted under the condition (E)
 - (B) is promoted under the condition (D)
 - (C) is promoted under the condition (F)
 - (D) is promoted under the condition (C)
 - (E) is not promoted
 8. The student R—
 - (A) is promoted under the condition (A)
 - (B) is promoted under the condition (B)
 - (C) is promoted under the condition (C)
 - (D) is promoted under the condition (D)
 - (E) is not promoted
 9. The student U—
 - (A) is promoted under the condition (C)
 - (B) is promoted under the condition (D)
 - (C) is promoted under the condition (B)
 - (D) is promoted under the condition (E)
 - (E) is not promoted
 10. The student X—
 - (A) is promoted under the condition (B)
 - (B) is promoted under the condition (B) or (C)
 - (C) is promoted under the condition (D)
 - (D) is promoted under the condition (C)
 - (E) is not promoted
- Directions**—From 11 to 20, each question is based on the following informations.
- There are five heads to pass an examination. Each head has 100 marks. The heads are—
1. Question paper I
 2. Question Paper II
 3. Question paper III
 4. Practicals
 5. Sessional work
- In this in order to pass, minimum 40% marks in each head are necessary except practicals. In order to pass there should be 50% in practicals. The candidates who fails, may reappear in next exami-nations. At that time he may claim for exemption in the head in which he got 10 marks more than minimum marks to pass. The candidate who fails in sessional work, will have to read the whole syllabus from the very beginning. Three grace marks may be given at the most in the three unsuccessful heads. A candidate who secures 50% of the total marks, may be given at the most 5 grace marks in one unsuccessful head. In exceptio-nal case the examiner of the board may give at the most 7 grace marks in one head. The candidate who has appeared with the exemption in one or more heads, has no right to get grace mark. A candidate who secures 75% or more marks of the total marks and passes the examination in one time will be considered to pass with distinction. The marks obtained by P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X and Y are given in the following table.

Give Answer—

- (A) if the candidate is successful (B) if the candidate is passed with distinction
 (C) if the candidate fails (D) if the candidate is passed with grace marks
 (E) if matter to be referred to the examiner of board

Marks secured in five heads
 (Ex— means exemption)

Q. N.	Candidate	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
11.	V	72	85	80	65	75	377
12.	P	62	75	80	44	70	331
13.	S	45	42	43	47	41	218
14.	W	40	42	45	52	33	212
15.	Q	60	90	85	55	80	370
16.	U	32	65	55	75	65	292
17.	R	90	30	42	85	75	322
18.	X	40	34	35	50	45	204
19.	Y	60	69	38	Ex.	Ex.	—
20.	T	50	55	90	85	75	355

Directions—(Q. 21–24) Read the following data to answer the questions that follow it—

There are different type of things kept in five identical boxes and on each box a label is pasted indicating the thing in that box. The things kept in the boxes and the label on the boxes are—

Things	Labels
Two pins	PP
Two balls	BB
Two clips	CC
One pin and one clip	PC
One ball and one clip	BC

A naughty boy interchanged these labels in such a way that none of the box has the correct label on it.

21. If label on the first box opened is PP and label on the second box opened is PC and one of the four things in these two boxes is a ball then which of the following is true ?
 (A) None of the remaining three will be a clip
 (B) At least one of the three will be a clip
 (C) Two pins will not be there in these three
 (D) Two balls will not be there in these three
 (E) Can not be determined
22. If a box opened has label BC and one of the thing in that box is a ball then—
 (A) Second thing is not a ball
 (B) Second thing is also a ball

- (C) Second box with BB label has one ball and one clip
 (D) Second thing may be ball or a clip
 (E) None of these
23. If a box with label PP has two clips and box with label CC has two pins and box with label BB has at least one ball then which of the following is definitely not true ?
 (A) In BC there are two balls
 (B) In BB there is one clip
 (C) In BC there are two balls
 (D) In BC there is one pin and one clip
 (E) In BB there is one ball and one clip
24. If it is being informed that in the box PC there is neither a pin nor a clip and in box PP there is no pin and in the box CC there is one clip and one ball then which of the following is true when only one of the remaining boxes is opened ?
 (A) There is at least one clip
 (B) There is at least one pin
 (C) There are two pins
 (D) There is one clip and one pin
 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 25–30) Use the following in the questions that follow it—

- A" B means add B to A
 A" B means subtract B from A

192P | Reasoning T.

A @ B means divide A by B
A * B means multiply A by B

25. Vivek buys a book for Rs. 20 and sells it for Rs. 25. What is his profit % ? Which of the following will be used if N denotes the C.P. and M denotes, S.P ?
 (A) $\{M \div (N)\} * (N) @ 100$
 (B) $\{M - (N) + (N) \times 100$
 (C) $\{M \div (N)\} @ (N) * 100$
 (D) $\{M \div (N)\} @ (N) @ 100$
 (E) None of these
26. Ram gave Rs. 200 at 5% rate to his brother. In order to find that how much money will his brother return him back after 5 years which of the following will be used ? Here Q denotes Principal, R denotes rate per cent and T denotes time.
 (A) $\{(Q) * (R) * (T)\} * 100 \div (Q)$
 (B) $\{(Q) * (R) * (T)\} @ 100 \div (Q)$
 (C) $\{(Q) * (R) * (T)\} @ 100 \div (Q)$
 (D) $\{(Q) @ (R) @ (T)\} * 100 \div (Q)$
 (E) None of these
27. Sarita's income is Rs. 100. She spends $\frac{2}{5}$ th if it on food, $\frac{1}{4}$ th if it on cosmetics. How much money is left with her ? To find the answer to this question which of the following is applicable. Here I denotes the income, F denotes the food and A denotes, the cosmetics.
 (A) $\{(I) \div \{(I * 2) * 5 \div (I * 1) * 4\}\}$
 (B) $\{(I) \div \{(I * 2) @ 5 \div (I * 1) @ 4\}\}$
 (C) $\{(I) \div \{(I * 2) @ 5 \div (I * 1) @ 4\}\}$
 (D) $\{(I) \div \{(I * 2) @ 5 \div (I * 1) @ 4\}\}$
 (E) None of these
28. Four of the following five are equivalent. Find out the one which is not equal to them—
 (A) $a^2 + b^2 - 3ab - b^2 + 2ab =$
 (B) $(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2 =$
 (C) $a^2 + b^2 - 4ab - b^2 + 3ab =$
 (D) $(a + b)(a - b) + b^2 - ab =$
 (E) $(a - b)^2 - b^2 + ab =$
29. An odd no. is obtained on dividing 99 by 11. Which of the following is that no ?
 (A) $200 @ 50 \div 4 * 2 \div 6$
 (B) $300 @ 60 \div 2 \div 3 \div 9$
 (C) $400 @ 100 \div 3 \div 3 \div 1$
 (D) $100 @ 10 \div 5 * 1 \div 6$
 (E) None of these
30. Compound interest and simple interest are equal—
 (i) For definite Principal
 (ii) For definite rate
 (iii) For definite time
 (A) Only (i) and (ii) are true
 (B) All are true
 (C) Can not be determined
 (D) Only (i) and (iii) are true
 (E) None of these

Answers with Explanation

For Answer 1 to 10

Condition used	Name	Maths %	Social Science %	Natural Science %	English %	Hindi %	Sanskrit %	Total %
A	P	56.6	63.2	80.0	55.0	65	40	62.8
G	Q	66.6	53.2	86.6	90.0	85	80	75
C	R	93.2	60.0	80.0	80.0	30	20	67.2
D	S	70.0	53.2	73.2	20.0	75	70	61.4
G	T	60.0	86.6	93.2	90.0	80	90	82.1
D	U	28.0	80.0	90.0	70.0	65	60	66
E	V	72.6	76.6	80.0	85.0	85	10	74.1
Failed	W	46.6	56.6	20.0	45.0	48	40	42.5
C	X	80.0	60.0	66.6	30.0	35	90	60
Failed	Y	66.6	43.2	40.0	80.0	85	16	56.8

1. (E) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (B)
 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (D)
11. (B) He secures more than 75% marks.
12. (E) Since, he is failed by 6 marks thus he should be referred to the board.
13. (D) He will get a grace of three marks.
14. (C) Since he is fail in the sessional work thus, he will have to revise the whole syllabus and thus, he is fail.
15. (A) He is pass in all the subjects but secures less than 75% marks in the total.
16. (C) He is failed by 8 marks. He would have been granted a grace of 7 marks by the board but he is considered to be fail because a grace of 8 marks can not be granted.
17. (C) He is failed by 10 marks. So, a grace of 10 marks can not be granted.
18. (C)
19. (C) Though he is being exempted from one paper but still he is fail in head III. thus, he should be considered to be fail.
20. (A) He is pass in all the subjects but secures less than 75% marks.
21. (E) Things kept in the first box with label PP can be
 BB, CC, PC, BC
 Things kept in the second box with label PC can be—
 PP, BB, CC, BC
 Since, one of the four things in these two boxes is a ball therefore, one of these two boxes is—
 BB or BC

Thus, the second box may be—
 PP, CC, PC

It is also possible that the two boxes are BB and BC. Therefore, nothing can be said and the second thing can not be determined.

22. (B) 23. (C)

24. (B) According to the question—

PC → BB

PP → CC

CC → BC

Thus, in remaining boxes

BB → PP, PC

BC → PP, PC

Thus, there will be at least one pin.

25. (C) Profit % = $\frac{(S.P. - C.P.)}{C.P.} \times 100$

= $\frac{(M - N)}{N} \times 100$

= $[\{(M) \cdot (N)\} @ (N) * 100]$

26. (B) Amount = S. I. + P

= $\frac{Q \times R \times T}{100} + P$

= $[\{(Q) * (R) * (T)\} @ 100" Q]$

27. (D) Remaining money

= Income - $\left[\frac{2}{5} \text{ of income} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ of income} \right]$

= $I - \left[\frac{2}{5} \times I + \frac{1}{4} \times I \right]$

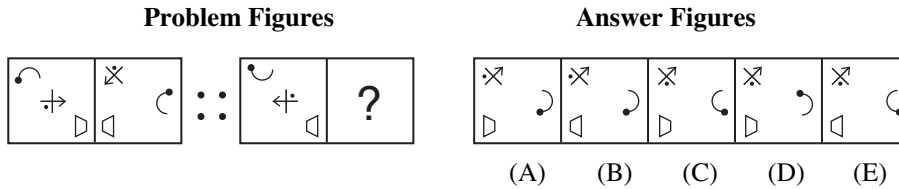
= (I)' $[\{(2 * I) @ 5" (I * 1) @ 4]$

28. (B) 29. (D)

30. (C) S. I. and C.I. are equal for a definite principal at a definite rate for 1 year. Since, the time period has not been mentioned in the question thus, it can not be determined.

In this type of test there are two sets of figures. The figures on the left are problem figures and those on the right are Answer Figures. The problem figures are presented in two units. The first unit contains two figures and the second unit contains one figure and a question mark in place of the fourth figure. There is some relation in the two figures of the first unit of the problem figures. The same relationship also exists between the two figures of the second unit of the problem figures. The candidate has to find out which one of the Answer Figures should be in place of question mark.

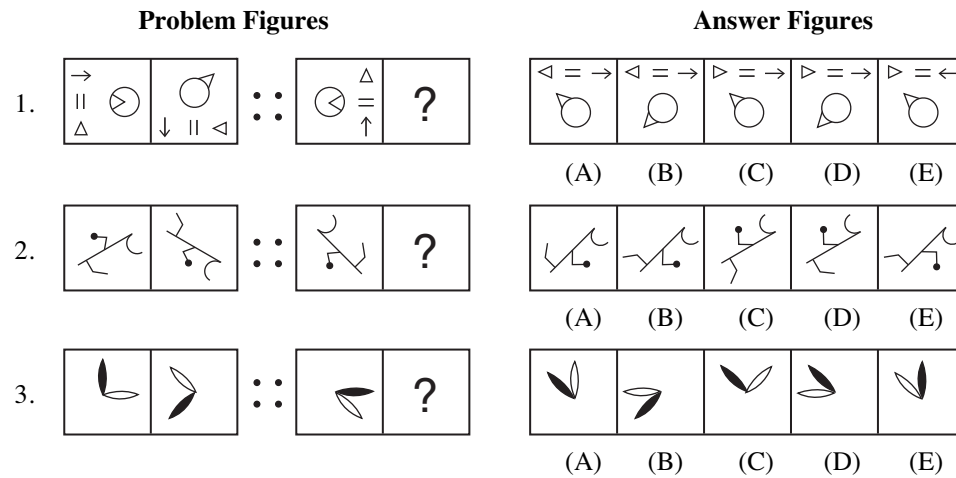
Example—



Answer with Explanation (D)—From fig. (1) to (2) the upper left design to the middle of the right after moving through 90° clockwise and reversing. The central design shifts to the upper left after moving through 135° clockwise. The lower right design shifts to lower left after reversing about vertical line. The same changes will take place if in fig. (3) to (4) if question mark is replaced by Answer fig. (D).

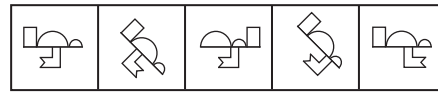
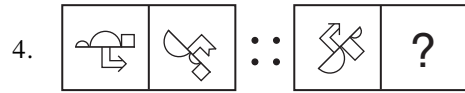
Exercise

Directions—(Q. 1 to 20) The second figure in the first unit of the problem figures bears a certain relationship to the first figure. Similarly one of the figures in the answer figures bears the same relationship to the first figure in the second unit of the problem figures. You are therefore, to locate the figure which would fit the question mark.

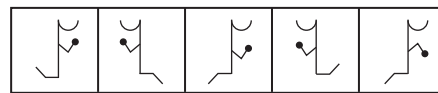
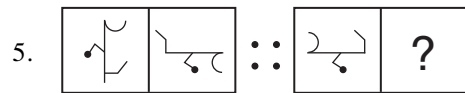


Problem Figures

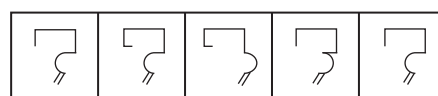
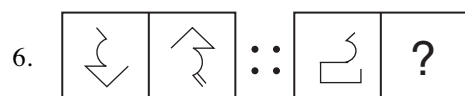
Answer Figures



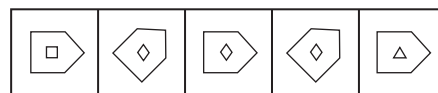
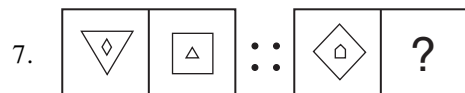
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)



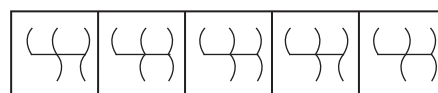
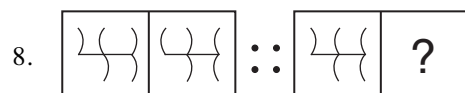
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)



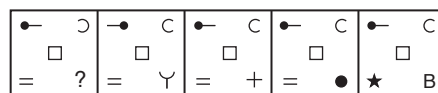
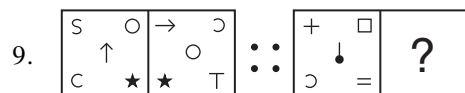
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)



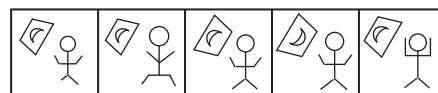
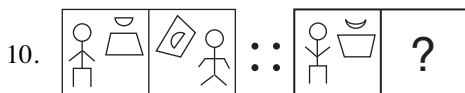
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)



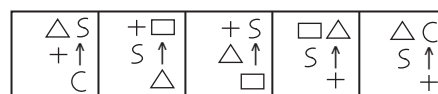
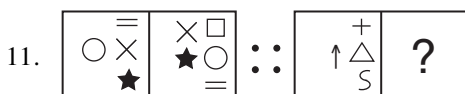
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)



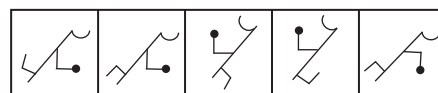
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)



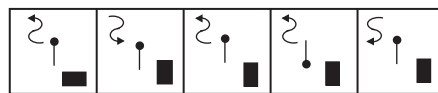
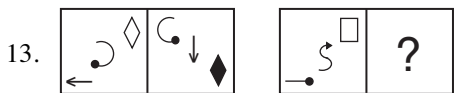
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)



(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)



(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

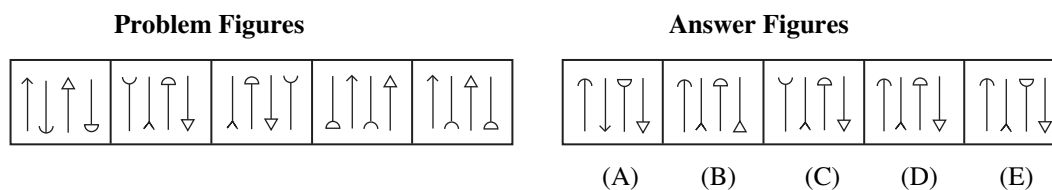


(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

- the designs at the both ends interchange their positions but semicircle also reverses.
6. (A) From fig. (1) to (2) the design moves through 180° . After this one dash is increased.
 7. (D) From fig. (1) to (2) the inner design after moving through 45° clockwise becomes outer design while the outer design after reversing about horizontal lines becomes inner design.
 8. (E) From fig. (1) to (2) all the three upper arcs and the lower right arc are reversed.
 9. (D) From fig. (1) to (2) the upper right design shifts in the centre and the lower right design shifts to the lower left. The design from centre shift to upper left after moving through 90° clockwise. The lower left design shifts to upper right after reversing about the vertical line. The upper left design takes a new shape after to lower right.
 10. (A) From fig. (1) to (2) the trapezium is enlarged after moving through 135° clockwise and shifts one side anticlockwise. The semicircle shifts inside the trapezium after moving through 135° clockwise. Besides the other design shifts one side to the right. Its lower horizontal lines shifts to the centre. Two dashes in the centre are added to this horizontal line. The lower two dashes are joined to the lower and of the vertical line.
 11. (E) From figure (1) to (2) the upper design shifts to lower right, the lower right design to centre, the central design to middle right, the middle right design shifts to middle upper while a new design takes place in the upper right position.
 12. (B) From fig. (1) to (2) the design moves through 90° clockwise and each of side designs made of straight lines moves through 180° .
 13. (C) From fig. (1) to (2) the upper right design shifts one side clockwise and then blackened. The central design shifts to upper left and then reverses about vertical axis while the arrow shifts in the centre and then moves through 90° anticlockwise.
 14. (C) From fig. (1) to (2) the whole design moves through 90° clockwise and after this the inner designs interchange their positions.
 15. (D) From fig. (1) to (2) the whole design moves through 70° anticlockwise and then the inner and outer designs interchange their positions.
 16. (E) From fig. (1) to (2) the whole design moves through 90° clockwise and then reverses about the horizontal line while smaller curve becomes large and *vice-versa*. Besides, the inner design takes a new shape.
 17. (B) From fig. (1) to (2) the central design becomes outer most, the outer most design becomes inner most and the inner most design shifts in the centre.
 18. (C) From fig. (1) to (2) the whole design reverses about the vertical axis and then all the arcs reverse at their places.
 19. (A) From fig. (1) to (2) the pentagon moves through 180° . The outer design shifts inside this pentagon. Besides, half part of this inner design is whitened.
 20. (E) From fig. (1) to (2) the vertical line which is one in number, is connected into a triangle. In rest two lines arrow is added to one end of the bigger line while a black dot is added to one end of the smaller line.

Test I type—In this type of questions, there are two sets of figures. One set is called Problem Figures, while the other as ‘Answer Figures’. Problem Figures are first and five in number. Answer Figures are after and five in number. They are indated by (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). The five, problem figures change from left to right in a specific order. The question is, if the figures continue to change in the same order, what should the sixth figure be ? The candidate has to find out which one of the answer figures provides the answer.

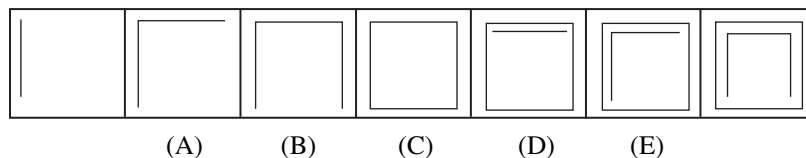
Example—



Answer with Explanation (E)—From problem fig. (1) to (2) both the designs at the left interchange positions and reversed similarly both the designs at the right do so. Besides, the upper parts of the designs at the left are also reversed. From problem fig. (2) to (3) all the designs shift to the left one place while the extreme left design shifts to the extreme right. The same order is repeated.

Test II type—In this type of questions there are seven figures. Out of which extreme left and extreme right figures are unlettered and the remaining five figures are lettered as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). A series begins with the unlettered figure on the extreme left. One and only one of the five lettered figures does not fit into the series. The two unlettered figures fit into the series. The candidate has to take as many aspects into account as possible of the figures in the series and has to find out the one and only one of the five lettered figures which does not fit into the series.

Example—



Answer with Explanation (D)—In this question, the number of lines in the figures in the series goes on increasing by one from left to right. If we go by this aspect of number of lines only then there is no wrong figure in the series. But if we also consider the ‘manner’ in which the ‘number of lines’ in the figures in the series goes on increasing from left to right we come to know that the figure No. (D) does NOT fit into the series. Therefore (D) is the answer.

Exercise

Directions—(Q. 1 to 25) In each of the questions given below which of the five answer figures on the right should the problem figures on the left, if the sequence continued ?

Problem Figure

Answer Figure

1.

x = o	= o s	x = o	= o s	x = o
□ △ s	x □ c	t c s	x t p	★ p s

= o s	= o s	★ x =	= o s	★ x =
x ★ p	x ★ #	# s o	x ★ △	△ s o

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
2.

x	x □	□ s	s c	c △
x	□	x s	□ c	s △
		x	□ x	□ x

△ x	= x	△ =	c ★	△ □
c x	c x	c =	s ★	c □
s □ =	s □ △	s □ x	□ x △	s x □

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
3.

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(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
4.

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(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
5.

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(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
6.

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(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
7.

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(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
8.

★	=	□	△	s	○	★	c	x	△
□	○	★	s	△	★	△	s	x	△
○	★	s	△	★	△	s	x	△	△

s	=	s	○	s	△	c	□	s	○
c	△	△	○	c	△	s	□	c	○
x	△	x	○	□	△	x	□	x	○

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
9.

= o x □	□ x o =		o = □ x	= o x □
		x □ = o		

□ x o =	□ o x =	= x o □	o = □ x	□ = o x
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(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

200P | Reasoning T.

Problem Figure

Answer Figure

10.

★	○	○	×	×	=	=	□	□	△
□	=	=	★	★	△	△	×	×	S

△	×	△	□	C	□	△	C	△	C
S	□	S	□	△	×	S	□	□	×

 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
11.

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 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
12.

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 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
13.

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 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
14.

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 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
15.

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 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
16.

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 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
17.

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 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
18.

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 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
19.

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 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

202P | Reasoning T.

28. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

29. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

30. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

31. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

32. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

33. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

34. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

35. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

Directions—(Q. 36 to 45) In each of these questions there are two sets of figures. The figures on the left are Problem Figure (four figures and one question marked space) and those on the right are Answer Figures indicated by letters (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). A series is formed if one of the five Answer Figures is placed at the “question marked space”. Figures form a series if they change from left to right according to some rule. The letter of the Answer Figure which should be placed in the question marked space is your answer. All the five figures *i.e.*, four Problem Figures and one Answer Figure placed in the question marked space should be considered as forming the series.

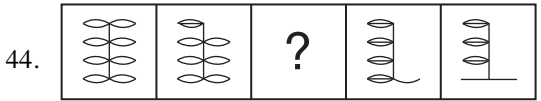
Problem Figure

Answer Figure

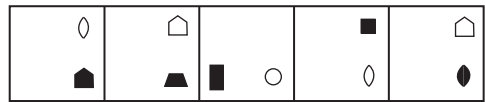
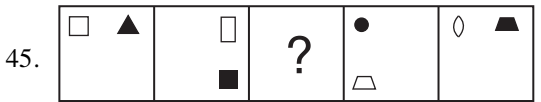
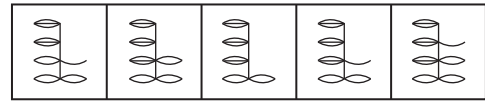
36.		37.		38.		39.		40.		41.		42.		43.		<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> </td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> </td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> </td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> </td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(A)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(B)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(C)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(D)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(E)</td> </tr> </table>						(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
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204P | Reasoning T.

Problem Figure

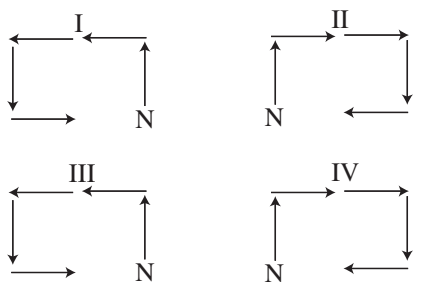


Answer Figure

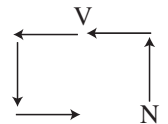


Answers With Explanation

1. (B) In the every next figure, the designs are changing their positions like this and in place of N a new design comes —



Changing sequence—
So the next change will be—

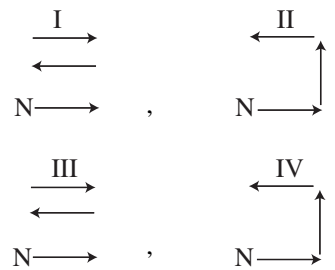


- 2. (C) In the every next figure, the two new similar designs come at the upper middle and at the centre of the figure and the design of upper middle slides half arm in the direction of anticlockwise. All the designs slide also half arm in the same direction.
- 3. (B) In the every next figure, the two arcs or half circles on the outside of four arms of the square reverse two by two. First of all left upper and left lower then left lower and right lower then right lower and right upper arcs reverse and this change continues similarly.
- 4. (D) In the every next figure, one line on left and one arc on right comes over the horizontal line and then lower the horizontal line respectively. The arc reverses every time

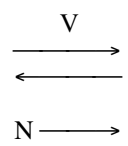
in the next figure. So this change continues similarly.

5. (C) In the every next figure, the designs on the four arms of the main design swastik (卐) are changing their positions following type and on the place of N a new design comes—

Changing sequence—



So the next change will be like this—



- 6. (A) From first figure to second, the smaller vertical line, among the designs formed on two lines out of four horizontally drawn straight lines, gets reversed and the triangle shown as \triangle reverses as ∇ . Also from third figure to fourth, both of these designs overturn in the same order at their respective positions. So also from figure (5) to figure (6) the same sequence continues.
- 7. (E) From first figure to second, the designs on two vertical lines are seen overturned in a definite order. The design on the left line first turns 90° anticlockwise and then reverses.

The design on the rightward line exhibits only the reversal. The same order follows from third to fourth figure. So the same change in due order continues onward also.

Second Method—We see the following resemblance situated on vertical lines in question figure 1 and 5—

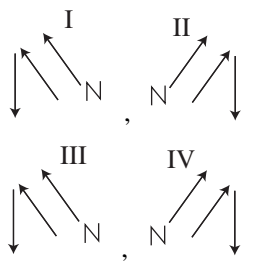
(1) The design on the leftward vertical line is situated on the same place and in the same direction.

(2) The direction of the design formed on the rightward vertical line is the same but the position changes from below to above. In the light of similarity seen in figures (1) and (5), the direction of the design of question figure (6) will be the same as that of the design of figure (2).

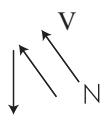
Second Method—Looking to their positions the designs of question figures (1) and (4) as well as the question figures (2) and (5) are alike. So the position of the designs of question figure (6) will be similar to that of question figure (3). Alongwith it the designs in the question figures (1) and (5) are arranged in the similar pattern. So the order of the designs of question figure (6) will follow the order of the designs of question figure (2).

8. (E) In the every next figure, the designs are changing their positions following type and on the place of N a new design comes—

Changing sequence—



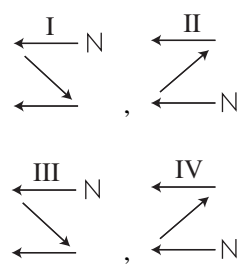
So the next change will be like this—



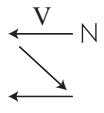
9. (A) In the second figure from first figure, the four designs of middle of the figure comes upper side and the two middle designs out of four designs change their positions mutually and rest of two designs change their positions mutually. In the third figure from second figure, the upper side four designs come at the lower side of the figure and the two left side designs change their positions mutually and rest of two right side designs change their positions mutually. This change continues similarly.

10. (D) In the every next figure, the designs are changing their positions following type and on the place of N a new design comes—

Changing sequence—



So the next change will be like this—



11. (A) In the every next figure, the symbol of equal (=) is rotating itself 90° and sliding also 1, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 arms in the anticlockwise direction. The design ‘↑’ comes with three different form stepy step like this—(i) ‘↑’, (ii) ‘↖’, (iii) ‘↗’ and comes at the centre of the second, fourth and sixth figure.
12. (B) In the every next figure, the three changes become. First—the design ‘↖’ comes in the middle from upper side in the same way and then reverses and comes at lower side from middle then comes at upper side from the

206P | Reasoning T.

lower side in the same way and this change continues similarly. Second—The design ‘—c’ reverses and comes at lower side from middle then reverses on the same place and comes at the upper side from lower side and this change continues similarly. Third—The design ‘—’ reverses on the same place and comes at the upper side from lower side then comes on the other side in the same way from upper side to middle and this change continues similarly.

13. (D) In the figure (B) from (A), a new leaf comes at 45° in the anticlockwise direction and last leaf comes with colour. In the figure (C) from (B), both the leaves rotate 90° in the anticlockwise direction and a new without colour leaf comes at 45° opposite direction of the rotation of the two leaves. In the figure (D) from (C), the leaves rotate 45° in the anticlockwise direction and a new without colour leaf comes at 45° opposite direction of the rotation of the group of leaves. This change continues similarly one by one.

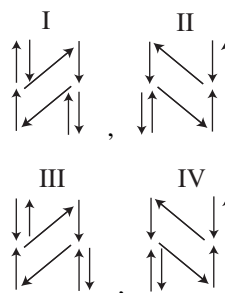
Second Method—In the figure (B) from (A), the leaf rotates 45° in the anticlockwise direction and a new leaf with colour comes at 45° opposite direction of rotation of the leaf. After this, in the every next figure the group of the leaves rotate $90^\circ, 45^\circ, 90^\circ$ and 45° in the anticlockwise direction and a new uncoloured leaf comes at 45° opposite direction of the rotation of the group of leaves.

14. (E) In the figure (B) from (A), the two inside designs out of three change their places mutually and outside design comes new. In the figure (C) from (B), the inner most and the outer side designs change their places mutually and a new design comes in the middle out of three designs. This change continues similarly one by one.
15. (C) In the figure (B) from (A), the designs ‘=’ and ‘●’ change their places mutually and ‘Δ’ slides one part in the anti-clockwise direction with colour. In the figure (D) from (C), the

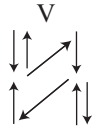
designs ‘=’ and ‘S’ change their places mutually and ‘Δ’ slides previously again. This change continues similarly.

Second Method—In the every next figure, the symbol of equal ‘=’ slides one part in the clockwise direction and ‘Δ’ triangle slides one part in the anticlockwise direction with colour and then without colour. The design of third part comes two times similarly and slides one part in the anticlockwise direction. This change continues similarly.

16. (D) In the figure (2) from (1), the middle design comes inside and inside design comes in the middle out of three designs and outside design becomes new. This change continues similarly.
17. (A) In the figure (2) from (1), the design ‘□’ and ‘=’ change their places mutually and design ‘O’ comes with new design ‘Δ’ after sliding one place in the clockwise direction. This sequence continues in between the designs in the same direction similarly.
18. (B) In the every next figure the arcs are increasing with two and one from sequence. The sequence of increasing of arcs in anticlockwise direction on every one arc distance and the arcs move 90° in the same direction after coming like this ‘∪’.
19. (C) In the figure (2) from (1), the outside designs of square slide one arm in the anticlockwise direction and reverse. This change continues similarly.
20. (E) In the every next figure, the designs change their places as follows—
Changing sequence—



So the next change will be like this —



21. (A) In the every next figure, the square slides one, one, two, two and three arms step by step in the clockwise direction and a new design comes on the back of the square which comes forward next time and then comes back again and a new design comes every time on the back which comes forward. These changes continue on the back and forward of the square.
22. (D) In the every next figure the group of leaves moves 45° , 45° , 90° , 90° and 135° step by step in the clockwise direction and the half-half leaves come step by step on the back and then forward of the group.
23. (A) In the figure (2) from (1) the main design moves 90° in the clockwise direction and the shapes change of the both side upper and lower. In the figure (3) from (2) the main design moves 90° in the same direction and the right one side shape changes. In the figure (4) from (3), the main design moves similarly and no either side shapes change of the design. These changes continue with similar sequences.
24. (C) In the figure (4) from (2), the upper side design comes at middle, the middle design comes at lower side after reversing and the lower side design comes upper side after reversing. So in the next figure (6) from figure (4), the middle design comes at lower side, the lower side design reverses and then comes at upper side and the upper side design reverses and then comes at the middle.
25. (D) In the every next figure, the uncoloured leaf moves 45° , 135° , 135° and 225° respectively in the anticlockwise direction and every next time a coloured leaf comes forward of that leaf and then a coloured leaf comes back of that leaf. Now an uncoloured leaf comes forward of the group of the leaves and then a similar leaf comes back of the group of the leaves. So in the next figure a coloured leaf comes forward of that group of leaves.
26. (C) In the figure (A) from first figure, the coloured parts from eight part of the circle come forward like backward coloured parts in anticlockwise direction after leaving one part. In the figure (B) from (A) the coloured part come with one more coloured part after leaving one part in the same direction. These changes continue respectively.
27. (D) In the every next figure, the five and three lines come in every corner of the figure in anticlockwise direction.
28. (E) In the figure (B) from first figure, in the figure (D) from figure (B) and in the last figure from (D), the coloured part in the circles moves 90° in clockwise direction and in the every next circle of the same direction. This change continues in the figure (C) from (A) and figure (E) from (C) similarly.
29. (A) In the figure (C) from (B) and in the figure (E) from (D) the inside design comes outside with large shape and outside design comes inside with small shape after moving 45° in the clockwise direction. But in the figure (A) from first figure it does not follow.
30. (D) In the every next figure, the design from right converts like this $\square \rightarrow \diamond$ and $\diamond \rightarrow \square$. This conversion starts from right in one, two and three sequence respectively in the every next figure.
31. (D) In each subsequent figures two, three, four, five, six and seven lines are increased respectively.
32. (C) In each subsequent figure each design shifts to its, next position anticlockwise and after it one of them takes a new shape. But in figure (C) two designs are taking new shape.
33. (E) From the extreme left fig. to fig. (A) the black part of the left upper square moves through 90° clockwise. From fig. (A) to (B) the black part of the lower left square moves through 90° clockwise. From fig. (B) to (C) the black part of the upper right square moves through 90° clockwise. From fig. (C) to (D) the black part of lower right square moves through 90° clockwise. Hence from fig. (D) to (E) black part of upper left square must move through 90° clockwise but it is not so.
34. (E) In each subsequent figure the design which is at the left in unlettered figure interchanges its position with its next design.
35. (C) In each subsequent figure the upper triangle is moving through 90° and the middle

208P | Reasoning T.

triangle is moving through 180° in alternate figures while the lower triangle is moving through 45° and 90° respectively.

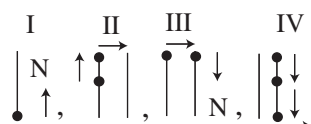
36. (C) In the every next figure, the colour comes in the lower part of the square of the main design from left upper side square to the anti-clockwise direction. The coloured part of the left upper square moves 90° in the clockwise direction as well as the left lower side square's coloured part moves 90° in the anticlockwise direction. This change continues in the forward squares also.
37. (E) In the every next figure, the out side design comes at middle and the inside design comes at outside out of three different designs with this the inside design becomes new.
38. (A) In the every next figure, the first design from the anticlockwise direction comes half arm forward of the last design from the same direction and a new design comes half arm forward of the same design in the same direction and the last design comes on the place of second design from the same direction and the remainder designs slide half arm in the same direction and the same sequence.
39. (D) In the every next figure, the every design changes and moves in a certain sequence and the first design from upper side comes the lower side, the second design from upper side comes on the place of third, the third design comes on the place of first and the lowest design comes on the place of second from upper side. The design '□' moves 90° in the clockwise direction. The design '↑' comes like this '∧' and then comes like this '↓' and again come like this '∩'. The design ' ' changes like this— d, q, p, b, d

The design '┘' changes like—

┘, ┘, ┘, ┘, ┘.

40. (B) In the every next figure, the one line increases. The black point slides on the lines as follows and the new black point come on the place of N—

Changing sequence—



41. (A) In each subsequent problem figure the whole design is moving through 45° and 90° respectively anticlockwise and $\frac{1}{8}$ th part is blackened more.
42. (C) In each subsequent figure the design is shifting half side clockwise after moving through 90° clockwise. Addition to it one design is increased in vertical upright position. This new design also moves through 45° .
43. (B) Starting from the topmost triangle three triangles reverse in each subsequent figure.
44. (D) From problem fig. (1) to (2) one line is increasing but one ellipse is decreasing. From problem fig. (2) to (3) two lines are increasing but $1\frac{1}{2}$ ellipses are decreasing. The same order is repeated.
45. (C) In each subsequent figure white design is blackened after shifting two sides clockwise but the black design is whitened at its own place and takes a new shape.

Numerical Aptitude Test

Percentage

Definition—Per cent means for every hundred. Fifty per cent means fifty for every hundred. So a fraction whose denominator is 100, is called a percentage and the numerator of the fraction is known as the rate of percentage. It is generally written by %.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. What is the fraction which is equivalent to $3/10$ per cent ?

Sol. $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{3}{1000}$

Ans.

Example 2. If the rate of sugar is increased by 20%, how much per cent must a householder reduce his consumption of sugar so as not to increase his expenditure ?

Sol. The increased expenditure of sugar = $100 + 20 = 120$.

But the householder wants to expend the same amount *i.e.* Rs. 100 in place in Rs. 120. Hence he has to reduce his expenditure by Rs. 20.

\therefore On the expenditure of Rs. 120 the reduction amounts to Rs. 20.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{ On the expenditure of Rs. 100 the reduction} &= \frac{20}{120} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{100}{6} \% = \frac{50}{3} \% = 16.67\% \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

EXERCISE 1

- A base ball team has lost 7 games and has won 13 games. What per cent of the games played did they win ?
(A) 35 (B) 65
(C) 50 (D) 30
(E) None of these
- 60% of 35 is what per cent of 400 ?
(A) $5\frac{1}{4}$ (B) $10\frac{1}{2}$
(C) $12\frac{1}{2}$ (D) 6
(E) None of these
- If 1 out of every 50 people who play a certain games win a prize, what per cent of people lose ?
(A) 1% (B) 2%
(C) 99% (D) 98%
(E) None of these
- The air consists of 79.2% of Nitrogen, 20.7% of Oxygen, 0.08% of other light gases and the remaining gas is Argon. Find out the volume of the air consisting one cubic metre of Argon.
(A) 500 cu. metre (B) 50 cu. metre
(C) 5 cu. metre (D) 5000 cu. metre
(E) None of these

4A | Arithmetic

5. In an examination 49.3% of total students appeared, passed successfully. If the number of successful candidates are 23128 how many students appeared (approx.) in the exam ?
 (A) 46913 (B) 45913
 (C) 47913 (D) 46000
 (E) None of these
6. A tank is filled 10% in one hour and 8% of the water is emptied in the next hour. If it is repeated again, find the percentage of tank filled with water.
 (A) 20% (B) 4%
 (C) 19.2% (D) 17.66%
 (E) None of these
7. If 20% of man's salary is paid as rent, 60% are his living expenses and 10% is paid in L.I.C. If he spends remaining Rs. 30 on the education of the children, find his salary.
 (A) Rs. 300 (B) Rs. 100/3
 (C) Rs. 3000 (D) Rs. 900
 (E) None of these
8. A litre of water is evaporated from 6 litre of sugar solution containing 4% of sugar. Find the percentage of sugar in remaining solution.
 (A) $3\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $4\frac{4}{5}$
 (C) 4 (D) 5
 (E) None of these
9. When the price of cloth were reduced by 25% the quantity of cloth sold increased by 20%. What was the effect on gross receipt of the shop ?
 (A) 5% increase (B) 5% decrease
 (C) No change (D) 10% increase
 (E) None of these
10. Chinmoy sold his radio set at 10% loss. If he had sold it for Rs. 45 more he would have made 5% profit. For how much did he sell the radio ?
 (A) Rs. 315 (B) Rs. 270
 (C) Rs. 300 (D) Rs. 345
 (E) None of these
11. At what rate the sum will be twice in 15 years ?
 (A) $13\frac{1}{2}\%$ (B) $6\frac{2}{3}\%$
 (C) 5% (D) 10%
 (E) None of these
12. The sum of Rs. 725 is borrowed at the beginning of a year at interest. After 8 months have passed Rs. $362\frac{1}{2}$ more is borrowed at a rate of interest double that which the former sum bears. At the end of the year, the sum of interest on both loans is Rs. 43.50. What is the first rate of interest per annum ?
 (A) 6% (B) 3.6%
 (C) 4.5% (D) 5%
 (E) None of these
13. The cost price of goods with a bankrupt is Rs. 25,500 and if the goods had realised in their full value, his creditors would have received 85 paise in the rupee. But $\frac{2}{5}$ of the goods were sold at 17% and the remainder at 22% below their cost price. How many Paise in a rupee was received by the creditors ?
 (A) 82 paise (B) 68 paise
 (C) 67 paise (D) 65 paise
 (E) None of these
14. A carpenter undertakes to supply 2,000 tables at Rs. 17.25 each. He estimates that if 10% are defective which will be sold at 50%, then the profit will be 15% on his whole outlay. When the tables were supplied, 70% of the tables were found defective. What loss did carpenter incur ?
 (A) Rs. 7,800 (B) Rs. 16,075
 (C) 4,666.25 (D) Rs. 6,075
 (E) None of these
15. If Ramesh gets 10% more than Mohan, then Mohan gets.
 (A) 10% less than Ramesh
 (B) 10% more than Ramesh
 (C) $9\frac{1}{11}\%$ less than Ramesh
 (D) $9\frac{1}{11}\%$ more than Ramesh
 (E) None of these
16. Out of a total population of 5,000 people in a village the men increased by 10% and woman by 15%. thus the total population becomes 5,600 in a year. Find how many men were there in the village.
 (A) 2000 (B) 3000

- (C) 4000 (D) 2500
(E) None of these
17. The population of a town increases 10% per year. If at the end of 1974 the population was 8,000, find out the population at the end of 1977.
(A) 968 (B) 9,680
(C) 10,648 (D) 880
(E) None of these
18. In a mixed school 20% of the scholars are infants under 8, and the number of scholars above 8 is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the number of scholars of 8, and amounts to 48. Find the number of scholars in the school.
(A) 72 (B) 120
(C) 80 (D) 150
(E) None of these
19. A man's working hours a day were increased 20% and his wages per hour were increased by 15%. By how much per cent were his daily earning increased ?
(A) 38%
(B) 35%
(C) 5%
(D) 40%
(E) None of these
20. $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ of a man's income is taken in tax and $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the remainder is saved. This leaves Rs. 4,053 to spend. What is the income ?
(A) Rs. 5000 (B) Rs. 4800
(C) Rs. 6408 (D) Rs. 4500
(E) None of these

CHAPTER-2

Profit and Loss

Cost price (C.P.) is the price at which a particular article is bought.

Selling price (S.P.) is that price at which a particular article is sold.

Profit = S.P. – C.P. Loss = C.P. – S.P.

The profit or loss percentage is always counted on the C.P.

Percentage of profit = $\frac{\text{Actual Profit} \times 100}{\text{Cost Price}}$ %

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Ram sold a cow for Rs. 136 at a loss of 15%. At what price should he have sold it to gain 15% ?

Sol. Let the cost price be Rs. 100 then for 15% loss the S.P. = 85 and for 15% profit it should be Rs. 115.

∴ Rs. 85 is the first S.P. then second S.P. = Rs. 115

∴ Rs. 136 is the first S.P. then second S.P. = $\frac{115 \times 136}{85} = \text{Rs. } 184$ **Ans.**

Example 2. A sells a radio to B at a gain of 10% and B sells it to C at a gain of 5%. If C pays Rs. 462 for it. what did it cost to A ?

Sol. Let the cost price of A be Rs. 100

Then the cost price of B be Rs. 110

$$\text{Selling price of B} = \frac{105}{100} \times 110 = \text{Rs. } \frac{231}{2}$$

$$\text{C.P. of C} = \frac{231}{2}$$

But the cost price of C as given = Rs. 462.

If the cost price of C is Rs. $\frac{231}{2}$ then the C.P. of A = Rs. 100

If the cost price of C is Rs. 462 then the C.P. of A = $\frac{100 \times 2 \times 462}{231} = \text{Rs. } 400$ **Ans.**

Example 3. A dealer allows 10% discount on the list price of a certain article and yet makes a profit of Rs. 25% on each article. Find the cost price of the article when list price is Rs. 50.

Sol. Let the cost price of article be Rs. 100

The for 25% profit, S.P. = Rs. 125

If list price is Rs. 100, S.P. = Rs. 90

\therefore If S.P. is Rs.90 , list price = Rs. 100

\therefore S.P. is Rs. 125, list price = $\frac{100 \times 125}{90} = \frac{1250}{9}$

If list price is Rs. $\frac{1250}{9}$, then C. P. = Rs. 100

If list price Rs. 50, then C.P. = $\frac{100 \times 50 \times 9}{1250} = \text{Rs. } 36$

Ans.

Example 4. A person purchases 90 clocks and sells 40 cloks at a gain of 10% and 50 clocks at a gain of 20%. Had he sold all of them at a uniform profit of 15% he would have got Rs. 40 less. Find the cost price of each clock.

Sol. Let the C.P. of each clock be Rs. 100.

By the profit of 10% S.P. of 40 clocks = $110 \times 40 = \text{Rs. } 4,400$

By the profit of 20% S.P. of 50 clocks = $120 \times 50 = \text{Rs. } 6,000$

Total S.P. = $\text{Rs. } 4400 + \text{Rs. } 6,000 = \text{Rs. } 10,400$

C.P. of 90 clocks = $90 \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 9000$

By the profit of 15% S.P. of 90 clocks = $90 \times 115 = \text{Rs. } 10,350$

Difference = $\text{Rs. } 10,400 - \text{Rs. } 10,350 = \text{Rs. } 50$

If the difference is Rs. 50 then C.P. = Rs. 100

If the difference is Rs. 40 then C.P. = $\frac{100 \times 40}{50} = \text{Rs. } 80$

Ans.

Example 5. A man buys 5 horses and 10 cows for Rs. 1,600. He sells horses at a profit of 15% and cows at a loss of 10%. If his over all profit was Rs. 90, what was the cost price of a horse and a cow ?

Sol. Let x be the cost price of a horse and y be the cost price of a cow

\therefore C.P. of 5 horses = $\text{Rs. } 5x$ and C.P. of 10 cows = $\text{Rs. } 10y$

Hence $5x + 10y = 1,600$... (i)

Since the profit is 15% on the horses

\therefore Profit on the sale of $\text{Rs. } 5x = \frac{15 \times 5x}{100} = \text{Rs. } \frac{3x}{4}$

Similarly loss on the cows is 10%

So loss on the sale of $\text{Rs. } 10y = \frac{10y \times 10}{100} = \text{Rs. } y$

Again. (profit on the horses) – (Loss on cow) = $\text{Rs. } 90$

$\Rightarrow \frac{3x}{4} - y = 90$

$\therefore 3x - 4y = 360$... (ii)

Multiplying (i) by 3 and (ii) by 5 we get

$15x + 30y = 4,800$

$15x - 20y = 1,800$

$\begin{array}{r} = \\ + \\ - \\ \hline \end{array}$

$50y = 3,000$

$\therefore y = \text{Rs. } 60$

Putting the value of y in Eq. (i) $5x = 1,600 - 600$

$\therefore x = \text{Rs. } 200$ **Ans.**

EXERCISE 2

1. A car costs a dealer Rs. 50,000. The dealer raised the price by Rs. 13,000 and then deducted $\frac{1}{7}$ of the new price. What percentage of the original cost was the car sold for ?
 (A) 108% (B) 90%
 (C) 107% (D) 110%
 (E) None of these
2. If Mohan buys a chair at 75% of its value and sells it for 20% more than its value, his profit will be :
 (A) 45% (B) 60%
 (C) 20% (D) 75%
 (E) None of these
3. 15% loss on selling price is what percentage loss on cost ?
 (A) 17.64% (B) 20%
 (C) 30% (D) 13.04%
 (E) None of these
4. How much per cent should a tradesman add on the price of his goods in order that he may make 10% profit after allowing a rebate to the customer 4% of the bill ?
 (A) 14% (B) 14.5%
 (C) 15% (D) $14\frac{7}{12}\%$
 (E) None of these
5. If Ashok makes a profit of 25% on the selling price, what is his profit on cost price ?
 (A) 20% (B) 25%
 (C) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (D) 30%
 (E) None of these
6. If an harmonium is sold for Rs. 16 the percentage of loss is equal to its cost price. Find out the cost price of the harmonium.
 (A) Rs. 80 and Rs. 20
 (B) Rs. 25
 (C) Rs. 40
 (D) Rs. 50
 (E) None of these
7. Mr. Ram runs a clothing store. His overhead expenses are 32% and his profits are 12% of his sale. At what price should he sell a rain-coat which costs him Rs. 10.50 ?
 (A) Rs. 13 (B) Rs. 15.75
 (C) Rs. 12 (D) Rs. 19
 (E) None of these
8. For cash payment a shopkeeper allows a discount of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the marked price of his goods. Under the conditions he makes profit of 17% on his outlay. what would be his gain per cent on his outlay, if he had not allowed any discount ?
 (A) 20% (B) $14\frac{1}{2}\%$
 (C) $19\frac{1}{2}\%$ (D) 25%
 (E) None of these
9. A dishonest shopkeeper deceives by 15% at the time of purchase of the articles and also 15% at the time of the sale. Find out the percentage of profit.
 (A) 30% (B) 15%
 (C) 33% (D) $32\frac{1}{4}\%$
 (E) None of these
10. A milkman mixes some water to the milk and sells it at the purchase price earning 20% profit. Find out the weight of the water mixed in gm per kilogram of milk.
 (A) 200 gm (B) 100 gm
 (C) 250 gm (D) 50 gm
 (E) None of these
11. If I loss 12% by selling oranges at 14 for a rupee, how many oranges for a rupee should I sell to gain 12% ?
 (A) 14 (B) 11
 (C) 10 (D) 12
 (E) None of these
12. A dealer makes his goods 30% above cost price, but makes a reduction of $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ on the marked price for ready money. Find his gain per cent.
 (A) $21\frac{1}{2}\%$ (B) 22%
 (C) $23\frac{3}{4}\%$ (D) $26\frac{1}{7}\%$

- (E) None of these
13. A tradesman by means of a false balance defrauds to the extent of 10% in buying goods and also defrauds 10% in selling. What per cent does he gain on his outlay by his dishonesty ?
- (A) 10% (B) 11%
(C) 20% (D) 21%
(E) None of these
14. Mohan sells two horses for Rs. 1955 each. On one of them he gains 15% and on the other he losses 15%. Find his total gain or loss.
- (A) gain of Rs. 90 (B) loss of Rs. 90
(C) No loss no profit (D) Profit of Rs. 150
(E) None of these
15. A grocer mixes 26 kg. of tea which costs him Rs. 2.00 a kg. with 30 kg. of tea which costs Rs. 3.60 a kg. and sells the mixture at Rs. 3 a kg. What is his total percentage of gain ?
- (A) 8% (B) 5%
(C) 10% (D) No profit no loss
(E) None of these
16. A shopkeeper estimates his profit at $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the cost price. If his sale in one week were of Rs. 392, how much of this was his profit ?
- (A) 72 (B) 70
(C) 18.2 (D) 88.2
(E) None of these
17. A house was sold for Rs. 12,600 at a profit of 5% on the cost price. What per cent would have been gained if it had been sold for Rs. 13,000 ?
- (A) 20% (B) 9%
(C) 10% (D) $8\frac{1}{3}\%$
(E) None of these
18. A farmer bought a cow for a certain sum and sold it at a loss of 15% of the cost price. If he received Rs. 90 more he would have gained $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the cost price. How much did the cow cost him ?
- (A) Rs. 440 (B) 400
(C) Rs. 1,200 (D) 600
(E) None of these
19. One type writer marked for sale at Rs. 480. Dealer allows discount of 10% and yet makes profit of 8%. What should his gain be if no discount were allowed ?
- (A) Rs. 80 (B) Rs. 38.4
(C) Rs. 20 (D) Rs. 48
(E) None of these
20. A draper buys 100 shawls for Rs. 2,450. He sells 76 of them at Rs. 35 each, and the rest at half of that price. How much does he gain ? What is his gain per cent on the cost price ?
- (A) Rs. 630, $25\frac{5}{7}\%$
(B) Rs. 50, $26\frac{26}{49}\%$
(C) Rs. 730, $29\frac{39}{49}\%$
(D) Rs. 832, $29\frac{1}{4}\%$
(E) None of these

CHAPTER-3

Ratio and Proportion

A ratio can exist only between two quantities of the same kind.

A ratio is obtained by dividing one quantity by the other of same kind. The result obtained is an abstract number (quantity without any unit) integer or fraction.

When two ratios are equal we say it is proportion.

If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ it means $\frac{a}{b}$ is in proportion with $\frac{c}{d}$ and can be written as $a : b :: c : d$ where a and d are known as extremes and b and c are known as means.

If four quantities are in proportion then the product of means is equal to the product of extremes.

PROPORTIONAL DIVISION

The process by which a quantity may be divided into parts which bear a given ratio to one another, is called proportional division and the parts are known as proportional parts.

For example—Divide quantity y in the ratio $a : b : c$ then

$$\text{First part} = \frac{a}{(a + b + c)} \times y.$$

$$\text{Second part} = \frac{b}{(a + b + c)} \times y.$$

$$\text{Third part} = \frac{c}{(a + b + c)} \times y.$$

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Find out the two quantities whose difference is 30 and the ratio between them is 5/11.

Sol. The difference of quantities which are in the ratio 5 : 11 is 6. To make the difference 30, we should multiply them by 5.

$$\text{Therefore, } 5 : 11 = 5 \times 5 : 11 \times 5 = 25 : 55$$

Ans.

Example 2. A factory employs skilled workers, unskilled workers and clerks in the ratio 8 : 5 : 1 and the wages of a skilled worker, an unskilled worker and a clerk are in the ratio 5 : 2 : 3 when 20 unskilled workers are employed the total daily wages fall amount to Rs. 318. Find out the daily wages paid to each category of employees.

Sol. Number of skilled worker : unskilled worker : clerks = 8 : 5 : 1 and the ratio of their respective wages = 5 : 2 : 3

Hence the amount will be paid in the ratio

$$8 \times 5 : 5 \times 2 : 3 \times 1 = 40 : 10 : 3$$

Hence total amount distributed among unskilled workers

$$= \frac{318}{(40 + 10 + 3)} \times 10 = \text{Rs. } 60$$

But the number of unskilled workers is 20, so the daily wages of unskilled worker

$$= \frac{60}{20} = \text{Rs. } 3.$$

The wages of a skilled worker, an unskilled worker and a clerk are in the ratio = 5 : 2: 3

Multiplying the ratio by 5/2 and 3/2 we get = 7.50 : 3 : 4.50

So if an unskilled worker gets Rs. 3 a day then a skilled worker gets Rs. 7.50 per day a clerk Rs. 4.50 a day. **Ans.**

Example 3. Two numbers are in the ratio of 11 : 13. If 12 be subtracted from each, the remainders are in the ratio of 7 : 9. Find out the numbers.

Sol. Since the numbers are in the ratio of 11 : 13. Let the numbers be $11x$ and $13x$. Now if 12 is subtracted from each, the numbers become $(11x - 12)$ and $(13x - 12)$. As they are in the ratio of 7 : 9

$$\therefore (11x - 12) : (13x - 12) :: 7 : 9$$

$$(11x - 12)9 = (13x - 12)7$$

$$99x - 108 = 91x - 84$$

$$8x = 24 \text{ or } x = 3$$

Therefore the numbers are $11 \times 3 = 33$ and $13 \times 3 = 39$. **Ans.**

COMPOUND PROPORTION

These problems shall contain three or more different kinds of quantities involving two or more problems or simple proportion.

Rule—(a) Select all the quantities given in the problem such as man, work, hour and day etc.

(b) Put all the quantities in one line keeping the required quantity to the right hand side.

(c) Without considering the quantities in (a) write I, II, III, IV.

(d) Below III put the last quantity in which the answer is wanted. Below IV put x . Put a sign : of ratio between III and IV and a sign :: of proportion between II and III.

(e) Now find out by careful inspection whether the quantities to be found out is greater or less than the third term.

If greater put the lesser of the two as the first term; if less, put the greater of the two as first term and the other as second term.

Divide the product of all the terms below II and III by the product of all the two as below I.

Example 4. If 3 men and 4 boys complete a work in 7 days and 2 men and 3 boys do the same work in 10 days. in how many days will 3 men and 8 boys complete the same work ?

Sol. 3 men + 4 boys complete a work in 7 days

2 men + 3 boys complete a work in 10 days

Therefore $\frac{3 \text{ men} + 4 \text{ boys}}{2 \text{ men} + 3 \text{ boys}} = \frac{10}{7}$ (because there is inverse proportion in men and days)

$$21 \text{ men} + 28 \text{ boys} = 20 \text{ men} + 30 \text{ boys}$$

$$1 \text{ man} = 2 \text{ boys}$$

12A | Arithmetic

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \text{ men} + 4 \text{ boys} &= 6 \text{ boys} + 4 \text{ boys} \\
 &= 10 \text{ boys.} \\
 3 \text{ men} + 8 \text{ boys} &= 6 \text{ boys} + 8 \text{ boys} = 14 \text{ boys} \\
 \begin{array}{cc}
 \text{boys} & \text{days} \\
 10 & 7 \\
 14 & x
 \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

As there is inverse proportion in boys and days.

$$\frac{10}{14} = \frac{x}{7}$$

$$x = 5 \text{ days}$$

Ans.

Example 5. The cost of lighting 200 bulbs for 6 days for 4 hours every day is Rs. 40. How many bulbs can be lighted for 15 days for 3 hours every day at the cost of Rs. 48 ?

Sol.	Days	Hours	Rs.	Bulbs
	6 ↑	4 ↑	40 ↓	200 ↓
	15	3	48 ↓	x ↓
	I	II	III	IV
	15	6		
	3	4	200	x
	40	48		

$$\therefore x = \frac{6 \times 4 \times 48 \times 200}{15 \times 3 \times 40} = 128 \text{ bulbs.}$$

Ans.

EXERCISE 3

1. Find out the ratio whose value is $\frac{2}{3}$ and the antecedent is 18.

(A) 18 : 27	(B) 2 : 3
(C) 20 : 30	(D) 180 : 270
(E) None of these	
2. $\frac{2}{3} : \frac{5}{6} :: \frac{8}{7} : ?$ what number ?

(A) 17/14	(B) 10/7
(C) 5/3	(D) 13/14
(E) None of these	
3. A : B = 2 : 3, B : C = 4 : 5, C : D = 6 : 7 find the ratio of A and D.

(A) 4 : 13	(B) 16 : 35
(C) 7 : 24	(D) 8 : 22
(E) None of these	
4. Two equal glasses are respectively $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ full of milk. They are then filled up with water and the contents are mixed in a tumbler. Find the ratio of milk and water in the tumbler.

(A) 1 : 5	(B) 7 : 17
-----------	------------
5. (C) 3 : 9 (D) 2 : 5
(E) None of these
5. If in 30 litre mixture of milk and water the ratio of milk and water is 7 : 3, find out the quantity of water to mix in order to make this ratio 3 : 7.

(A) 40 litre	(B) 10 litre
(C) 30 litre	(D) 20 litre
(E) None of these	
6. In a bag there are coins of 25 paise, 10 paise and 5 paise in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3. If there are in all Rs. 30, how many 5 paise coins are there ?

(A) 50	(B) 100
(C) 150	(D) 200
(E) None of these	
7. Shyam has a sister who is half of his age. When Shyam double, what will be the ratio of his age to his sister's age ?

(A) 6/5	(B) 4/3
(C) 5/2	(D) 3/2
(E) None of these	

8. On a certain railway the first and second class fares are 7 paise and 3 paise per kilometre respectively. A man who travelled 100 km. spent Rs. 3.40 in going part of distance by first class and the in second class. How many kilometres did he travel in first class ?
 (A) 30 km (B) 48.5 km
 (C) 90 km (D) 51.5 km
 (E) None of these
9. Ratio of A's age to B's first equal to 4 : 3. A will be 26 years old after 6 years, how old is B now ?
 (A) $10\frac{1}{2}$ years (B) 21 years
 (C) 12 years (D) 15 years
 (E) None of these
10. 25 men with 10 boys can do in 6 days as much work as 21 men with 30 boys can do in 5 days. How many boys must help 40 men to do the same work in 4 days ?
 (A) 5 boys (B) 40 boys
 (C) 20 boys (D) 10 boys
 (E) None of these
11. A contractor took a contract for building 12 kilometre road in 15 days and employed 100 labours on the work. After 9 days he found that only 5 kilometre road had been constructed. How many more labours should be employed to ensure that the work may be completed with in the given time ?
 (A) 120 (B) 90
 (C) 110 (D) 100
 (E) None of these
12. What number has 5 to 1 ratio to the number 10 ?
 (A) 42 (B) 55
 (C) 50 (D) 62
 (E) None of these
13. 15 men do a work in 20 days. In how many days will 20 men do the full work ?
 (A) 30 days (B) 15 days
 (C) 40 days (D) 20 days
 (E) None of these
14. Three persons start business and make profit of Rs. 1180. If their capitals are as $\frac{1}{5} : \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{8}$, how should the profit be divided ?
 (A) Rs. 500, 380, 300
 (B) Rs. 490, 390, 300
 (C) Rs. 480, 400, 300
 (D) Rs. 470, 420, 290
 (E) None of these
15. A, B and C purchased the mangoes in a ratio 5 : 3 : 2. If the difference of mangoes of A and C is 60, find out the total number of mangoes purchased by them.
 (A) 200 (B) 150
 (C) 250 (D) 300
 (E) None of these
16. A company makes a profit of Rs. 450. Out of this 20% is paid for taxes and the rest be divided among its partners A, B and C in proportion of $1 : 1\frac{1}{2} : 2$. Find the share of each.
 (A) 120, 80, 160 (B) 160, 80, 120
 (C) 80, 120, 160 (D) 120, 160, 80
 (E) None of these
17. A garrison of 2,200 men has provision for 16 weeks at the rate of 45 gm. per day per man. How many men must leave so that the same provision may last for 24 weeks at 33 gm. per day per man ?
 (A) 200 (B) 1125
 (C) 2000 (D) 250
 (E) None of these
18. If 5 men can do a piece of work in 20 days, in how many days will 10 men and 5 boys do the same work if 1 man does as much work as 2 boys ?
 (A) 8 (B) 10
 (C) 12 (D) 36
 (E) None of these
19. In 21 cows eat as much as 15 oxen, how many cows will eat as much as 25 oxen ?
 (A) 30 (B) 35
 (C) 25 (D) 36
 (E) None of these
20. There are three containers of equal capacity. First container is half full, the second is one third full and the third is empty. If all the water in the containers is divided equally among the containers, what part of the third container will be full ?
 (A) $\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $\frac{2}{9}$
 (C) $\frac{5}{18}$ (D) $\frac{1}{6}$
 (E) None of these

CHAPTER-4

Partnership

Definition—Partnership is a method by which two or more persons put their money together in order to carry on a certain business and divide the profit or loss according to their capital and time. These persons are known as partners.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. A, B and C enter into partnership. A contributes one-third of the capital while B contributes as much as A and C together contribute. If the profit at the end of the year amounts to Rs. 840 what would each receive ?

Sol. As A contributes one-third of the capital

$$\therefore \text{A's profit} = \frac{840}{3} = \text{Rs. } 280$$

Now as B contributes as much as A and C

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So Profit of B} &= \text{Profit of A} + \text{Profit of C} \\ &= \text{Rs. } 280 + \text{Profit of C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Profit of B} - \text{Profit of C} = \text{Rs. } 280 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\text{and Profit of B} + \text{Profit of C} = \text{Rs. } 840 - \text{Rs. } 280 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\text{Adding } 2 \text{ Profit of B} = \text{Rs. } 840$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit of B} = \text{Rs. } 420$$

$$\text{Hence Profit of C} = 840 - 420 - 280 = \text{Rs. } 140. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Example 2. A is working and B is a sleeping partner in a business. A puts in Rs. 5,000 and B puts in Rs. 6,000. A receives $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the profit for managing the business and the rest is divided in proportion of their capitals. What does each get out of a profit of Rs. 880 ?

Sol. The amount which A receives for managing

$$= 12\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of Rs. } 880 = \frac{25}{2 \times 100} \times 880 = \text{Rs. } 110$$

$$\text{The amount left} = 880 - 110 = \text{Rs. } 770$$

$$\text{The amount left is to be divided in the ratio} = 5,000 : 6,000 = 5 : 6$$

$$\text{Out of the amount left, A's share} = \frac{5}{11} \times 770 = \text{Rs. } 350$$

$$\text{Out of the amount left, B's share} = \frac{6}{11} \times 770 = \text{Rs. } 420$$

$$\therefore \text{Total share received by A} = 110 + 350 = \text{Rs. } 460$$

$$\text{and share received by B} = \text{Rs. } 420 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

EXERCISE 4

- 40 cattle can graze a grassland for 60 days. The number of cattle that will graze a grassland 2 times as large in 40 days is :
 - 120
 - 20
 - 90
 - 80
 - None of these
- Three men A, B and C subscribe Rs. 4,700 for a business. A subscribes Rs. 700 more than B and B Rs. 300 more than C. How much will each receive out of the profit of Rs. 846 ?
 - Rs. 270, 396, 180
 - Rs. 396, 180, 270
 - Rs. 396, 270, 180
 - 296, 370, 180
 - None of these
- A starts business with a capital of Rs. 1,400. Five months later B joins and further two months later C joins them. What amount of capital is put in by B and C, if at the end of the year their shares of profit are as 4 : 3 : 2 ?
 - Rs. 1,800, 1,680
 - Rs. 1,680, 1,800
 - Rs. 1,700, 1,780
 - Rs. 1,780, 1,700
 - None of these
- A and B enter into partnership with capitals as 5 : 6. At the end of 8 months A withdraws. If they receive profit in the ratio of 5 : 9 find how long B's capital was used.
 - 4 months
 - 8 months
 - 12 months
 - 6 months
 - None of these
- A and B enter into partnership. A supplies whole of the capital amounting to Rs. 45,000 with the condition that the profits are to be equally divided and that B pays A interest on half of the capital at 10% per annum but receives Rs. 120 per month for carrying on the concern. Find total yearly profit, when B's income is one half of A's income.
 - Rs. 7,150
 - Rs. 3,060
 - Rs. 9,180
 - Rs. 1,440
 - None of these
- Two partners invest Rs. 12,500 and 8,500 respectively in their business and arrange that 60% of the profit should be divided equally between them and the remaining profit treated as interest on the capital. If one partner's share is Rs. 300 more than that of the other, find the whole amount of the profit.
 - Rs. 4,000
 - 5,000
 - Rs. 3,837.50
 - Rs. 3,937.50
 - None of these
- Hari and Ram enter into a partnership with capital of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively. The total profit was Rs. 8,000. Hari had put his capital for 4 months and he received Rs. 5,000 as his profit. For how many months had Ram put his capital ?
 - 6 months
 - 3 months
 - 9 months
 - 12 months
 - None of these
- A grazes 10 sheep for 3 weeks. B grazes 15 sheep for 4 weeks in a field. How should they divide a rent for Rs. 60 ?
 - 1 : 2
 - 3 : 4
 - 2 : 1
 - Rs. 40 : 20
 - None of these
- A, B and C rent a piece of ground for Rs. 60.50 A puts in 5 sheep for $4\frac{1}{2}$ months, B, 8 sheep for 5 months, and C, 9 sheep for $6\frac{1}{2}$ months. What share of rent must each pay ?
 - Rs. 11.25, 20, 29.25
 - Rs. 20.35, 21.50, 10.75
 - Rs. 30.20, 10.50
 - Rs. 21, 32, 7.50
 - None of these
- A, B and C invested Rs. 500, 630 and 700. If A gets Rs. 75 as profit, what will C get ?
 - Rs. $57\frac{3}{4}\%$
 - Rs. 105
 - Rs. 90
 - Rs. 126
 - None of these

CHAPTER-5

Average

To find average of any number of quantities of the same kind is to add all the items together and then divide the sum by the number of items.

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of all items}}{\text{No. of items}}$$

EXAMPLES

Example 1. A batsman has a certain average runs for 16 innings. In the 17th inning he made a score of 85 runs thereby his average is increased by 3. What is his average after 17th inning ?

Sol. The average for 17th inning has been increased by 3. The total increase in the runs for 17th inning $17 \times 3 = 51$

But the batsman scores 85. Average runs in his 16th innings = $85 - 51 = 34$.

Hence the average of runs after 17th inning = $34 + 3 = 37$ **Ans.**

Example 2. A man has 7 children. When their average age was 12 years, the child who was 6 years of age, died. What was the average age of surviving children 5 years after the death of the above child ?

Sol. Average age of 7 children = 12 years

Total age of 7 children = 12×7

= 84 years

Total age of 6 children after the death of a child aged 6years = $84 - 6 = 78$

Hence the average age of the surviving children = $\frac{78}{6} = 13$ years

After 5 yrs. = $13 + 5$

= 18 years **Ans.**

EXERCISE 5

1. The average of the following five numbers is 8. Find the missing number in 7, 5, ?, 3, 12.

(A) 14	(B) 8
(C) 13	(D) 12
(E) None of these	
2. The average weight of A, B and C is 45 kg that of A and B is 40 kg and of B and C is 43 kg. What is the weight of B ?

(A) 17 kg	(B) 26 kg
(C) 20	(D) 18
(E) None of these	
3. The average of the first three numbers is double of the fourth number. If the average of all the four numbers is 12, find the 4th number.

(A) 16	(B) 48/7
(C) 20	(D) 18
(E) None of these	

4. Anil took 4 tests during first year. His average on them was 76. He took 3 tests during the second year. His average on them was 81. What was his over all average for both years ?
 (A) $542/7$ (B) $539/7$
 (C) $536/7$ (D) $547/7$
 (E) None of these
5. A cyclist rides 24 km at 16 km per hour and a further 36 km at 15 km per hour. Find his average speed for the journey.
 (A) 15.38 km per hour
 (B) 16 km per hour
 (C) 15.5 km per hour
 (D) 16.38 km per hour
 (E) None of these
6. A certain factory employed 600 men and 400 women and the average wage was Rs. 2.55 per day. If a woman got 50 p. less than a man, what were their daily wages ?
 (A) Man Rs. 2.75, woman Rs. 2.25
 (B) Man Rs. 3.25, woman Rs. 2.75
 (C) Man Rs. 3, woman Rs. 2.50
 (D) Man Rs. 2.50 woman Rs. 2
 (E) None of these
7. If a train maintains an average speed of 40 km an hour it arrives at its destination punctually. if however the average speed is 35 km an hour it arrives 15 minutes late. Find the length of the journey in km.
 (A) 40 (B) 70
 (C) 30 (D) 80
 (E) None of these
8. The average weight of three men A, B, C is 84 kg and fourth man D joins them the average weight of the four becomes 80 kg. If E whose wt. is 3 kg more than D replaces A, then the average wt. of B, C, D and E becomes 79 kg. Find the weight of A.
 (A) 75 kg (B) 80 kg
 (C) 70 kg (D) 85 kg
 (E) None of these
9. A man walks from P to Q at the rate of 5 km an hour and returns from Q to P at the rate of 3 km an hour. What is the average rate in km per hour for the whole journey ?
 (A) 4 (B) $15/4$
 (C) $1/4$ (D) $9/2$
 (E) None of these
10. A ship 40 km from shore springs a leak which admits $3\frac{3}{4}$ quintals of water in 12 minutes. 60 quintals would suffice to sink the ship, But its pump can throw out 12 quintals of water in one hour. Find the average rate of sailing so that it may reach the shore just it begins to sink.
 (A) 4 km/h (B) 4.5 km/h
 (C) 5 km/h (D) 6 km/h
 (E) None of these

CHAPTER-6

Simple Interest

Interest is the money paid for the use of money borrowed.

The sum borrowed is called the principal. The sum of interest and principal is called the amount.

If the interest is paid as it falls due, it is called the simple interest (S. I.)

If P is the principal, R is the rate, T is time and S. I. the simple interest, then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S. I.} &= \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} & P &= \frac{\text{S.I.} \times 100}{R \times T} \\ R &= \frac{\text{S.I.} \times 100}{P \times T} & T &= \frac{\text{S.I.} \times 100}{P \times R} \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLES

Example 1. A sum of money amounts to Rs. 944 in 3 years at a simple interest. If the rate of interest be raised by 25% the sum amounts to 980 during the same period. Find the sum and the rate of interest.

Sol. \because Rs. 980 – Rs. 944 = 36.

\therefore 25% of interest = Rs. 36

\therefore 100% = $\frac{36 \times 100}{25}$

= Rs. 144

Hence the interest of three years = Rs. 144.

Therefore, Principal = 944 – 144 = Rs. 800

Rate = $\frac{144 \times 100}{800 \times 3} = 6\%$

Ans.

Example 2. Mahajan lends out Rs. 9 on the condition that the loan is payable in 10 months by 10 equal instalments of Re. 1. Find the rate per cent per annum.

Sol. Let the interest be Rs. x per month per rupee.

\therefore Interest on Rs. 9 for 1 month = 9x

Interest on Rs. 8 for 1 month = 8x

Interest on Rs. 7 for 1 month = 7x

Interest on Rs. 6 for 1 month = 6x

Interest on Rs. 5 for 1 month = 5x

Interest on Rs. 4 for 1 month = 4x

Interest on Rs. 3 for 1 month = 3x

Interest on Rs. 2 for 1 month = $2x$
 Interest on Rs. 1 for 1 month = $1x$
 Hence Total interest = $45x$
 But according to the problem this must be Re. 1

$$\therefore 45x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{45}$$

$$\text{Interest for 1 month on Re. 1} = \frac{1}{45}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Interest for 12 month on Rs. 100} &= \frac{100 \times 12}{45} \% \\ &= \frac{80}{3} \% = 26\frac{2}{3} \% \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

Example 3. A man deposits Rs. 5,600 in a bank at $\frac{3}{4}\%$ annual interest. After 6 months he withdraws Rs. 3,200 together with interest and after 6 months he withdraws the remaining money. How much does he get as interest ?

$$\text{Sol. S.I. on Rs. 5,600 for 6 months} = \frac{5,600 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 15/4}{100} = \text{Rs. } 105$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{He withdraw Rs. 3,200 together with interest, the remaining amount} \\ = 5600 - 3200 = \text{Rs. } 2400 \end{aligned}$$

S.I. on Rs. 2,400 at the rate of $15/4$ for $\frac{1}{2}$ years

$$= \frac{2400 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 15/4}{100} = \text{Rs. } 45$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total interest} &= 45 + 105 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 150. \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

EXERCISE 6

- What must will amount to Rs. 720 in 2 years 6 months at 5% per annum simple interest ?
 (A) Rs. 540 (B) Rs. 640 (C) Rs. 600 (D) Rs. 700 (E) None of these
- A certain sum given on simple interest became double in 20 yrs. In how many years will it be four times ?
 (A) 40 years (B) 20 years (C) 60 years (D) 80 years (E) None of these
- Find out the capital required to earn a monthly interest of Rs. 600 per month as 6% simple interest.
 (A) Rs. 1,00,000 (B) Rs. 1,20,000 (C) Rs. 1,10,000 (D) Rs. 1,30,000 (E) None of these
- A man derives his income from an investment of Rs. 2,000 at a certain rate of interest and Rs. 1,600 at 2% higher. The whole interest in 3 yrs. is Rs. 960. Find the rate of interest.
 (A) $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ (B) $8\frac{1}{3}\%$ (C) 8% (D) $8\frac{2}{3}\%$ (E) None of these
- A sum of Rs. 1,550 was lent partly at 5% and partly at 8% simple interest. The total interest

20A | Arithmetic

received after 3 yrs. was Rs. 300. The ratio of money lent at 5% to 8% is :

- (A) 5 : 8 (B) 8 : 5
 (C) 31 : 6 (D) 16 : 15
 (E) None of these
6. Rs. 793 is divided into three parts as such that their amount after 2, 3, and 4 yrs. may be equal, the rate of interest being 5%. Find ratio between these parts.
 (A) 10 : 15 : 20
 (B) $\frac{1}{110} : \frac{1}{115} : \frac{1}{120}$
 (C) $\frac{1}{10} : \frac{1}{15} : \frac{1}{20}$
 (D) 110 : 115 : 120
 (E) None of these
7. A trader marks two prices on his goods one for the cash payment and the other at the credit of 1 month. What will be the ratio between the two prices if the rate of simple interest is 4% per annum ?
 (A) 25 : 26 (B) 300 : 301
 (C) 12 : 13 (D) 20 : 21
 (E) None of these
8. A man buys a house and pays Rs. 8,000 cash and Rs. 9,600 at 5 years credit at 4% per annum simple interest. Find the cash price of the house.
 (A) Rs. 16,000 (B) Rs. 17,600
 (C) Rs. 9,600 (D) Rs. 15,000
 (E) None of these
9. Find the simple interest on Rs. 600 from 3rd March to 15th May of a year at 6% p.a.
 (A) Rs. 3·60 (B) Rs. 10·80
 (C) Rs. 14·40 (D) Rs. 7·20
 (E) None of these
10. A sum of Rs. 2,600 is lent in two parts so that the interest on the first part for a period of 3 years at 5% may be equal to the interest on the second part for 6 years at 4%. The second part is equal to :
 (A) Rs. 1,600 (B) Rs. 1,300
 (C) Rs. 1,000 (D) Rs. 1,200
 (E) None of these

Compound Interest

Money is said to be lent at compound interest (C. I.) if the interest is not paid as soon as falls due, but is added to the Principal after a fixed period, so that the amount at the end of period becomes the principal for the next period. If A is the amount, C.I. is the compound interest, P is the principal, R is the rate, and t is the time, then

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^t$$

$$\text{C.I.} = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^t - 1 \right]$$

- Note* :
1. If interest is paid half yearly; time is doubled, and the rate is halved.
 2. Compound interest for one year is equal to the simple interest for one year.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. The simple interest on certain sum of money for 3 years at 4% is Rs. 303·60. Find the compound interest on the same sum for the same period at the same rate ?

Sol. \because S.I. = Rs. 303·60, R = 4%, t = 3 years.

$$\therefore P = \frac{303 \cdot 60 \times 100}{4 \times 3} = \text{Rs. } 2530$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{C.I.} &= P \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^t - 1 \right] \\ &= 2530 \left[\left(1 + \frac{4}{100} \right)^3 - 1 \right] \\ &= 2530 \left[\left(\frac{26}{25} \right)^3 - 1 \right] \\ &= 2530 \left[\frac{17576 - 15625}{15625} \right] \\ &= 2530 \left[\frac{1951}{15625} \right] \\ &= \text{Rs. } 315 \cdot 90 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

Example 2. A sum of money put out at compound interest amounts in one year to Rs. 4050 and in three years to Rs. 4723·92. Find the original sum and the rate of interest.

Sol. $4723·92 = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^3$... (i)

and $4050 = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)$... (ii)

Dividing (i) by (ii)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4723·92}{4050} = \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{472392}{405000} = \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \times 4 \times 9 \times 9 \times 27 \times 27}{2 \times 25 \times 81 \times 10 \times 10} = \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^2$$

Taking the square root of both sides

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \times 9 \times 27}{5 \times 9 \times 10} = 1 + \frac{R}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{27}{25} = 1 + \frac{R}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{25} = \frac{R}{100}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{2 \times 100}{25} = 8\%$$

Putting the value of R in equation (ii), we get,

$$\Rightarrow 4050 = P \left(1 + \frac{8}{100} \right)$$

$$= P \times \frac{27}{25}$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{4050 \times 25}{27}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 3750$$

Ans.

Example 3. A sum of Rs. 13040 is borrowed at $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ per annum. Compound interest is to be repaid in two equal yearly instalments. Find the amount of each instalment.

Sol. Let yearly instalment be Rs. x

Now the amount in 1 year at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}\%$

$$= 13040 \left(1 + \frac{15}{4 \times 100} \right)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 13529$$

\therefore Remaining money after the payment of 1 instalment = (Rs. 13529 - x)

Amount of (Rs. $13529 - x$) in one year at the rate of interest of $3\frac{3}{4}\%$

$$= (13529 - x) \left(1 + \frac{15}{4 \times 100} \right)$$

$$= (13529 - x) \frac{83}{80}$$

Now $\frac{83}{80}(13529 - x) = x \Rightarrow (80 + 83)x = 83 \times 13529 \Rightarrow x = \frac{83 \times 13529}{163}$

$\therefore x = \text{Rs. } 6889.$

Ans.

EXERCISE 7

- Kamal borrows Rs. 500 from a bank. If the bank charges interest at 6% per annum, how much amount shall he pay after 2 years ?
(A) Rs. 560.00 (B) Rs. 561.80
(C) Rs. 572.70 (D) Rs. 512.40
(E) None of these
- A sum of money placed at compound interest doubles itself in 4 years. In how many years will it amount to 8 times ?
(A) 6 years (B) 8 years
(C) 12 years (D) 10 years
(E) None of these
- Find the compound interest of Rs. 10,000 in 9 months at 4% per annum interest payable quarterly.
(A) Rs. 300 (B) Rs. 310
(C) Rs. 303 (D) Rs. 303.01
(E) None of these
- Some money was lent on 4% C.I. If the difference in interest of second and the first year is Rs. 88, find out the sum.
(A) Rs. 50,000
(B) Rs. 60,000
(C) Rs. 65,000
(D) Rs. 55,000
(E) None of these
- The population of a town is 50,000. It decreases by 20 per thousand per year. Find out the population after 2 years.
(A) 46,000 (B) 46,200
(C) 48,020 (D) 48,320
(E) None of these
- If the population of a town at present is 10648 and the rate of increment is 10% per year. What was the population before 3 years ?
(A) 10,000 (B) 9,000
(C) 11,000 (D) 8,000
(E) None of these
- A father left a will of Rs. 16,400 for his two sons aged 17 and 18 years. They must get equal amounts when they are 20 years at 5% compound interest. Find the present share of the younger son.
(A) Rs. 8,000 (B) Rs. 8,400
(C) Rs. 8,200 (D) Rs. 10,000
(E) None of these
- The compound interest on a sum of money for 2 years is Rs. 410 and the simple interest on the same sum for the same period and at the same rate is Rs. 400. Find the rate of interest.
(A) 4% (B) 3%
(C) 5% (D) 6%
(E) None of these

CHAPTER-8

Discount, Stock and Shares

Discount is the general term applied to the rebate made in the amount of a bill in consideration of a cash payment.

True discount and present worth—Let the rate of interest be 5% per annum then Rs. 100 put out to interest will amount to Rs. 105 in a year.

Now suppose A has to pay Rs. 105 at the end of a year and if B accepts Rs. 100 as present payment of Rs. 105 due after a year, then a reduction of Rs. 5 is made in consideration of cash payment is called the **true discount** on Rs. 105 and 100 is called the **present worth**.

(i) **The sum due = present worth + True discount.**

(ii) **True discount = Interest on present worth.**

Shares—To start with the industries big capital is needed. Then the capital is divided into large number of equal shares and the public is asked to buy one or more shares of the company and become its share holder.

The profit of the company after a certain period is divided among the share holders in proportion to the share held by them. These profits. are called **Dividends**.

If a share of Rs. 10 fetched Rs. 10 cash the share is said to be **at par**. If share of Rs. 10 standing at Rs. 9 is said to be at **1 discount or 1 below par** and the share of Rs. 10 standing at Rs. 11 is at **1 premium or 1 above par**.

Stock—The capital of the company is known as **Stock**.

Stock can be sold or purchased like shares.

EXERCISE 8

- A Rs. 400 note drawn upon 12th Aug. 1962 for 90 days is deposited at the bank on 17th Sept. 1962. The bank charges a $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ discount. What will be the amount received by the depositor ? (A year may be taken of 360 days).
(A) Rs. 395.20 (B) Rs. 396.10
(C) Rs. 397.40 (D) Rs. 394.95
(E) None of these
- What is the cash value of Rs. 4500 stock at Rs. 86.75 ?
(A) Rs. 4000.50 (B) Rs. 3900.25
(C) Rs. 3903.75 (D) Rs. 3894.25
(E) None of these
- A man invested Rs. 14400 in the hundred rupees shares of a company at 20% premium. If the company declares 5% dividend at the end of the year how much does he get ?
(A) 720 (B) 600

- (C) 500 (D) 650
 (E) None of these
4. How much income shall be received by investing Rs. 1,260 in 3% stock at 84 ?
 (A) Rs. 50 (B) Rs. 55
 (C) Rs. 40 (D) Rs. 45
 (E) None of these
5. A man invests Rs. 27000 partly in 6% stock at Rs. 126 and partial in 5% stock at Rs. 120. If his income is the same from both stocks find the two investments.
 (A) 1300 and 1400
 (B) 1250 and 1450
 (C) 12600 and 14400
 (D) 1360 and 1340
 (E) None of these
6. I invest Rs. 12,805 in the 4% stock at Rs. $98\frac{1}{4}\%$. When they have risen to Rs. $102\frac{5}{8}\%$, I sell and reinvest the proceeds at Rs. $105\frac{5}{8}\%$ in $4\frac{1}{2}\%$. Find the change in my income (Brocke-
 rage being 25 paisa per share).
 (A) Rs. 47 increase (B) Rs. 50 increase
 (C) Rs. 48 increase (D) Rs. 45 increase
 (E) None of these
7. A person finds that if he invests his money in the $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ stock at Rs. 96, his income will be greater by Rs. 100 than if he invests in the 4% stock at Rs. 88. Find the money which he invests.
 (A) Rs. 35,200 (B) Rs. 1,05,600
 (C) Rs. 70,400 (D) Rs. 17,600
 (E) None of these
8. If the rate of dividend is 5%, find the income by purchasing 20 shares of Rs. 50 each at Rs. 50
 (A) Rs. 60 (B) Rs. 50
 (C) Rs. 40 (D) Rs. 30
 (E) None of these

CHAPTER-9

Work and Time

In each of the questions related to work and time, first of all the work done in 1 day is calculated. Then time taken to do total work is calculated by dividing 1 by the work done in one day. In other words.

$$\text{Work done in 1 day} = \frac{1}{\text{Total number of days required to complete the work}}$$

$$\text{and total number of days required to complete the work} = \frac{1}{\text{work done in 1 day}}$$

If a person completes a work in 10 days, then his work for 1 day = $\frac{1}{10}$ and if a person does $\frac{1}{10}$ work in one day, then he will complete the whole work in $1 \div \frac{1}{10} = 10$ days.

Note— 1. If A completes a work in x days and B in y days then ratio of works done by in 1 day will be $y : x$.

2. If A does twice of the work done by B, then the ratio between the works done by A and B will be 2 : 1.

If the number of days to complete the work is less than the number of people required to complete the work will be more. In other words the ratio in which the number of people will increase, the number of days decreased will be in the ratio. For example, if 5 people complete a work in 4 days, then number of days required by 1 person to complete will be $4 \times 5 = 20$ days.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. 16 boys take 12 days to complete a work while 12 men do the same work in 8 days 16 men began to work. After 3 days 6 men left but 4 boys joined them. In how many days will be the remaining work be completed ?

Sol. 16 boys do in 12 days 1 work

$$\therefore \quad 1 \text{ boy will do in 1 day} = \frac{1}{16 \times 12} = \frac{1}{192}$$

$$\text{Similarly 1 man will do in 1 day} = \frac{1}{12 \times 8} = \frac{1}{96}$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{\text{Work of 1 boy}}{\text{Work of 1 man}} = \frac{\frac{1}{192}}{\frac{1}{96}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{Work of 2 boys} = \text{Work of 1 man}$$

$$\therefore \quad (16 - 6) \text{ men} + 4 \text{ boys} = 10 \text{ men} + 2 \text{ men} = 12 \text{ men}$$

and work done by 16 men in 3 days = $\frac{1}{96} \times 16 \times 3 = \frac{1}{2}$

\therefore Remaining work = $1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

\therefore 12 men do 1 work in = 8 days

\therefore 12 men do $\frac{1}{2}$ work in = $\frac{8 \times 12 \times 1}{12 \times 2} = 4$ days **Ans.**

Example 2. 16 men can do a piece of work in 16 days. 4 days after they started the work, 8 more men joined them. How many days will they now take to complete the remaining work ?

Sol. Work done by 16 men in 16 days = 1

\therefore Work done by 16 men in 4 days = $\frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$

Remaining work = $1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

Total no. of men now = $16 + 8 = 24$

\therefore 16 men do 1 work in = 6 days

\therefore 24 men do $\frac{3}{4}$ work in = $\frac{16 \times 16 \times 3}{24 \times 4} = 8$ days **Ans.**

Example 3. Ramesh can do a work in 20 days. He worked alone for 10 days. Remaining work was completed with the help of Dinesh in 2 days. In how many days will the work be completed by both together ?

Sol. Work of Ramesh for 1 day = $\frac{1}{20}$

\therefore Work of Ramesh for 10 days = $\frac{1}{20} \times 10 = \frac{1}{2}$

Remaining work = $1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

\therefore $\frac{1}{2}$ work is done by (Ramesh + Dinesh) = 2 days

\therefore 1 work is done by (Ramesh + Dinesh) = $2 \times 2 = 4$ days **Ans.**

Example 4. A water tank is filled by a pipe P alone in 30 minutes and by pipe Q alone in 40 minutes. Pipe R can empty the same tank in 25 minutes. If all the three pipes are opened together, how long will they take to fill the tank ?

Sol. Part of tank filled by P in 1 minute = $\frac{1}{30}$

Part of tank filled by Q in 1 minute = $\frac{1}{40}$

Part emptied by R in 1 minute = $\frac{1}{25}$

\therefore Tank filled by (P + Q + R) in 1 minute = $\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{25} = \frac{20 + 15 - 24}{600} = \frac{11}{600}$

\therefore $\frac{11}{600}$ part is filled in = 1 minute

\therefore Full tank is filled in = $\frac{600}{11} = 54 \frac{6}{11}$ minutes **Ans.**

Example 5. Sohan completes $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the work daily. If Sohan and Deepak together complete the work in 6 days, then in how many days will Deepak alone take to complete the work ?

28A | Arithmetic

Sol. Work of Sohan for 1 day = $\frac{1}{10}$
 and work of (Sohan + Deepak) for 1 day = $\frac{1}{6}$
 \therefore Work of Deepak for 1 day = $\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{15}$
 \therefore $\frac{1}{15}$ work is done by Deepak in = 1 day
 \therefore 1 work is done by Deepak in = 15 days

Ans.

EXERCISE 9

- 14 persons can complete a work in 16 days. 8 persons started the work 12 days after they started the work 8 more persons joined them. How many days will they take to complete the remaining work ?
 (A) 12 (B) 7
 (C) 9 (D) 5
 (E) None of these
- 15 men can complete a work in 10 days while 20 boys can complete the same work in 15 days. How many days will 10 men and 10 boys together take to complete the same work ?
 (A) 10 (B) 8
 (C) 12 (D) 9
 (E) None of these
- 14 workers can make 1400 toys in 5 days. One day after they started the work 14 more workers joined them. How many days will they take to complete the remaining work ?
 (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 4 (D) $3\frac{1}{2}$
 (E) None of these
- 14 men can complete a work in 12 days. 4 days after they started the work, 2 more men joined them. How many days will they take to complete the remaining work ?
 (A) 9 (B) 5
 (C) 6 (D) 7
 (E) None of these
- Rohan and Sunil separately can complete a work in 8 hours and 4 hours respectively. How much time will they take when working together ?
 (A) $2\frac{2}{3}$ hours (B) $1\frac{1}{3}$ hours
- (C) 3 hours (D) 2 hours
 (E) None of these
- Ganesh, Ram and Sohan together can do a work in 16 days. If Ganesh and Ram together can do the same work in 24 days then, how long will take Sohan alone to do the same work ?
 (A) 42 days (B) 24 days
 (C) 36 days (D) 48 days
 (E) None of these
- A and B together can do a work in 8 days. If A alone can do it in 12 days, then in how many days can B alone do it ?
 (A) 12 (B) 20
 (C) 24 (D) 28
 (E) None of these
- A and B together can do a work in 24 days. B alone does its $\frac{1}{3}$ part in 12 days. How long will A alone take to do the remaining work ?
 (A) 48 (B) 36
 (C) 24 (D) 72
 (E) None of these
- Ram, Dilip and Shekhar can complete a work in 20 days. If Ram and Dilip together can complete the same work in 30 days, then how long will Shekhar take to complete it ?
 (A) 60 (B) 62
 (C) 40 (D) 56
 (E) None of these
- A and B separately can complete a work in 6 days and 3 days respectively. If they work together, then in how many days will they complete the work.
 (A) 4 (B) 3
 (C) 2 (D) 5
 (E) None of these

Speed, Time and Distance

Main Formulae

$$1. \text{ Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time} \qquad 2. \text{ Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} \qquad 3. \text{ Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$

Note—While using the formulae given above, main consideration is of their units.

(i) If distance is given in kilometre, then speed should be in km/hr and time in hours.

(ii) If distance is given in metre, then speed should be in m/sec and time in seconds.

(iii) If speed is given in km/hr, then in order to convert it, in m/sec, it is multiplied by $\frac{5}{18}$.

For example, $18 \text{ km/hr} = 18 \times \frac{5}{18} = 5 \text{ m/sec}$

(iv) If speed is given in m/sec, then in order to convert it, in km/hr, it is multiplied by $\frac{18}{5}$.

For example, $10 \text{ m/sec} = 10 \times \frac{18}{5} = 36 \text{ km/hr}$

Relative speed

(i) If two trains are going in the same direction, then their relative speed is equal to the difference of their speeds.

(ii) If two trains are going in opposite direction, then their relative speed is equal to the sum of their speeds.

Ratio—(i) If the ratio between the speeds of two moving objects be $a : b$, then the ratio between the times in covering the same distance will be $b : a$.

(ii) If two objects A and B moving in opposite directions from two different place and reach at the common place in t_1 and t_2 hours respectively

Then $\frac{\text{Speed of A}}{\text{Speed of B}} = \sqrt{\frac{t_2}{t_1}}$ i.e., speed is inversely proportional to time.

Average speed

If a moving object travels from A to B at the speed of x km/hr and from B to A at the speed of y km/hr, then

Its average speed for the whole journey = $\frac{2xy}{(x+y)}$ km/hr.

Some Instructions in concern with train

1. When a train is clearing a pole or a man, then distance covered by the train is equal to its length.

30A | Arithmetic

2. When a train passes a platform or a bridge or a tunnel, then distance covered is equal to the sum of its length and the length of the platform or bridge or tunnel.
3. When a moving train crosses another train, then distance covered is equal to the sum of the lengths of both the trains.
4. x_1 metre long train is moving with y_1 metre/sec and x_2 metre long another train is moving with y_2 metre/sec.
 - (i) If both the trains are running in the same direction then time taken by fast train to cross the slow train

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{x_1 + x_2}{y_1 \sim y_2} \\
 &= \frac{\text{Sum of the lengths of both trains}}{\text{Difference of their speeds}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (ii) If the trains are running in opposite directions then time taken to pass one another

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{x_1 + x_2}{y_1 + y_2} \\
 &= \frac{\text{Sum of the lengths of both trains}}{\text{Sum of their speeds}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example— A train 100 metre long is running at the speed of 21 km/hr and another train 150 metre long is running at the speed of 36 km/hr in the same direction. How long will the faster train take to pass the first train ?

Sol. : Sum of the lengths of both the trains = $x_1 + x_2 = 100 + 150$
 $= 250$ m
 Difference of their speeds = $y_1 \sim y_2 = 21 \sim 36$
 $= 15$ km/hr
 $= 15 \times \frac{5}{18}$ m/sec
 $= \frac{25}{6}$ m/sec

\therefore Required time = $\frac{250}{\frac{25}{6}} = 60$ seconds **Ans.**

Question with office concern

A person walking at x km/hr reaches his office t_1 minutes late. If he walks at y km/hr, he reaches there t_2 minutes earlier, then

The distance of the office from his house = $\frac{x \times y}{y - x} \times \frac{t_1 + t_2}{60}$ km.

Example— A person walking at $2\frac{1}{2}$ km/hr, reaches his office 6 minutes late. If he walks $3\frac{1}{2}$ km/hr, he reaches there 6 minutes earlier. How far is the office from his house ?

Sol. : Required distance = $\frac{2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{6 + 6}{60}$ km
 $= \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{12}{60}$ km
 $= \frac{35}{4} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{7}{4}$ km = $1\frac{3}{4}$ km **Ans.**

Boats and Stream

(i) If a boat or a swimmer moves against the stream, then it is called **upstream** and if it moves in the direction of stream, then it is called **Downstream**.

(ii) When the speed of a boat or a swimmer is given, then we mean, the speed of the boat or swimmer in still water.

Main Formulae

If the speed of a swimmer or a boat be x km/hr and the speed of the stream by y km/hr, then

- (i) Speed of the boat or swimmer in down stream = u km/hr
 $= (x + y)$ km/hr
- (ii) Speed of the boat or swimmer in upstream = v km/hr
 $= (x - y)$ km/hr
- (iii) Speed of the boat or swimmer in still water = $\frac{1}{2}$ (Speed of the boat upstream + speed of the boat downstream)
 $= \frac{1}{2}(u + v)$
- (iv) Speed of the stream = $\frac{1}{2}$ (Speed of boat downstream – speed of boat upstream)
 $= \frac{1}{2}(u - v)$

EXAMPLES

Example 1. A car takes 5 hours to cover a distance of 300 km. How much should the speed in km/hr be maintained to cover the same distance in $\frac{4}{5}$ th of the previous time ?

Sol.

$$\text{Distance} = 300 \text{ km}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{4}{5} \text{ of } 5 = 4 \text{ hours}$$

$$\therefore \text{Required speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{300}{4} = 75 \text{ km/hr}$$

Ans.

Example 2. Lakshman covers a distance of 6 km in 45 minutes. If he covers half the distance in $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the time then, what speed should he maintain to cover the remaining distance in remaining time?

Sol.

$$\text{Total distance} = 6 \text{ km}$$

$$\therefore \text{Half distance} = 3 \text{ km}$$

$$\text{Total time} = 45 \text{ minutes}$$

$$\therefore \text{Time taken to cover the distance of 3 km} = 45 \times \frac{2}{3} = 30 \text{ minutes}$$

$$\therefore \text{Remaining time} = 45 - 30 = 15 \text{ minutes} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ hour}$$

32A | Arithmetic

and remaining distance = $6 - 3 = 3$ km

\therefore Required speed = $\frac{3}{\frac{1}{4}} = 12$ km/hr **Ans.**

Example 3. A man covers a distance of 160 km at 64 km/hr and next 160 km at 80 km/hr. What is his average speed for his whole journey of 320 km ?

Sol. Total time = $\frac{160}{64} + \frac{160}{80}$
 $= 4.5$ hours

and total distance = $160 + 160$
 $= 320$ km

\therefore Average speed = $\frac{320}{4.5} = 71.11$ km/hr **Ans.**

Short cut Method :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average speed} &= \frac{2 \times \text{First speed} \times \text{Second speed}}{(\text{First speed} + \text{Second speed})} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 64 \times 80}{(64 + 80)} \\ &= \frac{10240}{144} \\ &= 71.11 \text{ km/hr} \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

Example 4. What will be the length of the train P when it is running at 60 km/hr and crosses another train Q running in opposite direction, in 18 seconds ? In order to answer this question which of the statements (a) and (b) is/are sufficient ?

- (a) Length of the train Q is 80 metre
- (b) Speed of the train Q is 90 km/hr

Sol. Both statements (a) and (b) together are necessary

\therefore The trains are running in opposite directions

\therefore Relative speed = $90 + 60 = 150$ km/hr
 $= \frac{150 \times 5}{18}$
 $= \frac{125}{3}$ m/sec.

If the length of the train P be x metre.

Then $x + 80 = \frac{125}{3} \times 18$

$\Rightarrow x + 80 = 750$

$\therefore x = 750 - 80 = 670$ m **Ans.**

Example 5. A boat takes 3 hour to go from P to Q downstream and from Q to P upstream. What is the speed of the boat in still water ? To know the answer of this question, the knowledge of which of the statements (a) and (b) is/are sufficient ?

- (a) The distance between P and Q is 6 km.
- (b) The speed of the river is 2 km/hr.

Sol. Both statements (a) and (b) together are necessary to the question.

Let the speed of the boat in still water be x km/hr.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore & \text{Speed of the boat down stream} = (x + 2) \text{ km/hr} \\ \text{and} & \text{ speed of the boat upstream} = (x - 2) \text{ km/hr} \\ \therefore & 3 = \frac{6}{x + 2} + \frac{6}{x - 2} \\ \Rightarrow & \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{x + 2} + \frac{1}{x - 2} \\ \Rightarrow & \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x - 2 + x + 2}{(x + 2)(x - 2)} \\ \Rightarrow & 4x = x^2 - 4 \\ \Rightarrow & x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0 \\ \therefore & x = (2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}) = 2(1 \pm \sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

Now x can be calculated.

Ans.

EXERCISE 10

- A railway train crosses another train which is running in opposite direction with speed of 80 km/hr, in 12 seconds. To find the speed of the first train, the knowledge of which of the two statements (a) and (b) is/are sufficient ?
 - Length of the first train.
 - Length of the second train.
 - Either (a) or (b) alone is sufficient
 - Only (b) is sufficient
 - (a) and (b) both together are needed
 - (a) and (b) together is also not sufficient
 - Only (a) alone is sufficient
- A boat takes 3 hour to go from P to Q downstream and from Q to P upstream. What is the speed of the boat in still water ? To know the answer of this question the knowledge of which of the statements (a) and (b) is/are sufficient ?
 - The speed of the current is 1 km/hr.
 - The distance between P and Q is 4 km.
 - (a) and (b) together are not sufficient
 - (a) and (b) together are needed
 - (a) alone is sufficient
 - (b) alone is sufficient
 - Either (a) or (b) is sufficient
- A train running with a uniform speed crosses a platform in 20 seconds. To determine the speed of the train, the knowledge of which of the statements (a) and (b) is/are sufficient ?
 - Length of the train
 - Length of the platform
 - Only (a) is sufficient
 - Only (b) is sufficient
 - Either (a) or (b) is sufficient
 - (a) and (b) together are also not sufficient
 - (a) and (b) both together are necessary
- A train is running at the speed of 84 km per hour. If it passes a man walking in opposite direction at the speed of 6 km/hr in 4 seconds, what is the length of the train in metre ?

(A) 75	(B) 180
(C) 200	(D) 150
(E) None of these	
- If a 100 metre long train which is moving at 50 km. per hour, crosses another train which is 120 metre long and moving in opposite direction in 6 seconds, what is the speed of the second train ?

(A) 132 km/hr	(B) 83 km/hr
(C) 60 km/hr	(D) 50 km/hr
(E) None of these	

34A | Arithmetic

6. A train running at a speed of 120 km/hr crosses another train running in opposite direction in 9 seconds. To find out the length of the first train, the knowledge of which of the statements (P) and (Q) is/are sufficient ?
 (P) Speed of the second train
 (Q) Length of the second train
 (A) Only (P) is sufficient
 (B) (Q) alone is sufficient
 (C) Either (P) or (Q) is sufficient
 (D) (P) and (Q) together are also not sufficient
 (E) (P) and (Q) together are necessary
7. A boat travels from P to Q along the current and from Q to P against the current in 3 hours. If the speed of the boat in still water is 4 km/hr then, what is the distance between P and Q ?
 (A) 8 km (B) 6 km
 (C) 12 km (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
8. A train running at 90 km/hr crosses a pole in 10 seconds. What is the length of the train ?
 (A) 250 m (B) 150 m
 (C) 900 m (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
9. Train A, crosses another train B running in opposite direction in 9 seconds. What is the speed of the train A ? To know the answer of this question the knowledge of which of the following statement is/are sufficient ?
 (i) Speed of the train B
 (ii) Length of the train A
 (iii) Length of the train B
 (A) (i) alone is sufficient
 (B) (ii) and (iii) together are necessary
 (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) together are necessary
 (D) (i), (ii) and (iii) together are not sufficient
 (E) (i) and (ii) are sufficient ?
10. 150 metre long train takes 10 seconds to pass a man who is going in the same direction at the speed of 2 km/hr. What is the speed of the train ?
 (A) 52 km/hr (B) 56 km/hr
 (C) 84 km/hr (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these

Unitary Method

The method in which the value of a unit is first found is called the Unitary Method. Therefore, in solving any question by this method the value of 1 unit is first found and then the value of those units is found which is to be found.

The following points are to be kept in mind while solving the questions by this method :

1. The term in which the answer is to be calculated, is always put to the right hand side.
2. The term to the right hand side is never put in the denominator.
3. If on reducing to the unit, a smaller result is expected, then the right hand term is divided by the left hand term.
4. If on reducing to the unit, a greater result is expected, then the right hand term is multiplied by the left hand term.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. The price of one dozen pens is Rs. 540. What will be the price of 319 such pens ?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol. } \therefore \quad & \text{Price of 12 pens} = \text{Rs. 540} \\ \Rightarrow \quad & \text{Price of 1 pen} = \frac{540}{12} \\ \therefore \quad & \text{Price of 319 pens} = \frac{540 \times 319}{12} = \text{Rs. 14355} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

Example 2. A chair costs Rs. 341 and a table costs Rs. 852. What will be the approximate cost of 5 dozens of chairs and 4 dozens of tables ?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol.} \quad & 5 \text{ dozens} = 12 \times 5 = 60 \\ \text{and} \quad & 4 \text{ dozen} = 12 \times 4 = 48 \\ \therefore \quad & \text{Cost of 1 chair} = \text{Rs. 341} \\ \Rightarrow \quad & \text{Cost of 60 chairs} = 341 \times 60 = \text{Rs. 20460} \\ \text{and} \quad & \text{cost of 1 table} = \text{Rs. 852} \\ \Rightarrow \quad & \text{Cost of 48 tables} = 852 \times 48 = \text{Rs. 40896} \\ \therefore \quad & \text{Cost of 5 dozens of chairs and 4 dozens of tables} \\ & = 20460 + 40896 = \text{Rs. 61356} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

Example 3. A tank can be filled by 20 buckets each of capacity 13.5 litre. If the capacity of each bucket be 9 litre, how many bucket will fill the same tank ?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol. } \therefore \quad & \text{To fill the tank the number of buckets each of capacity 13.5 litre required is 20.} \\ \Rightarrow \quad & \text{To fill the tank the number of buckets each of capacity 1 litre required is} \\ & = 20 \times 13.5 \\ \therefore \quad & \text{To fill the tank the number of buckets each of capacity 9 litre required is} \\ & = \frac{20 \times 13.5}{9} = 30 \text{ buckets.} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

Example 4. If 4 men or 7 women do a work in 60 days, in how many days will 8 men and 7 women finish the same work ?

Sol. \therefore Work of 4 men = work of 7 women
 \therefore Work of 1 man = work of $\frac{7}{4}$ women
 \therefore Work of 8 men = work of $\frac{7}{4} \times 8 = 14$ women
 \therefore Work of 8 men and 7 women = work of $(14 + 7) = 21$ women
 \therefore 7 women complete the work in 60 days.
 \Rightarrow 1 woman complete the work in (60×7) days.
 \therefore 21 women will complete the work in $= \frac{60 \times 7}{21} = 20$ days

Ans.

EXERCISE 11

- If the weight of 13 metre long rod is 23.4 kg, what is the weight of 6 metre long rod ?
 (A) 7.2 kg (B) 10.8 kg
 (C) 12.4 kg (D) 18.0 kg
 (E) None of these
- If the cost of three dozens mangoes is Rs. 245, what will be the approximate cost of 353 mangoes ?
 (A) Rs. 2,200 (B) Rs. 2,000
 (C) Rs. 2,400 (D) Rs. 2,600
 (E) None of these
- If the cost of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of kg is Rs. 0.60, then what is the cost of 200 gm.
 (A) 42 paise (B) 48 paise
 (C) 40 paise (D) 50 paise
 (E) None of these
- The cost of 2 tables is equal to the cost of 5 chairs. If the difference of the cost of one table and one chair is Rs. 1,200, then the cost of one chair is ?
 (A) Rs. 500 (B) Rs. 400
 (C) Rs. 800 (D) Rs. 600
 (E) None of these
- When a 192 metre long rod is cut down into small pieces of length 3.2 metre each. Then how many pieces are available ?
 (A) 52 (B) 68
 (C) 62 (D) 58
 (E) None of these
- 357 mangoes cost Rs. 1517.25, then what is the cost of 49 dozen of mangoes ?
 (A) Rs. 2,500 (B) Rs. 2,600
 (C) Rs. 3,000 (D) Rs. 2,200
 (E) None of these
- Cost of 7000 bricks is Rs. 5740. Cost of luggage to carry the bricks to the building place is Rs. 805. What is the cost at per thousand bricks ?
 (A) Rs. 900 (B) Rs. 800
 (C) Rs. 935 (D) Rs. 750
 (E) None of these
- Five dozen toys are packed in a box and 98 boxes are kept in one tempo. How many tempoes can lift 2,9400 toys in one round ?
 (A) 4 (B) 5
 (C) 7 (D) 6
 (E) None of these
- Cost of $\frac{1}{4}$ th dozen of bananas is Rs. 2.38, then what is the approximate cost of 42 dozen of bananas ?
 (A) Rs. 430 (B) Rs. 540
 (C) Rs. 380 (D) Rs. 400
 (E) None of these
- Cost of 1 chair is Rs. 214 and cost of one table, is Rs. 937, then what is the approximate cost of 6 dozen chairs and 4 dozen tables ?
 (A) Rs. 60,000 (B) 58,000
 (C) 55,000 (D) 62,000
 (E) None of these

Problems Based on Ages

Generally problems based on ages are asked in all competitive examinations. These questions are solved with the help of Algebra. Therefore, the knowledge of equations is essential for this. But simple formulae are also helpful in solving some problems.

Essential points :

1. If the present age of A is x years, the age of A, n years ago was $(x - n)$ years and the age of A after n years will be $(x + n)$ years.
2. The present ages of A and B are x years and y years respectively. If the age of A is 3 times the age of B, then the equation will be as follows :

$$\begin{aligned} & x = 3y \\ \text{or,} & x - 3y = 0 \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLES

Example 1. The ratio between the present ages of Naveen and Prabhat is 4 : 5. If after 5 years the ratio of the present age of Prabhat and the age of Prabhat at that time is 7 : 8, what will be the ratio between the present age of Naveen and Naveen's age after 4 years ?

Sol. Let the present age of Naveen be $4x$ years

$$\therefore \text{Present age of Prabhat} = 5x \text{ years}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5x}{5x + 5} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow 40x = 35x + 35$$

$$\Rightarrow 40x - 35x = 35$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 35$$

$$\therefore x = 7$$

$$\therefore \text{Present age of Naveen} = 4 \times 7 = 28 \text{ years.}$$

$$\text{and age of Naveen after 4 years} = 28 + 4 = 32 \text{ years}$$

$$\therefore \text{Reqd. ratio} = \frac{28}{32} = 7 : 8$$

Ans.

Example 2. Pushpa was married 6 years ago. Her present age is $\frac{1}{4}$ times of the age at the time of her marriage. Her son's age is $\frac{1}{10}$ th of her present age. What is the present age of her son ?

Sol. Let the present age of Pushpa be x years

$$\therefore x = (x - 6) \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 5x - 30$$

38A | Arithmetic

$$\Rightarrow x = 30$$

$$\therefore \text{Her son's age} = \frac{x}{10} = \frac{30}{10} = 3 \text{ years} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Example 3. Atul is 30 years younger than his uncle today. 5 years ago Atul was $\frac{1}{4}$ th as old as his uncle. How old will Atul's uncle be 5 years from today ?

Sol. Let the present age of the uncle be x years

$$\therefore \text{Atul's present age} = (x - 30) \text{ years}$$

and $\text{uncle's age 5 years ago} = (x - 5) \text{ years}$

$$\therefore \text{Atul's age 5 years ago} = (x - 30 - 5) \text{ years} = (x - 35) \text{ years}$$

$$\therefore (x - 5) \frac{1}{4} = x - 35$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - 140 = x - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - x = -5 + 140$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 135$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{135}{3} = 45 \text{ years}$$

$$\therefore \text{Age of uncle after 5 years} = 45 + 5 = 50 \text{ years} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Example 4. Age of Satish who is 40 years old, is $\frac{4}{7}$ times of Madan and Madan is older than Ajay by 50 years. If Vijay's age is just between the age of Ramesh and Ajay and Ramesh is 30 years old, what is age of Vijay ?

Sol. Satish's age = $\frac{4}{7}$ of the age of Madan

$$\therefore 40 = \frac{4}{7} \text{ of the age of Madan}$$

$$\therefore \text{Madan's age} = \frac{40 \times 7}{4} = 70 \text{ years}$$

$$\therefore \text{Ajay's age} = 70 - 50 = 20 \text{ years}$$

$$\therefore \text{But Ramesh's age} = 30 \text{ years}$$

$$\therefore \text{Vijay's age} = \frac{20 + 30}{2} = 25 \text{ years} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Example 5. If from the present age of Guljar 6 years is subtracted and the remainder is divided by 18, the result is the present age of his grandson Anup. If Anup is 2 years younger to Mahesh and Mahesh at present is 5 years old, what is the present age of Guljar ?

Sol. Let the present ages of Guljar and Anup be x years and y years respectively.

$$\therefore \text{According to the first condition}$$

$$\frac{x - 6}{18} = y$$

$$\therefore x = 18y + 6 \quad \dots(1)$$

According to the second condition

$$y = 5 - 2$$

$$\therefore y = 3 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\therefore x = 6 + 54 = 60$$

$$\therefore \text{The present age of Guljar is 60 years.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

EXERCISE 12

- The ratio between the present ages of Sudhir and Madan is 4 : 5. If after five years the ratio of their ages becomes 5 : 6, what is the present age of Sudhir ?
 (A) 18 years (B) 20 years
 (C) 22 years (D) 21 years
 (E) None of these
- 5 years ago, the age of Lata was two times the age of Arun. 10 years hence from today the age of Lata will be $\frac{4}{3}$ times the age of Arun. What is the present age of Lata ?
 (A) 20 years (B) 22 years
 (C) 24 years (D) 18 years
 (E) None of these
- The ratio between the present ages of Kunal and Ganesh is 3 : 5. If 4 years hence Kunal will be younger than Ganesh by 12 years, what is the present age of Kunal ?
 (A) 17 years (B) 19 years
 (C) 22 years (D) 16 years
 (E) None of these
- If a son is younger than his father by 25 years and the father was 45 years old 4 years ago, what will be the total age of the father and son after 5 years ?
 (A) 82 years (B) 88 years
 (C) 83 years (D) 78 years
 (E) None of these
- The sum of the ages of Yogesh, Prakash and Sameer is 93 years. 10 years ago the ratio of their ages was 2 : 3 : 4. What is the present age of Sameer ?
 (A) 32 years (B) 24 years
 (C) 34 years (D) 42 years
 (E) None of these
- After 6 years Pradhan's age will be $\frac{3}{7}$ times the age of his father. 10 years ago the ratio in the age of Pradhan and his father was 1 : 5. What is the present age of Pradhan's father ?
 (A) 40 years
 (B) 50 years
 (C) 56 years
 (D) Data is inadequate
 (E) None of these
- The age ratio in the ages of A and B, 1 year ago was 3 : 4. While it will be 5 : 6 after 1 year. What is the present age of B ?
 (A) 3 years
 (B) 4 years
 (C) 6 years
 (D) Data is inadequate
 (E) None of these
- The ratio in the ages of Vimal and Aruna is 3 : 5 and the sum of their ages is 80 years. What will be the ratio in their ages after 10 years ?
 (A) 3 : 2 (B) 3 : 5
 (C) 2 : 3 (D) 1 : 2
 (E) None of these
- The age of Sushil 6 years ago was three times the age of Snehal. 6 years hence the age of Sushil would be $\frac{5}{3}$ times that of Snehal. What is the present age of Snehal.
 (A) 14 years (B) 22 years
 (C) 18 years (D) 21 years
 (E) None of these
- The ratio in the present ages of Ramesh and Jayesh is 3 : 2. Four years ago Ramesh's age was more than Jayesh's age by 6 years. What is the present age of Jayesh ?
 (A) 18 years
 (B) 12 years
 (C) 6 years
 (D) Data is inadequate
 (E) None of these

CHAPTER-13

Problems Based on Fraction

Fraction—The relation to represent some part of the body to the whole body is known *Fraction*.

For Example— $\frac{4}{5}$ means 4 parts taken out of 5 equal parts of body.

$$\text{One-quarter part of the body} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ of it}$$

$$\text{One-third part of the body} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ of it}$$

$$\text{Half part of the body} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ of it}$$

$$\text{Three-fourth part of the body} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ of it}$$

$$\text{Whole part of the body} = 1 \text{ of it}$$

$$\text{One-seventh part of the body} = \frac{1}{7} \text{ of it}$$

$$\text{and One-fifth part of the body} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ of it}$$

Numerator—The upper part of a fraction is known as numerator of the fraction.

Denominator—The lower part of a fraction is known as denominator of the fraction.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Prakash gave one-fourth of his money to Sameer in turn gave half of what he received to Jayesh. If the difference between the money left with Prakash and the money received by Jayesh is of Rs. 500, what did Sameer get from prakash ?

Sol. Let the money initially with Prakash be Rs. x

$$\therefore \text{ Money received by Sameer from Prakash} = \text{Rs. } \frac{x}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and money received by Jayesh} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{x}{4} \\ &= \text{Rs. } \frac{x}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{ Money left with Prakash} &= x - \frac{x}{4} \\ &= \text{Rs. } \frac{3x}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3x}{4} - \frac{x}{8} = 500$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5x}{8} = 500$$

$$\therefore x = 500 \times \frac{8}{5}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 800$$

$$\therefore \text{Money received by Sameer from Prakash} = \frac{x}{4}$$

$$= \frac{800}{4}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 200$$

Ans.

Example 2. Prashant gave 30% of his money to Tarun. Tarun in turn gave $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of what he received to Jayesh. Jayesh gave Rs. 100 from the money he received to a taxi driver, then he is left with Rs. 300. What was the money with Prashant initially ?

Sol. Let the money initially with Prashant be Rs. x .

$$\therefore \text{Money received by Tarun from Prashant} = 30\% \text{ of } x$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{3x}{10}$$

$$\text{and money received by Jayesh from Tarun} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3x}{10}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{x}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{5} - 100 = 300$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{5} = 300 + 100$$

$$= 400$$

$$\therefore x = 400 \times 5$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2000$$

Ans.

Example 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of the money of Nikhil is equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ th part of the money of Yogesh. If total sum of money of both is equal to Rs. 600 then. What is the difference of their money ?

Sol. Let the money with Nikhil be Rs. x

$$\therefore \text{Total money of both} = \text{Rs. } 600$$

$$\therefore \text{Money with Yogesh} = \text{Rs. } (600 - x)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } x = \frac{1}{6} \text{ of } (600 - x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 2400 - 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x + 4x = 2,400$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{2,400}{10} = \text{Rs. } 240$$

$$\therefore \text{Money with Yogesh} = 600 - 240 = \text{Rs. } 360$$

$$\therefore \text{Reqd. difference} = 360 - 240 = \text{Rs. } 120$$

Ans.

Example 4. 70 cm long wire is cut into two parts such that first part is equal to $\frac{2}{5}$ th of the second part. What is the length of the small wire ?

Sol. Let the length of the second part be x cm

$$\therefore \text{Length of the first part} = \frac{2x}{5} \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore x + \frac{2x}{5} = 70$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7x}{5} = 70$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{70 \times 5}{7} = 50$$

$$\therefore \text{Length of the small wire} = 70 - 50 = 20 \text{ cm}$$

Ans.

Example 5. In an office there are 114 tables and 129 chairs. If $\frac{1}{6}$ of the tables and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the chairs are broken, how many people work in the office when each person requires one table and one chair ?

Sol. No. of tables broken = $\frac{1}{6} \times 114 = 19$

and no. of chairs broken = $\frac{1}{3} \times 129 = 43$

\therefore No. of tables in working order = $114 - 19 = 95$

and no. of chairs in working order = $129 - 43 = 86$

\therefore 1 chair and 1 table are required by each person

\therefore Reqd. number of working persons = 86

Ans.

EXERCISE 13

- A tank is filled with $\frac{3}{4}$ part of it with water. If 5 litre of water is added to it, the tank is filled with $\frac{4}{5}$ part of it. What is the capacity of the tank ?
 (A) 100 litre (B) 120 litre
 (C) 50 litre (D) 110 litre
 (E) None of these
- $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the marks obtained by Gauri in History are equal to the marks obtained by her in Geography. If her total marks in these both subjects are equal to 160, how many marks did she get in Geography ?
 (A) 50 (B) 62
 (C) 45 (D) 40
 (E) None of these
- Arun buys a shirt for Rs. 180. He buys a kurta whose cost is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cost of the shirt and also a saree whose cost is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times of the cost of the shirt for his wife. How much did he spend for all these items ?
 (A) Rs. 450 (B) Rs. 500
 (C) Rs. 600 (D) Rs. 380
 (E) None of these
- Out of 150 donors, $\frac{1}{3}$ are men and remaining are women. Each male donor donates Rs. 2,000 per year and each female donor donates $\frac{1}{5}$ of that amount. What is the total yearly collection through donations ?
 (A) Rs. 1,50,000 (B) Rs. 1,50,250

- (C) Rs. 1,40,350 (D) Rs. 1,40,200
 (E) None of these
5. A 63 cm long wire is to cut into two pieces such that one piece will be $\frac{2}{5}$ as long as the other. How many centimetre will the shorter piece be ?
 (A) 16 cm (B) 45 cm
 (C) 22 cm (D) 18 cm
 (E) None of these
6. The width of a rectangular hall is $\frac{3}{4}$ of its length. If the area of the hall is 300 sq. m, what is the difference between its length and breadth ?
 (A) 4 m (B) 5 m
 (C) 15 m (D) 8 m
 (E) None of these
7. Prabodh gave a portion of his money to Subodh. Subodh in turn gave one-third of what he received to Amal and Amal gave one-half of what he received to Prabir. If Prabir got Rs. 5, how much money did Prabodh have ?
 (A) Rs. 520
 (B) Rs. 480
 (C) Rs. 660
 (D) Data is inadequate
 (E) None of these
8. $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the girls and $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of the boys participated in a social camp. Which part of the total students of the college took part ?
 (A) $\frac{13}{40}$
 (B) $\frac{13}{80}$
 (C) $\frac{2}{13}$
 (D) Data is inadequate
 (E) None of these
9. One-fifth of Gopal's expenditure is equal to one-half of his savings. If his monthly income is Rs. 5,600 how much amount does he save per month ?
 (A) Rs. 1,350 (B) Rs. 1,500
 (C) Rs. 1,680 (D) Rs. 1,400
 (E) None of these
10. Ragni gave $\frac{1}{2}$ part of her money to Jaya and Jaya gave $\frac{1}{4}$ part of that money to Savita. If Savita got Rs. 450 from Jaya, then how much money Jaya get from Ragni ?
 (A) Rs. 1,800
 (B) Rs. 2,000
 (C) Rs. 1,860
 (D) Data is inadequate
 (E) None of these

CHAPTER-14

Problems Based on Numbers

To solve the questions based on numbers, the number is to be written in algebraic form. For the example let the number be x .

The numerator of a fraction is written in the following form—

$$\text{Three-fourth of a number} = x \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3x}{4}.$$

$$\text{Two-third of a number} = x \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2x}{3}.$$

$$\text{Double of a number} = 2x.$$

$$\text{Thrice of a number} = 3x.$$

$$20\% \text{ of a number} = \frac{x \times 20}{100} = \frac{x}{5}$$

and $120\% \text{ of a number} = \frac{120x}{100} = \frac{6x}{5}.$

$$30\% \text{ of } \frac{3}{4} \text{ of one-third of a number} = x \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{30}{100}.$$

Three consecutive odd numbers are x , $(x + 2)$ and $(x + 4)$, or $(x - 2)$, x and $(x + 2)$, where x is an odd number.

Similarly three consecutive even numbers are x , $(x + 2)$ and $(x + 4)$ or $(x - 2)$, x and $(x + 2)$ where x is an even number.

Main Formulae :

(i) $(x - y)^2 = (x + y)^2 - 4xy$

(ii) $(x + y)^2 = (x - y)^2 + 4xy$

(iii) $(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$

(iv) $(x - y)^2 = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$ and

(v) $xy = \frac{1}{4} [(x + y)^2 - (x - y)^2]$

EXAMPLES

Example 1. The difference between the middle number of three consecutive odd numbers and the middle number of three consecutive even numbers is 7. What will be the difference between the total of these odd numbers and the total of those three even numbers ?

Sol. Let three consecutive odd numbers be x , $x + 2$ and $x + 4$ and let three consecutive even numbers by y , $y + 2$ and $y + 4$

$$\therefore (x + 2) - (y + 2) = 7$$

$$\therefore x - y = 7$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Sum of three consecutive odd numbers} &= x + x + 2 + x + 4 \\ &= 3x + 6 \end{aligned}$$

and sum of three consecutive even numbers = $y + y + 2 + y + 4 = 3y + 6$
 \therefore Reqd. difference = $(3x + 6) - (3y + 6) = 3x - 3y$
 $= 3(x - y) = 3 \times 7 = 21$ **Ans.**

Short-cut Method :

Let three consecutive odd numbers be $y - 2$, y and $y + 2$ respectively
 \therefore Total of these odd numbers = $3y$
 Let three consecutive even numbers be $x - 2$, x and $x + 2$ respectively
 \therefore Total of these even numbers = $3x$
 $\therefore x - y = 7$
 $\therefore 3x - 3y = 21$ **Ans.**

Example 2. When 40% of first number is added to the second number the second number becomes 1.2 times of itself. What is the ratio between the first and second numbers ?

Sol. Let the first and second numbers be x and y respectively.

$\therefore x \times \frac{40}{100} + y = 1.2y$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{2}{5} \times x = 1.2y - y$
 $\Rightarrow 2x = 0.2y \times 5 = y$
 $\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\therefore x : y = 1 : 2$ **Ans.**

Example 3. The difference of two numbers of two digit each is 24 while the sum of these two numbers is 102. What is the larger number ?

Sol. \therefore Larger number = $\frac{\text{Sum of two numbers} + \text{Difference of two numbers}}{2}$
 $= \frac{102 + 24}{2} = \frac{126}{2} = 63$ **Ans.**

Example 4. The sum of three consecutive even numbers is 28 more than the average of these three numbers. What is the first of these three numbers ?

Sol. Let the three consecutive even numbers be x , $(x + 2)$ and $(x + 4)$
 $\therefore x + (x + 2) + (x + 4) = \frac{x + (x + 2) + (x + 4)}{3} + 28$
 $\Rightarrow (3x + 6) \times 3 = 3x + 6 + 84$
 $\Rightarrow 9x + 18 = 3x + 90$
 $\Rightarrow 6x = 72$
 $\therefore x = \frac{72}{6} = 12$ **Ans.**

Example 5. The product of two numbers is 24 times the difference of these two numbers. If the sum of these numbers is 14, what is the larger number ?

Sol. Let the larger number be x and the smaller be y
 $\therefore xy = 24(x - y)$... (1)
 and $x + y = 14$... (2)
 But $(x - y)^2 = (x + y)^2 - 4xy$

46A | Arithmetic

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & (x - y)^2 = (14)^2 - 96(x - y) \\ \Rightarrow & (x - y)^2 + 96(x - y) - 196 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & (x - y)^2 + 98(x - y) - 2(x - y) - 196 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & (x - y)[x - y + 98] - 2[x - y + 98] = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & (x - y + 98)(x - y - 2) = 0 \\ \therefore & (x - y) = 2 \text{ or } -98 \\ \text{When} & x + y = 14 \\ \text{and} & x - y = 2 \\ \therefore & x = 8 \end{aligned}$$

Hence the larger number is 8

Ans.

EXERCISE 14

- The sum of three consecutive add numbers is 20 more than the first number of these. What is the middle number ?
(A) 7 (B) 8
(C) 12 (D) 9
(E) None of these
- The sum of three numbers is 174. The ratio of second number to the third number is 9 : 16 and the ratio of first to the third number is 1 : 4. What is the second number ?
(A) 52
(B) 45
(C) 54
(D) Data is inadequate
(E) None of these
- When 30% of one number is added to second number, the second number increases by one-fifth. What is the ratio of the first number to the second number ?
(A) 5 : 6 (B) 3 : 2
(C) 2 : 3 (D) 1 : 2
(E) None of these
- The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the position of the digits is 45. What is the difference between the digits of that number ?
(A) 4 (B) 5
(C) 6 (D) 7
(E) None of these
- If on subtracting 28 from a number, the remainder is one-third of the number. What is 50% of the number ?
(A) 23 (B) 24
(C) 22 (D) 36
(E) None of these
- If one-third of a number is 10 more than one-fourth of the same number, what is 60% of that number ?
(A) 144 (B) 24
(C) 18 (D) 72
(E) None of these
- The difference between a number of two-digit and the number obtained by interchanging its digits is 63. What is the difference between its digits ?
(A) 5 (B) 6
(C) 7 (D) 8
(E) None of these
- If the difference between the digits of a two digit number is 3 and the product of the digits is 18, what is the sum of the digits of that number ?
(A) 8 (B) 9
(C) 7 (D) 6
(E) None of these
- If the sum of the digits of a two-digit number is 9 and the difference of those digits is 3, what is the product of the digits of the same number ?
(A) 9 (B) 36
(C) 18 (D) 72
(E) None of these
- If one-fourth of $\frac{3}{5}$ of two-third of number is 34, what is 20% of the number ?
(A) 68 (B) 36
(C) 86 (D) 63
(E) None of these

Alligation

Rule of alligation—If two different things, one of which is cheaper than the other, are mixed in a certain ratio to obtain a new mixture, the C.P. of the unit value of this new mixture is called the **average price** or **mean price**.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \quad & \frac{\text{Quantity of cheaper}}{\text{Quantity of dearer}} = \frac{(\text{C.P. of dearer}) - (\text{Mean Price})}{(\text{Mean price}) - (\text{C.P. of cheaper})} \\ \Rightarrow \quad & \frac{\text{C.P. of unit quantity of cheaper}}{\text{C.P. of unit quantity of dearer}} \end{aligned}$$

(c) (d)
 \diagdown \diagup
 Mean price
 (m)
 \diagup \diagdown
 $(d - m)$ $(m - c)$
 Cheaper quantity : dearer quantity
 $= (d - m) : (m - c)$

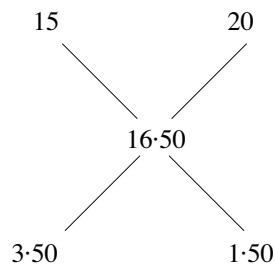
Some other Important Formulae

- In what ratio should two commodities of Rs. A per kg and Rs. B per kg respectively be mixed so that the resulting mixture may cost Rs. C per kg ?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Reqd. ratio} &= \frac{C \sim B}{C \sim A} \\ &= \frac{\text{Mean price} \sim \text{Second price}}{\text{Mean price} \sim \text{First price}} \end{aligned}$$

Example—A tea merchant blends two types of tea costing Rs. 15 per kg and Rs. 20 per kg each respectively. In what ratio should these two types of tea be mixed so that the resulting mixture may cost Rs. 16.50 per kg ?

Sol. :



48A | Arithmetic

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \quad \text{Reqd. ratio} &= \frac{3 \cdot 50}{1 \cdot 50} \\ &= \frac{35}{15} \\ &= 7 : 3 \end{aligned} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

2. When water is mixed in milk or any liquid in such a way that the resulting mixture may give a profit of $x\%$ when sold at the C.P. of the milk of liquid only then the ratio of water and milk is given by—

$$\text{Water : Milk} = x : 100$$

Example—In what ratio should water be mixed in the spirit so that there is a gain of $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ when the resulting mixture is sold at the C.P. of the spirit only ?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol. :} \quad \text{Water : Spirit} &= 16\frac{2}{3} : 100 \\ &= \frac{50}{3} : 100 \\ &= 1 : 6 \end{aligned} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

EXAMPLES

Example 1. 21 litre of a mixture of 95% purity is obtained when two solutions are mixed. If the purity of one solution be 90% and of the purity of other be 97%, then how much solution of purity 97% is taken ?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol.} \quad \text{Ratio in solution of 90\% and 97\%} &= \frac{97 - 95}{95 - 90} \\ &= \frac{2}{5} = 2 : 5 \\ \text{Reqd. quantity of second solution} &= \frac{5 \times 21}{(2 + 5)} \\ &= 15 \text{ litre} \end{aligned} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Example 2. 9 litre are drawn from a cask full of water and it is then filled with milk. 9 litre of mixture are drawn and the cask is again filled with milk. The quantity of water now left in the cask is to that of the milk in it as 16 : 9. How much mixture does the cask hold ?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol.} \quad &\text{Let there be } x \text{ litre of mixture in the cask} \\ \therefore \quad &\frac{\text{Water left in the cask after 2 operations}}{\text{Whole quantity of milk in the cask}} = \left(\frac{x-9}{x}\right)^2 \\ \Rightarrow \quad &\frac{16}{(16+9)} = \left(\frac{x-9}{x}\right)^2 \\ \Rightarrow \quad &\frac{4}{5} = \frac{x-9}{x} \\ \Rightarrow \quad &4x = 5x - 45 \\ \therefore \quad &x = 45 \text{ litre} \end{aligned} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Example 3. A mixture of 20 kg of sprit and water contains 10% of water. How much water must be added to make 25% of the resulting mixture ?

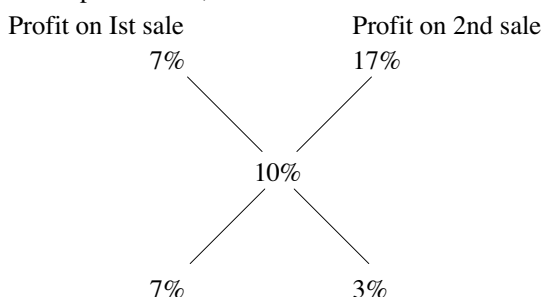
Sol. Quantity of water to be added

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(\text{Value of reqd. \%} - \text{value of present \%})}{(100\% - \text{value of reqd. \%})} \times \text{Quantity of solution} \\
 &= \frac{(25 - 10)}{(100 - 25)} \times 20 \\
 &= \frac{15 \times 20}{75} = 4 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

Example 4. A trader had 100 kg of Sugar. Some part of it he sold at 7% of profit and the rest at 17% of profit. If he got 10% of profit in all, then how much did he sell at 17% of profit ?

Sol.



$$\therefore \text{Quantity of first sugar : Quantity of Second sugar} = 7 : 3$$

$$\therefore \text{Quantity of 2nd sugar sold} = \frac{3 \times 100}{10} = 30 \text{ kg.}$$

Ans.

Example 5. In 60 litre of adulterated milk the ratio of milk and water is 2 : 1. How much water should be added in it so that the ratio of milk and water be 1 : 2.

Sol. Quantity of water to be added = $\frac{\text{Reqd. ratio} - \text{Present ratio}}{1 - \text{reqd. ratio}} \times \text{Quantity of mixture}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{\frac{2}{1+2} - \frac{1}{2+1}}{1 - \frac{2}{1+2}} \right) \times 60 \\
 &= \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} \times 60 = 60 \text{ litre}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

EXERCISE 15

- A trader bought 50 kg of wheat of Rs. 7 per kg. and 20 kg. of wheat at Rs. 8 per kg. He mixed the two and sold the mixture at Rs. 10 per kg What is his profit ?

(A) Rs. 510 (B) Rs. 700
 (C) Rs. 190 (D) Rs. 290
 (E) None of these
- Alok bought 30 kg of rice at Rs. 8.50 per kg and 20 kg of rice at Rs. 8.00 per kg. If he has to make a 20% profit, at approximately what rate per kg should he sell the rice ?

(A) Rs. 9.00 (B) Rs. 12.00
 (C) Rs. 8.50 (D) Rs. 8.00
 (E) None of these

50A | Arithmetic

3. A trader bought 20 kg of wheat at Rs. 6.50 per kg and 30 kg of wheat at Rs. 7 per kg. He sold the mixture at a profit of Rs. 60. At what price did he sell per kg of the mixture of wheat ?
 (A) Rs. 6.80 (B) Rs. 7.00
 (C) Rs. 8.00 (D) Rs. 60.00
 (E) None of these
4. How much water should be added to 175 litre of milk at Rs. 8.00 per litre so as to have a mixture worth Rs. 7.00 per litre ?
 (A) 27 litre (B) 35 litre
 (C) 25 litre (D) 24 litre
 (E) None of these
5. How much wheat at Rs. 4.00 a kg should be mixed with 42 kg of wheat at Rs. 6.00 a kg so as to have a mixture worth Rs. 4.80 a kg ?
 (A) 63 kg (B) 53 kg
 (C) 52 kg (D) 60 kg
 (E) None of these
6. Two alloys of gold and copper are prepared by mixing in the ratio of 7 : 2 and 7 : 11. A third alloy is made after mixing the equal quantities of two alloys. The ratio of gold and copper in third alloy is :
 (A) 7 : 12 (B) 14 : 13
 (C) 7 : 5 (D) 2 : 11
 (E) None of these
7. A man buys milk at a certain price and after mixing it with water sells it again at the same price. How many ml of water he mixes in a litre of milk if he makes a profit of 20% ?
 (A) 200 ml (B) 250 ml
 (C) 150 ml (D) 20 ml
 (E) None of these
8. A mixture of 40 litres of milk and water contains 10% of water. How much water must be added to make the water 20% of the resulting mixture ?
 (A) 10 litre (B) 7 litre
 (C) 5 litre (D) 3 litre
 (E) None of these
9. Pure ghee costs Rs. 100 per kg. After adulterating it with vegetable oil costing Rs. 50 per kg, a shopkeeper sells the mixture at Rs. 96 per kg, thereby making a profit of 20%. In what ratio does he mix the two ?
 (A) 1 : 2 (B) 3 : 2
 (C) 3 : 1 (D) 2 : 3
 (E) None of these
10. By mixing two qualities of pulses in the ratio 2 : 3 and selling the mixture at the rate of Rs. 22 per kg, a shopkeeper makes a profit of 10%. If the cost of the smaller quantity be Rs. 14 per kg, the cost per kg of the larger quantity is :
 (A) Rs. 23 (B) Rs. 24
 (C) Rs. 25 (D) Rs. 26
 (E) None of these

Area

Main Formulae :

1. Area of the rectangle = length \times breadth
2. Area of square = (side of the square)²
= $\frac{1}{2}$ (Diagonal)²
3. Area of four walls of a room = 2 \times height (length + breadth)
4. Area of right angled triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ \times base \times height
5. Area of isosceles right angled triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ (side)²
6. Area of an equilateral triangle = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ (side)²
7. Area of scalene triangle = $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$
Where s = half of the sum of all the three sides and $a, b,$ & c are the three sides of the triangle.
8. Area of parallelogram = base \times height
9. Area of rhombus = $\frac{1}{2}$ \times (product of the diagonals)
10. Area of trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}$ \times (sum of parallel sides) \times perpendicular distance between them.
11. Whole surface of cube = 6(side)²
12. Whole surface of cuboid = 2($l \times b + l \times h + b \times h$)
13. Area of circle = π (radius)²
14. Area of angular ring = $\pi(r_1^2 - r_2^2)$ where r_1 and r_2 are external and internal radii respectively.

Units of Measuring Length :

1 millimetre	=	0.001 metre
1 centimetre	=	0.01 metre = 10 millimetre
1 decimetre	=	0.1 metre = 10 centimetre
1 metre	=	10 decimetre
1 decametre	=	10 metre
1 hectometre	=	10 decametre = 100 metre
1 kilometre	=	10 hectometre = 1000 metre

Units of Measuring Area :

1 are	=	100 sq. metre
1 hectare	=	10000 sq. metre
1 sq. metre	=	100 sq. decimetre
1 sq. decimetre	=	100 sq. centimetre
1 sq. centimetre	=	100 sq. millimetre

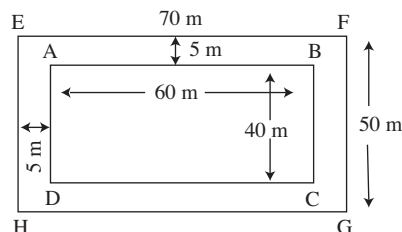
EXAMPLES

Example 1. A rectangular field of 60 metre length and 40 metre wide is to be surrounded by a road 5 metre wide. If the cost of making 1 sq. metre road is Rs. 500, what would be the cost of the entire road.

Sol. Area of the road = Area of EFGH – Area of ABCD
 $= 70 \times 50 - 60 \times 40$
 $= 3500 - 2400 = 1100 \text{ m}^2$

If the cost of making 1 sq. metre is Rs. 500

\therefore The cost of making 1100 m^2
 $= 500 \times 1100$
 $= \text{Rs. } 5,50,000$



Ans.

Short-cut Method :

\therefore Area of the road = $2 \times \text{width of the road} [(l + b) + 2 \times \text{width of the road}]$
 $= 2 \times 5[(60 + 40) + 2 \times 5] = 10[100 + 10] = 1100 \text{ m}^2$

\therefore Cost of entire road = $1100 \times 500 = \text{Rs. } 550000$

Ans.

Example 2. In numerical value the perimeter of a rectangular field is 1040 less than its area. If the breadth is doubled, in numerical value the perimeter becomes 2200 less than its area. What is the numerical value of the length of the field ?

Sol. Let the length and breadth of the field be x and y respectively

\therefore Perimeter = $2(x + y)$ and area = xy

$\therefore xy - 2(x + y) = 1040$... (i)

and $2xy - 2(x + 2y) = 2200$... (ii)

On solving the equations (i) and (ii)

we get $x = 60$

Ans.

Example 3. The length of a rectangular plot is 75% of its breadth. If the perimeter of the plot be 1050 m, what is its area ?

Sol. Let the breadth of the plot be x m

\therefore Length = $\frac{75}{100} \times x = \frac{3x}{4}$ m

$\therefore 1050 = 2 \left(x + \frac{3x}{4} \right)$

$\therefore x = 300$ m

\therefore Area of the plot = $300 \times \frac{3 \times 300}{4} = 67500 \text{ m}^2$

Ans.

Example 4. The length of a plot is 4 times of its breadth. If a play ground of area 1200 m^2 , occupies $\frac{1}{3}$ area of the plot, what is the length of the plot ?

Sol. Let the breadth of the plot be x metre

\therefore Length of the plot = $4x$ metre

\therefore Area of the plot = $4x \times x = 4x^2$

But area of the plot is 3×1200

$\therefore 4x^2 = 3600$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{3600}{4} = 900$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 30$$

$$\therefore \text{Length of the plot} = 4 \times 30 = 120 \text{ m} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Example 5. If the length of a rectangular plot is increased by 40%, by what per cent should its width be increased so that its area may increase by 75% ?

Sol. Let the increase in width be $x\%$

$$\therefore \% \text{ Increase in area} = \frac{(100 + \% \text{ increase in length}) \times (100 + \% \text{ increase in breadth})}{100} - 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 75 = \frac{(100 + 40) \times (100 + x)}{100} - 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 75 + 100 = \frac{140 \times (100 + x)}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{175 \times 100}{140} = 100 + x$$

$$\Rightarrow 125 = 100 + x$$

$$\therefore x = 125 - 100 = 25 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

EXERCISE 16

- If the length and breadth of a rectangular plot are increased by 50% and 20% respectively, how many times will be the new area of the old area ?
 (A) $1\frac{4}{5}$ (B) 2
 (C) $3\frac{2}{5}$ (D) $4\frac{1}{5}$
 (E) None of these
- The area of a square is equal to the area of a rectangle. The side of the square is 6 cm and the breadth of the rectangle is 2 cm less than the side of the square. What is the length of the rectangle ?
 (A) 10 cm (B) 8 cm
 (C) 6 cm (D) 9 cm
 (E) None of these
- The length of a rectangular plot is 30% more than its breadth. If the area of the plot be 20.8 m^2 , what is the length of the plot ?
 (A) 5.2 m (B) 6.8 m
 (C) 5.8 m (D) 5 m
 (E) None of these
- If the area of a rectangular plot is increased by 30% while its breadth remains unaltered, what will be the ratio between the area of such formed figure and the area of the original figure ?
 (A) 1 : 3 (B) 10 : 13
 (C) 3 : 1 (D) 4 : 7
 (E) None of these
- Area of a square is equal to the area of a circle. If the radius of the circle is 14 cm, what is the app. length of a square ?
 (A) 20 cm (B) 25 cm
 (C) 15 cm (D) 30 cm
 (E) None of these
- The breadth of a rectangular field is 75% of its length. If the diagonal of the field is 100 m, what is the area of the field ?
 (A) 4500 m^2 (B) 4200 m^2
 (C) 4550 m^2 (D) 4800 m^2
 (E) None of these
- A rectangular plot is 50 m long and 20 m broad. Inside it there is a path of 7 m wide all round it. What is the area of the path ?
 (A) 216 sq. m (B) 1000 sq. m
 (C) 1216 sq. m (D) 784 sq. m
 (E) None of these

54A | Arithmetic

8. The length of a rectangular field is 50% more than its breadth. If the cost of fencing at Rs. 60 per metre is Rs. 12000, what is the length of the field ?
- (A) 60 m (B) 40 m
(C) 80 m (D) 20 m
(E) None of these
9. The length and breadth of a plot are 35 m and 16 m respectively. If the rate of fencing is Rs. 7 per metre, what is cost of its fencing ?
- (A) Rs. 3920 (B) Rs. 602
(C) Rs. 714 (D) Rs. 357
(E) None of these
10. Area of a rectangular field is 5732 m^2 . If its length is 60% more than its breadth, what is its app. breadth ?
- (A) 90 m (B) 30 m
(C) 80 m (D) 60 m
(E) None of these

Interpretation of Data

These types of questions are provided along with the table or graph. Some questions related to these tables or graphs are given below them. Each question is followed by a number of possible answers. The candidate has to find out the correct answer from the possible answers. In order to find out the correct answer, the candidate should study the given table or graph carefully. The given examples will illustrate the idea clearly.

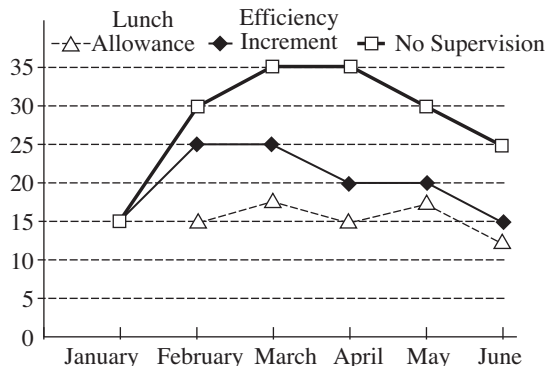
EXAMPLES

Example 1.

Directions (Q. 1–5) : Study the following graph to answer the given questions—

The graph depicts the impact on production when three groups of employees were given three different types of incentive schemes during the period **February to June**.

**Impact of Incentives on Production of Items
(Number of items in '000)**



1. The approximate impact (*i.e.*, increase in production) of 'No Supervision' from Jan. to February was approximately what per cent to that of 'Efficiency Increment' on production ?
 (A) 110 (B) 260 (C) 320 (D) 95
 (E) None of these
2. For which of the following pairs of months the total production of all the three groups together is exactly the same ?
 (A) January & June (B) February & April (C) March & April (D) February & March
 (E) None of these
3. Which of the following is the increase in average production after 'No Supervision' scheme was introduced from February ?
 (A) 16,000 (B) 10,000 (C) 20,000 (D) 31,000
 (E) None of these

56A | Arithmetic

4. Which of the incentives showed the most dramatic impact in June ?
 (A) No supervision (B) All the three
 (C) Lunch Allowance & No supervision (D) Lunch Allowance
 (E) Efficiency Increment & No supervision
5. How many items were produced after the introduction of 'Efficiency Increment' by that group till June ?
 (A) 1,20,000 (B) 1,00,000 (C) 1,05,000 (D) 1,50,000
 (E) None of these

Solution :

1. (E) Increase from Jan, to Feb. in 'No Supervision'.
 $= 30 - 15 = 15$ thousand
 Increase from Jan, to Feb. in 'Efficiency Increment'
 $= 25 - 15 = 10$ thousand
 \therefore Reqd. percentage $= \frac{15}{10} \times 100\% = 150\%$ **Ans.**
2. (B) Total production of all the three groups in Feb.
 $= 15 + 25 + 30 = 70$ thousand
 and total production of all the three groups in April
 $= 15 + 20 + 35 = 70$ thousand **Ans.**
3. (E) Production in Feb. in 'No supervision' = 30 thousand
 and average production in 'No supervision' from Feb. to June
 $= \frac{30 + 35 + 35 + 30 + 25}{5} = 31$ thousand
 Reqd. increase $= 31 - 30 = 1$ thousand **Ans.**
4. (B) \therefore In the month of June the decrease of each is 5000
5. (C) Total production from Feb. to June in
 'Efficiency Increment' = $(25 + 25 + 20 + 20 + 15)$ thousand = 1,05,000 **Ans.**

Example 2.

Directions (Q. 6–10) : Study the following table carefully and answer the questions based on it.

Types of Toys

Production (in thousand) of Five Different Types of Toys and Percentage defect over the years.										
Year	A		B		C		D		E	
	Production	% Defect	Production	% Defect	Production	% Defect	Production	% Defect	Production	% Defect
1991	76	5	58	11	39	5	59	9	28	8
1992	82	6	46	9	37	9	62	8	36	4
1993	65	8	49	8	45	6	47	12	42	15
1994	70	12	52	12	42	13	54	4	31	9
1995	85	9	64	14	38	11	57	7	49	11
1996	80	11	54	10	40	8	68	5	38	7
	458		323		241		347		224	

6. What was the total number of defective B type toys in 1995 and defective D types toys in 1993 ?
 (A) 13290 (B) 14600 (C) 11120 (D) 14260
 (E) None of these
7. The average production in the given years of which of the following types of the toys was highest ?
 (A) B (B) E (C) A (D) C
 (E) None of these

8. What was the average number of defect free toys of all type in 1994 ?
 (A) 45680 (B) 42790 (C) 38700 (D) 44790
 (E) None of these
9. Among the given years in which years, the average percentage defect of all the five types of toys was lowest ?
 (A) 1992 (B) 1995 (C) 1993 (D) 1996
 (E) None of these
10. What was the difference in the numebr of defect-free B type toys between 1992 and 1993 ?
 (A) 3220 (B) 7700 (C) 2730 (D) 3860
 (E) None of these

Solution :

6. (B) No. of defective B type of toys in 1995 + No. of defective D type toys in 1993.

$$= \frac{64000 \times 14}{100} + \frac{47000 \times 12}{100}$$

$$= 8960 + 5640 = 14600$$

Ans.

7. (C) Average production of 'A' type of toys = $\frac{(76 + 82 + 65 + 70 + 85 + 80)}{6} \times 1000$

$$= \left[\frac{458 \times 1000}{6} \right] = \left[458 \times \frac{1000}{6} \right]$$

Average production of 'B' type of toys = $(58 + 46 + 49 + 52 + 64 + 54) \times \frac{1000}{60}$

$$= 323 \times \frac{1000}{6}$$

Average production of 'C' type of toys = $(39 + 37 + 45 + 42 + 38 + 40) \times \frac{1000}{6}$

$$= 241 \times \frac{1000}{6}$$

Average production of 'D' type of toys = $(59 + 62 + 47 + 54 + 57 + 68) \times \frac{1000}{6}$

$$= 347 \times \frac{1000}{6}$$

Average production of 'E' type of toys = $(28 + 36 + 42 + 31 + 49 + 38) \times \frac{1000}{6}$

$$= 224 \times \frac{1000}{6}$$

Hence it is clear from above that the average production of 'A' type of toys was maximum.

Ans.

8. (D) Total number of defect free toys in the year 1994.

$$= \left[\frac{70 \times (100 - 12)}{100} + \frac{52(100 - 12)}{100} + \frac{42(100 - 13)}{100} + \frac{54(100 - 4)}{100} + \frac{31(100 - 9)}{100} \right] \times 1000$$

$$= [(70 \times 88) + (52 \times 88) + (42 \times 87) + (54 \times 96) + (31 \times 91)] \times \frac{1000}{100}$$

$$= [6160 + 4576 + 3654 + 5184 + 2821] \times 10$$

$$= 22395 \times 10 = 223950$$

$$\text{Average} = \frac{223950}{5} = 44790$$

Ans.

58A | Arithmetic

9. (A) Average percentage of all five types of defective toys in 1991

$$= (5 + 11 + 5 + 9 + 8) \times \frac{1}{5} = 38 \times \frac{1}{5}$$
 Average percentage of all five types of defective toys in 1992

$$= (6 + 9 + 9 + 8 + 4) \times \frac{1}{5} = 36 \times \frac{1}{5}$$
 Average percentage of all five types of defective toys in 1993

$$= (8 + 8 + 6 + 12 + 15) \times \frac{1}{5} = 49 \times \frac{1}{5}$$
 Average percentage of all five types of defective toys in 1994

$$= (12 + 12 + 13 + 4 + 9) \times \frac{1}{5} = 50 \times \frac{1}{5}$$
 Average percentage of all five types of defective toys in 1995

$$= (9 + 14 + 11 + 7 + 11) \times \frac{1}{5} = 52 \times \frac{1}{5}$$
 Average percentage of all five types of defective toys in 1996

$$= (11 + 10 + 8 + 5 + 7) \times \frac{1}{5} = 41 \times \frac{1}{5}$$

Hence, average percentage of all five types of defective toys in 1992 was minimum. **Ans.**

10. (A) Req'd. difference = $\left[\frac{46(100 - 9)}{100} \sim \frac{49(100 - 8)}{100} \right] \times 1000$

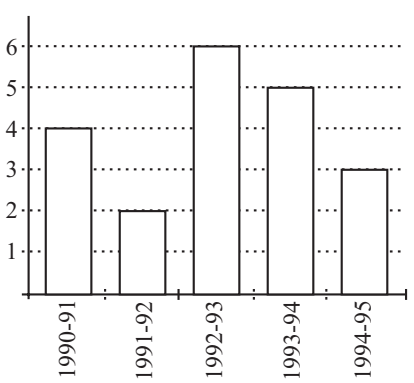
$$= [46 \times 91 \sim 49 \times 92] \times \frac{1000}{100}$$

$$= (4186 \sim 4508) \times 10 = + 3220$$
 Ans.

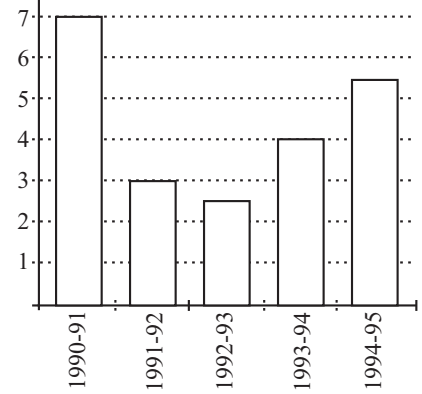
Example 3.

Directions (Q. 11–15) : Study the following graph and answer each of the questions from 11 to 15 on the basis of it.

Percentage Increase in India's Agriculture Production over the years



Percentage Increase in India's Industrial Production over the years



11. In which of the following years the total percentage increase in Agriculture and Industrial production is maximum ?
 (A) 1990-91 (B) 1991-92 (C) 1992-93 (D) 1993-94
 (E) None of these

12. If the difference in the Industrial production between 1991-92 and 1992-93 is of Rs. 50,000 crore what was the Industrial production for 1991-92 ?
 (A) Rs. 100000 crore (B) Rs. 250000 crore (C) Rs. 200000 crore (D) Data insufficient
 (E) None of these
13. In which of the given years the rate of percentage increase in agriculture production is thrice than the previous year ?
 (A) 1992-93 (B) 1991-92
 (C) 1991-92 and 1992-93 (D) 1994-95
 (E) None of these
14. In which of the given years the difference between the rates of percentage increase of Agriculture and Industrial production is minimum ?
 (A) 1992-93 (B) 1993-94 (C) 1990-91 (D) 1994-95
 (E) None of these
15. The combined percentage increase of Agriculture production during the year 1990-91 and 1994-95 is exactly equal to percentage increase of Industrial production during the year?
 (A) 1991-92 (B) 1994-95 (C) 1990-91 (D) 1993-94
 (E) None of these

Solution :

11. (A) Total per cent increase for 1990-91 in Agriculture and Industrial production
 $= 4 + 7 = 11\%$
 Total per cent increase for 1991-92 in Agriculture and Industrial production
 $= 2 + 3 = 5\%$
 Total per cent increase for 1992-93 in Agriculture and Industrial production
 $= 6 + 2.5 = 8.5\%$
 Total per cent increase for 1993-94 in Agriculture and Industrial production
 $= 5 + 4 = 9\%$
 Total per cent increase for 1994-95 in Agriculture and Industrial production
 $= 3 + 5.5 = 8.5\%$

\therefore The highest per cent increase in 1990-91. **Ans.**

12. (E) $\therefore (3\% - 2.5\%) = 0.5\% = \text{Rs. } 50,000 \text{ crore}$

$\therefore 3\% = \frac{50000 \times 3}{0.5} = \text{Rs. } 3,00,000 \text{ crore}$ **Ans.**

13. (A) It is clear from the graph the rate of percentage increase in agriculture production in thrice than previous year in 1992-93. **Ans.**

14. (B) Difference in 1992-93 = $6 - 2.5 = 3.5$
 Difference in 1993-94 = $5 - 4 = 1$
 Difference in 1990-91 = $7 - 4 = 3$
 and difference in 1994-95 = $5.5 - 3 = 2.5$

\therefore The minimum difference is in 1993-94 **Ans.**

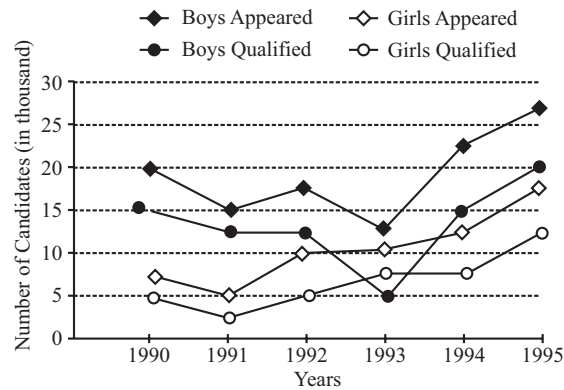
15. (C) The combined percentage increase of Agriculture production during the year 1990-91 and 1994-95 = $4\% + 3\% = 7\%$.

and the percentage increase of Industrial production during the year 1990-91 = 7% . **Ans.**

Example 4.

Directions (Q. 16–20) : Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below—

Number of Candidates (Boys and Girls) Appeared and Qualified in an examination over the years.



16. What was the approximate percentage of boys qualified to appeared in 1992 ?
 (A) 35 (B) 70 (C) 80 (D) 65
 (E) None of these
17. The total number of girls qualified in 1991 and 1992 together was exactly equal to the total number of girls appeared in which of the following years—
 (A) 1994 (B) 1995 (C) 1991 (D) 1990
 (E) None of these
18. What was the percentage increase in the number of boys qualified from 1993 to 1994 ?
 (A) 50% (B) 5% (C) 100% (D) 200%
 (E) None of these
19. What was difference between the total number of boys and girls appeared in 1993 and the total number of boys and girls appeared in 1991 ?
 (A) 5000 (B) 2500 (C) 7500 (D) 10000
 (E) None of these
20. In which of the following year was the percentage of girls qualified to appeared the highest among the given years ?
 (A) 1991 (B) 1993 (C) 1994 (D) 1992
 (E) None of these

Solution :

16. (B) The approximate percentage of boys qualified to appeared in 1992.

$$= \frac{12.5}{17.5} \times 100\% = 71.43\% \approx 70\%$$

Ans.

17. (D) The total number of girls qualified in 1991 and 92.

$$= 2500 + 5000 = 7500$$

$$= \text{Total number of girls appeared in 1990}$$

Ans.

18. (D) The percentage increase in the number of boys qualified from 1993 to 1994

$$= (15 - 5) \times 1000 = 10000$$

$$\therefore \text{Percentage increase} = \frac{10000}{5000} \times 100\% = 200\%$$

Ans.

19. (B) Difference between the total number of boys and girls appeared in 1993 and the total number of boys and girls appeared in 1991 = $[(12.5 + 10) - (15 + 5)] \times 1000$
 $= (22.5 - 20) \times 1000 = 2.5 \times 1000$
 $= 2500$ **Ans.**

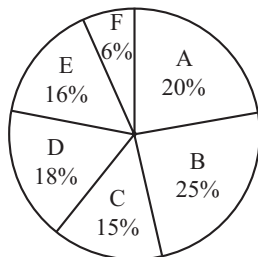
20. (B) The percentage of girls qualified to appeared in 1990 = $\frac{5.0}{7.5} \times 100 = 66.66\%$
 The percentage of girls qualified to appeared in 1991 = $\frac{2.5}{5} \times 100 = 50\%$
 The percentage of girls qualified to appeared in 1992 = $\frac{5}{10} \times 100 = 50\%$
 The percentage of girls qualified to appeared in 1993 = $\frac{7.5}{10} \times 100 = 75\%$
 The percentage of girls qualified to appeared in 1994 = $\frac{7.5}{12.5} \times 100 = 60\%$
 The percentage of girls qualified to appeared in 1995 = $\frac{12.5}{17.5} \times 100 = 71.43\%$

Hence in the year 1993 the percentage of girls qualified to appeared was maximum. **Ans.**

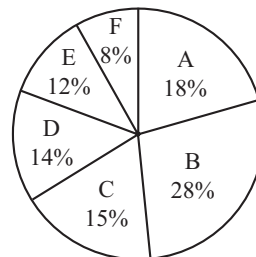
Example 5.

Directions (Q. 21–25) : Study the graph given below carefully and answer the questions based on it—

Percentage of workers of various types in two years in an organisation



Total number of workers 1600



Total number of workers 1800.

- The number of which type of workers decreased from 1995 to 1996 ?
 (A) A, D and E (B) D and E (C) Only D (D) Only E
 (E) None of these
- If in 1996, 176 workers of A type are extra appointed, then approximately what will be new percentage of A type workers ?
 (A) 20 (B) 30 (C) 25 (D) 35
 (E) None of these
- How many per cent is the number of C type of workers in 1996 of the number of workers of B type of workers in 1995 ?
 (A) 90% (B) 18% (C) 45% (D) 36%
 (E) None of these
- What is the difference between the number of D type workers in 1995 and the number of A type workers in 1996 ?
 (A) 0 (B) 18 (C) 54 (D) 36
 (E) None of these

62A | Arithmetic

25. What is the difference between the number of C type workers between 1995 and 1996 ?

- (A) 240 (B) 360 (C) 120 (D) 160
 (E) None of these

Solution :

21. (B) No. of A type of workers in 1995 = $1600 \times \frac{20}{100} = 320$

No. of A type of workers in 1996 = $1800 \times \frac{18}{100} = 324$

No. of B type of workers in 1995 = $1600 \times \frac{25}{100} = 400$

No. of B type of workers in 1996 = $1800 \times \frac{28}{100} = 504$

No. of C type of workers in 1995 = $1600 \times \frac{15}{100} = 240$

No. of C type of workers in 1996 = $1800 \times \frac{20}{100} = 360$

No. of D type of workers in 1995 = $1600 \times \frac{18}{100} = 288$

No. of D type of workers in 1996 = $1800 \times \frac{14}{100} = 252$

No. of E type of workers in 1995 = $1600 \times \frac{16}{100} = 256$

No. of E type of workers in 1996 = $1800 \times \frac{12}{100} = 216$

No. of F type of workers in 1995 = $1600 \times \frac{6}{100} = 96$

No. of F type of workers in 1996 = $1800 \times \frac{8}{100} = 144$

Hence, from 1995 to 1996 the number of D and E type of workers have decreased.

Ans.

22. (C) The No. of A type workers in 1996 = 324

Total workers including new workers = $324 + 176$
 = 500

Total number of workers in 1996 = $1800 + 176$
 = 1976

\therefore Required new percentage of A type of workers = $\frac{500}{1976} \times 100\%$
 = 25.3%
 = 25%

Ans.

23. (A) \therefore Required percentage = $\frac{360}{400} \times 100\% = 90\%$

Ans.

24. (D) \therefore Required difference = $324 - 288 = 36$

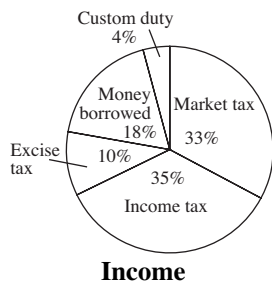
Ans.

25. (C) \therefore Required difference = $360 - 240 = 120$

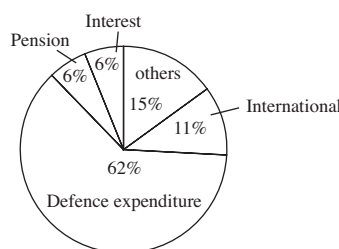
Ans.

EXERCISE 17

Directions (Q. 1–5) : Two pie chart are given below. One of them represents the income of a state while the other, its expenditure. Study these charts carefully and find out the correct answer of each question.



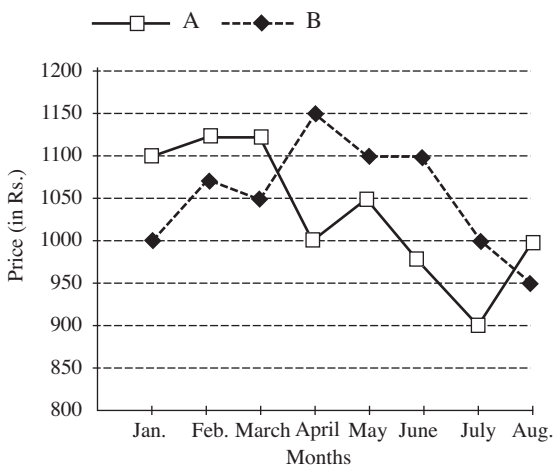
Income



Expenditure

- In chart of income, what is the sectorial angle of market tax ?
 (A) 150° (B) 135°
 (C) 119° (D) 105°
 (E) None of these
- What is the ratio between the total expenditure of defence & pension and the total expenditure on the rest ?
 (A) 3 : 2 (B) 2 : 1
 (C) 3 : 1 (D) 5 : 4
 (E) None of these
- If in a certain year the income from custom duty to the State is Rs. 25,000 then what is income of the state for that year ?
 (A) Rs. 3,00,000 (B) Rs. 3,75,000
 (C) Rs. 4,50,000 (D) Rs. 6,25,000
 (E) None of these
- If the income and expenditure of the State are equal, then what is the rate of interest paid by the State ?
 (A) 33.3% per annum
 (B) 25% per annum
 (C) 6% per annum
 (D) 10% per annum
 (E) None of these
- The expenditure on International is how many per cent of the other total expenditure ?
 (A) 11.00% (B) 22.37%
 (C) 19.81% (D) 12.36%
 (E) None of these

Directions (Q. 6–10) : Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it—



- In which of the following pairs of months was the prices of commodity A same ?
 (A) January-March (B) May-June
 (C) July-August (D) April-August
 (E) None of these
- What was the price difference in average price between commodity A and B in the month of April ?
 (A) Rs. 250 (B) Rs. 150
 (C) Rs. 100 (D) Rs. 90
 (E) None of these
- What was the difference in average price between commodity A and B from April to August ?
 (A) Rs. 86 (B) Rs. 76
 (C) Rs. 95 (D) Rs. 85
 (E) None of these

64A | Arithmetic

9. What was the percentage increase in price of commodity B from January to April ?
 (A) 15% (B) 10%
 (C) 13% (D) 9%
 (E) None of these
10. What was the approximate percentage decrease in the price of commodity A from March to April ?
 (A) 1% (B) 9%
 (C) 14% (D) 12%
 (E) None of these
11. In the year 1992, commission earned by salesman D was approximately what per cent of commission earned by A ?
 (A) 18 (B) 21
 (C) 52 (D) 17
 (E) None of these
- Directions (Q. 11–15) :** Read the following table and answer the questions given below it.

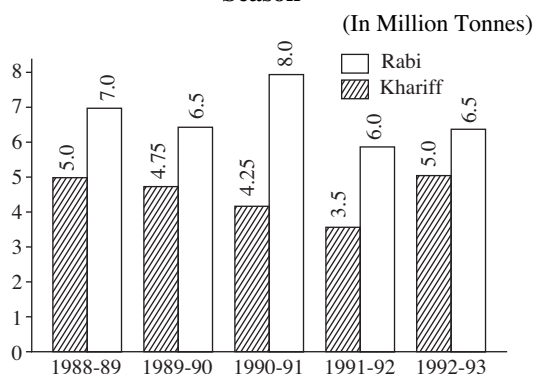
Yearly Commission Earned by Five Salesman

Year Salesman	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
A	27,350	28,500	25,200	29,800	24,600	27,000
B	26,850	27,900	27,400	28,000	28,500	29,000
C	26,200	27,800	28,200	29,100	29,400	30,000
D	27,850	30,040	29,800	30,060	29,800	32,000
E	28,640	29,000	28,750	30,000	29,750	29,700
Total	1,36,890	1,43,240	1,39,240	1,46,960	1,42,050	1,47,700

11. In which year commission earned by the salesman C show the highest increase are that of the preceding year ?
 (A) 1989 (B) 1990
 (C) 1991 (D) 1992
 (E) None of these
12. In the year 1991 the commission of B was approximately what per cent of the total commission earned by five salesman in that year ?
 (A) 20 (B) 98
 (C) 80 (D) 90
 (E) None of these
13. Which salesman's commission in 1991 show the highest increase over that in 1988 ?
 (A) A (B) B
 (C) D (D) C
 (E) None of these
14. In which of the following year was the difference between the highest and lowest commission earned by any salesman maximum ?

Directions (Q. 16–20) : Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below—

Production of Pulses in Rabi and Khariff Season



16. What was the average of Khariff production of the given years ?
 (A) 4 million tonnes
 (B) 5 million tonnes
 (C) 4.5 million tonnes
 (D) 5.5 million tonnes
 (E) None of these

17. What was the percentage decrease in Rabi production from 1990-91 to 1991-92 ?
 (A) $33\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $66\frac{2}{3}$
 (C) 75 (D) 40
 (E) None of these
18. The difference between the Rabi and Khariff production was minimum in which of the following years ?
 (A) 1988-89 (B) 1990-91
 (C) 1992-93 (D) 1991-92
 (E) None of these
19. What is the difference between the Rabi production in 1990-91 and the average Rabi production of the given years ?
 (A) 2.5 million tonnes
 (B) 20 lakh tonnes
 (C) 1 million tonnes
 (D) 15 lakh tonnes
 (E) None of these
20. The Khariff production was approximately what percentage of Rabi production in 1989-1990 ?
 (A) 80% (B) 120%
 (C) 60% (D) 75%
 (E) None of these
23. In which month does unit No. II have a contribution of approximately 15% in the total fertilizers production ?
 (A) April (B) May
 (C) June (D) July
 (E) None of these
24. Which units shows constant rise in fertilizer production over the months ?
 (A) I (B) II
 (C) III (D) IV
 (E) None of these

Directions (Q. 25–29) : Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given below :

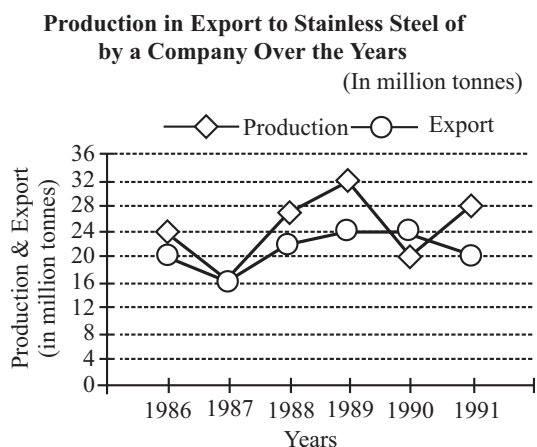
Percentage Share in Final Energy consumption By Different Sectors

Sector	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91
Industry	39.8	40.7	51.6	57.0	50.4
Transport	46.2	44.9	29.4	23.5	24.5
Household	9.9	10.6	14.3	12.3	13.3
Agriculture	1.7	1.8	3.8	6.1	9.0
Others	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.1	2.3

- Directions (Q. 21–24) :** Study the following tables and answer the questions below it.
- Production of Fertilizers by six major production units of India in million tonnes**
- | Month | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| April | 310 | 180 | 169 | 137 | 140 | 120 |
| May | 318 | 179 | 177 | 162 | 140 | 122 |
| June | 320 | 160 | 188 | 173 | 135 | 130 |
| July | 326 | 167 | 187 | 180 | 146 | 130 |
| August | 327 | 150 | 185 | 178 | 145 | 128 |
21. In the month of June, how many of the given units have a share of more than 25% of the total production of fertilizers ?
 (A) Two (B) Three
 (C) Four (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
22. What was the approximate percentage increase in fertilizers production in unit V in august, over that in May ?
 (A) 4.5% (B) 3.5%
 (C) 2.0% (D) 36%
 (E) None of these
25. What was the percentage increase in final energy consumption in the Household sector from 1960-61 to 1970-71 ?
 (A) 3.7% (B) 35%
 (C) 37% (D) 4.2%
 (E) None of these
26. In which of the following years was the percentage energy consumption in household sector almost equal to the average percentage energy consumption in the household sector in the given years ?
 (A) 1970-71 (B) 1999-91
 (C) 1980-81 (D) 1950-51
 (E) None of these
27. In the case of which of the following sectors was there continuous increase or decrease in consumption over the given years ?
 (A) Transport (B) Agriculture
 (C) Industry (D) Household
 (E) None of these

28. What was the difference in the energy consumption in Agricultural sector between 1960-61 and 1970-71 ?
 (A) 20,000 Megawatt
 (B) 2,00,000 Megawatt
 (C) 40,000 Megawatt
 (D) Data inadequate
 (E) None of these
29. The total consumption of Household, Agriculture and others' sectors together was minimum in which of the following period ?
 (A) 1990-91 (B) 1960-61
 (C) 1970-71 (D) 1980-81
 (E) None of these

Directions (Q. 30–34) : Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.



30. What was the decrease in the requirement of export of steel in the year 1990 ?
 (A) 5 million tons (B) 6 million tons
 (C) 12 million tons (D) 4 million tons
 (E) None of these
31. In which year the requirement of export in 1989 was equivalent to the generation ?
 (A) 1987 (B) 1986
 (C) 1988 (D) 1990
 (E) None of these
32. What was the approximate increase percentage in the production of steel from 1988 to 1989 ?
 (A) 16 (B) 24
 (C) 6 (D) 32
 (E) None of these

33. What was the decrease percentage of export from 1986 to 1987 ?
 (A) 35 (B) 65
 (C) 45 (D) 55
 (E) None of these
34. Among the given years for how many years the production was less than the average production for the whole period ?
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (87 and 90)
 (C) 3 (D) 4
 (E) None of these

Directions (Q. 35–39) : Study the given table carefully and answer the questions based on it—

Production of five different types of machine tool (in lakhs) of a company over the year

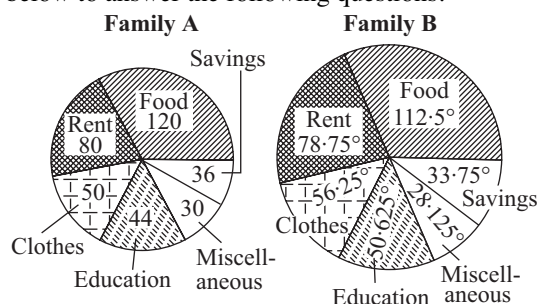
Year	Types of machine tools					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
1989	14	18	27	34	26	119
1990	18	24	25	32	28	127
1991	21	22	24	36	27	130
1992	24	32	34	25	29	144
1993	26	39	32	21	27	145
1994	32	46	31	24	25	158

35. What is the difference of production in C type machine tools from the year 1989 to 1994 ?
 (A) 4000 (B) 400000
 (C) 4000000 (D) 40000
 (E) None of these
36. There is continuous increase in the production of which type of machine tools over the year ?
 (A) A (B) C
 (C) E (D) D
 (E) None of these
37. The total production of A type of machine tools in 1991 and 1992 is approximately how many per cent of the production of C type of machine tools in 1993 ?
 (A) 40 (B) 150
 (C) 160 (D) 120
 (E) None of these
38. What is nearly percentage of increase of C type of machine tools from 1991 to 1992 ?
 (A) 20% (B) 60%
 (C) 40% (D) 50%
 (E) None of these

39. In 1992 how many percentage was the production of E type of machine tools, of all the total production of types of machine tools of same year ?

- (A) 40% (B) 20%
 (C) 15% (D) 25%
 (E) None of these

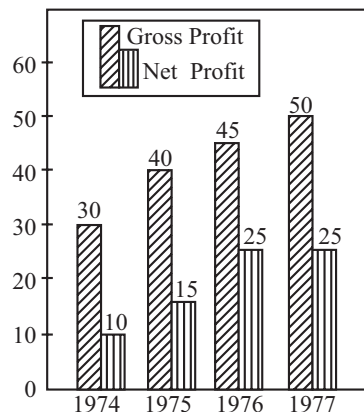
Directions (Q.40–44) : Refer the figure given below to answer the following questions.



Total Expenditure Rs. 900 **Total Expenditure Rs. 1600**
 The above diagrams indicate the expenditure of two families in Rupees.

40. How much expenditure on food of the family A is more than the expenditure on rent ?
 (A) Rs. 100 (B) Rs. 120
 (C) Rs. 140 (D) Rs. 90
 (E) None of these
41. From family A to B, the increase in expenditure on cloth was about what per cent of the total increase of expenditure ?
 (A) $15\frac{2}{7}\%$ (B) $17\frac{6}{7}\%$
 (C) $14\frac{2}{3}\%$ (D) $18\frac{1}{6}\%$
 (E) None of these
42. On which commodity the expenditure of family B is same as the expenditure on clothes of the family A ?
 (A) Saving (B) Clothes
 (C) Miscellaneous (D) Education
 (E) None of these
43. What is the saving of the family B ?
 (A) Rs. 120 (B) Rs. 125
 (C) Rs. 250 (D) Rs. 150
 (E) None of these
44. How much per cent of the expenditure on food of the family B is to the entirely expenditure of the family A and B ?
 (A) 25% (B) 20%
 (C) 30% (D) 40%
 (E) None of these

Directions (Q. 45–49) : The following chart represents Gross profit and Net profit in Rs. thousands for the years 1974-1977.

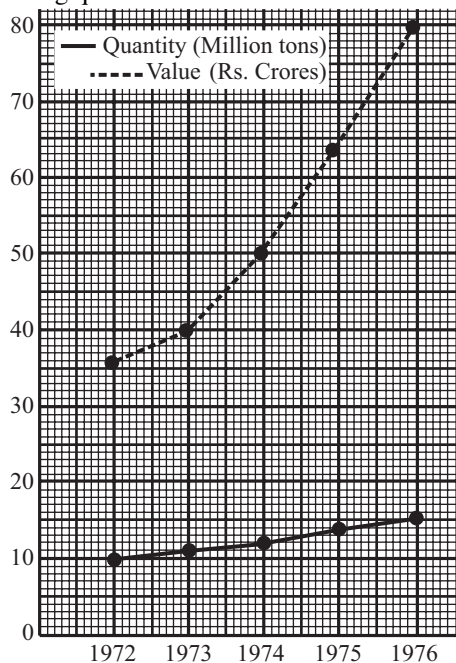


On the basis of this chart answer the following questions :

45. In which year there is the greatest increase in gross profit in comparison of net profit ?
 (A) 1975 (B) 1977
 (C) 1976 (D) 1974
 (E) None of these
46. In which year the gross profit was double of the net profit ?
 (A) 1974 (B) 1975
 (C) 1977 (D) 1976
 (E) None of these
47. What per cent was the net profit of 1975 as compared to the gross profit ?
 (A) 33.3% (B) 37.5%
 (C) 25% (D) 20%
 (E) None of these
48. For the entire four years shown on the graph, the gross profit is to net profit as :
 (A) 13 : 4 (B) 11 : 5
 (C) 11 : 6 (D) 9 : 4
 (E) None of these
49. The smallest growth of either gross profit or net profit between two years on the survey was :
 (A) Rs. 5 thousand (B) Zero
 (C) Rs. 10 thousand (D) Rs. 15 thousand
 (E) None of these

Directions (Q. 50–54) : The following graph represents the exports of Iron ore for the five

years. On the basis of the graph answer the following questions :



50. Rate of iron ore per million ton in 1976 is Rs.

- (A) $3\frac{1}{7}$ crore (B) $5\frac{1}{3}$ crore
 (C) $3\frac{2}{7}$ crore (D) $4\frac{2}{5}$ crore
 (E) None of these

51. What is the percentage of increase of iron ore in quantity from 1974 to 1975 ?

- (A) 8% (B) 1.5%
 (C) 12% (D) 14%
 (E) None of these

52. Average receipt per year in crores of rupees from export is :

- (A) 48.7 (B) 72.2
 (C) 60.8 (D) 54.4
 (E) None of these

53. What is the ratio of the quantity of iron ore export in 1975 to the entire quantity of iron ore export in all the five years ?

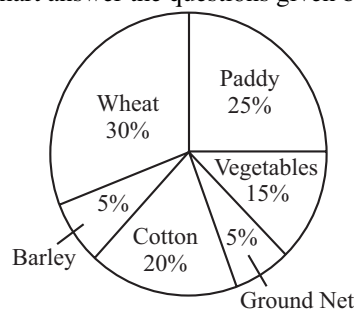
- (A) $\frac{1}{5}$ (B) $\frac{3}{4}$
 (C) $\frac{1}{4}$ (D) $\frac{2}{9}$
 (E) None of these

54. What is the least difference of receipt in the two successive years in crores of rupees ?

- (A) 7.2 (B) 4.5

- (C) 3.4 (D) 7.0
 (E) None of these

Directions (Q. 55–59) : The land cultivated under different crops in a district is given in the following chart. Study the chart and on the basis of this chart answer the questions given below :



55. If the total area cultivated be 2,00,000 sq. metre, what is the area cultivated for vegetables ?

- (A) 15,000 sq. m (B) 30,000 sq. m
 (C) 20,000 sq. m (D) 35,000 sq. m
 (E) None of these

56. In the graph given above, what is the central angle of the sector that represents the area cultivated for ground-nut ?

- (A) 54° (B) 18°
 (C) 60° (D) 36°
 (E) None of these

57. How much more area in sq. metre is cultivated of the largest cultivated crop than to the second largest if the total area cultivated be 2,00,000 sq. metre.

- (A) 10,000 sq. m (B) 20,000 sq. m
 (C) 5,000 sq. m (D) 25,000 sq. m
 (E) None of these

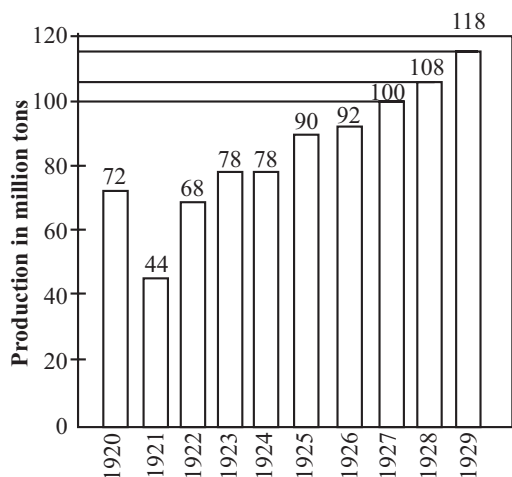
58. If the area cultivated for paddy be 5,000 sq. metre what is the area cultivated for cotton ?

- (A) 2,000 sq. metre (B) 1,500 sq. metre
 (C) 3,400 sq. metre (D) 4,000 sq. metre
 (E) None of these

59. What is the ratio of the area cultivated for barely and wheat together to the area cultivated for paddy, ground nut and vegetables together ?

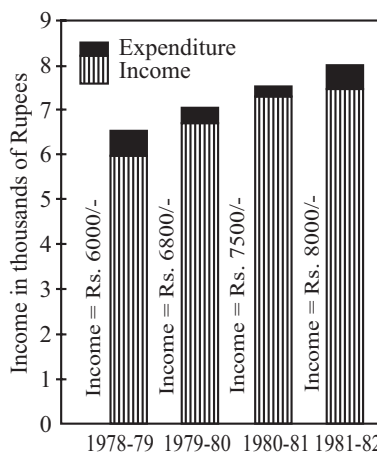
- (A) $\frac{5}{9}$ (B) $\frac{7}{9}$
 (C) $\frac{3}{10}$ (D) $\frac{4}{9}$
 (E) None of these

Directions (Q. 60–64) : The following diagram represents the production of steel from 1920 to 1929. On the basis of this diagram, answer the following questions :



60. What is the ratio of steel produced in 1921 as compared with 1929 ?
 (A) 21/53 (B) 22/59
 (C) 31/56 (D) 32/57
 (E) None of these
61. How much per cent of production was in 1920 of the entire production from 1920 to 1929 ?
 (A) 14.6% (B) 12.3%
 (C) 8.5% (D) 4.6%
 (E) None of these
62. What is the average annual production ?
 (A) 84.8 (B) 56.3
 (C) 66.5 (D) 72.1
 (E) None of these
63. Between which consecutive odd years was the steel production jump highest ?
 (A) 1923 and 1925 (B) 1925 and 1927
 (C) 1927 and 1929 (D) 1921 and 1923
 (E) None of these
64. What is the greatest difference of production in million tons of two successive years ?
 (A) 32 (B) 28
 (C) 16 (D) 24
 (E) None of these

Directions (Q. 65–69) : The following bar diagram represents the income and expenditure of a middle class family for four consecutive years in thousands of rupees. Analyse the chart carefully and answer the following questions :



65. The ratio of the income of the year 1978-79 and 1981-82 is nearest to
 (A) 4 : 3 (B) 12 : 1
 (C) 1 : 12 (D) 3 : 4
 (E) None of these
66. In (1981-82) what is the percentage of expenditure over of income ?
 (A) 87.32% (B) 12.76%
 (C) 93.75% (D) 88.12%
 (E) None of these
67. What is the average annual income ?
 (A) Rs. 6125 (B) Rs. 7075
 (C) Rs. 7375 (D) Rs. 6375
 (E) None of these
68. Percentage increase of expenditure in 1979-80 as compared with the income in 1978-79 is :
 (A) $6\frac{2}{11}$ (B) $5\frac{7}{13}$
 (C) $7\frac{9}{13}$ (D) $8\frac{1}{3}$
 (E) None of these
69. What is the balance of the family budget during the period from 1979 to 1982 ?
 (A) Rs. 300 (B) Nil
 (C) (– Rs. 100) (D) Rs. 400
 (E) None of these

ANSWERS WITH HINTS

CHAPTER 1

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (D) 5. (A)
6. (D) The tank will be filled 10% in the first hr. In the next hour 8% of it *i.e.* $10 \times 8/100 = 8\%$ of the tank is emptied. The remaining water after the second hour is 9.2%. Again in the third hour 10% tank is filled, it becomes 19.2%. Now again 8% of it *i.e.* $19.2 \times 8/100 = 1.536\%$ is emptied in the fourth hour so the remaining water is $19.2 - 1.536 = 17.664\%$. **Ans.**
7. (A)
8. (B) Since the water is evaporated the quantity of sugar remains same.
- $$\therefore 6 \times \frac{4}{10} = 5 \times \frac{x}{100}$$
- $$\therefore x = \frac{24}{5} = 4\frac{4}{5} \quad \text{Ans.}$$
9. (E) Since the quantity of cloth sold is increased by 20%
- Since the quantity of cloth sold is increased by 20%
- \therefore The quantity will be 120% of the original cloth but the price is reduced by 25%.
- $$\therefore \text{New price} = \frac{120 \times 75}{100} = 90\% \text{ of the original price}$$
- Hence the gross receipts will be decrease by 10%. **Ans.**
10. (B) 11. (B)
12. (C) Rs. 43.50 = Interest on Rs. 725 for 12 months + Interest on Rs. 362.50 for 4 months with double the rate of interest.
- But interest on Rs. 362.50 with double the rate of interest = Interest on Rs. 725 with the single rate of interest.
- \therefore Rs. 43.50 = Interest on Rs. 725 for 12 months + Interest on the same amount for 4 months.
- Interest on Rs. 725 for 16 months = 43.50
- Interest on Rs. 100 for 12 months
- $$= 43.50 \times \frac{100}{725} \times \frac{12}{16}$$
- $$= 4.5\% \quad \text{Ans}$$
13. (B) Total debt = $25,500 \times \frac{100}{85}$
= Rs. 30,000
- Money received by selling the goods
- $$= 25,500 \left(\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{83}{100} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{78}{100} \right)$$
- $$= \frac{25,500}{500} (166 + 234)$$
- $$= \text{Rs. } 20,400$$
- \therefore Money received by the creditors for a rupee = Rs. $\frac{20,400}{30,000}$
= Rs. 0.68 = 68 paise **Ans.**
14. (D) 10% of 2,000 = 200
- S.P. of 200 tables at 50% = Rs. $200 \times \frac{17.25}{2}$
= Rs. 1,725
- S.P. of remaining 1,800 tables
= Rs. $1,800 \times 17.25$
= Rs. 31,050
- Rs. 31,050 + Rs. 1,725 = Rs. 32,775
- Now Rs. 32,775 includes 15% profit
- $$\therefore \text{C.P.} = \frac{100}{115} \times 32,775 = \text{Rs. } 28,500$$
- Now the actual S.P.
- $$= 2000 \times \frac{30}{100} \times 17.25 + 2,000 \times \frac{70}{100} \times \frac{17.25}{2}$$
- $$= 2,000 \left(\frac{30}{100} + \frac{35}{100} \right) \times 17.25$$
- $$= 20 \times 65 \times 17.25$$
- $$= \text{Rs. } 22,425$$
- \therefore Loss = C.P. - S.P. = $28,500 - 22,425$
= Rs. 6,075 **Ans.**
15. (C) If Mohan gets 100, then Ramesh will get 110.
- Now if Ramesh gets 110 then Mohan gets
= 100
- Now if Ramesh gets 100 then Mohan gets
- $$= \frac{100 \times 100}{110} \%$$
- $$= 90\frac{10}{11} \%$$
- Hence, Mohan gets $(100 - 90\frac{10}{11}) \%$
= $9\frac{1}{11} \%$ less **Ans.**

16. (B)

17. (C) Reqd. population

$$= 8,000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^3$$

$$= 8,000 \times \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^3$$

$$= 8,000 \times \frac{1331}{1000} = 10,648 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

18. (D) Let the total no. of scholars be x .

$$\therefore \text{No. of infants} = 20\% \text{ of } x$$

$$= \frac{20}{100} \times x = \frac{1}{5}x$$

Let the no. of scholars of 8 = y

$$\therefore \text{No. of scholars above 8} = \frac{2}{3}y$$

$$= 48$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2} \times 48 = 72$$

$$\therefore x - \frac{1}{5}x = 72 + 48$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{5}x = 120$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{5}{4} \times 120$$

$$= 150 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

19. (A) Reqd. Increase %

$$= \left[20 + 15 + \frac{20 \times 15}{100}\right]\%$$

$$= 38\% \quad \text{Ans.}$$

20. (B) Let the Income be Rs. x . Then,

$$\text{Tax} = 3\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of } x = \frac{7}{200}x$$

$$\text{Saving} = 12\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of } \left[x - \frac{7}{200}x\right]$$

$$= \frac{25}{2 \times 100} \left[\frac{(200 - 7)x}{200}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{193}{200}x = \frac{193}{1,600}x$$

$$\therefore x - \left[\frac{7}{200} + \frac{193}{1,600}\right]x = 4,053$$

$$\Rightarrow x - \left(\frac{56 + 193}{1,600}\right)x = 4,053$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{4,053 \times 1,600}{1,351}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 4,800 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

CHAPTER 2

1. (A) New Price = 50,000 + 13,000
= Rs. 63,000

Deduction = $\frac{1}{7}$ of Rs. 63,000

= Rs. 9,000

S.P. = 63,000 - 9,000

= Rs. 54,000

Reqd. percentage = $\frac{54,000}{50,000} \times 100\%$

= 108% **Ans.**

2. (B)

3. (D) Let the S.P. be Rs. 100

If loss is 15% on S.P. then C.P. = Rs. 115

If on Rs. 115, loss is Rs. 15

$$\therefore \text{On Rs. 100, loss is Rs. } \frac{15 \times 100}{115}$$

= 13.04% **Ans.**

4. (D) Let the list price be Rs. 100.

Then S.P. = Rs. 96

Since profit is 10%

If Rs. 110 is S.P., then C.P. = Rs. 100

If Rs. 96 is S.P., then C.P. = $\frac{100 \times 96}{110}$

$\frac{960}{11}$ is C.P. then list price = Rs. 100

100 is C.P. then list price = $\frac{100 \times 11 \times 100}{960}$

$$= \frac{1,375}{12}$$

\therefore Reqd. addition = $114\frac{7}{12} - 100$

= $14\frac{7}{12}\%$ **Ans.**

5. (C) Let S.P. be Rs. 100

\therefore Profit = 25% on S.P.

\therefore C.P. = 100 - 25

= Rs. 75

\therefore % of profit on C.P. = $\frac{25}{75} \times 100\%$

= $\frac{100}{3}\%$

= $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ **Ans.**

6. (A) Let C.P. be Rs. x

then loss = $x\%$

Loss on Rs. $x = x \times \frac{x}{100}$

= Rs. $\frac{x^2}{100}$

72A | Arithmetic

S.P. = Rs. $x - \frac{x^2}{100}$. But S.P. is given Rs. 16.

$$\therefore x - \frac{x^2}{100} = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 100x + 1,600 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 80)(x - 20) = 0$$

$\therefore x = 80$ and 20 **Ans.**

7. (B) Let the sale price be Rs. 100

Then profit = Rs. 12

\therefore C.P. = Rs. 88

This C.P. includes 32% of the C.P. as expenses.

\therefore For 132 C.P. including expenses only

$$\text{C.P.} = 100$$

88 C.P. including expenses only

$$\text{C.P.} = \frac{100 \times 88}{132}$$

$$= \frac{200}{3}$$

Rs. $200/3$ is C.P. then S.P.

$$= \text{Rs. } 100$$

\therefore 10:50 is C.P. then S.P.

$$= \frac{100 \times 3 \times 10 \cdot 50}{200}$$

$$= \frac{315}{20}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 15 \cdot 75$$
 Ans.

8. (A) Suppose the list price = Rs. 100

then S.P. = Rs. 97.50

Rs. 117 is S.P. then C.P.

$$= \text{Rs. } 100$$

Rs. 97.50 is S.P. then C.P. = $\frac{100 \times 97 \cdot 50}{117}$

$$= \text{Rs. } 250/3$$

If no discount has been allowed then

$$\text{S.P.} = \text{list price} = \text{Rs. } 100$$

Hence profit in this case = $100 - 250/3$

$$= \text{Rs. } 50/3$$

If Rs. $250/3$ is C.P. then profit = Rs. $50/3$

\therefore Rs. 100 is C.P. then profit

$$= \frac{50}{3} \times \frac{3}{250} \times 100\%$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 20\%$$
 Ans.

9. (D) He purchase goods worth Rs. 115 in Rs. 100 and sells the goods of Rs. 100 in Rs. 115.

Suppose he purchases goods of Rs. 100. If Rs. 100 goods is sold in Rs. 115.

$$\therefore \text{Rs. } 115 \text{ goods is sold in} = \text{Rs. } \frac{115 \times 115}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{23 \times 23}{4}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 132 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Hence profit} = 132 \frac{1}{4} - 100$$

$$= 32 \frac{1}{4}\%$$
 Ans.

10. (A)

11. (B) Since the loss is 12%

S.P. is Rs. 88 then C.P. = Rs. 100

S.P. is Rs. 1 then C.P. = Rs. $\frac{100}{88}$

Hence C.P. of 14 oranges is Rs. $\frac{100}{88}$

To earn 12% profit,

Orange of Rs. 100 must be sold for Rs. 112

Orange of $100/88$ must be

$$= \frac{112}{100} \times \frac{100}{88} = \frac{112}{88}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{14}{11}$$

Hence 14 oranges must be sold for = Rs. $\frac{14}{11}$

$$\therefore 1 \text{ orange must be sold} = \frac{14}{11 \times 14}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{1}{11}$$

\therefore 11 oranges must be sold = Re. 1 **Ans.**

12. (E) 13. (D)

14. (B) C.P. of one horse = $\frac{100}{(100 + 15)} \times 1,955$

$$= \frac{1,95,500}{115}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1,700$$

C.P. of other horse = $\frac{100}{(100 - 15)} \times 1,955$

$$= \frac{1,95,500}{85}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2,300$$

\therefore C.P. of both horses = $(1,700 + 2,300)$

$$= \text{Rs. } 4,000$$

\Rightarrow S.P. of both horses = $2 \times 1,955$

$$= \text{Rs. } 3,910$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Total loss} &= \text{C.P.} - \text{S.P.} \\ &= 4,000 - 3,910 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 90 \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

15. (B)

$$\begin{aligned} 16. \text{ (A) Let the cost price} &= \text{Rs. } 100 \\ \therefore \text{ Estimated profit} &= 22\frac{1}{2}\% = \frac{45}{2}\% \\ \Rightarrow \text{ Selling price} &= \left(100 + \frac{45}{2}\right) \\ &= \text{Rs. } \frac{245}{2} \end{aligned}$$

If S.P. is Rs. $\frac{245}{2}$, then

$$\text{Profit} = \text{Rs. } \frac{45}{2}$$

If S.P. is Rs. 392, then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Reqd. profit} &= \frac{45}{2} \times \frac{3}{245} \times 392 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 72 \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

17. (D) \therefore S.P. of the house = Rs. 12,600

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{ Profit} &= 5\% \\ \therefore \text{ C.P. of the house} &= \frac{100}{105} \times 12,600 \\ &= \frac{20}{21} \times 12,600 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 12,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{ Reqd. } \% \text{ gain} &= \frac{13,000 - 12,000}{12,000} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{100}{12}\% = 8\frac{1}{3}\% \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

18. (B) Let the C.P. of the cow = Rs. x

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{ S.P. of cow (at a loss of 15\%)} &= \frac{(100 - 15)}{100} \times x \\ &= \frac{17}{20}x \end{aligned}$$

As per question,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{17}{20}x + 90 &= x \times \frac{(100 + \frac{15}{2})}{100} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{17}{20}x + 90 &= x \times \frac{215}{100} = \frac{43x}{40} \\ \Rightarrow \left(\frac{43}{40}x - \frac{17}{20}x\right) &= \text{Rs. } 90 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{43 - 34}{40}\right)x = \text{Rs. } 90$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x &= \frac{40}{9} \times 90 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 400 \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

19. (A) Let the C.P. of the typewriter = Rs. x . Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{(100 + 8)}{100} \times x &= \frac{(100 - 10)}{100} \times 480 \\ \therefore x &= \frac{90}{108} \times 480 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 400 \end{aligned}$$

If no discount were allowed

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{ Reqd. Gain} &= \text{M.P.} - \text{C.P.} \\ &= 480 - 400 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 80 \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

20. (A) C.P. of 100 shawls = Rs. 2,450

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.P. of 100 shawls} &= 76 \times 35 + 24 \times \frac{35}{2} \\ &= \text{Rs. } 2,660 + 420 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 3,080 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{ Reqd. Gain} = 3,080 - 2,450 = \text{Rs. } 630$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \% \text{ Gain} &= \frac{630}{2,450} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{6,300}{245}\% \\ &= \frac{180}{7}\% \\ &= 25\frac{5}{7}\% \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

CHAPTER 3

1. (A) The two quantities compared in a ratio are called its items. The first term is called antecedent, the second the consequent. **Ans.**

2. (B)

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{ (B)} \quad \frac{a}{d} &= \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{b}{c} \times \frac{c}{d} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{7} \\ &= \frac{16}{35} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

4. (B) In the first glass, milk : water = $\frac{1}{3} : \frac{2}{3}$

In the second glass, milk : water = $\frac{1}{4} : \frac{3}{4}$

74A | Arithmetic

Since the L.C.M. of the denominators 3 and 4 is 12. So the first glass of capacity 12 will contain milk : water = 4 : 8 and the second of the same capacity will contain milk : water = 3 : 9, so the tumbler will contain 24 of both glasses having milk = 7 and water = 17. **Ans.**

5. (A) Since the mixture contains 30 litre of mixture of milk and water in the ratio of = 7 : 3. So milk = 21 litre, water = 9 litre. Now the milk remains the same *i.e.* 21 litre and water should be increased to make ratio 3 : 7. So if antecedent is 21 the consequent must be 49 hence 40 litre of water must be added to make 49 litre of it. **Ans.**

6. (C) No. of 25 paise, 10 paise and 5 paise are in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3 so their values in paise are in the ratio $1 \times 25 : 2 \times 10 : 3 \times 5 = 25 : 20 : 15 = 5 : 4 : 3$. The value of all the coins is Rs. 30. So the value of 5 paise coins.

$$= \frac{3}{(5 + 4 + 3)} \times 30 = \text{Rs. } 7.50$$

Hence the number of 5 paise coins

$$= 7.50 \times 20 = 150 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

7. (B) Let the present age of Shyam be x years.

\therefore His sister's present age = $x/2$ years.

When the age of Shyam is doubled then Shyam's age = $2x$ years.

and his sister's age will be $\frac{x}{2} + x = \frac{3x}{2}$ years

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Reqd. Ratio} &= \frac{2x}{\frac{3x}{2}} \\ &= \frac{4x}{3x} = \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

8. (E) If he travels whole distance in second class he will spend Rs. 3. But he spends Rs. 3.40 hence he spends 40 paise more. For travelling one kilometre he spends 4 paise more, therefore he will travel 10 km in first class. **Ans.**

9. (D) 10. (D)

11. (C)	days	work	labours
	9 ↑	5 km ↓	100 ↓
	6	7 km ↓	x ↓
	I	III	IV
	II		
	} $\therefore 100 : x$		
	6 : 9		
	5 : 7		

Hence, $x = \frac{9 \times 7 \times 100}{6 \times 5}$

$$= 210 \text{ labours.}$$

Reqd. number of more labours

$$= 210 - 100$$

$$= 110 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

12. (C) 13. (B)

14. (C) \therefore Ratio of their capitals

$$= \frac{1}{5} : \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 24 : 20 : 15$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Sum of ratios} = 24 + 20 + 15$$

$$= 59$$

\therefore Division of their profits

$$= \frac{24}{59} \times 1180, \frac{20}{59} \times 1180, \frac{15}{59} \times 1180$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 480, \text{Rs. } 400, \text{Rs. } 300 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

15. (A)

16. (C) As per question,

$$\text{Tax paid} = 20\% \text{ of } 450$$

$$= \frac{20}{100} \times 450$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 90$$

\therefore Remaining amount

$$= \text{Rs. } (450 - 90)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 360$$

\therefore Ratio of division of profit among

$$\text{A, B and C} = 1 : 1\frac{1}{2} : 2 = 2 : 3 : 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Sum of Ratios} = 2 + 3 + 4 = 9$$

\therefore Shares of profit of A; B; C

$$= \frac{2}{9} \times 360; \frac{3}{9} \times 360 \text{ and } \frac{4}{9} \times 360$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 80; \text{Rs. } 120 \text{ and } \text{Rs. } 160 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

17. (A) Amount Period Men

↑ 45 gms	↑ 16 weeks	↓ 2,200
33 gms	24 weeks	↓ (2,200 - x)

$$\therefore \left. \begin{matrix} 45 : 33 \\ 16 : 24 \end{matrix} \right\} \therefore (2,200 - x) : 2,200$$

$$\therefore (2,200 - x) = \frac{45 \times 16 \times 2,200}{33 \times 24} = 2,000$$

$$\therefore x = 2,200 - 2,000$$

$$= 200 \text{ men} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

18. (A) 19. (B)

20. (C) Let the volume of each container = V cu. m
 \therefore Total amount of water

$$= \frac{V}{2} + \frac{V}{3} + 0 = \frac{5V}{6}$$
 \therefore Reqd. part of third container will be full

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5V}{6}$$

$$= \frac{5}{18} V \quad \text{Ans.}$$

CHAPTER 4

1. (A)
 2. (C) If C subscribes zero then B subscribes Rs. 500 A subscribes $500 + 700 = \text{Rs. } 1,200$. Hence divide Rs. $4,700 - 1,200 - 500 = \text{Rs. } 3,000$ equally among A, B and C. So C's share is Rs. 1,000. B's share = Rs. $1,000 + 500 = \text{Rs. } 1,500$ and A's share = Rs. $1,500 + 700 = \text{Rs. } 2,200$. Now divide the profit according to their capitals.

$$\therefore \text{Share of A} = \frac{22}{47} \times 846$$

$$= 22 \times 18 = \text{Rs. } 396$$

$$\text{Share of B} = \frac{15}{47} \times 846$$

$$= 15 \times 18 = \text{Rs. } 270$$

$$\text{Share of C} = \frac{10}{47} \times 846$$

$$= 10 \times 18 = \text{Rs. } 180 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

3. (A) Capitals invested by A, B, C for the periods of 12 months, 7 month and 5 months and their shares in the profit are in the ratio 4 : 3 : 2. Since A invests Rs. 1,400 for 12 months and let B invests Rs. x for 7 months.

$$\therefore 1,400 \times 12 : x \times 7 :: 4 : 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1,400 \times 12 \times 3}{7 \times 4} = \text{Rs. } 1,800$$

$$\therefore 1,400 \times 12 : y \times 5 :: 4 : 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1,400 \times 12 \times 2}{5 \times 4}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1,688 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

4. (C) Capital of A : B = 5 : 6
 Profit of A : B = 5 : 9
 Time of A = 8 months.

Let time of B be x months.

$$\text{Hence } \frac{5 \times 8}{6 \times x} = \frac{5}{9} \Rightarrow x = \frac{8 \times 9}{12} = 12 \text{ months}$$

Ans.

5. (C) Let the total profit be Rs. x
 Salary paid to B = Rs. 1,440.
 Net profit = Rs. $(x - 1,440)$
 A gets $\frac{x - 1,440}{2}$ and B gets $\frac{x - 1,440}{2}$
 B pays to A an interest = $\frac{10}{100} \times 22,500$
 $= \text{Rs. } 2,250$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{B's income}}{\text{A's income}} = \frac{\frac{x - 1,440}{2} + 1,440 - 2,250}{\frac{x - 1,440}{2} + 2,250}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x - 3,060}{x + 3,060} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 6,120 = x + 3,060$$

$$\therefore x = 9,180 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

6. (D) Ratio of the capitals
 $= 12,500 : 8,500$
 $= 25 : 17$

The interest is to be divided in the ratio 25 : 17.

$$\text{Difference} = 25 - 17 = 8.$$

But the actual difference = Rs. 300

If Rs. 8 is the difference,

$$\text{Total interest} = 25 + 17 = \text{Rs. } 42$$

Rs. 300 is the difference,

$$\text{Total interest} = \frac{42 \times 300}{8}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1,575$$

But this interest is 40% of the total income

$$\text{Hence, whole profit} = \frac{1,575 \times 100}{40}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 3,937.50 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

7. (B) Let Ram had put his capital for x months.

$$\therefore \frac{15,000 \times 4}{12,000 \times x} = \frac{5,000}{8,000 - 5,000}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5 \times 4}{4 \times x} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore x = 3 \text{ months.} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

8. (A)

9. (A) \therefore Ratio of their rents

$$A : B : C = 5 \times \frac{9}{2} : 8 \times 5 : 9 \times \frac{13}{2}$$

$$= 45 : 80 : 117$$

Sum of ratios = $45 + 80 + 117 = 242$

∴ Share of A = $\frac{45}{242} \times 60 \cdot 50$
 = $45 \times 0 \cdot 25$
 = $11 \cdot 25$

Share of B = $\frac{80}{242} \times 60 \cdot 50$
 = $80 \times 0 \cdot 25$
 = $20 \cdot 00$

Share of C = $\frac{117}{242} \times 60 \cdot 50$
 = $117 \times 0 \cdot 25$
 = $29 \cdot 25$

Ans.

10. (B) Profit of C = Rs. $\frac{75}{500} \times 700$
 = Rs. 15×7
 = Rs. 105

Ans.

CHAPTER 5

1. (C)

2. (D) Wt. of A + B + C = $45 \times 3 = 135$ kg (i)
 Wt. of A + B = $40 \times 2 = 80$ kg (ii)
Wt. of B + C = $43 \times 2 = 86$ kg (iii)

Adding (ii) and (iii),

Wt. of A + 2B + C = 166 kg

A + B + C = 135 kg ... (i)

Subtracting (i) B = 31 kg

Ans.

3. (B) Let the fourth number be x .
 then the average of first three = $2x$
 So the sum of three numbers = $3 \times 2x = 6x$
 Since the average of 4 numbers = 12.
 Sum of four numbers = $4 \times 12 = 48$.

∴ $48 - 6x = x \Rightarrow 7x = 48, \therefore x = \frac{48}{7}$ **Ans.**

4. (D) Reqd. average = $\frac{4 \times 76 + 3 \times 81}{(4 + 3)}$
 = $\frac{304 + 243}{7}$
 = $\frac{547}{7}$ **Ans.**

5. (A) Time taken to travel 24 km with the speed of 16 km/hour. = $\frac{24}{16} = \frac{3}{2}$ hour.

Similarly time taken to travel 36 km with the speed of 15 km/hour. = $\frac{36}{15} = \frac{12}{5}$ hour.

Total distance travelled = $36 + 24 = 60$ km and total time taken to travel distance

= $\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{12}{5}\right)$ hour

= $\frac{39}{10}$ hour

Hence average speed = $60 \times \frac{10}{39}$

= $\frac{200}{13}$

= 15:38 **Ans.**

6. (A) Total workers = $600 + 400 = 1,000$
 Total wages per day = $2 \cdot 55 \times 1,000$
 = Rs. 2,550.

Since a man gets 50 P. more, 600 men will get Rs. $600 \times \cdot 50 =$ Rs. 300 more.

∴ $2,550 - 300 = 2,250$ is the daily wages of 1,000 women.

Hence, daily wage of man is

= $2 \cdot 25 + \cdot 50$

= Rs. 2:75

and daily wage of women

= Rs. 2:25 **Ans.**

7. (B) ∴ L.C.M. of 40 and 35 = 280.

Let the journey be 280 km

If the speed is 40 km/hour,

time taken = $\frac{280}{40} = 7$ hrs.

If the speed is 35 km/hour,

time taken = $\frac{280}{35} = 8$ hrs.

Difference of times

= $8 - 7 = 1$ hour

= 60 minutes

If 60 minutes is the difference, length of journey = 280 km

If 15 minutes is the difference, journey

= $\frac{280}{60} \times 15$

= 70 km **Ans.**

8. (A) Sum of wt. of
 A, B and C = $84 \times 3 = 252$ kg
 Sum of wt. of
 A, B, C and D = $80 \times 4 = 320$ kg
 wt. of D = $320 - 252 = 68$ kg
 wt. of E = $68 + 3 = 71$ kg
 Sum of wt. of
 B, C, D, E = $79 \times 4 = 316$ kg
 wt. of (B + C) = $316 - 68 - 71$
 = 177 kg
 wt. of A = $252 - 177$
 = 75 kg **Ans.**
9. (B) Let the length of journey be L.C.M. of
 3, 5 = 15 km
 Time taken in going P to Q = $\frac{15}{5}$
 = 3 hr
 Time taken in coming Q to P = $\frac{15}{3}$
 = 5 hr
 Total time in going and coming back
 = $5 + 3 = 8$ hr
 Hence, the average speed
 = $\frac{30}{8}$
 = $\frac{15}{4}$ km/hr. **Ans.**
10. (B) In 12 minutes leak admits
 = $\frac{15}{4}$ quintals
 One hour leak admits
 = $\frac{15}{4} \times \frac{60}{12} = \frac{75}{4}$ quintals
 In one hour pumps throw out
 = 12 quintals
 Water left in the ship in one hour
 = $\frac{75}{4} - 12$
 = $\frac{27}{4}$ quintals
 $\therefore \frac{27}{4}$ quintals of water is left in the ship in
 = 1 hour.
 $\Rightarrow 60$ quintals of water is left in = $\frac{1 \times 60 \times 4}{27}$
 = $\frac{80}{9}$ hour
 Now in $\frac{80}{9}$ hour the ship runs = 40 km
 1 hour the ship runs = $\frac{40 \times 9}{80}$
 = 4.5 km **Ans.**

CHAPTER 6

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B)
4. (C) Interest on (Rs. 2,000 + Rs. 1,600) with the rate of r and interest on Rs. 1,600 with the rate of 2% for 3 years = Rs. 960.
 Hence, $960 = \frac{3,600 \times r \times 3}{100} + \frac{1,600 \times 2 \times 3}{100}$
Ans.
5. (D) Interest on Rs. 1,550 with the rate of 5% for 3 years = Rs. 232.50 the remaining interest = $300 - 232.50 =$ Rs. 67.50.
 \therefore Rs. 67.50 is earned by the difference of rate of interest = $8\% - 5\% = 3\%$.
 $\therefore 67.50 = \frac{P \times 3 \times 3}{100}$ or $P = 750$
 Hence Rs. 750 is being invested in 8% and the remaining $1,550 - 750 =$ Rs. 800 on 5% .
 So the ratio = $800/750 = 16 : 15$. **Ans.**
6. (B) Let the principals invested for 2 years, 3 years and 4 years be P_1, P_2 and P_3 .
 So $P_1 + \frac{P_1 \times 5 \times 2}{100} = P_2 + \frac{P_2 \times 5 \times 3}{100}$
 = $P_3 + \frac{P_3 \times 5 \times 4}{100}$
 $\therefore P_1 \left(1 + \frac{2}{20}\right) = P_2 \left(1 + \frac{3}{20}\right) = P_3 \left(1 + \frac{4}{20}\right)$
 $\therefore P_1 \times \frac{22}{20} = P_2 \times \frac{23}{20} = P_3 \times \frac{24}{20}$
 $P_1 \times 22 = P_2 \times 23 = P_3 \times 24$
 Let it be equal to K .
 Therefore, $P_1 = \frac{K}{22}, P_2 = \frac{K}{23}, P_3 = \frac{K}{24}$,
 $P_1 : P_2 : P_3 = \frac{K}{22} : \frac{K}{23} : \frac{K}{24}$
 = $\frac{1}{110} : \frac{1}{115} : \frac{1}{120}$ **Ans.**
7. (B) Suppose the marked price for the cash payment is Rs. 100.
 \therefore Marked price for the credit of 1 month
 = $100 + \frac{100 \times 4 \times 1}{100 \times 12}$
 = $100 \left(1 + \frac{1}{300}\right)$
 = Rs. $\frac{301}{3}$

Reqd. ratio = $100 : \frac{301}{3} = 300 : 301$ **Ans.**

8. (A) $9,600 = P + \frac{P \times 5 \times 4}{100}$
 $= P \left(1 + \frac{1}{5}\right)$
 $= \frac{6P}{5}$
 $\therefore P = \frac{9,600 \times 5}{6} = \text{Rs. } 8,000$

\therefore Cash value of house
 $= 8,000 + 8,000 = \text{Rs. } 16,000$ **Ans.**

9. (D) Period = 3rd March to 15 May
 $= (28 + 30 + 15)$ days
 $= 73$ days
 $= \frac{73}{365}$ year $= \frac{1}{5}$ year

\therefore S.I. = $\frac{600 \times 6 \times 1}{100 \times 5} = \frac{36}{5}$
 $= \text{Rs. } 7.20$ **Ans.**

10. (C) Let the second part of the sum be Rs. x . Then,

$\therefore \frac{(2,600 - x) \times 3 \times 5}{100} = \frac{x \times 6 \times 4}{100}$
 $\Rightarrow 13,000 - 5x = 8x$
 $\therefore x = \frac{13,000}{13}$
 $= \text{Rs. } 1,000$ **Ans.**

CHAPTER 7

1. (B) Amount = $500 \left(1 + \frac{6}{100}\right)^2$
 $= 500 \left(\frac{53}{50}\right)^2$
 $= 500 \times \frac{53}{50} \times \frac{53}{50}$
 $= \frac{2,809}{5}$
 $= \text{Rs. } 561.80$ **Ans.**

2. (C) Amount = Principal $\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$
 In first case $2 = 1 \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^4$... (1)

and in second case

$8 = 1 \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$... (2)

$\Rightarrow (2)^3 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$

$\Rightarrow \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^4\right]^3 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$

$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^{12} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$

$\therefore n = 12$ **Ans.**

3. (D) C.I. = $10,000 \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{100}\right)^3 - 1\right]$
 $= 10,000 \left[\frac{101 \times 101 \times 101}{100 \times 100 \times 100} - 1\right]$
 $= 10,000 \left[\frac{10,30,301 - 10,00,000}{10,00,000}\right]$
 $= \frac{30,301}{100} = \text{Rs. } 303.01$ **Ans.**

4. (D) Interest on Rs. 100 for the first year
 $= \text{Rs. } 4$

Interest on Rs. 100 for the second year
 $= 100 \left\{\left(1 + \frac{4}{100}\right)^2 - 1\right\} - 4$
 $= \text{Rs. } 4.16$

Now if Rs. $4.16 - \text{Rs. } 4 = \text{Rs. } 0.16$ is the difference then,

principal = Rs. 100

Now if Rs. 88 is the difference then,

principal = $\frac{100 \times 88}{0.16}$
 $= \text{Rs. } 55,000$ **Ans.**

5. (C) Required population
 $= \text{Initial population} \left(1 - \frac{r}{1000}\right)^n$
 $= 50,000 \left(1 - \frac{20}{1000}\right)^2$
 $= 50,000 \left(\frac{98}{100}\right)^2$
 $= 9,604 \times 5 = 48,020$ **Ans.**

$$6. (D) \because 10,648 = x \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^3$$

$$= x \times \frac{1,331}{1,000}$$

$$\therefore x = 8,000 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

7. (A) Let the share of elder son be Rs. x

$$\therefore x \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^2 = (16,400 - x) \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^3$$

$$\therefore x = 8,000 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$8. (C) \quad 410 = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$\text{and} \quad 400 = \frac{P \times r \times 2}{100}$$

$$\therefore r = 5\% \quad \text{Ans.}$$

CHAPTER 8

1. (B) 12th Aug. to 17 Sept. = 36 days.

Now $90 - 36 = 54$ days.

Now interest on Rs. 400 for 54 days at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ = Rs. 3.90.

Hence amount received by the depositors

$$400 - 3.90 = \text{Rs. } 396.10 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

2. (C) Cash value of Rs. 4500 stock at 86.75

$$= 4500 \times \frac{86.75}{100}$$

$$= 3903.75 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

3. (B) No. of shares purchased in Rs. 14,400 at

$$20\% \text{ premium.} = \frac{14,400}{120} = 120.$$

Gain on 120 shares = 120×5

$$= \text{Rs. } 600. \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$4. (D) \text{ Reqd. Income} = 1260 \times \frac{100}{84} \times \frac{3}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 45 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

5. (C) Suppose the income from each investment is Re. 1.

Then Re. 1 is the income from the first stock.

$$= \frac{126}{6} = \text{Rs. } 21$$

and Re. 1 is the income from the second stock.

$$= \frac{120}{5} = \text{Rs. } 24$$

Hence the investment is to be divided in the ratio 21 : 24 or 7 : 8

Reqd. investments are as follows—

$$(I) = \frac{7}{(7+8)} \times \text{Rs. } 27,000$$

$$= 12,600$$

$$\text{and } (II) = \frac{8}{(7+8)} \times \text{Rs. } 27,000$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 14,400 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$6. (A) \text{ For Rs. } \left(98\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = \text{Rs. } \frac{197}{2}$$

cash, we can buy a stock of Rs. 100. So for Rs. 12,805 cash we can buy a stock of

$$= \frac{100 \times 2 \times 12,805}{197}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 13,000.$$

Now for a stock of Rs. 100, we can get cash

$$= 102\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 102\frac{3}{8} = \text{Rs. } \frac{819}{8}$$

so for Rs. 13,000 we can get a cash

$$= \frac{819}{8} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 13,000$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{1,06,470}{8}$$

$$\text{With a cash of Rs. } \left(105\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = \text{Rs. } \frac{845}{8}$$

We can buy a stock of Rs. 100

So with a cash of Rs. $\frac{1,06,470}{8}$ we can buy

stock of

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{1,06,470}{8} \times \frac{100 \times 8}{845} = \text{Rs. } 12,600$$

Income from 1st stock

$$\frac{13,000 \times 4}{100} = \text{Rs. } 520$$

Income from 2nd stock

$$= \frac{9 \times 12,600}{2 \times 100} = \text{Rs. } 567$$

Hence, change in Income

$$= \text{Rs. } (567 - 520)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 47 \text{ increase}$$

Ans.

7. (C) Let the sum invested be Rs. x .

\therefore Income in first case

$$= \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{x}{96} = \frac{3x}{64}$$

80A | Arithmetic

and income in second case

$$= \frac{4 \times x}{88} = \frac{x}{22}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3x}{64} - \frac{x}{22} = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{33x - 32x}{704} = 100$$

or, $x = \text{Rs. } 70,400$ **Ans.**

8. (B) Face value of 20 shares

$$= 20 \times 50$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1,000$$

\therefore Income on Rs. 1,000 at 5%

$$= \frac{5 \times 1,000}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 50$$
 Ans.

CHAPTER 9

1. (E) \therefore 14 persons complete in 16 days

$$= 1 \text{ work}$$

\Rightarrow 8 persons complete in 12 days

$$= \frac{1 \times 8}{14} \times \frac{12}{16}$$

$$= \frac{3}{7}$$

\Rightarrow Remaining work $= 1 - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$

and total number of persons $= 8 + 8$

$$= 16$$

\therefore 14 persons do 1 work in $= 16$ days

\therefore 16 persons do $\frac{4}{7}$ work in $= \frac{16 \times 14}{16} \times \frac{4}{7}$

$$= 8 \text{ days}$$
 Ans.

2. (A) \therefore In 10 days a work is completed by = 15 men

\therefore in 1 day a work is completed by

$$= 15 \times 10$$

$$= 150 \text{ men}$$

\therefore In 15 days the work is completed by

$$= 20 \text{ boys}$$

\therefore 1 day the work is completed by

$$= 20 \times 15$$

$$= 300 \text{ boys}$$

\therefore Work of 150 men = work of 300 boys

\Rightarrow Work of 1 man $= \frac{300}{150}$

$$= \text{work of } 2 \text{ boys}$$

\therefore 10 men $= 2 \times 10$

$$= 20 \text{ boys}$$

\therefore 10 men + 10 boys $= 20 + 10$

$$= 30 \text{ boys}$$

\therefore 20 boys completed the work in $= 15$ days

\therefore 30 boys completed the work in

$$= \frac{15 \times 20}{30}$$

$$= 10 \text{ days}$$
 Ans.

3. (A) In 5 days 14 workers make $= 1400$ toys

\therefore In 1 day 14 workers make $= \frac{1400}{5}$ toys

$$= 280 \text{ toys}$$

\Rightarrow Number of remaining toys $= 1400 - 280$

$$= 1120$$

and number of total workers $= (14 + 14)$

$$= 28$$

\therefore 14 workers make 1400 toys in

$$= 5 \text{ days}$$

\therefore 28 workers make 1120 toys in

$$= \frac{5 \times 14 \times 1120}{28 \times 1400}$$

$$= 2 \text{ days}$$
 Ans.

4. (D) \therefore In 12 days work done by 14 men = 1

\therefore In 4 days work done by 14 men

$$= \frac{1 \times 4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

\therefore Remaining work $= 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

and number of total men $= 14 + 2 = 16$

If 1 work is done by 14 men in $= 12$ days

\therefore $\frac{2}{3}$ work is done by 16 men in

$$= \frac{12 \times 14}{16} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 7 \text{ days}$$
 Ans.

5. (A) Time taken to complete by both together

$$= \frac{xy}{x+y}$$

[Here $x = 8$ and $y = 4$]

$$= \frac{8 \times 4}{8 + 4} = \frac{32}{12}$$

$$= 2\frac{2}{3} \text{ hour}$$
 Ans.

6. (D) Work of (Ganesh, Ram and Sohan) for 1 day $= \frac{1}{16}$
 and work of (Ganesh and Ram) for 1 day $= \frac{1}{24}$
 \therefore Work of Sohan for 1 day $= \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{48}$
 \therefore Sohan alone will complete the work in $= 1 \div \frac{1}{48} = 48$ days **Ans.**

7. (C) Time taken by B alone to complete the work $= \frac{xy}{x-y}$
 [Here $x = 12$ and $y = 8$]
 $= \frac{12 \times 8}{12 - 8} = \frac{96}{4} = 24$ days **Ans.**

8. (A) Work done by (A + B) in 1 day $= \frac{1}{24}$
 Work done by B alone in 1 day $= \frac{1}{3 \times 12} = \frac{1}{36}$
 \therefore Work of A for 1 day $= \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{72}$
 and remaining work $= 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{72}$ work is done by A in = 1 day
 $\therefore \frac{2}{3}$ work is done by A in $= 1 \times \frac{72}{1} \times \frac{2}{3} = 48$ days **Ans.**

9. (A) Work of (Ram + Dilip + Shekhar) for 1 day $= \frac{1}{20}$
 and work of (Ram + Dilip) for 1 day $= \frac{1}{30}$
 \therefore Work of Shekhar for 1 day $= \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{30} = \frac{1}{60}$
 Hence Shekhar alone will complete the work in 60 days. **Ans.**

10. (C) Time taken by (A + B) to complete the work $= \frac{xy}{x+y}$
 [Here $x = 6$ and $y = 3$]
 $= \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3} = 2$ days **Ans.**

CHAPTER 10

1. (C) Let the speed of the first train be x km/hr.
 \therefore Time $= \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Speed}}$
 (Length of first train + length of second train)
 $\therefore \frac{12}{60} = \frac{\quad}{(80 + x)}$
 Hence in order to find the value of x , both the statements together are necessary. **Ans.**

2. (B) According to both statements
 Let the speed of the boat in still water be x km/hr.
 Speed of river = 1 km
 Time taken to go and return = 3 hour
 $\therefore 3 = \frac{4}{x+1} + \frac{4}{x-1}$
 $\Rightarrow 3 = \frac{4(x-1+x+1)}{x^2-1}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} = \frac{2x}{x^2-1}$
 $\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 8x - 3 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (3x+1)(x-3) = 0$
 On solving $\therefore x = 3$
 \therefore Both statements together are needed **Ans.**

3. (E) Speed of train $= \frac{\text{Length of the train} + \text{length of platform}}{\text{Time taken to cross the platform}}$
 Hence both together are necessary. **Ans.**
 4. (E) \therefore The train and the man are moving in opposite directions
 \therefore Time taken to cross the man $= \frac{\text{Length of the train in metre}}{[(\text{Speed of the train} + \text{Speed of the man}) \text{ in m/sec}]}$

82A | Arithmetic

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 4 &= \frac{\text{Length of the train}}{(84 + 6) \times \frac{5}{18}} \\ \Rightarrow 4 &= \frac{\text{Length of the train}}{25} \\ \therefore \text{Length of the train} &= 25 \times 4 = 100 \text{ m} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

5. (E) Let the speed of the second train be x km/hr.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and sum of lengths of both the trains} &= 100 + 120 \\ &= 220 \text{ m} \\ &= \frac{220}{1000} = \frac{11}{50} \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

Since both the trains are moving in opposite directions

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Relative speed} &= (50 + x) \text{ km/hr} \\ \text{and time} &= 6 \text{ sec} \\ &= \frac{6}{60 \times 60} = \frac{1}{600} \text{ hr} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{1}{600} &= \frac{\frac{11}{50}}{50 + x} \\ \Rightarrow (50 + x) &= \frac{11}{50} \times 600 = 132 \\ \therefore x &= 132 - 50 \\ &= 82 \text{ km/hr} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

6. (E) According to the formula

Time taken to cross another train moving in opposite direction

$$= \frac{\text{Sum of length of both the trains}}{\text{Sum of speed of both the trains}}$$

\therefore Both statements together are needed **Ans.**

7. (D) Since the speed of the stream is not given, hence the question cannot be solved. **Ans.**

8. (A) Speed of the train = 90 km/hr

$$\begin{aligned} &= 90 \times \frac{5}{18} \\ &= 25 \text{ m/sec} \\ \therefore \text{Speed of the train} &= \frac{\text{Length of the train}}{\text{Time taken to cross}} \\ \Rightarrow 25 &= \frac{\text{Length of the train}}{10} \\ \therefore \text{Length of the train} &= 25 \times 10 \\ &= 250 \text{ m} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

9. (C) All the three statements are necessary.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Time taken to cross} &= \frac{\text{Sum of lengths of both the trains}}{\text{Sum of speeds of both the trains}} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

10. (B) Let the speed of the train be x km/hr.

\therefore Length of the train = 150 m

$$= \frac{150}{1000} = \frac{3}{20} \text{ km}$$

and time taken to cross = 10 seconds

$$= \frac{10}{60 \times 60} = \frac{1}{360} \text{ hr}$$

$$\therefore \text{Time} = \frac{\text{Length of the train}}{\text{Speed of the train} - \text{speed of the man}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{360} = \frac{\frac{3}{20}}{x - 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 2 = \frac{3}{20} \times 360$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 2 = 54$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x &= 54 + 2 \\ &= 56 \text{ km/hr} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

CHAPTER 11

1. (B) \therefore Weight of 13 m long rod = 23.4 kg

$$\Rightarrow \text{Weight of 1 m long rod} = \frac{23.4}{13}$$

$$\therefore \text{Weight of 6 m long rod} = \frac{23.4 \times 6}{13}$$

$$= 10.8 \text{ kg}$$

Ans.

2. (C) Three dozen = $3 \times 12 = 36$

\therefore The cost of 36 mangoes = Rs. 245

$$\Rightarrow \text{The cost of 1 mango} = \text{Rs. } \frac{245}{36}$$

$$\therefore \text{The cost of 363 mangoes} = \frac{245}{36} \times 353$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2402.36$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2400 \text{ (app.)}$$

Ans.

3. (B) $\therefore 1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ grams}$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{4} \text{ kg} = 1000 \times \frac{1}{4}$
 $= 250 \text{ gram}$
 \therefore The cost of 250 gram = 60 paise
 \Rightarrow The cost of 1 gram = $\frac{60}{250}$
 \therefore The cost of 200 gram = $\frac{60}{250} \times 200$
 $= 48 \text{ paise}$ **Ans.**

4. (C) Let the cost of the table be Rs. x
 and the cost of the chair = Rs y
 From 1st condition $2x = 5y$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{5y}{2}$
 From IInd condition
 $\therefore x - y = 1200$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{5y}{2} - y = 1200$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3y}{2} = 1200$
 $\therefore y = \text{Rs. } 800$ **Ans.**

5. (E) Reqd. No. of pieces = $\frac{192}{3 \cdot 2}$
 $= 60$ **Ans.**
 6. (A) $49 \text{ dozen} = 49 \times 12 = 588$
 \therefore The cost of 357 mangoes = Rs. 1517.25
 \Rightarrow The cost of 1 mango = $\frac{1517 \cdot 25}{357}$
 $= \text{Rs. } 4 \cdot 25$
 \therefore The cost of 588 mangoes
 $= 4 \cdot 25 \times 588$
 $= \text{Rs. } 2499$
 $= \text{Rs. } 2500 \text{ (approx.)}$ **Ans.**

7. (C) \therefore Total cost of 7000 bricks
 $= 5740 + 805$
 $= \text{Rs. } 6545$
 \Rightarrow Total cost of 1 brick = $\frac{6545}{7000}$
 \therefore Total cost of 1000 bricks = $\frac{6545}{7000} \times 1000$
 $= \text{Rs. } 935$ **Ans.**

8. (B) Five dozen = $5 \times 12 = 60$
 No. of toys can be kept in 1 box = 60

\therefore No. of toys can be kept in 98 boxes
 $= 60 \times 98$
 $= 5880$
 \therefore 5880 toys can be lifted by = 1 tempo
 \therefore 29400 toys can be lifted by
 $= \frac{1}{5880} \times 29400$
 $= 5$ **Ans.**

9. (D) 1 dozen = 12
 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen = $\frac{3}{4} \times 12 = 3$
 \therefore Cost of 3 bananas = Rs. 2.38
 \Rightarrow Cost of 1 banana = $\frac{2 \cdot 38}{3}$
 \therefore Cost of (42×12) bananas
 $= \frac{2 \cdot 38 \times 42 \times 12}{3}$
 $= 399 \cdot 84$
 $\approx \text{Rs. } 400 \text{ (approx.)}$ **Ans.**

10. (A) \therefore Cost of 6 dozen chairs
 $= 6 \times 12 \times 214$
 $= \text{Rs. } 15408$
 and cost of 4 dozen tables
 $= 4 \times 12 \times 937$
 $= \text{Rs. } 44976$
 \therefore Total cost = $15408 + 44976$
 $= \text{Rs. } 15408 + 44976$
 $= \text{Rs. } 60384$
 $\approx \text{Rs. } 60000 \text{ (approx.)}$ **Ans.**

CHAPTER 12

1. (B) Let the present age of Sudhir be $4x$ years.
 \therefore The present age of Madan $5x$ years.
 $\therefore = \frac{4x + 5}{5x + 5}$
 $= \frac{5}{6}$
 $\Rightarrow 25x + 25 = 24x + 30$
 $\Rightarrow 25x - 24x = 30 - 25$
 $\therefore x = 5$
 \therefore Present age of Sudhir
 $= 4 \times 5$
 $= 20 \text{ years}$ **Ans.**

2. (A) Let the present age of Lata be x years and the present age of Aruna = y years

From Ist condition

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (x - 5) &= 2(y - 5) \\ \Rightarrow x - 5 &= 2y - 10 \\ \Rightarrow x - 2y &= -5 \quad \dots(i) \end{aligned}$$

From IInd condition

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (x + 10) &= \frac{4}{3}(y + 10) \\ \Rightarrow 3x + 30 &= 4y + 40 \\ \Rightarrow 3x - 4y &= 10 \quad \dots(ii) \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying equation (i) by 2 and subtracting from (ii)

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - 4y = -10 \\ 3x - 4y = 10 \\ \hline -x = -20 \\ x = 20 \end{array}$$

\therefore Age of Lata = 20 years **Ans.**

3. (A) Let the present age of Kunal be $3x$ years and the present age of Ganesh

$$= 5x \text{ years}$$

\therefore According to question,

$$\begin{aligned} 5x - 3x &= 12 \\ 2x &= 12 \\ x &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore Present age of Kunal = $3 \times x$
 $= 3 \times 6$
 $= 18$ years **Ans.**

4. (C) Let the present age of father be x years then the present age of son = $(x - 25)$ years

\therefore According to question

$$\begin{aligned} x - 4 &= 45 \\ x &= 45 + 4 \\ x &= 49 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore Age of son = $49 - 25$
 $= 24$ years.

\therefore Age of son after five years
 $= 24 + 5 = 29$ years

\therefore Age of father after five years
 $= 49 + 5 = 54$ years

\therefore Total age = $29 + 54$
 $= 83$ years **Ans.**

5. (E) Let the age of Jayesh 10 years ago be $2x$ years

and the age of Prakash 10 years ago be $3x$ years

and the age of Sameer 10 years ago be $4x$ years

\therefore Present age of Jayesh = $(2x + 10)$ years

\therefore Present age of Prakash = $(3x + 10)$ years

\therefore Present age of Sameer = $(4x + 10)$ years

\therefore According to question

$$\Rightarrow (2x + 10) + (3x + 10) + (4x + 10) = 93$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x + 30 = 93$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x = 63$$

$$\therefore x = 7$$

\therefore Present age of Sameer = $4x + 10$
 $= 4 \times 7 + 10$
 $= 28 + 10$
 $= 38$ years **Ans.**

6. (B) Let the present age of Pradhan be x years and his father's age = y years

From Ist condition

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (x + 6) &= (y + 6) \frac{3}{7} \\ \Rightarrow 7x + 42 &= 3y + 18 \\ \Rightarrow 7x - 3y &= -24 \quad \dots(i) \end{aligned}$$

From IInd condition

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{(x - 10)}{(y - 10)} &= \frac{1}{5} \\ \Rightarrow 5x - 50 &= y - 10 \\ \Rightarrow 5x - y &= 40 \quad \dots(ii) \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying equation (ii) by 3 and subtracting from (i)

$$\begin{array}{r} 7x - 3y = -24 \\ 15x - 3y = 120 \\ \hline -8x = -144 \\ x = \frac{144}{8} = 18 \end{array}$$

Putting the value of x in equation (i)

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 7 \times 18 - 3y &= -24 \\ \Rightarrow 126 - 3y &= -24 \\ \Rightarrow 3y &= 126 + 24 \\ \Rightarrow 3y &= 150 \\ \therefore y &= \frac{150}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore y = 50$ years **Ans.**

7. (E) Let the present age of A and B be x and y years respectively

From Ist condition

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \quad \frac{x-1}{y-1} &= \frac{3}{4} \\ \Rightarrow \quad 4x-4 &= 3y-3 \\ \Rightarrow \quad 4x-3y &= 1 \quad \dots(i) \end{aligned}$$

From IInd condition

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \quad \frac{x+1}{y+1} &= \frac{5}{6} \\ \Rightarrow \quad 6x+6 &= 5y+5 \\ \Rightarrow \quad 6x-5y &= -1 \quad \dots(ii) \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying equation (i) by 3 and equation (ii) by 2 and subtract

$$\begin{array}{r} 12x-9y = 3 \\ 12x-10y = -2 \\ \hline = 5 \end{array}$$

\therefore Present age of B = 5 years **Ans.**

8. (C) Let the age of Vimal and Aruna be $3x$ and $5x$ years respectively

\therefore According to question

$$\begin{aligned} 3x+5x &= 80 \\ x &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Age of Vimal after 10 years} &= 3x+10 \\ &= 3 \times 10+10 \\ &= 40 \text{ years} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Age of Aruna after 10 years} &= 5x+10 \\ &= 5 \times 10+10 \\ &= 60 \text{ years} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, required ratio

$$= 40 : 60 = 2 : 3 \quad \mathbf{Ans.}$$

9. (E) Let the present age of Sushil be x years and the present age of Snehal = y years

From Ist condition

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \quad (x-6) &= 3(y-6) \\ \Rightarrow \quad x-6 &= 3y-18 \\ \Rightarrow \quad x-3y &= -12 \quad \dots(i) \end{aligned}$$

From IInd condition

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \quad (x+6) &= (y+6) \times \frac{5}{3} \\ \Rightarrow \quad 3x+18 &= 5y+30 \\ \Rightarrow \quad 3x-5y &= 12 \quad \dots(ii) \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying equation (i) by 3 and subtracting from equation (ii)

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x-9y = -36 \\ 3x-5y = 12 \\ \hline = -48 \\ = 12 \end{array}$$

Age of Snehal = 12 years **Ans.**

10. (B) Let the present age of Ramesh be $3x$ years

and the present age of Jayesh = $2x$ years

According to question

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \quad (3x-4) &= (2x-4)+6 \\ \Rightarrow \quad 3x-4 &= 2x-4+6 \\ \Rightarrow \quad 3x-4 &= 2x+2 \\ \Rightarrow \quad 3x-2x &= 2+4 \\ \therefore \quad x &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore Present age of Jayesh = $2x$
= $2 \times 6 = 12$ years **Ans.**

CHAPTER 13

1. (A) $\therefore \quad x \times \frac{3}{4} + 5 = x \times \frac{4}{5}$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{3x}{4} + 5 = \frac{4x}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{4x}{5} - \frac{3x}{4} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{x}{20} = 5$$

$\therefore \quad x = 100$ litre **Ans.**

2. (D) Total marks = 160

Let the marks in Geography be x

\therefore Marks in History = $(160-x)$

$$\therefore \quad (160-x) \times \frac{1}{3} = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 160-x = 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 160 = 3x+x$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 160 = 4x$$

$\therefore \quad x = 40$ **Ans.**

3. (C) \therefore Cost of the shirt = Rs. 180

and cost of the kurta = $180 \times \frac{2}{3}$
= Rs. 120

$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{Cost of the saree} = 120 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$$

- $$= 120 \times \frac{5}{2}$$
- $$= \text{Rs. } 300$$
- ∴ Total expenditure = 180 + 120 + 300
- ∴ = Rs. 600 **Ans.**
4. (E) Number of men donors = $150 \times \frac{1}{3} = 50$
and number of women donors
= 150 - 50 = 100
- ∴ 1 man donor donates
= Rs. 2,000
- ∴ 50 men donors-donates
= 50 × 2,000 = Rs. 1,00,000
- ∴ 1 woman donor donates
= $2000 \times \frac{1}{5} = \text{Rs. } 400$
- ∴ 100 women donor donates
= 400 × 100 = Rs. 40,000
- Hence, total amount collected
= 1,00,000 + 40,000
= Rs. 1,40,000 **Ans.**
5. (D) Let the length of the second piece be x cm
The length of the first piece = $\frac{2}{5}x$ cm
- ∴ $x + \frac{2}{5}x = 63$
- $$\Rightarrow \frac{7x}{5} = 63$$
- $$\Rightarrow x = 45 \text{ cm}$$
- ∴ Length of the samll piece = 63 - 45
= 18 cm **Ans.**
6. (B) Let the length of the hall be x m
∴ Breadth of the hall = $\frac{3x}{4}$ m
- ∴ Area of the hall = length × breadth
- $$\Rightarrow 300 = x \times \frac{3x}{4}$$
- $$\Rightarrow 3x^2 = 1,200$$
- $$\Rightarrow x^2 = 400$$
- ∴ $x = 20$
- ∴ Difference between the length and breadth
of the hall = $x - \frac{3x}{4} = \frac{x}{4}$
= $\frac{20}{4} = 5$ m **Ans.**

7. (D) Data is inadequate. (Prabodh gave what portion of his money) **Ans.**
8. (C) Out of each 5 girls one girl and out of each 8 boys, one boy participated in camp. In other word, out of 13 students, 2 students participated in camp. Hence $\frac{2}{13}$ of the total students took part. **Ans.**
9. (E) ∴ Monthly salary = Rs. 5,600
Let the saving be Rs. x
- ∴ Expenditure = Rs. (5,600 - x)
- then, $(5,600 - x) \times \frac{1}{5} = x \times \frac{1}{2}$
- $$\Rightarrow 1,120 - \frac{x}{5} = \frac{x}{2}$$
- $$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{5} = 1,120$$
- $$\Rightarrow \frac{7x}{10} = 1,120$$
- ∴ $x = 1,600$
- Hence, saving = Rs. 1,600 **Ans.**
10. (A) Let Ragni had Rs. x
- ∴ Amount received by Jaya = Rs. $\frac{x}{2}$
- then amount received by Savita
= $\frac{x}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \text{Rs. } \frac{x}{8}$
- then, ∴ $\frac{x}{8} = 450$
- $$\Rightarrow x = 8 \times 450$$
- $$x = \text{Rs. } 3,600$$
- ∴ Amount that Jaya received from Ragni
= $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{3,600}{2}$
= Rs. 1,800 **Ans.**

CHAPTER 14

1. (D) Let the three consecutive odd numbers be x , $(x + 2)$ and $(x + 4)$
- ∴ $\{x + (x + 2) + (x + 4)\} - x = 20$
- $$\Rightarrow x + 2 + x + 4 = 20$$
- $$\Rightarrow 2x + 6 = 20$$
- $$\Rightarrow 2x = 20 - 6 = 14$$
- ∴ $x = 7$
- ∴ Middle number = $(x + 2)$
= 7 + 2 = 9 **Ans.**

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{ (C) } \therefore \text{ First number : Second number : Third number} &= 4 : 9 : 16 \\
 \Rightarrow \text{ Sum of ratios} &= (4 + 9 + 16) \\
 \Rightarrow \text{ Sum of the numbers} &= 174 \\
 \therefore \text{ Second number} &= \frac{9 \times 174}{(4 + 9 + 16)} \\
 &= 54 \quad \text{Ans.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \text{ (C) Let the two number be } x \text{ and } y \\
 \therefore 30\% \text{ of } x + y = y + \frac{1}{5}y \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{30x}{100} = \frac{y}{5} \\
 \therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{100}{5 \times 30} \\
 = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{Ans.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \text{ (B) Let the two-digit number be } (10x + y) \\
 \therefore (10x + y) - (10y + x) = 45 \\
 \Rightarrow 9x - 9y = 45 \\
 \therefore \text{ Reqd. difference} = x - y = 5 \quad \text{Ans.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \text{ (E) Let the number be } x \\
 \therefore x - 28 = x \times \frac{1}{3} \\
 \Rightarrow x - \frac{x}{3} = 28 \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{3} = 28 \\
 \therefore x = 28 \times \frac{3}{2} = 42 \\
 \therefore 50\% \text{ of the number} = 42 \times \frac{50}{100} = 21 \quad \text{Ans.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \text{ (D) Let the number be } x \\
 \therefore \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{4} = 10 \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{12} = 10 \\
 \therefore x = 10 \times 12 = 120 \\
 \therefore 60\% \text{ of the number} = \frac{60}{100} \times 120 = 72 \quad \text{Ans.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \text{ (C) Let the two-digits number be } (10x + y) \\
 \therefore (10x + y) - (10y + x) = 63
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow 9x - 9y = 63 \\
 \Rightarrow 9(x - y) = 63 \\
 \therefore \text{ Reqd. difference} = (x - y) = \frac{63}{9} = 7 \quad \text{Ans.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \text{ (B) Let the two-digit number be } (10x + y) \\
 \therefore x - y = 3 \text{ and } xy = 18 \\
 \therefore (x + y)^2 = (x - y)^2 + 4xy \\
 = (3)^2 + 4 \times 18 \\
 = 9 + 72 \\
 = 81 \\
 \therefore \text{ Reqd. sum } (x + y) = \sqrt{81} = 9 \quad \text{Ans.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \text{ (C) Let the two-digit number be } (10x + y) \\
 \therefore x + y = 9 \text{ and } x - y = 3 \\
 \Rightarrow (x + y)^2 = (x - y)^2 + 4xy \\
 \Rightarrow (9)^2 = (3)^2 + 4xy \\
 \Rightarrow 4xy = 81 - 9 = 72 \\
 \therefore xy = \frac{72}{4} = 18 \quad \text{Ans.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \text{ (A) Let the number be } x. \\
 \therefore x \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = 34 \\
 \Rightarrow x = 340 \\
 \therefore 20\% \text{ of } x = 340 \times \frac{20}{100} = 68 \quad \text{Ans.}
 \end{aligned}$$

CHAPTER 15

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ (C) } \therefore \frac{50}{20} = \frac{8-x}{x-7} \text{ where } x \text{ is C.P.} \\
 \text{of the mix. per kg.} \\
 \Rightarrow 5x - 35 = 16 - 2x \\
 \Rightarrow 7x = 16 + 35 = 51 \\
 \therefore x = \text{Rs. } \frac{51}{7} \\
 \text{But S.P.} = \text{Rs. } 10 \text{ per kg.} \\
 \therefore \text{ Profit on 1 kg} = 10 - \frac{51}{7} = \text{Rs. } \frac{19}{7} \\
 \therefore \text{ Profit on 70 kg} = \frac{19}{7} \times 70 = \text{Rs. } 190 \quad \text{Ans.}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. (E) $\therefore \frac{30}{20} = \frac{x-8}{8.50-x}$ Where x is the C.P. of the mix. per kg.

$$\Rightarrow 25.50 - 3x = 2x - 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 25.50 + 16$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{41.50}{5} = \text{Rs. } 8.30$$

\therefore S.P. of mix. per kg at 20% profit

$$= \frac{8.30 \times 120}{100}$$

$$= 9.96$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 10.00 \text{ (App.) } \text{Ans.}$$

3. (C) $\therefore \frac{20}{30} = \frac{7-x}{x-6.50}$ Where x is the C.P. of the mix. per kg.

$$\Rightarrow 2x - 13 = 21 - 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 34$$

$$\therefore x = \text{Rs. } 6.80$$

\therefore C.P. of 50 kg mix. = 50×6.80
= Rs. 340

\therefore S.P. of 50 kg mix. = $340 + 60$
= Rs. 400

\therefore S.P. of 1 kg mix. = $\frac{400}{50} = \text{Rs. } 8 \text{ Ans.}$

4. (C) Let the water to be added be x litre

$\therefore \frac{x}{175} = \frac{8-7}{7-0}$

$$\Rightarrow 7x = 175$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{175}{7}$$

$$\therefore x = 25 \text{ litre } \text{Ans.}$$

5. (A) Let the Wheat at Rs. 4.00 is mixed x kg.

$\therefore \frac{x}{42} = \frac{6.00 - 4.80}{4.80 - 4.00}$

$$= \frac{1.20}{0.80}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.8x = 1.2 \times 42$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1.2 \times 42}{0.8}$$

$$= 63 \text{ kg } \text{Ans.}$$

6. (C) The quantity of gold in first alloy = $\frac{7}{9} \times$ wt. of I alloy

and quantity of gold in second alloy = $\frac{7}{18} \times$ wt. of II alloy

Let 1 kg of each alloy are mixed and the quantity of gold in the third alloy be x kg.

$\therefore \frac{1}{1} = \frac{\frac{7-x}{9-2}}{\frac{x-7}{2-18}}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{7-x}{9-2} = \frac{x-7}{2-18}$

$\therefore x = \frac{7}{9} + \frac{7}{18} = \frac{7}{6}$

\therefore Quantity of gold = $\frac{7}{6}$

and quantity of copper = $2 - \frac{7}{6}$

= $\frac{5}{6}$ kg.

\therefore Ratio in gold and copper = $\frac{7}{6} : \frac{5}{6}$
= 7 : 5 **Ans.**

7. (A) Let the price of milk per litre be Re. 1

\therefore S.P. of adulterated milk per litre = Re. 1

\therefore C.P. of adulterated milk per litre

= $\frac{1 \times 100}{(100 + 20)}$

= Rs. $\frac{5}{6}$

$\therefore \frac{\text{Quantity of water}}{\text{Quantity of milk}} = \frac{1 - \frac{5}{6}}{\frac{5}{6} - 0} = \frac{1}{5}$

= 1 : 5

\therefore Quantity of water with 1 litre of milk

= 200 ml **Ans.**

8. (C) Quantity of water to be added

= $\frac{(\text{Value of reqd.}\% - \text{Value of present}\%)}{100\% - \text{Value of reqd.}\%}$
 \times volume of solution

= $\frac{20 - 10}{100 - 20} \times 40$

= $\frac{10 \times 40}{80} = 5 \text{ litre } \text{Ans.}$

9. (B) C.P. of mixture per kg = $\frac{100 \times 96}{(100 + 20)}$
= Rs. 80

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\text{Quantity of pure ghee}}{\text{Quantity of vegetable oil}} &= \frac{50 - 80}{80 - 100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Reqd. ratio} &= \frac{30}{20} \\ &= 3 : 2 \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

10. (B) C.P. of the mixture per kg

$$= \frac{22 \times 100}{(100 + 10)} = \text{Rs. } 20$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{3} = \frac{x - 20}{20 - 14}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} = \frac{x - 20}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 60 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 12 + 60 = 72$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{72}{3} = \text{Rs. } 24 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

CHAPTER 16

1. (A) Let the length of the plot be x m and breadth be y m

$$\therefore \text{Area of the plot} = x \times y = xy \text{ m}^2$$

Area after the percentage increase in length and breadth

$$= x \times \frac{150}{100} \times y \times \frac{120}{100} = \frac{9xy}{5}$$

The new area is $\frac{9}{5}$ of the old area

Hence it is $1\frac{4}{5}$ times of the old area **Ans.**

2. (D) Side of the square = 6 cm

$$\text{Breadth of the rectangle} = 6 - 2 = 4 \text{ cm}$$

\therefore Area of the square = Area of the rectangle

$$\Rightarrow (\text{Side})^2 = \text{length} \times \text{breadth}$$

$$\Rightarrow (6)^2 = \text{length} \times 4$$

$$\therefore \text{length} = \frac{36}{4} = 9 \text{ cm} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

3. (A) Let the breadth of rectangular plot be x m

Length of the rectangular plot

$$= x + x \times \frac{30}{100}$$

$$= \frac{130x}{100} = \frac{13x}{10} \text{ m}$$

\therefore Area of the rectangular plot

$$= \text{length} \times \text{breadth}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 \cdot 8 = \frac{13x}{10} \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 16$$

$$\therefore x = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{Length of the plot} = \frac{13x}{10} = \frac{13 \times 4}{10} = \frac{52}{10}$$

$$= 5.2 \text{ m} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

4. (E) Let the area of the original rectangle be 100 m^2

$$\text{Area of the new rectangle} = 100 \times \frac{130}{100}$$

$$= 130 \text{ m}^2$$

Hence, the ratio between the area of the new and original rectangle

$$= 130 : 100$$

$$= 13 : 10 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

5. (B) \therefore Area of a square = Area of a circle

$$\Rightarrow (\text{side})^2 = \pi \times (\text{radius})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (\text{side})^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 14$$

$$\Rightarrow (\text{side})^2 = 616$$

$$\therefore \text{Side} = 24.8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\approx 25 \text{ cm (app.)}$$

Ans.

6. (D) Let the length of the rectangular field be x m

and breadth of the rectangular field

$$= x \times \frac{75}{100} = \frac{3x}{4}$$

$$\therefore (\text{diagonal})^2 = (\text{length})^2 + (\text{breadth})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (100)^2 = x^2 + \left(\frac{3x}{4}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 10,000 = x^2 + \frac{9x^2}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10,000 = \frac{25x^2}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x^2 = 16 \times 10,000$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{16 \times 10,000}{25}$$

$$\therefore x = \sqrt{\frac{16 \times 10,000}{25}}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 100}{5} = 80$$

90A | Arithmetic

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Area of the field} &= \text{length} \times \text{breadth} \\ &= x \times \frac{3}{4}x = \frac{3}{4}x^2 \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \times 80 \times 80 \\ &= 4,800 \text{ m}^2 \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

7. (D) Area of the whole rectangular plot
 $= 50 \times 20 = 1000 \text{ m}^2$
 Length of the plot excluding the path
 $= 50 - 2 \times 7 = 50 - 14 = 36 \text{ m}$
 Breadth of the plot excluding the path
 $= 20 - 2 \times 7 = 20 - 14 = 6 \text{ m}$
 Area of the plot excluding the path
 $= 36 \times 6 = 216 \text{ m}^2$
 Area of the path $= 1,000 - 216$
 $= 784 \text{ m}^2$ **Ans.**

8. (A) Let the breadth of the field be $x \text{ m}$
 \therefore Length of the field $= x \times \frac{150}{100} = \frac{3x}{2} \text{ m}$
 and perimeter of the field
 $= 2(\text{length} + \text{breadth})$
 $\Rightarrow 200 = 2\left(x + \frac{3x}{2}\right)$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{200}{2} = \frac{5x}{2}$
 $\therefore x = 40$
 Length of the field $= \frac{3x}{2}$
 $= \frac{3 \times 40}{2}$
 $= 60 \text{ m}$ **Ans.**

9. (C) \therefore Perimeter of the field
 $= 2(\text{length} + \text{breadth})$
 $= 2(35 + 16)$
 $= 2 \times 51 = 102 \text{ m}$
 \therefore Cost of fencing
 $1 \text{ m} = \text{Rs. } 7$
 \therefore Cost of fencing
 $102 \text{ m} = 7 \times 102$
 $= \text{Rs. } 714$ **Ans.**

10. (D) Let the breadth of the rectangular be $x \text{ m}$
 Length of the rectangle $= x \times \frac{160}{100} = \frac{8x}{5} \text{ m}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Area} &= \text{length} \times \text{breadth} \\ \Rightarrow 5732 &= \frac{8x}{5} \times x \\ \Rightarrow 8x^2 &= 28,660 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 &= \frac{28,660}{8} \\ \Rightarrow x^2 &= 3,582.5 \\ \therefore x &= 59.85 \text{ m} \\ \therefore \text{Breadth of the rectangle} &\approx 60 \text{ m (app.)} \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

CHAPTER 17

- (C) Sectorial angle made by market tax
 $= \frac{33 \times 360^\circ}{100} = 118.8^\circ$
 $\approx 119^\circ$ (App.) **Ans.**
- (B) Total expenditure on rest except on defence and pension
 $= 11\% + 15\% + 6\%$
 $= 32\%$
 and total expenditure on defence and pension
 $= (100 - 32)$
 $= 68\%$
 \therefore Ratio $= \frac{68}{32} = 2 : 1$ (App.) **Ans.**
- (D) Since the income from custom duty $= 4\%$
 $\therefore 4\%$ of the income $= \text{Rs. } 25$ thousand
 \therefore Total income $= \frac{25 \times 100}{4}$ thousand
 $= \text{Rs. } 6,25,000$ **Ans.**
- (A) Money borrowed $= 18\%$
 and expenditure on interest $= 6\%$
 \therefore Rate of interest $= \frac{6 \times 100}{18}\%$
 $= 33.3\%$ **Ans.**
- (D) Expenditure on International $= 11\%$
 \therefore Other total expenditure $= (100 - 11)\%$
 $= 89\%$
 \therefore Reqd. percentage $= \frac{11 \times 100}{89}\%$
 $= 12.36\%$ **Ans.**
- (D) It is clear from the graph that the price of commodity A in the month of April and August is Rs. 1000 and Rs. 1000 respectively hence it is equal. **Ans.**

7. (B) Difference in the price of commodity A and B in the month of April.

$$= 1150 - 1000$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 150 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

8. (E) Average price of commodity A and B in the month of April

$$= \frac{1150 + 1000}{2}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1075$$

and average price of commodity A and B in the month of August

$$= \frac{1000 + 950}{2}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 975$$

$$\therefore \text{Reqd. difference} = 1075 - 975$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 100 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

9. (A) Increase in the price of commodity B from Jan. to April

$$= 1150 - 1000$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 150$$

\therefore Percentage increase in the price of commodity B from Jan. to April

$$= \frac{150 \times 100}{1000} \%$$

$$= 15\% \quad \text{Ans.}$$

10. (D) Decrease in the price of commodity A from March to April

$$= 1125 - 1000 = 125$$

\therefore Percentage decrease in the price of commodity A from March to April

$$= \frac{125 \times 100}{1125} = 11.11\%$$

$$\approx 12\% \text{ (App.)} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

11. (A) Increase percentage in commission of sales- man C in 1989

$$= \frac{(27800 - 26200)}{26200} \times 100\%$$

$$= 6.10\%$$

Percentage increase in the commission of salesman C in 1990

$$= \frac{(28200 - 27800) \times 100}{27800} \%$$

$$= 1.44\%$$

Percentage increase in the commission of salesman C in 1991

$$= \frac{(29100 - 28200) \times 100}{28200} \%$$

$$= 3.19\%$$

Percentage increase in the commission of salesman C in 1992

$$= \frac{(29400 - 29100) \times 100}{29100} \%$$

$$= 1.03\%$$

Percentage increase in the commission of salesman C in 1993

$$= \frac{(30000 - 29400) \times 100}{29400} \%$$

$$= 2.04\%$$

\therefore Maximum percentage increase was in the year 1989. **Ans.**

12. (A) Required percentage

$$= \frac{28000 \times 100}{146960} = 19.05$$

$$= 20\% \text{ (Approx.)} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

13. (D) Increase in the commission of A in 1991 as compared to 1988

$$= 29800 - 27350 = 2450$$

Increase in the commission of B in 1991 as compared to 1988

$$= 28000 - 26850 = 1150$$

Increase in the commission of C in 1991 as compared to 1988

$$= 29100 - 26200 = \boxed{2900}$$

Increase in the commission of D in 1991 as compared to 1988

$$= 30060 - 27850 = 2210$$

Increase in the commission of E in 1991 as compared to 1988

$$= 30000 - 28640 = 1360$$

\therefore Maximum increase was in the commission of salesman C. **Ans.**

14. (C) In 1989 the difference between the maximum and minimum commission

$$= 30040 - 27800 = \text{Rs. } 2240$$

In 1990 the difference between the maximum and minimum commission

$$= 29800 - 25200 = \text{Rs. } 4600$$

In 1991 the difference between the maximum and minimum commission

$$= 30060 - 28000 = \text{Rs. } 2060$$

In 1992 the difference between the maximum and minimum commission

$$= 29800 - 24600 = \boxed{\text{Rs. } 5200}$$

92A | Arithmetic

In 1993 the difference between the maximum and minimum commission

$$= 32000 - 27000 = \text{Rs. } 5000$$

∴ Maximum difference was in the year 1992.

Ans.

15. (E) Commission earned by salesman D in the year 1992 = Rs. 29800
and Commission earned by salesman A in the year 1992 = Rs. 24600

∴ Required percentage

$$= \frac{29800 \times 100}{24600} \%$$

$$= 121.14 \%$$

$$\approx 120\% \text{ (Approx.) } \text{Ans.}$$

16. (C) The average Khariff production of the given years

$$= \frac{(5 + 4.75 + 4.25 + 3.5 + 5)}{5} \text{ million tons}$$

$$= \frac{22.5}{5}$$

$$= 4.5 \text{ million tons}$$

Ans.

17. (E) Rabi production in the year 1990-91

$$= 8 \text{ million tons}$$

Rabi production in the year 1991-92

$$= 6 \text{ million tons}$$

$$\text{Decrease} = 8 - 6$$

$$= 2 \text{ million tons}$$

∴ Required percentage decrease

$$= \frac{2}{8} \times 100\%$$

$$= 25\%$$

Ans.

18. (C) Difference in the production of Rabi and Khariff in 1988-89

$$= 7 - 5$$

$$= 2 \text{ million tons}$$

Difference in the production of Rabi and Khariff in 1989-90

$$= 6.5 - 4.75$$

$$= 1.75 \text{ million tons}$$

Difference in the production of Rabi and Khariff in 1990-91

$$= 8 - 4.25 = 3.75 \text{ million tons}$$

Difference in the production of Rabi and Khariff in 1991-92

$$= 6 - 3.5 = 2.5 \text{ million tons}$$

Difference in the production of Rabi and Khariff in 1992-93

$$= 6.5 - 5 = \boxed{1.5 \text{ million tons}}$$

Hence, the minimum difference was in 1992-93.

Ans.

19. (E) Average production of Rabi

$$= \frac{7 + 6.5 + 8 + 6 + 6.5}{5} = \frac{34}{5}$$

$$= 6.8 \text{ million tons}$$

In 1990-91 the production of Rabi

$$= 8 \text{ million tons}$$

∴ Required difference

$$= 8 - 6.8$$

$$= 1.2 \text{ million tons}$$

Ans.

20. (D) Production of Khariff in 1989-90

$$= 4.75 \text{ million tons}$$

Production of Rabi in 1989-90

$$= 6.5 \text{ million tons}$$

Hence, Required percentage

$$= \frac{4.75 \times 100}{6.5} = 73\%$$

$$\approx 75\% \text{ (Approx.)}$$

Ans.

21. (E) Total production of fertilizers in the month of June

$$= 320 + 160 + 188 + 173 + 135 + 130$$

$$= 1106 \text{ millions tons}$$

∴ 25% of the total production of fertilizers in the months of June

$$= 1106 \times \frac{25}{100} = 276.5 \text{ millions tons}$$

Hence, in the month of June unit I has the share of more than 25% of the total production of fertilizers.

Ans.

22. (B) Production of fertilizers in unit V in the month of May = 140 million tons

Production of fertilizers in unit V in the month of August = 145 million tons

$$\therefore \text{Increase} = 145 - 140$$

$$= 5 \text{ million tons}$$

Hence, percentage increase

$$= \frac{5 \times 100}{140} \% = 3.57\%$$

$$\approx 3.5\% \text{ (App.)}$$

Ans.

23. (E) 15% of the total production in the month of April

$$= (310 + 180 + 169 + 137 + 140 + 120) \times \frac{15}{100}$$

$$= \frac{1056 \times 15}{100} = 158.4 \text{ million tons}$$

- 15% of the total production in the month of May

$$= (318 + 179 + 177 + 162 + 140 + 122) \times \frac{15}{100}$$

$$= \frac{1098 \times 15}{100} = 164.7 \text{ million tons}$$

- 15% of the total production in the month of June

$$= (320 + 160 + 188 + 173 + 135 + 130) \times \frac{15}{100}$$

$$= \frac{1106 \times 15}{100} = 165.9 \text{ million tons}$$

- 15% of the total production in the month of July

$$= (326 + 167 + 187 + 180 + 146 + 130) \times \frac{15}{100}$$

$$= \frac{1136 \times 15}{100} = 170.4 \text{ million tons}$$

- 15% of the total production in the month of August

$$= (327 + 150 + 185 + 178 + 145 + 128) \times \frac{15}{100}$$

$$= \frac{1113 \times 15}{100} = 166.95 \text{ million tons}$$

Hence, in none of the months unit No. II has a contribution of approximately 15% in the total fertilizer production **Ans.**

24. (A)

25. (B) Required percentage increase

$$= \frac{(14.3 - 10.6)}{10.6} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 34.9\%$$

$$\approx 35\% \text{ (App.)} \quad \mathbf{Ans.}$$

26. (C) Average consumption of household energy

$$= \frac{9.9 + 10.6 + 14.3 + 12.3 + 13.3}{5}$$

$$= \frac{60.4}{5} = 12.08\%$$

Hence, in the year 1980-81 was the percentage energy consumption in household sector

is (12.3%) almost equal to the average percentage energy consumption in the household sector in the given years. **Ans.**

27. (B) In agriculture sector there was continuous increase in consumption over the given years. **Ans.**

28. (D) Data are inadequate. **Ans.**

29. (E) Total consumption of energy in household, agriculture and other sectors in 1990-91
- $$= 13.3 + 9 + 2.3 = 24.6$$

Total consumption of energy in household, agriculture and other sectors in 1980-81

$$= 12.3 + 6.1 + 1.1 = 19.5$$

Total consumption of energy in household, agriculture and other sectors in 1970-71

$$= 14.3 + 3.8 + 0.9 = 19$$

Total consumption of energy in household, agriculture and other sectors in 1960-61

$$= 10.6 + 1.8 + 2.0 = 14.4$$

Total consumption of energy in household, agriculture and other sectors in 1950-51

$$= 9.9 + 1.7 + 2.4 = 14$$

\therefore Minimum consumption was in 1950-51.

Ans.

30. (D) Production in 1990 = 20 million tons
Product to be exported in 1990

$$= 24 \text{ million tons}$$

Reqd. decrease = (24 - 20)

$$= 4 \text{ million tons} \quad \mathbf{Ans.}$$

31. (B) \therefore Required export in 1989

$$= 24 \text{ million tons}$$

\Rightarrow Production in 1986

$$= 24 \text{ million tons}$$

\therefore Required year = 1986 **Ans**

32. (B) Required percentage increase

$$= \frac{(32 - 26)}{26} \times 100\%$$

$$= 23.076\%$$

$$\approx 24\% \text{ (App.)} \quad \mathbf{Ans.}$$

33. (E) Required decrease = $\frac{(20 - 16)}{20} \times 100\%$

$$= 20\% \quad \mathbf{Ans.}$$

94A | Arithmetic

34. (B) Average production

$$= \frac{(24 + 16 + 26 + 32 + 20 + 28)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{146}{6} = 24.33 \text{ million tons}$$

Hence, in two years 1987 and 1990 the production was less than the average production.

Ans.

35. (B) Production of C machine tools in 1989

$$= 27 \text{ lakh}$$

Production of C machine tools in 1994

$$= 31 \text{ lakh}$$

Hence, Required difference

$$= 31 - 27 = 4 \text{ lakh}$$

$$= 400000$$

Ans.

36. (A) On studying the table it is clear that the production of 'A' type of machine tools is continuously increasing.

Ans.

37. (E) Total production of A type of machine tools in 1991 and 1992

$$= 21 + 24 = 45 \text{ lakh}$$

Production of C type of machine tools in 1993

$$= 32 \text{ lakh}$$

Hence, Required percentage

$$= \frac{45 \times 100}{32} \% = 140.6\%$$

$$\approx 140\% \text{ (App.)}$$

Ans.

38. (C) Required percentage increase

$$= \frac{(34 - 24)}{24} \times 100 = 41.67\%$$

$$\approx 40\% \text{ (App.)}$$

Ans.

39. (B) Required percentage

$$= \frac{29 \times 100}{144} = 20.14\%$$

$$\approx 20\% \text{ (App.)}$$

Ans.

40. (A) Difference in degrees on food and rent

$$= 120^\circ - 80^\circ = 40^\circ$$

Since 360° represent Rs. 900

$$\therefore 40^\circ = \frac{900 \times 40^\circ}{360^\circ} = \text{Rs. } 100$$

Ans.

41. (B) \therefore Expenditure of family A on cloth

$$= \frac{50^\circ \times 900}{360^\circ} = \text{Rs. } 125$$

\Rightarrow Expenditure of B family on cloth

$$= \frac{56.25^\circ \times 1600}{360^\circ} = \text{Rs. } 250$$

\Rightarrow Increase in expenditure

$$= 250 - 125 = \text{Rs. } 125$$

\therefore % of increase of the total increase

$$= \frac{125 \times 100}{700} \%$$

$$= 17\frac{6}{7} \%$$

Ans.

42. (C) Expenditure on clothes of family

$$A = \frac{50^\circ \times 900}{360^\circ} = \text{Rs. } 125$$

and expenditure on miscellaneous of family

$$B = \frac{28.125^\circ \times 1600}{360} = \text{Rs. } 125$$

Hence the expenditure on clothes of family A is the same as the **expenditure on miscellaneous of Family B.**

Ans

43. (D) Saving of the family

$$B = \frac{33.75^\circ \times 1600}{360^\circ} = \text{Rs. } 150$$

Ans.

44. (B) Total expenditure of both families

$$= 900 + 1600$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2500$$

and expenditure on food of the family

$$B = \frac{112.5 \times 1600}{360}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 500$$

Reqd. percentage = $\frac{500 \times 100}{2500} \%$

$$= 20\%$$

Ans.

45. (D) In 1974, the ratio of gross profit to

Net profit = $\frac{30}{10} = 3$

In 1975, reqd. ratio = $\frac{40}{15} = 2.6$

In 1976, reqd. ratio = $\frac{45}{25} = 1.8$

In 1977, reqd. ratio = $\frac{50}{25} = 2.0$

\therefore The greatest increase in gross profit to the net profit was in 1974.

Ans.

46. (C) In 1977 the ratio = $\frac{50}{25} = 2$

Ans.

47. (B) % of net profit to gross profit in the year 1975

$$= \frac{15 \times 100}{40} \%$$

$$= 37.5\%$$

Ans.

48. (B) Entire gross profit for 4 years
 $= 30 + 40 + 45 + 50$
 $= \text{Rs. } 165$
 and entire net profit for 4 years
 $= 10 + 15 + 25 + 25$
 $= \text{Rs. } 75$
 Reqd. ratio $= 165 : 75$
 $= 11 : 5$ **Ans.**
49. (B) Between 1976 and 1977 net profit is same. Hence there is no increase and there it is the least. The growth is zero **Ans.**
50. (B) Quantity of iron ore export in 1976 $= 15$ million tons
 and the value of iron ore export in 1976 $= \text{Rs. } 80$ crore
 \therefore Rate of iron per million ton
 $= \frac{80}{15} = \frac{16}{3}$
 $= \text{Rs. } 5\frac{1}{3}$ crore **Ans.**
51. (C) Actual increase in quantity from 1974 to 1975 $= 14.0 - 12.5$
 $= 1.5$ million tons
 \therefore Percentage increase $= \frac{1.5}{12.5} \times 100\%$
 $= 12\%$ **Ans.**
52. (D) Total receipt for the five years
 $= 36.0 + 40.5 + 50.0 + 65.6 + 80.0$
 $= \text{Rs. } 272.1$ crore
 \therefore Average receipt per year
 $= \frac{272.1}{5} = 54.42$
 $= \text{Rs. } 54.4$ crore **Ans.**
53. (D) Total of quantity of iron export in 5 years.
 $= 10.5 + 11.0 + 12.5 + 14.0 + 15.0$
 $= 63.0$ million tons
 and the quantity of iron export in 1975
 $= 14.0$ million tons
 \therefore Reqd. ratio $= \frac{14}{63} = \frac{2}{9} = 2 : 9$ **Ans.**
54. (B) Difference in receipt between two successive years 1973 and 1972 is least
 $= 40.5 - 36.0$
 $= \text{Rs. } 4.5$ crore
 This is the least difference **Ans.**
55. (B) Area cultivated for vegetables
 $= \frac{15}{100} \times 200000$
 $= 30000$ sq. meter **Ans.**
56. (B) Since 100% represents $= 360^\circ$
 $\therefore 5\%$ represents $= \frac{360^\circ \times 5}{100} = 18^\circ$ **Ans.**
57. (A) Largest area cultivated is for wheat *i.e.* 30% and second largest area cultivated is for paddy *i.e.* 25%
 \therefore Difference $= 30\% - 25\% = 5\%$
 Excess $= \frac{5}{100} \times 200000$
 $= 10000$ sq. meter **Ans.**
58. (D) Since 25% area $= 5000$ sq. meter
 $\therefore 20\%$ area $= \frac{5000 \times 20}{25}$
 $= 4000$ sq. meter **Ans.**
59. (B) Area cultivated for barley and wheat
 $= 5\% + 30\% = 35\%$
 and area cultivated for Paddy, groundnut and vegetables
 $= 25\% + 5\% + 15\%$
 $= 45\%$
 \therefore Reqd. Ratio $= \frac{35}{45} = \frac{7}{9} = 7 : 9$ **Ans.**
60. (B) Production of steel in 1921
 $= 44$ million tons
 and production of steel in 1929
 $= 118$ million tons
 \therefore Reqd. Ratio $= \frac{44}{118} = \frac{22}{59}$ **Ans.**
61. (C) Production of steel in 1920 $= 72$ million tons and total production from 1920 to 1929
 $= 72 + 44 + 68 + 78 + 78 + 90 + 92 + 100 + 108 + 118$
 $= 848$ million tons
 \therefore Reqd. percentage $= \frac{72 \times 100}{848} \%$
 $= 8.49\%$
 $= 8.5\%$ (App.) **Ans.**
62. (A) Total production
 $= 848$ million tons
 \therefore Average annual production
 $= \frac{848}{10}$
 $= 84.8$ million tons **Ans.**

96A | Arithmetic

63. (D) Jump from 1921 to 1923
 $= 78.00 - 44.00$
 $= 34.0$ million tons
 Jump from 1923 to 1925
 $= 90.00 - 78.00$
 $= 12.0$ million tons
 Jump from 1925 to 1927
 $= 100 - 90$
 $= 10.0$ million tons
 Jump from 1927 to 1929
 $= 118 - 100$
 $= 18.0$ million tons
 Thus the greatest jump is between 1921 and 1923 **Ans.**

64. (B) The greatest difference of two successive years is for 1920 and 1921 and this difference
 $= 72 - 44$
 $= 28$ million tons **Ans.**

65. (D) Income in 1978-79 = Rs. 6000
 and Income in 1981-82 = Rs. 8000
 \therefore Reqd. Ratio = $\frac{6000}{8000}$
 $= 3 : 4$ **Ans.**

66. (C) Expenditure of the year (1981-82)
 $=$ Rs. 7500
 and Income of the year (1981-82) = Rs. 8000
 \therefore % of expenditure to the income
 $= \frac{7500 \times 100}{8000} \%$
 $= 93.75\%$ **Ans.**

67. (B) Total income for the four years
 $= 6000 + 6800 + 7500 + 8000$
 $=$ Rs. 28300
 \therefore Average annual income
 $= \frac{28300}{4}$
 $=$ Rs. 7075 **Ans.**

68. (C) Expenditure in 1978-79
 $=$ Rs. 6500
 and expenditure in 1979-80
 $=$ Rs 7000
 \therefore Increase in expenditure
 $= 7000 - 6500$
 $=$ Rs. 500
 \therefore Percentage of increase of expenditure
 $= \frac{500 \times 100}{6500} \%$
 $= \frac{100}{13} \% = 7\frac{9}{13} \%$ **Ans.**

69. (C) Total income for the entire period of 4 years
 $= 6000 + 6800 + 7500 + 8000$
 $=$ Rs. 28300
 and Total expenditure the entire period of 4 years
 $= 6500 + 7000 + 7400 + 7500$
 $=$ Rs. 28400
 \therefore Balance = 28300 - 28400
 $=$ Rs. (- 100) **Ans.**

**Objective
General English**

CHAPTER 1

COMMON ERROS

Directions—Read each sentence carefully and find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is your answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'E' (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

Section A

(Articles, Nouns, Pronouns)

Some Important Rules

1. Countable nouns take 'a' or 'an'; 'a' in the case of countable giving out a consonant sound, and 'an' in the case of a countable giving out a vowel sound.

Example :

- (i) **He has written a letter** to his friend.
- (ii) He saw **an elephant** in the Zoo.
- (iii) Please give me **a one-rupee** note.
- (iv) She is **an honest** and sincere worker.
- (v) He is **an M.A.** in English.

2. Article 'The' should be used with the names of the following :

Rivers, mountains, monuments, great books, oceans, islands, descriptive names of countries, newspapers, directions, unique things etc.

Examples :

- (i) **The Ganges** is a sacred river of India.
- (ii) Medicinal herbs are found in **the Himalayas**.
- (iii) **The sun** rises in the East.
- (iv) **The Gita** is a sacred book of Hindus.
- (v) **The U.S.A.** is the most powerful country of the world.

3. The definite article 'the' should be used with the superlative degrees and comparative degrees (when two), and with two nouns (proper and common) naturally going together and spoken of as a unit.

Examples :

- (i) He is **the best** student of the class.
 - (ii) **The more** he works, **the weaker** he becomes.
 - (iii) **The Allahabad University** is one of the famous universities of India.
4. The definite article 'the' is omitted with the names of persons, games, diseases, days, months etc.

Examples :

- (i) He plays **badminton** in the evening.
 - (ii) He has been suffering from **malaria** for the last week.
 - (iii) **They** came on **Monday last**.
 - (iv) **Satish** is a popular singer of the town.
 - (v) He will leave for **England** in **January**.
5. 'Dear', 'fish', 'sheep', 'swine', 'pice', 'apparatus', 'yoke', etc. are some of the nouns which have the same form both in the singular and the plural.

Examples :

- (i) His father had a hundred sheep.
 - (ii) Deer are grazing in the field.
6. Some nouns like 'bellows', 'scissors', 'tongs', 'pincers', 'spectacles', 'trousers', 'drawers', 'breeches', 'animals', 'remains', 'thanks', 'proceeds', 'assets', 'chattels', 'tidings', 'obsequies', 'credentials', 'alms', 'riches' etc. are used only in the plural.

Examples :

- (i) The mortal **remains were** consigned to the flames.
- (ii) His **trousers are** torn and worn out.
- (iii) **Riches do** many things.

However, some of the nouns though plural in form are commonly used in singular. They are, for example, Mathematics, Politics, Mechanics, news, innings, wages etc.

4 | Objective G.E.

Examples :

- (i) No **news is** good news.
- (ii) The Indian Cricket team won the match by **an innings**.

'Means' is used either as singular or plural. But when it has the meaning of 'wealth' it is always plural.

Examples :

- (i) Non-violence is an effective **means** of peaceful warfare.
- (ii) His **means** are small, but he has incurred no debt.

His mortal **remains** are buried in the churchyard. Your **trousers** are torn.

7. 'People', 'cattle', 'poultry', 'gentry', 'offspring', 'police', are some of the collective nouns which though singular in form are always used as plurals.

Examples :

- (i) **Cattle are** grazing in the field.
- (ii) The gentry of this town **are** cultured.

8. 'Scenery', 'information', 'poetry', 'furniture', 'mischievous', 'advice' etc. are some of the nouns used in the singular only.

Examples :

- (i) The scenery of Kashmir is very charming.
- (ii) He has done many acts of mischief.

9. When a noun works as an adjective in a compound word, it is always used in the singular, even though it may be preceded by a plural numerical.

Examples :

A five rupee note, a three mile race, a five man delegation etc.

10. 'Let' and prepositions are followed by pronouns in objective case.

Examples :

- (i) Let **him** go.
- (ii) Please have faith **in me**.
- (iii) There is great similarity between **you** and **him**.

11. Verbs like, 'avail', 'absent', 'acquit', 'enjoy', 'reverse', 'resign', 'pride', 'exert' etc. are ordinarily followed by reflexive pronouns.

Examples :

- (i) He **absented himself** from the class.
- (ii) He will **avail himself** of this chance.
- (iii) He **acquitted himself** creditably.

12. Reflexive pronouns are never used with the following verbs :

keep, break, hide, conceal, spread, feed qualify, smoke etc.

Examples :

- (i) He hid behind the thicket.
- (ii) He fed on the labours of others.
- (iii) He kept away from the college.

13. When two nouns or pronouns are joined by 'neither...nor', 'either...or' the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.

Examples :

- (i) Neither you nor he is to blame.
- (ii) Either Kamla or her friends have been responsible for this accident.

14. When two nouns are closely connected, the apostrophe's is added only to the second; as,

Huntley and Palmer's biscuits; William and Mary's reign.

15. Each of two or more connecting nouns implying separate possessions must take the possessive sign; as—

Mohan's and Hari's farms, Shelley's and Keats's poems.

16. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in person, number and gender. Where the pronoun 'one' is used, it should be used throughout.

Examples :

- (i) Every man must discharge **'his'** duty well.
- (ii) All the students must bring **their** own pen.
- (iii) One must do **one's** duty to the country.

17. The relative pronoun 'that' is used in preference to 'which' and 'who' before 'all', 'any', 'only' 'same' man and animal, superlative degree, interrogative expression preceding etc.

Examples :

- (i) All **that** glitters is not gold.
- (ii) The man and his dog **that** came to me were very fine.
- (iii) That was the best **that** he could do for his friend.

Exercise for Practice

1. Many a man / have / been working / under
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
 me. No error
 (E)

2. Cattles / were grazing / in the meadows / near
(A) (B) (C) No error
(D) (E)
3. I told him / the story / in details / to make him
(A) (B) (C) No error
(D) (E)
4. I have / two sister-in-laws / whose husands /
(A) (B) (C) No error
(D) (E)
5. Many a person / have lost / their life / and
(A) (B) (C) No error
(D) (E)
6. As he stood/ below the shower / the sharp jets
(A) (B) (C) No error
(D) (E)
7. The man / who I have / often mentioned is
(A) (B) No error
(C) (E)
one whose friendship / I could wish to
(D)
8. In my youth / I used to / visit / Sharma's and
(A) (B) (C) No error
(D) (E)
Chawla's company.
9. The doctor said / that patient / should not
(A) (B) No error
(C) (D) (E)
have wasted / a whole week before coming
for help.
10. This girl / wrote an essay / so well that / her
(A) (B) (C) No error
(D) (E)
teacher was exceedingly pleased with her.
11. The old man told / his son that / there was no
(A) (B) (C) No error
such thing / for luck. (D) (E)
12. Bacteria is / probably the most / common
(A) (B) (C) No error
form / of life on earth. (D) (E)
13. Different / authorities defines / intelligence in/
(A) (B) (C) No error
different ways. (D) (E)
14. The classical / systems of dance has / many
(A) (B) No error
features / in common. (C) (D) (E)
15. Everyone of the students / has brought / his /
(A) (B) (C) No error
identity card. (D) (E)
16. On Friday evening / Mamta and me / took a
(A) (B) (C) No error
coach / for Patna and arrived at Jamal's
(D) (E)
house.
17. The conference was / attended / by more than /
(A) (B) (C) No error
one hundred delegates. (D) (E)
18. There are / no conducted tours / for tourist to
(A) (B) (C) No error
visit all the / important places. (D) (E)
19. He neglects / attending lecutres / regularly /
(A) (B) (C) No error
though college is only a few yards away from
(D) (E)
his house.
20. If you saw / the amount of Samosas / he
(A) (B) No error
consumed at breakfast this morning, / you
(C)

6 | Objective G.E.

- would understand why he is so over-weight.
(D) No error (E)
21. In my opinion / the balance sheet exhibits / a
(A) (B)
true and fair / view of the state of affairs of
(C) (D)
the bank. No error (E)
22. Everyman, woman and child / is now aware /
(A) (B)
of the terrible consequences of / habit of
(C) (D)
smoking. No error (E)
23. The crowd at the stadium / clapped jubilantly /
(A) (B)
when the champion / received his trophy.
(C) (D) No error (E)
24. Our state will / not be divided / into two parts /
(A) (B) (C)
at any cost. No error (E)
25. This is one of / the most interesting book / I
(A) (B)
have / ever read. No error (E)
(C) (D)
26. Everyone knows / that the leopard is / faster /
(A) (B) (C)
of all animals. No error (E)
(D)
27. Each cigarette / a person smokes / does some
(A) (B) (C)
harm and eventually / it may cause a serious
(D) No error (E)
disease.
28. A first step / in a rational solution / to any
(A) (B)
problem / is the recognition that a problem
(C) (D)
exists. No error (E)
29. One of my good friend / is both an artist / and
(A) (B)
physician / of repute. No error (E)
(C) (D)
30. Pappu was happy / that / Jyoti and his sister
(A) (B) (C)
was going / by the same train the next day.
(D) No error (E)
31. No girl / in her troupe is / so sprightly as /
(A) (B) (C)
your daughter. No error (E)
(D)
32. I used to visit / her and / I always wondered /
(A) (B) (C)
why she had those dreadful pictures on the
(D) No error (E)
wall.
33. India has had / many heroes; / but never one /
(A) (B) (C)
who so entirely possessed the love of his
(D) No error (E)
countrymen as Gandhiji.
34. The police asked / each of us / about our /
(A) (B) (C)
movements on the night of the crime.
(D) No error (E)
35. The father / as well as the sons were /
(A) (B)
mysteriously missing / from the house.
(C) (D) No error (E)
36. Everyone of the men / present here has /
(A) (B)
given a day's salary / as his contribution to
(C) (D)
the fund. No error (E)

37. India is / one of the leading / film producing
(A) (B) (C) No error
country / in the world. (D) (E)
38. The bus was hired / by the ladies / for / its
(A) (B) (C) No error
picnic. (D) (E)
39. It was 70'clock / in the evening / when the
(A) (B) (C) No error
train / steamed into the station. (D) (E)
40. We have / carefully considered / the
(A) (B) No error
importance / of issues raised in the report. (C) (D) (E)
41. None of us were / really very happy / when
(A) (B) No error
the guests / got entry into our house. / (C) (D) (E)
42. The gambling stall / was a grand success /
(A) (B) No error
because almost everyone / tried their luck. (C) (D) (E)
43. The only criteria / to judge a person / is / to
(A) (B) (C) No error
observe his behaviour. (D) (E)
44. Ramu is the elected leader / and also a person /
(A) (B) No error
who we all / can confide in. (C) (D) (E)
45. He always contributes to / and share / his
(A) (B) No error
knowledge / in important conferences. Does n't
(C) (D) (E)
he ?
46. You must / either pay the bill at once / else
(A) (B) No error
return the goods / immediately. (C) (D) (E)
47. Even if / the teacher has completed the /
(A) (B) No error
course the students cannot pass / unless they
(C) (D) (E)
study themself.
48. Many of the M.P.s / absented from /
(A) (B) No error
Parliament even in those days / when issues
(C) (D) (E)
of the highest national importance were being
discussed.
49. Let you and I / ponder over the basic /
(A) (B) No error
question that students / do not get good
(C) (D) (E)
guidance.
50. None of the two girls / who were present /
(A) (B) No error
there appeared to be inclined / to listen to
(C) (D) (E)
sane advice.
51. Either Neenu or Meenu / are in the wrong; /
(A) (B) No error
both can / certainly never be. (C) (D) (E)
52. In an economic sense / Japan has become
(A) (B) No error
one of / our closest partner. (C) (D) (E)
53. The establishment of the Third Reich /
(A) No error
influenced events in American history / by
(B) (C) (D) (E)
starting a chain of events / who culminated in

8 | Objective G.E.

- war between Germany and the U.S.A.
(D) No error
(E)
54. A weather / map is / an important tool / for
(A) (B) (C) No error
geographers. (D) (E)
55. One of the / youngest independent country /
(A) (B) No error
in the western Hemisphere, Trinidad and
(C) (D) Tobago, became a nation on August 31,
(D) 1962. No error
(E)
56. The usual form of / mercury thermometer is
(A) (B) No error
used / for temperatures ranging / from 40°F to
(C) (D) 500°F. No error
(E)
57. History of mammals / dates back / at least to /
(A) (B) (C) No error
Triassic time. (D) (E)
58. The oceans attain / their greatest depths / not
(A) (B) No error
in their central parts / but in certain elongated
(C) (D) furrows. No error
(E)
59. Everyone of the opposition members / were /
(A) (B) No error
present in the central hall / of Parliament.
(C) (D) (E)
60. He appreciates you / helping him / to do the
(A) (B) No error
sums, but he is sorry / that he cannot repay
(C) (D) you for the same. No error
(E)
61. The poetries of P.B. Shelley / who is regarded /
(A) (B) No error
as one of the greatest romantic poets in
(C) (D) English literature / are really very charming.
No error
(E)
62. The way / the people have suffered / from the
(A) (B) No error
atrocities of the foreign invaders / can hardly
(C) (D) be described. No error
(E)
63. The teacher said to the boys / that / one ought
(A) (B) No error
to work hard / to earn his living. No error
(C) (D) (E)
64. When / I offered him to help / which he
(A) (B) No error
needed, he persisted / in refusing it, so I left
(C) (D) him to his fate. No error
(E)
65. I have lost / a pen which / I bought /
(A) (B) (C) No error
yesterday. (D) (E)
66. He said, / and everybody agreed with him, /
(A) (B) No error
that beast / in man is responsible for great
(C) (D) cruelties. No error
(E)
67. 'Paradise Lost' is / one of those world's epics /
(A) (B) No error
which have carved out immortal / niches in
(C) (D) the literary history of the world. No error
(E)
68. He saw many deers / running along / the river
(A) (B) No error
bank; one of them really captivated / his heart
(C) (D) with its beautiful form. No error
(E)

69. The man and his horse / which you saw / on
(A) (B) Department of Chemistry / are on leave.
the road yesterday / are dead. No error (C) (D) (E) No error
70. Neither of these five boys / present in the /
(A) (B) restaurant was / involved in the conspiracy.
(C) (D) No error (E)
71. He didn't do anything; / he fed himself / on
(A) (B) the / labours of others. No error
(C) (D) (E)
72. I have already / expressed my desire / that
(A) (B) between you and I / there should be no
(C) (D) formality. No error
(E)
73. There were / ten women passengers in / the
(A) (B) cabin; they all quarrelled with each other /
(C) over sitting space. No error
(D) (E)
74. Latesh, the proprietor / and the manager / of
(A) (B) the firm, was / deeply loved by his
(C) employees, particularly by his women
(D) employees to the point of infatuation. No error
(E)
75. I do not / really like such persons / who say
(A) (B) something / and practise something totally
(C) (D) different from what they say. No error
(E)
76. Both the / Vice-Principal and Head of the /
(A) (B) 77. This question / has / given me / lot of trouble.
(A) (B) (C) (D) No error
(E)
78. He used / very inaccurate / language for / he
(A) (B) (C) knew no better. No error
(D) (E)
79. Early to bed / and early to rise, / make a man /
(A) (B) (C) healthy, wealthy and wise. No error
(D) (E)
80. The ideals / of a man / and boy / are not
(A) (B) (C) identical. No error
(D) (E)

Section B

(Adjectives, Adverbs, Adverbial order) Some Important Rules

1. The comparative adjectives like 'superior', 'inferior', 'senior', 'junior', 'prior', 'posterior', 'preferable' etc. are followed by 'to'.

Examples :

- (i) Death is **preferable to** dishonour.
- (ii) He is **senior to** me in service by five years.

2. When two persons or things are compared with each other, the latter term of comparison must exclude the former by the use of 'other'.

Examples :

- (i) He is more intelligent than any **other** student of the class.
- (ii) No **other** leader in the country is as popular as Jawaharlal Nehru.

3. 'Less' refers to quantity only, whereas 'fewer' denotes number. They should be used as such.

Examples :

- (i) **No fewer** than fifty persons were drowned.
- (ii) We do not sell **less than** one quintal of wheat.

4. 'Little' 'a little', 'the little' — 'Little' has a negative meaning and means 'hardly any', 'a little' has a positive meaning and means 'some', though not much; 'the little' means, 'not much, but all that is'.

Examples :

(i) He has **little** knowledge of politics. (practically no knowledge)

(ii) There was **a little** milk left in the pot. (some, though not much).

(iii) He sold **the little** gold he got from his mother.

5. Use of 'later', 'latest', 'latter', 'last' — 'Later', and 'latest' refer to time; 'latter' and 'last' refer to position. 'Latter' refers to two, 'last' to more than two.

Examples :

(i) He came **later** than his friend.

(ii) We have heard the **latest** news.

(iii) Munish and Hari appeared for the examination; the **latter** (Hari) passed.

(iv) Of the four literary types prose, novel, drama and poetry, the **last** (poetry) is my favourite.

6. The use of 'many a' : Here 'a' means 'one', 'many a man' means 'many times one man' or 'many men'. It is used with a noun and verb in the singular, but has in reality a plural meaning. 'Many men' takes the men collectively; 'many a man' takes them singly.

Example :

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.

7. When two person or things are compared, it is important to see that comparison is between them only; as—

Incorrect : The population of Bombay is greater than Delhi.

Correct : The population of Bombay is greater than that of Delhi.

Incorrect : Shelley's poems are more lyrical than Byron.

Correct : Shelley's poems are more lyrical than Byron's.

8. Faulty expressions like the 'two first', 'my all'. 'the all' should be rectified like this : the 'first two', 'all my', 'all the'.

Examples :

(i) The first two chapters of this book are well-written.

(ii) All my hopes were dashed to the ground.

(iii) All the students were making a noise.

9. The variable adverbs like 'only' and 'even' should be placed after the word they intend to modify.

Examples :

(i) He worked only for two hours.

(ii) Only he worked for two hours.

10. Adjective should not be used for adverbs; as—

Incorrect : He returned quicker than I expected.

Correct : He returned more quickly than I expected.

11. 'Very' modifies present participle and 'much' modifies past participle.

Examples :

(i) That problem was **very** irritating.

(ii) She was **much** annoyed with him.

A few exceptions to this rule are as follows :—

(a) I am **very** pleased. (correct)

(b) She was feeling **very** tired. (correct)

Exercise for Practice

- Though the first portion / of the book was
(A) (B)
dull, but / the later part was / quite interesting.
(C) (D)
No error
(E)
- Make haste / lest / you / should not miss the
(A) (B) (C) (D)
train. No error
(E)
- People are just likely / to be failure through /
(A) (B)
a lack of involvement / in their jobs as
(C)
through sheer incompetence. No error
(D) (E)
- Anil is a best student / in / our class / at
(A) (B) (C)
present. No error
(D) (E)

5. Most of the greatest misuse / of psychological tests / occurs / in schools.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
6. Hardly had / I left the house / than it began / to rain.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
7. I had gone / to Calcutta / to deliver / few goods.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
8. Everyone agrees / that Ellamma is wiser / than / all the members of the family.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
9. When I got / my father's letter / I decided / to leave Bombay immediately.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
10. Watch / how careful / the sparrow knits / the straws into one another to form a nest.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
11. Like the / commission has recommended / in its / report the rules need to be enforced more strictly.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
12. Although he / only earns eight hundred rupees a month, / he manages to support / his family adequately.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
13. It seems evidently / to me that / the visits they made to the island / were not very frequent.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
14. He got to the top / and was very disappointed / when he found that someone else / had reached it earlier.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
15. What is worst, / this distortion cannot be / corrected by / either contact lens or glasses.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
16. Krishnan is more / intelligent than / any student / of his class.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
17. Little water / that was left / in the bottle was not enough / to quench the thirst of two persons.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
18. Scarcely had / he gone a few steps / that he was told by someone on the way / that his mother was no more.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
19. After toiling very hard / over a long period / he found / he had hardly made no profit at all.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
20. I could hardly believe it / but I found / their tallest player / was shorter than I.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error
21. No river / in the world evokes / such awe and reverence / as the Ganga which is like mother to 600 million Hindus of India.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) No error

12 | Objective G.E.

22. In a fit of temper / he tore up a sweet letter /
 (A) (B)
 which his wife had / written to him. No error
 (C) (D) (E)
23. Raju cannot walk / much than / two miles / at
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 stretch. (D) (E)
24. I often give / him money / and I gave him /
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 few yesterday also. (D) (E)
25. It is always easy / to talk about a / thing than
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 to do / it ourselves. (D) (E)
26. All of them / work very careful / right from
 (A) (B) No error
 the beginning / till they finish. (C) (D) (E)
27. He is sure to succeed / because he is used / to
 (A) (B) No error
 working / very hardly. (C) (D) (E)
28. The customer was / prevented from spending /
 (A) (B) No error
 money and was required / to save certain
 (C) (D) amount daily. (E)
29. Remember that dust / commonly triggers of /
 (A) (B) No error
 asthma attacks; / so try to keep the house free
 (C) (D) of all dust. (E)
30. The students should / do their lessons regular/
 (A) (B) No error
 from the beginning / of the term. (C) (D) (E)
31. These stories are / so exciting / that one who /
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 reads them can never forget them. (D) (E)
32. The party was very enjoyable / and the host /
 (A) (B) No error
 talked to all the guests / very affectionate.
 (C) (D)
33. No sooner did he / arrive at the station / then
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 his / followers garlanded him. (D) (E)
34. Sedimentary rocks are comprised / largely of /
 (A) (B) No error
 minute fragments derived / from the
 (C) disintegration of existing rocks. (D) (E)
35. It has been our custom / since time
 (A) No error
 immemorial / to extend hospitality to those /
 (B) (C) who come to our door. (D) (E)
36. The reason that / the students now-a-days
 (A) (B) No error
 are / so indisciplined is that they do not get /
 (C) proper guidance from their parents and
 (D) teachers. (E)
37. He had no sooner entered the class / when all
 (A) (B) No error
 the / boys stood up / and bowed their heads
 (C) (D) in respect. (E)
38. Many persons don't scarcely / know about /
 (A) (B) No error
 the terrible hardships that the masses / are
 (C) experiencing in their daily lives on account of
 (D) their poverty. (E)

39. The reasons why / most of the people commit /
 (A) (B)
 crimes is because / they have not been
 (C) (D)
 properly educated. No error
 (E)
40. The New world was / already an old world /
 (A) (B)
 to the Indians who were in residence / when
 (C)
 Europeans took possession of it in the 16th
 (D)
 century. No error
 (E)
41. Though much theory has / accumulated, the
 (A) (B)
 little is / really known about the power that
 (C)
 lies / at the bottom of poetic creation.
 (D)
 No error
 (E)
42. It came to Aristotle / enough clearly / that
 (A) (B)
 above all questions of the physical world
 (C)
 there loomed / the question of questions—
 (D)
 What is the best life? No error
 (E)
43. He educated / not only his nephew / but also /
 (A) (B) (C)
 set him up / in business. No error
 (D) (E)
44. Everyone agrees / that the Ganga is the /
 (A) (B)
 holiest of all other / rivers of India. No error
 (C) (D) (E)
45. No man in our / country is / as rich as / he is.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
 No error
 (E)
46. She asked him / what it was / that made him
 (A) (B) (C)
47. His handwriting is / far superior than / that of /
 (A) (B) (C)
 yours. No error
 (D) (E)
48. He made it / clear to everybody that / he
 (A) (B)
 would prefer / death than dishonour.
 (C) (D)
 No error
 (E)
49. The District Magistrate reported / to the Chief
 (A)
 Minister that / not less than one hundred
 (B) (C)
 people / were involved in the boat tragedy.
 (D)
 No error
 (E)
50. My all hopes / were dashed to the ground /
 (A) (B)
 when I came to know / that my son had fallen
 (C) (D)
 in bad company. No error
 (E)
51. Of the four / literary types prose, novel,
 (A) (B)
 drama and poetry, / the latest / is my favourite.
 (C) (D)
 No error
 (E)
52. The judge / reprimanded / the both / culprits.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
 No error
 (E)
53. The two first / chapters of this book / are /
 (A) (B) (C)
 very interesting. No error
 (D) (E)
54. I was pleased / to know that / he worked
 (A) (B) (C)

14 | Objective G.E.

- quicker / than any other worker posted at an identical job. (D) No error (E)
55. He was too powerful / to overpower / him / immediately. (A) (B) (C) No error (E)
56. I have warned her often / to be / careful / about her health. (A) (B) (C) No error (E)
57. We seldom / or ever see / those happy / who are selfish. (A) (B) (C) No error (E)
58. I clearly told / him that it was / nothing else / than sheer non-sense. (A) (B) (C) No error (E)
59. This pen is / very much / better than / the other pen. (A) (B) (C) No error (E)
60. We have to make / sacrifices to defend / thus / hardly won freedom. (A) (B) (C) No error (E)

Section C

(Verb, Infinitive, Verbal noun, Gerund, Participle)

Some Important Rules

1. In case of two nouns or pronouns connected by 'not only...but also', the verb agrees with the second noun or pronoun.

Examples :

- (i) Not only the teacher but also the students were ready to go.
- (ii) Not only the mother but also the children were laughing loudly.

2. When two subjects are joined by 'as well as', the verb agrees with the first of them.

Example :

The principal as well as the professor was present in the students' meeting.

3. No future after temporal conjunctions. The clauses beginning with 'until', 'when', 'before', 'after', and 'if' etc. remain in the present tense.

Examples :

- (i) If it **rains** he will not come. (not will rain)
- (ii) When he **goes** there, he will meet his friend. (not will go)

4. 'Either', 'Neither', 'each', 'everyone', 'none', must be followed by a singular verb.

Examples :

- (i) Neither of his two sons is settled in life.
- (ii) Either of these two boys is at fault.
- (iii) None of these five girls has books.

5. 'None' when used alone takes plural verb though it looks properly singular; as, none are so deaf as those who will not hear.

6. If the singular subjects are preceded by 'each' or 'every' the verb is usually singular; as,

Every man and every woman was shocked at the news of the death of Jawahar Lal Nehru.

7. If two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing the verb must be singular; as,

The poet and scholar has been awarded a merit award.

N.B. The article is used only once when two nouns refer to the same person. If different persons are referred to, the article would be used before both the nouns; as—

The poet and the scholar are dead.

8. When the subject of the verb is a Relative pronoun, the relative should be referred to its true antecedent or antecedents to regulate the number and person of that verb accordingly; as—

Incorrect : Shakespeare was one of the greatest geniuses that **has** ever lived.

Correct : Shakespeare was one of the greatest geniuses that **have** ever lived.

9. When the verb comes before its subject it may agree with the first only and be understood of the rest.

Examples :

(i) Here **is** described the charm and loveliness of the Srinagar valley.

(ii) Such **was** the tact, intelligence and heroism of the leader.

10. Present perfect tense, since it denotes present time, cannot be qualified by any adverb or

adverbial phrase denoting past time as 'last', 'formerly', 'ago', 'yesterday', etc. as—

Incorrect : I have met him yesterday.

Correct : I met him yesterday.

11. Continuous tense in place of perfect continuous is incorrect when time is mentioned or implied; as—

Incorrect : I am doing this work for 4 hours.

Correct : I have been doing this work for four hours.

12. The participle should not be left without agreement or with no agreement at all; as—

Incorrect : Trying to escape, his enemy overpowered him.

Correct : As he was trying to escape, his enemy overpowered him.

Incorrect : Being a cold day, he could not go out.

Correct : It being a cold day, he could not go out.

13. If a pronoun precedes a gerund, it must normally be possessive; as—

Incorrect : I do not like **him** mixing with bad people.

Correct : I do not like **his** mixing with bad people.

14. The infinitive without 'to' is used after the phrases, 'had better', 'had rather', 'would much rather', 'as soon as' etc.

Examples :

(i) You had better **leave** me alone here.

(ii) I would much rather die than yield to pressure.

(iii) He would as soon walk as **ride**.

15. A gerund and not an infinitive is used after the verbs 'hinder', 'prevent', 'persist', 'prohibit', 'succeed', 'aim', 'fond', 'despair', 'think'; as—

Incorrect : Do not prevent him to sing.

Correct : Do not prevent him from singing.

Incorrect : I am thinking to go there.

Correct : I am thinking of going there.

Exercise for Practice

1. In her hour of distress / she requested Mohan
(A) (B)
to lend / her some money / but he refused to
(C) (D)
do so. No error
(E)

2. Since the day the strike was declared / by the
(A)
factory employees / over 20 workers have
(B) (C)
been / dismissed and 10 resigned. No error
(D) (E)
3. The students were officially / told that they /
(A) (B)
are not to cross / the road against the red light.
(C) (D) No error
(E)
4. On my way to office, I shall / generally come
(A) (B)
across / many children / wearing blue
(C) (D)
uniforms. No error
(E)
5. The well clad servant lays / the table / while
(A) (B)
the lady of the house was busy / with her
(C) (D)
guests. No error
(E)
6. The tutor cautioned / the girl's guardian / that
(A) (B)
she would not / be able to get through the
(C)
examination until she did not work hard.
(D) No error
(E)
7. She said / that / she will help me / whenever I
(A) (B) (C)
was in difficulty. No error
(D) (E)
8. Being a / fine day / we went out for / picnic at
(A) (B) (C) (D)
Okhla. No error
(E)
9. My friend being unwilling to attend / the
(A)
court at an early hour of the morning, / sent a
(B) (C)

16 | Objective G.E.

- letter / explaining why could he not obey.
(D) No error (E)
10. Being a hot day / I shall not be able to / do
(A) (B) No error (E)
any / more work. (C) (D)
11. The apples / he gave me are / too expensive /
(A) (B) (C) No error (E)
to be bad. (D)
12. We have been learning / our lessons regularly /
(A) (B) No error (E)
since / the beginning of the term. (C) (D)
13. I have been knowing / him for the last / four
(A) (B) No error (E)
years, yet I haven't been able / to establish
(C) friendship with him. (D)
14. We must not complain / that roses have thorns /
(A) (B) No error (E)
but rather grateful / that thorns bear flowers. (C) (D)
15. Did I not told / you that it was quite /
(A) (B) No error (E)
necessary / to be in time ? (C) (D)
16. Day in and day out / he keep telling / his
(A) (B) No error (E)
friends that / he wants to go abroad. (C) (D)
17. He found the house / without any difficulty /
(A) (B) No error (E)
and knocked / at the door. (C) (D)
18. The fact is / that Mr. Joshi did fell / and was /
(A) (B) (C) No error (E)
injured. (D)
19. As he stood / under the shower / the sharp jet
(A) (B) No error (E)
of ice cold water / revived his spirits. (C) (D)
20. It is in 1929 / that we first flew / to / the
(A) (B) (C) No error (E)
United States. (D)
21. The gentleman together with his wife / and
(A) No error (E)
daughter / were / drowned. (B) (C) (D)
22. People have / ideas about / aeroplanes in /
(A) (B) (C) No error (E)
ancient times. (D)
23. My elder brother and sister / helps me / in /
(A) (B) (C) No error (E)
my home work. (D)
24. He was looking for / an opportunity to / come
(A) (B) No error (E)
out of / the meeting room. (C) (D)
25. Jagan said / that he was sorry / for having /
(A) (B) (C) No error (E)
keep me waiting for sometime. (D)
26. India must looked / inward to tackle the /
(A) (B) No error (E)
pressure on her / foreign reserves. (C) (D)
27. Raju never know / how much money / Devi
(A) (B) No error (E)
had spent / for him. (C) (D)
28. He took / the child to a park / and buy / him
(A) (B) (C) No error (E)
some toys. (D)

29. On my telling him / that I was Ramesh / he
(A) (B)
take me / to Mr. Raghvendra's room. No error
(C) (D) (E)
30. The conference was attended / by more than /
(A) (B)
one hundred / delegates. No error
(C) (D) (E)
31. Neither he / nor I am / in the / wrong.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
No error
(E)
32. Why you are / going / away / so early ? /
(A) (B) (C) (D)
No error
(E)
33. By whom he / was allowed / to leave / the
(A) (B) (C)
post of duty earlier than the scheduled.
(D)
No error
(E)
34. None of my brothers are / helping me / in /
(A) (B) (C)
my work. No error
(D) (E)
35. None are so deaf / as not to hear the / the call
(A) (B)
of the country / to defend its honour and
(C) (D)
freedom. No error
(E)
36. At last / he withdrew from the contest /
(A) (B)
leaving the field open / to his opponents.
(C) (D)
No error
(E)
37. When you will get well / you shall have /
(A) (B)
plenty of opportunities / to play with your
(C) (D)
friends. No error
(E)
38. Our manager does not believe / that we are /
(A) (B)
working sincerely / and with interest for all
(C) (D)
these years. No error
(E)
39. Priya, who is our neighbour / dislikes my
(A) (B)
brother / because / he is always troubling her.
(C) (D)
No error
(E)
40. You would have got / the first prize / if you
(A) (B)
would have prepared / thoroughly for the
(C) (D)
competition. No error
(E)
41. I have been to / my native place / in / the year
(A) (B) (C)
2005 to repair my old house. No error
(D) (E)
42. My brother / is drinking and gambling so
(A) (B)
frequently / that everyone else / in my family
(C) (D)
is fed up with him. No error
(E)
43. You will not be allowed / to go home / until
(A) (B)
you do not complete / the job properly.
(C) (D)
No error
(E)
44. Hari always says / that his father is one / of
(A) (B)
those who is / interested in music. No error
(C) (D) (E)
45. More leisure / as well as an abundance of /
(A) (B)
goods are attainable / through automation.
(C) (D)
No error
(E)

18 | Objective G.E.

46. If / any of the founding fathers / of our
(A) (B)
constitution / was to return to life for a day his
(C)
opinion of our amendments would be
(D) interesting. No error
(E)
47. Our priest say / if you pray sincerely / God
(A) (B)
will listen to / your prayers. No error
(C) (D) (E)
48. Neither the master / nor the servant are /
(A) (B)
responsible for / this sad event. No error
(C) (D) (E)
49. Only one of the men / who was arrested / was /
(A) (B) (C)
let off. No error
(D) (E)
50. I am waiting / for you / at this spot / for the
(A) (B) (C)
last two hours. No error
(D) (E)
51. Until and unless he / does not try hard, / he
(A) (B)
will not / learn swimming. No error
(C) (D) (E)
52. Will you please / remind him to switch off /
(A) (B)
the fans / when he left. No error
(C) (D) (E)
53. The doctor asked the visitors / if were they /
(A) (B)
needy to donate blood / to the blood Bank.
(C) (D) No error
(E)
54. If you will pray / sincerely God will listen / to
(A) (B)
your / prayers. No error
(C) (D) (E)
55. Had we been alone, / we would have /
(A) (B)
- contented ourselves / with any plain food that
(C) (D)
give us strength. No error
(E)
56. The factory / which has been closed for / the
(A) (B)
last six months has been guarded / by the
(C)
police. No error
(D) (E)
57. He complained to the police / that his brief-
(A) (B)
case / had been stolen and that / he could left
(C)
without any money. No error
(D) (E)
58. Should these measures tail / to restore order /
(A) (B)
harsher restrictions / will have to be imposed.
(C) (D) No error
(E)
59. The boys worked slowly / for they knew /
(A) (B)
that as soon as they finish / one exercise the
(C)
teacher would tell them to do the next. /
(D) No error
(E)
60. She asked me / to look at the dreadful letter /
(A) (B)
she has got / and asked how she should
(C) (D)
answer it. No error
(E)
61. I am working / at my present job / since / the
(A) (B) (C)
day a son was born to my brother. No error
(D) (E)
62. I suggested / that Raju should walk on / and
(A) (B)
try to get help / while I stay with the injured
(C)
man but he would not hear of this. No error
(D) (E)

63. Motion sickness is affecting / women more /
 (A) (B)
 often than men but / the reasons is unknown.
 (C) (D) No error
 (E)
64. A good deal of it / deserves to be / ploughed
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 back / into the game. (D) (E)
65. He has undertaken / this responsibility upon /
 (A) (B)
 himself with a view to train himself / in such
 (C)
 types of work. No error
 (D) (E)
66. If Preeti had worked hard / she will / have got /
 (A) (B) (C)
 the job she desired. No error
 (D) (E)
67. John is one of the richest men / that has / ever
 (A) (B) No error
 lived / in this part of the country. (C) (D) (E)
68. The five-party coalition cabinet announced /
 (A)
 earlier to-day / that it was resigning / after one
 (B) (C)
 of the partners pulled out of the government
 in protest against the education policy.
 (D) No error
 (E)
69. Doctors in northern Japan have / successfully
 (A)
 caused pregnancy in a 30 year old woman /
 (B)
 by implanting / an artificially fertilized ovum.
 (C) (D) No error
 (E)
70. May this message of our great / seer and sage
 (A)
 should lead to the searching / of our hearts
 (B) (C)
 and expel all / that besmirches our souls. /
 (D) No error
 (E)
71. Only by providing honest and competent
 (A)
 leadership / the Chief Minister can / rally the /
 (B) (C)
 people behind him. No error
 (D) (E)
72. For years, / people in the west are comparing /
 (A) (B)
 Indian classical music with / jazz because
 (C)
 both are improvised. No error
 (D) (E)
73. We are a scientific civilization, / that means / a
 (A) (B)
 civilization in which / knowledge and its
 (C) (D)
 integrity is crucial. No error
 (E)
74. All one can gather / from the children / is
 (A) (B)
 that / there were a loud noise and smoke.
 (C) (D) No error
 (E)
75. With a lot of persuasion / Mrinal was / able to
 (A) (B)
 get the Professor / to agree to review her
 (C) (D)
 article. No error
 (E)
76. I could hardly believe / it but I found / their
 (A) (B)
 tallest player / was shorter than I No error
 (C) (D) (E)

20 | Objective G.E.

77. Being a rainy day / Vijaya decided / to stay at home and / work further on the problem.
(A) (B) (C)
(D)

No error
(E)

78. No sooner the bell rang / than there / was a scramble / for getting out of the theatre.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)

No error
(E)

79. If the streets would have been / clearly / marked it would not have taken / so long to find his house.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)

No error
(E)

80. Such were / the tact, intelligence and heroism / of the / leader.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)

No error
(E)

Section D

(Conjunctions, Prepositions) Some Important Rules

1. 'No sooner' is followed by 'than' and not by 'but', or 'then', or 'when', or 'that'.

Example :

No sooner had he left the college, **than** it began to rain.

2. 'Scarcely' and 'hardly' are followed by 'when' and not by 'then', 'than' or 'that'.

Examples :

(i) He had scarcely reached the office, **when** it began to rain.

(ii) He had hardly finished his speech, **when** the audience began to applaud him thunderously.

3. When 'such', and 'same' are used as adjectives they are followed by the conjunction 'as' and not by 'who' or 'which'.

Examples :

(i) I like such persons **as** are hard working.

(ii) It is the same book **as** I bought yesterday.

4. When 'such' is used as a pronoun, in the beginning of a sentence, it is followed by 'that' and not by 'as'.

Example :

Such was his ambition that could never be curbed.

5. The conjunction 'both' should be followed by 'and' and not by 'as well as'.

Incorrect : Both Hari as well as his friend was present.

Correct : Both Hari and his friend were present.

6. The conjunction 'unless' and 'until' are in themselves negative and, therefore, they should not be used in a negative clause.

Incorrect : I shall not come, until I am not invited.

Correct : I shall not come, until I am invited.

Incorrect : You will fail surely, unless you do not work hard.

Correct : You will fail surely, unless you work hard.

7. When 'since' is used as a conjunction, it is never preceded and is always followed by a verb in the past indefinite tense.

Incorrect : Sixteen years passed since Nehru has died.

Correct : Sixteen years have passed since Nehru died.

8. 'Lest' which means 'that not' should not be followed by 'not', and is usually followed by 'should'.

Example :

The thief ran away lest he **should** be caught.

9. 'At' is used when speaking of small towns and villages; 'in' is used with names of countries and large towns.

Example :

He lives **at** Malviya Nagar **in** Allahabad.

10. 'Between' is used with reference to two persons or things; 'among' with reference to more than two.

Examples :

(i) There is no love lost **between** the two brothers.

(ii) The five robbers shared the booty **among** themselves.

11. In a perfect or perfect continuous sentence 'for' is used for period of time; 'since' is used for point of time.

Example :

- (i) He has been suffering from fever for ten days.
 (ii) He has eaten nothing since yesterday.

Exercise for Practice

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. At last / he was / married / with a poor girl.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) No error
 (E)</p> <p>2. Your flat / is superior than / that of mine / in all respects.
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 (D) (E)</p> <p>3. you are really / senior than me / in age and / experience.
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 (D) (E)</p> <p>4. If you / stand with me / in hour of need, / I will never forget you.
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 (D) (E)</p> <p>5. The girl said that she preferred / the blue gown / than the / black one.
 (A) (B) No error
 (C) (D) (E)</p> <p>6. Mr. Raman said that / he had a difference / with / the Chairman at his statement. /
 (A) (B) No error
 (C) (D) (E)</p> <p>7. It is desirable / to fulfil / one's promise / earlier the due date.
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 (D) (E)</p> <p>8. At last the rain ceased / and the sky was / cleared by clouds / and lightning.
 (A) (B) No error
 (C) (D) (E)</p> <p>9. Sudesh said that he was not in / the village / on the time / of the accident.
 (A) (B) No error
 (C) (D) (E)</p> | <p>10. When I met / Shankar I asked him / that why / he had failed in the annual examination.
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 (D) (E)</p> <p>11. Govind graduated not only with / distinction in / B.A. but also got a / job in a reputed company.
 (A) (B) No error
 (C) (D) (E)</p> <p>12. It appears / from the application / that the candidate / has got a good command with the language.
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 (D) (E)</p> <p>13. The old man leaning on the stick / placed his / right hand / on his heart.
 (A) (B) No error
 (C) (D) (E)</p> <p>14. The building / adjacent to the river / comprises of / ten flats each with a terrace.
 (A) (B) No error
 (C) (D) (E)</p> <p>15. Raghu says that his pen / is superior than / my / pen.
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 (C) (D) (E)</p> <p>16. The newly designed / motorship can travel / effectively / in water and land.
 (A) (B) No error
 (C) (D) (E)</p> <p>17. All the doctors / were puzzled on / the strange symptoms / reported by the patient.
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 (D) (E)</p> <p>18. The police accused him / for setting fire / to the building / but he denied having been in the area on the night of the fire.
 (A) (B) No error
 (C) (D) (E)</p> |
|--|---|

22 | Objective G.E.

19. He deserted the path of honour / in order to /
 (A) (B)
 satisfy his ambition / and then went down his
 (C) (D)
 doom very quickly. No error
 (E)
20. No effort has been made / at all to cash on /
 (A) (B)
 the refurbished / image of Indian tennis.
 (C) (D)
 No error
 (E)
21. We must go / and congratulate him for / his
 (A) (B)
 brilliant / success. No error
 (C) (D) (E)
22. As soon as / he reached the venue / he
 (A) (B)
 enquired from / the supervisor about the
 (C) (D)
 closing time of the examination. No error
 (E)
23. We did not participate / in the programme /
 (A) (B)
 yesterday / due for this reason. No error
 (C) (D) (E)
24. The leaders of the striking workers / called for /
 (A) (B)
 the Directors / for negotiations. No error
 (C) (D) (E)
25. In case of his dying / without an issue, / his
 (A) (B)
 nephew would inherit / the whole property.
 (C) (D)
 No error
 (E)
26. Both the accountant / as well as the clerk /
 (A) (B)
 were found guilty / of misappropriation of
 (C) (D)
 funds. No error
 (E)
27. Left to himself / Inder prefers travelling / by
 (A) (B)
 bus than / travelling by train. No error
 (C) (D) (E)
28. The project will / not only involve us in a lot /
 (A) (B)
 of expenditure / but also considerable
 (C) (D)
 physical labour. No error
 (E)
29. The father has / left behind a huge sum / to be
 (A) (B)
 distributed among / the two brothers. /
 (C) (D)
 No error
 (E)
30. He had consulted not only the opposition
 (A)
 parties / but also accommodated / their views
 (B) (C)
 while / dropping this controversial clause.
 (D)
 No error
 (E)
31. Found guilty on / murder / the accused was /
 (A) (B) (C)
 sentenced to death. No error
 (D) (E)
32. The girl said / that she preferred / the blue
 (A) (B) (C)
 gown / than the black one. No error
 (D) (E)
33. Instead of / his busy and hard life / he still /
 (A) (B) (C)
 retains freshness and robustness. No error
 (D) (E)
34. The smuggler yielded for / the temptation /
 (A) (B)
 and fell into / the police trap. No error
 (C) (D) (E)
35. He looked upon me / level eyed / for few
 (A) (B)
 moments / before he spoke. No error
 (C) (D) (E)

36. The police charged him for / setting fire to /
 (A) (B)
 the building / but he denied having been in
 (C) (D)
 the area on the night of the fire. No error
 (E)
37. Due to his / health problem Mani retired /
 (A) (B)
 from the service / last year. No error
 (C) (D) (E)
38. He sold / the property / on / a good price.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
 No error
 (E)
39. I retained this / boy at / the strength / of his
 (A) (B) (C)
 honesty. No error
 (D) (E)
40. I reminded him for / his promise / but he / did
 (A) (B) (C)
 not pay attention. No error
 (D) (E)
41. I would also / like help / you to build up / this
 (A) (B) (C)
 wall in a short time. No error
 (D) (E)
42. Our father gave / us six apples / to be
 (A) (B)
 distributed / among the two of us. No error
 (C) (D) (E)
43. Rajan asked Ram / that / his father and /
 (A) (B) (C)
 brother were at home or not. No error
 (D) (E)
44. When the classroom environment is /
 (A)
 conducive with / the teaching goals, then the /
 (B) (C)
 learning is optimum. No error
 (D) (E)
45. The leader of the union pleaded his case /
 (A)
- very strongly / but the judge found him
 (B) (C)
 guilty / for murder. No error
 (D) (E)
46. Nearly / two thousand years have passed /
 (A) (B)
 since a census decreed by Caesar August / has
 (C)
 become part of the greatest story ever told.
 (D)
 No error
 (E)
47. The atmosphere has / no definite upper /
 (A) (B)
 limits but gradually / thins so long as it
 (C)
 becomes imperceptible. No error
 (D) (E)
48. With the help of / modern techniques, the /
 (A) (B)
 world could enter upon a period of happiness
 (C)
 and prosperity / far surpassing from anything
 (D)
 known. No error
 (E)
49. It has been our custom / since time
 (A)
 immemorial / to extend hospitality to those /
 (B) (C)
 who come to our door. No error
 (D) (E)
50. I congratulated him / for his grand success / at
 (A) (B) (C)
 the civil services examinaiton. No error
 (D) (E)
51. From the time of the stoics / and the early
 (A) (B)
 christians / there has been alive in western /
 (C)
 civilization a feeling for the moral unity of
 (D)
 mankind. No error
 (E)

24 | Objective G.E.

52. His father told me / that though his son had /
 (A) (B)
 worked very hard, but he had failed to make /
 (C)
 any mark in the examination. No error
 (D) (E)
53. Both Sarita and Rani were absent, / although
 (A)
 message had been communicated to them / in
 (B) (C)
 advance requiring them to be present.
 (D) No error
 (E)
54. Such was his ambition / as could not / be
 (A) (B)
 granted since it entailed / a lot of sacrifice
 (C) (D)
 from others. No error
 (E)
55. Both Shyama / as well as his brother / objected
 (A) (B)
 to the scurrilous remarks / made against their
 (C) (D)
 father. No error
 (E)
56. One does not need / to worry about things /
 (A) (B)
 one has not seen / and heard. No error
 (C) (D) (E)
57. Until you are / in the habit of putting off /
 (A) (B)
 things, you cannot ensure yourself of / a good
 (C)
 future No error
 (D) (E)
58. He works hard / because he may / get
 (A) (B)
 through / the examination. No error
 (C) (D) (E)
59. They arrived early / so as they might get / a /
 (A) (B) (C)
 good seat. No error
 (D) (E)
60. He is as sharp / if not sharper than / his /
 (A) (B) (C)
 friend. No error
 (D) (E)
61. As / I have fever to-day, / so I cannot go / to
 (A) (B) (C)
 the college. No error
 (D) (E)
62. My friend told me / that his wife had a flat / in
 (A) (B)
 her name / in Kamla Nagar at Delhi.
 (C) (D) No error
 (E)
63. He walked / till the end of the meadow / but /
 (A) (B) (C)
 could not trace out his lost ring. No error
 (D) (E)
64. Beside being abused, / he was stoned by / the
 (A) (B)
 crowd / present there. No error
 (C) (D) (E)
65. Pending of the final settlement / of the
 (A)
 dispute, / both countries are sharing / the
 (B) (C)
 waters of these rivers. No error
 (D) (E)
66. This is / the book / I was / telling you.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) No error
 (E)
67. He was deprived from / the benefits of /
 (A) (B)
 college education / owing to the death of his
 (C) (D)
 father. No error
 (E)
68. The student / repeated / the lesson / word by
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
 word. No error
 (E)

69. It was / very different and / superior to / your
 (A) (B) (C) No error
 house. (D) (E)
70. The principal has announced / that / the
 (A) (B)
 examinations will commence / from Monday
 (C) (D) No error
 (E)

- everything would turn all right because they
 (D)
 had not done anything wrong. No error
 (E)
3. Why / you are going / away so / early ?
 (A) (B) (C) (D) No error
 (E)
4. The Minister said that / the country is making /
 (A) (B)
 tremendous progress / in all shperes.
 (C) (D) No error
 (E)

Section E
(Miscellaneous Sentences)
Some Important Rules

1. Idioms should be used, as far as possible, in their original form; as

Incorrect : He felt at the end of his wits when he was discovered by the teacher copying in the examination.

Correct : He felt at his wits' end when he was discovered...

2. Question tags are used in the tense to which they refer. Negative question tag with an affirmative sentence and affirmative question tag with a negative sentence.

Examples :

(i) He goes for a walk daily. Doesn't he ?

(ii) He did not pay any attention to his remark. Did he ?

3. When a sentence is introudced with an adverb or adverbial phrase verb is usually placed before the subject.

Examples :

(i) Rightly has it been said that virtue brings its own reward.

(ii) In no other country can examples of such persons be found.

Exercise for Practice

1. In some far Eastern countries / the members
 (A)
 of various racial groups / always remain / at
 (B) (C) No error
 dagger drawn. (D) (E)
2. Although all my brothers / found themselves
 (A) (B)
 in trouble, / I felt confident that / ultimately
 (C)

- No error
 (E)
5. Sitting on a / barbed wire fencing, / a scorpion /
 (A) (B) (C)
 stung him. No error
 (D) (E)
6. On account of / the disturbance / the meeting /
 (A) (B) (C)
 broke down. No error
 (D) (E)
7. Partisanship is inevitable / in any evaluation /
 (A) (B)
 of Karl Marx whose hundredth death
 (C)
 anniversary / happened on March 14.
 (D) No error
 (E)
8. The doctor advised him / to give off smoking; /
 (A) (B)
 but he did not / pay any heed. No error
 (C) (D) (E)
9. How do you behave with others / is an
 (A)
 important / consideration for / all of us.
 (B) (C) (D) No error
 (E)
10. Lata parted with / her mother with tears / but
 (A) (B)
 the journey to Delhi / amused her. No error
 (C) (D) (E)

26 | Objective G.E.

11. The unreasonable behaviour of his daughter /
(A) was / thoroughly / upset him. No error
(B) (C) (D) (E)
12. Never before / have the achievements of /
(A) (B) technology so conspicuous as to-day / when
(C) man has set his foot on the moon. No error
(D) (E)
13. What do you do / should be known / to /
(A) (B) (C) everybody in your own family. No error
(D) (E)
14. I would like / to weigh all the aspects / of this
(A) (B) deal prior to / final decision. No error
(C) (D) (E)
15. Mr. Sharma had reached / the scene of the
(A) (B) accident / much before / the police arrived.
(C) (D) Isn't it ? No error
(E)
16. I hope he won't return / now / because he has
(A) (B) (C) left / with bag and baggage. No error
(D) (E)
17. Pages after pages / of / the Mahabharat / were
(A) (B) (C) (D) read. No error
(E)
18. What to / speak of milk / even simple food /
(A) (B) (C) was not available there. No error
(D) (E)
19. At his sight / she trembled / with / fear and
(A) (B) (C) felt nervous. No error
(D) (E)
20. Good night, / I am very / glad / to meet you.
(A) (B) (C) (D) No error
(E)
21. He went / home / day / before yesterday.
(A) (B) (C) (D) No error
(E)
22. The charge / that we / talk more and do less /
(A) (B) (C) is not underserved. No error
(D) (E)
23. Usually / I do not sleep / before / 10 O'clock
(A) (B) (C) (D) No error
(E)
24. What to say / of / charity / he does not even /
(A) (B) (C) practise ordinary humanity. No error
(D) (E)
25. He went / there / along with / his family
(A) (B) (C) (D) members. No error
(E)
26. Last, / though not the least, / they persisted in /
(A) (B) (C) denying the charge. No error
(D) (E)
27. He travelled / from one / corner of India / to
(A) (B) (C) another. No error
(D) (E)
28. The great the family, the large house / that is /
(A) (B) (C) required. No error
(D) (E)
29. I / want / to inform / his mischiefs to his
(A) (B) (C) (D) father. No error
(E)
30. Without / you apologize, / I shall / punish
(A) (B) (C) (D) you. No error
(E)

Answers with Hints

Section A

1. (B) Change 'have' to 'has' to make the verb singular. 'Many a' is always followed by a singular noun and a singular verb.

2. (A) Change 'cattles' to 'cattle'. 'Cattle' is one of those collective nouns which though singular in form are always used as plurals.
3. (C) Change 'details' to 'detail'.
4. (B) Change 'sister-in-laws' to 'sisters-in-law'. Plural of such compound words is formed by adding 's' in the first constituent of the compound word.
5. (B) Change 'have' to 'has'. Refer to answer to Q. No. 1.
6. (D) Change 'spirit' to 'spirits', as it is always used in plural form.
7. (B) Change 'who' to 'whom'. Subjective form should not be used for the word functioning as object.
8. (D) Delete 's' from Sharma's. When two nouns are closely connected the apostrophe's is added only to the second.
9. (B) Insert 'the' before 'patient' since there is emphasis on the word 'patient'.
10. (A) Substitute 'an' by 'the' before 'essay'. The sentence lays emphasis on 'essay'.
11. (D) Substitute 'for' by 'as'. 'Such' is generally followed by 'as'.
12. (A) Change 'Bacteria' to 'Bacterium', since the singular form of 'Bacteria' is 'Bacterium'.
13. (B) Change 'defines' to 'define' to make it plural in order to get it to agree with the plural subject 'authorities'.
14. (B) Change 'has' to 'have' to make it plural in order to get it to agree with the plural subject 'systems'.
15. (A) Where the number is limited or is implied to be limited 'each one' will be a better usage than 'everyone'.
16. (B) Substitute 'me' by 'I'. Objective form of pronoun should not be used for one functioning as subject.
17. (E) The sentence is correct.
18. (D) Change 'tourist' to 'tourists'.
19. (D) Put 'the' before 'college', since 'college' here has been particularized.
20. (B) Replace 'amount' by 'number'.
21. (E) The sentence is correct.
22. (D) Put 'the' before 'habit' since 'habit' here has been particularized, the habit of smoking.
23. (E) The sentence is correct.
24. (E) The sentence is correct.
25. (B) Change 'book' to 'books'.
26. (D) Change 'of all animals' to 'than all other animals' or 'than any other animal'. In a comparative degree 'than' is used. Also, the term of comparison must exclude the things compared by the use of 'other'.
27. (E) The sentence is correct.
28. (A) Substitute 'A' by 'The' before 'first step'. Faulty expressions like the 'two first', 'my all' etc. should be rectified as 'the first two' and 'all my'.
29. (A) Change friend' to 'friends'.
30. (C) Change 'was' to 'were' since the subject is plural *i.e.*, Jyoti and his sister.
31. (A) Put 'other' before 'girl' to exclude it from the other term of comparison 'daughter'.
32. (E) The sentence is correct.
33. (C) Put 'the' before 'one' since it is particularized in as much as it refers to a particular person 'Gandhiji'.
34. (B) Change 'each of us' to 'each one of us'.
35. (B) Change 'were' to 'was', when two subjects are joined by 'as well as' the verb agrees with the first subject.
36. (B) Substitute 'Everyone' by 'Each one'. 'Each one' is used in reference to persons whose number is limited or implied to be limited. 'Every one' is used in reference to an unlimited number of persons.
37. (C) Change 'country' to 'countries'. The word 'countries' has not been used for 'India' but for countries which produce films and out of which India is one.
38. (D) Delete 'its' before 'picnic', since it is redundant here.
39. (E) The sentence is correct.
40. (E) The sentence is correct.
41. (A) Change 'were' to 'was', 'None' takes a singular verb. But when 'none' is used alone, it takes plural verb though it looks properly singular, as, None are so deaf as those.....
42. (D) Substitute 'their' by 'his'. 'Everyone' is a singular subject and must, therefore, be followed by singular pronoun.
43. (A) Change 'criteria' to 'criterion', since the singular of 'criteria' is criterion'.
44. (C) Change 'who' to 'whom'. The objective form of 'who' is 'whom'. However, in current usage it is treated as correct.

28 | Objective G.E.

45. (B) Change 'share' to 'shares'. Singular subject 'he must take singular verb 'shares'.
46. (C) Substitute 'else' by 'or', 'Either' is paired with 'or' rather than with 'else'.
47. (D) Change 'themselves' to 'themselves'. The plural form of 'himself' is 'themselves' and not 'themselves'.
48. (B) Put 'themselves' after 'absented'. Refer to rule no 11. in 'some important rules'.
49. (A) Substitute 'I' by 'me'. 'Let' is always followed by pronoun in objective form.
50. (A) Change 'None' to 'Neither'. 'None' is used in reference to more than two. In reference to two, 'neither' is used.
51. (B) Change 'are' to 'is'. When two or more than two subjects are joined by 'either...or', 'Neither...nor', the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.
52. (D) Change 'partner' to 'partners'.
53. (D) Change 'who' to 'which'. 'who' is used for human beings. For events and things 'which' is used.
54. (E) The sentence is correct.
55. (B) Change 'country' to 'countries'.
56. (A) Substitute 'usual' by 'ordinary'.
57. (A) Put 'the' before 'history', since 'history' here has been particularized referring to 'the history' of mammals.
58. (E) The sentence is correct.
59. (B) Change 'were' to 'was'. 'Everyone' is singular and hence is followed by a singular verb.
60. (A) Change 'you' to 'your'. If a pronoun precedes a gerund, it must normally be possessive.
61. (A) Change 'poetries' to 'poems'.
62. (B) Insert 'in which' before 'the people'. The antecedent must normally be accompanied by its relative pronoun.
63. (D) Change 'his' to 'one'. The possessive of 'one', is 'one's' as the possessive of 'he' is 'his'.
64. (B) Delete 'to' before 'help'. The word 'help' here has been used as a noun and not as a verb or infinitive.
65. (B) Substitute 'a' by definite article 'the'. 'Pen' here has been particularized. Hence, it must be preceded by definite article 'the'.
66. (C) Put 'the' before 'beast'. Definite article 'the' is used before a common noun to give it the meaning of an abstract noun.
67. (A) Put 'the' before 'Paradise Lost'. Names of great books are preceded by definite article 'the'. Also refer to rule 2, under 'some important rules'.
68. (A) Change 'deers' to 'deer'. 'Deer' remains the same both in singular and plural. Also refer to rule 5 under 'some important rules'.
69. (B) Change 'which' to 'that'. Relative pronoun referring to man and animal together is 'that' instead of 'which'.
70. (A) Change 'Neither' to 'none'. 'Neither' is used in reference to two; in reference to more than two 'none' is used.
71. (C) Delete 'himself' after 'fed'. Verbs such as 'feed', 'hide', 'bathe', 'turn', 'keep' etc. are not followed by reflexive pronoun.
72. (C) Change 'I' to 'me'. 'Between', and for that matter all prepositions are normally followed by pronoun in objective form.
73. (C) Change 'each other' to 'one another'. 'Each other' is used in reference to two; in reference to more than two 'one another' is used.
74. (B) Delete 'the' before 'manager'. When two singular subjects refer to the same person, only the first should be preceded by article.
75. (B) Substitute 'who' by 'as'. 'Such is followed by relative pronoun 'as' instead of by 'who'.
76. (B) Put 'the' before 'Head of the Department'. When two subjects refer to two different persons, article should be used before each one of them.
77. (D) Put 'a' before 'lot'.
78. (B) Put 'a' before 'very'.
79. (C) Change 'make' to 'makes'. When two subjects are intended to express jointly a

single idea or a single whole, the verb is singular.

80. (C) Put 'those of a' before 'boy'. If two different subjects are intended by the same word we should not have one of them left out and implied.

Section B

1. (B) Substitute 'but' by 'yet' or delete 'but'. 'Though' is always followed by 'yet' or simply comma.
2. (D) Delete 'not' after should. 'Lest' which means 'that not' should not be followed by 'not'.
3. (B) Put 'as much' before 'through'.
4. (A) Substitute 'a' by 'the'. Superlative adjective is preceded by definite article 'the'.
5. (A) Delete 'most of'. 'Most of' is redundant here since the message is well communicated by the 'the greatest misuse' which follows it.
6. (C) Substitute 'than' by 'when'. 'Hardly' and 'scarcely' are always followed by 'when' instead of by 'than'.
7. (D) Put a before 'few' to make it positive. 'A few' means some, which the context requires here.
8. (D) Put 'other' after 'all'. Refer to rule No. 2, under 'some important rules'.
9. (E) The sentence is correct.
10. (B) Change 'careful' to 'carefully' to make it an adverb.
11. (A) Replace 'like' by 'as'.
12. (B) Change the position of 'only'. Put it before 'eight hundred'. As a general rule 'only' or 'even' should be placed immediately before the word it is intended to qualify. Here 'only' qualifies 'eight hundred'. Hence, the shift in position.
13. (A) Change 'evidently' to 'evident' to make it adjective.
14. (B) Replace 'very' by 'much'. Past participle is normally preceded by 'much' as present participle is normally preceded by 'very'.
15. (A) Change 'worst' to 'worse'. In a comparison between two situations naturally comparative degree should be used.
16. (C) Put 'other' after 'any' and refer to rule no. 2 under 'some important rules'.
17. (A) Put 'The' before 'little'. 'Little' means practically 'nothing'. 'The little' means all that is. Hence, 'the' before little.
18. (C) Replace 'that' by 'when' and refer to question no. 6.
19. (D) Change 'no' to 'any'. 'Hardly' is a negative word and hence should not be followed by negative word.
20. (E) The sentence is correct.
21. (A) Insert 'other' before 'river' and refer to rule no. 2.
22. (B) Replace 'a' by 'the' before 'letter' since 'letter' here has been particularized.
23. (B) Substitute 'much' by 'more'. 'Than' should preceded by comparative degree. The comparative degree of 'much' is 'more'.
24. (D) Replace 'few' by 'some'. 'Few' denotes number, while 'some' denotes quantity.
25. (A) Change 'easy' to 'easier' in order to make it a comparative degree in sentence entailing comparison.
26. (B) Change 'careful' to 'carefully' to make it adverb of manner.
27. (D) Change 'hardly' to 'hard'.
28. (E) The sentence is correct.
29. (B) Change 'of' to 'off' after 'trigger', since the correct prepositional phrase is 'trigger off'.
30. (B) Change 'regular' to 'regularly' to make it adverb of manner.
31. (E) The sentence is correct.
32. (D) Change 'affectionate' to 'affectionately' to make it adverb of manner.
33. (C) Change 'then' to 'than'. 'No sooner' is always followed by 'than'.
34. (A) Replace 'comprised' by 'composed'.
35. (B) The correct expression is 'from time immemorial'.

30 | Objective G.E.

36. (A) Replace 'that' by 'why'. 'Reason' is always followed by relative adverb 'why' as 'time' is always followed by relative adverb 'when' 'manner' by 'how' and 'place' by 'where'.
37. (B) Replace 'when' by 'than'. 'No sooner' is always followed by 'than'.
38. (A) Delete 'don't' before 'scarcely'. 'Scarcely', 'hardly', 'rarely' are negative words and hence are not preceded by negatives.
39. (C) Replace 'because' by 'that'. 'Because' expresses reason, which is out of context here.
40. (E) The sentence is correct.
41. (B) Change 'the little' to 'a little'.
42. (B) Put 'enough' after 'clearly'. 'Enough' represents positive concept. Usage demands it after adverb, which it qualifies.
43. (A) Place 'not only' before 'educated', which it modifies.
44. (C) Delete 'other' after 'all'. In superlative degree 'other' is not used.
45. (A) Put 'other' before 'man' and refer to rule no. 2.
46. (D) Put 'other' before 'man' and refer to rule no. 2.
47. (B) Replace 'than' by 'to'. Adjective ending in 'or' are always followed by 'to' instead of by 'than'.
48. (D) Replace 'than' by 'to'. 'Prefer' is always followed by 'to'.
49. (C) Substitute 'not less' by 'no fewer'. 'Not less' represents quantity, whereas 'no fewer' represent number.
50. (A) Put 'all' before 'my'. 'My all' is a faulty expression. Rectify it as 'all my'.
51. (C) Replace 'latest' by 'last', and refer to rule no. 5.
52. (C) Substitute 'the both' by 'both the'.
53. (A) It is a faulty expression. Rectify it as 'the first two'.
54. (C) Replace 'quicker' by 'more quickly'. Adjective should not be used for adverbs.
55. (A) Change 'too powerful' to 'powerful enough'. 'Too' should not confused with enough. Enough represents a positive concept, 'too' a negative one. 'Enough' signifies that the proper limit has been reached, and 'too' means more than enough.
56. (A) Put 'often' before 'warned'. Adverb must normally be placed before the word it modifies.
57. (B) Replace 'ever' by 'never'. 'Seldom' is negative concept and must be paired with negative word.
58. (D) Replace 'than' by 'but'. 'Else' is always followed by 'but'.
59. (E) The sentence is correct.
60. (D) Change 'hardly won' to 'hard one'.

Section C

- (E) The sentence is correct.
- (D) Insert 'have' before 'resigned' to make it present perfect tense in sequence to the preceding clause.
- (C) Change 'are' to 'were'. The verb in the reported part must agree in tense with the verb of the reporting verb.
- (B) Delete 'shall' before 'generally come across'. The sentence speaks of a present activity, hence 'shall' is redundant.
- (A) Change 'lays' to 'laid' to make it past indefinite tense to agree with the tense of the clause following.
- (D) Change 'did not work hard' to 'worked hard'. 'Until' itself is negative, hence double negative is not required.
- (C) Change 'will' to 'would' in order to get it to agree with the past tense of the reporting verb.
- (A) Put 'It' before 'being'. The participle should not be left without agreement or with no agreement at all.

9. (D) Change 'could he' to 'he could'. The interrogative becomes assertive on the statement being converted from direct into indirect form.
10. (A) Add 'It' before 'being'. Refer to rule mentioned in answer to question no. 8 above.
11. (E) The sentence is correct.
12. (E) The sentence is correct.
13. (A) Change 'had been knowing', to 'have known'. Verbs of perception are not normally used in continuous or perfect continuous tense.
14. (C) put 'be' before 'grateful', the verb which is missing.
15. (A) Change 'told' to 'tell'. The verb is used in first form with the helping verb 'did'.
16. (B) Change 'keep' to 'keeps on'.
17. (E) The sentence is correct.
18. (B) Remove 'did' which is redundant here.
19. (E) The sentence is correct.
20. (A) Change 'is' to 'was'.
21. (C) Substitute 'were' by 'was' to get it to agree with its singular subject 'the gentleman'.
22. (A) Change 'have' to 'had' to make it a past tense.
23. (B) Change 'helps' to 'help'. The two separate nouns joined by 'and' take plural verb.
24. (E) The sentence is correct.
25. (D) Change 'keep' to 'kept'. In perfect participle the verb has third form.
26. (A) Change 'looked' to 'look'. Helping verbs 'must', 'should', 'will', etc. are always followed by verb in first form.
27. (A) Change 'know' to 'knew' to make it a past indefinite tense.
28. (C) Change 'buy' to 'bought'.
29. (C) Change 'take' to 'took'.
30. (E) The sentence is correct.
31. (E) The sentence is correct.
32. (B) Change 'you are' to 'are you'. In an interrogative tense helping verb is put before the subject.
33. (B) Refer to the rule in answer to Q. No. 32.
34. (A) Change 'are' to 'is'. Refer to rule No. 4 under 'some important rules'.
35. (E) The sentence is correct. In order to avoid the confusion in the context of the Q. No. 34, refer to rule No. 5.
36. (E) The sentence is correct.
37. (A) Delete 'will' before 'get'. Refer to rule no. 3.
38. (B) Substitute 'are' by 'have been'. Refer to rule no. 11.
39. (D) Change 'is always troubling her' to 'always troubles her'.
40. (C) Change 'would have prepared' to 'had prepared'. In the conditional clause 'would have' will not be used.
41. (A) Change 'have' to 'had' to make it past.
42. (B) Change 'is drinking and gambling' to 'drinks and gambles'. In statements expressing habit present indefinite tense is normally used.
43. (C) Delete 'do not'. 'Until' is negative. Hence use of double negative will be wrong.
44. (C) Substitute 'is' by 'are' to get it to agree with the plural pronoun 'those' which is the antecedent of 'who'. As a rule the relative pronoun takes the verb according to its antecedent.
45. (C) Replace 'are' by 'is'. When two subjects are joined by 'as well as' the verb agrees with the first subject.
46. (D) Change 'was' to 'were'.
47. (A) Change 'say' to 'says' to make it singular with singular subject.
48. (B) Replace 'are' by 'is'. When two subjects are joined by 'neither...nor, either...or' the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.
49. (B) Change 'was' to 'were', to get it to agree with 'men' the antecedent of the subject 'who'.

32 | Objective G.E.

50. (A) Change 'am writing' to 'have been writing'. Refer to rule no. 11.
51. (B) Change 'does not try' to 'tries'.
52. (D) Change 'left' to 'leaves'.
53. (B) Change 'were they' to 'they were'.
54. (A) Delete 'will' before 'pray'. Refer to rule no. 3.
55. (D) Change 'give' to 'gave' to make it past.
56. (C) Change 'has been guarded' to 'is guarded'.
57. (D) Change 'could left' to 'was left'.
58. (E) The sentence is correct.
59. (C) Change 'finish' to 'finished'.
60. (C) Change 'has' to 'had' to make it in past perfect.
61. (A) Change 'am working' to 'have been working'. Refer to rule no. 11.
62. (D) Change 'stay' to 'stayed'.
63. (A) Change 'is affecting' to 'affects'. Continuous tense is normally not used with verbs of perception.
64. (E) The sentence is correct.
65. (C) Change 'to train' to 'training', 'with a view to' is always followed by gerund. Hence, 'training'.
66. (B) Change 'will' to 'would' in order to get it to agree with the past tense of the foregoing clause.
67. (B) Change 'has' to 'have'. Refer to rule no. 8.
68. (D) Change 'pulled out' to 'had pulled out' to make it past perfect. When two events take place in the past, the one taking place earlier is written in past perfect and one taking place later in past indefinite.
69. (E) The Sentence is correct.
70. (B) Delete 'should' which is redundant here.
71. (B) Change the position of 'can' and put it before 'the Chief Minister'. When a sentence is introduced by an adverb or adverbial phrase helping verb is used before the subject.
72. (B) Change 'are comparing' to 'have been comparing'. Refer to rule no. 11.
73. (D) Replace 'is' by 'are'. Two different subjects joined by 'and' take plural verb.
74. (D) Change 'were' to 'was'. When the verb separates its subjects, it may agree with the first only and be understood of the rest.
75. (D) Change 'review' to 'reviewing' to make it gerund.
76. (E) The sentence is correct.
77. (A) Add 'It' before 'being'. Refer to rule no. 12.
78. (A) Substitute 'the bell rang' by 'did the bell ring'. When a sentence is introduced by adverb or adverbial phrase, helping verb precedes the subject.
79. (A) Change 'would have' to 'had'.
80. (A) Substitute 'were' by 'was'. When the verb comes before its subjects, it may agree with the first only and be understood of the rest.

Section D

- (E) The sentence is correct.
- (B) Substitute 'than' by 'to'. Adjectives ending in 'ior' are always followed by 'to'.
- (B) Substitute 'than' by 'to'. Refer to the rule given above.
- (B) Replace 'with' by 'by'.
- (C) Substitute 'than' by 'to'. 'Prefer' is always followed by 'to'.
- (D) Replace 'at' by 'about'. 'Over' may also be equally correct.
- (D) Put 'than' after 'earlier'.
- (C) Replace 'by' by 'of' after 'cleared'.
- (C) Replace 'on' by 'at' before 'the time'.
- (C) Delete 'that' before 'why'. It is redundant here.
- (A) Put 'not only' before 'graduated' which it qualifies.
- (D) Replace 'with' by 'over'.
- (D) No error.
- (C) Delete 'of' after 'comprises'. 'comprise' is not followed by any preposition.
- (B) Replace 'than' by 'to'.
- (D) Put 'on' before 'land'.
- (B) Replace 'on' by 'at'. 'Puzzled' is always followed by preposition 'at'.
- (D) Replace 'for' by 'of'. 'Accused' is always followed by preposition 'of'.

19. (D) Put 'to' before 'his doom'.
20. (D) Insert 'in' after 'cash'. The prepositional phrase is 'cash in on'.
21. (B) Replace 'for' by 'on'. 'Congratulate' is always followed by preposition 'on'.
22. (C) Replace 'from' by 'of'.
23. (D) Change 'due for' to 'due to'.
24. (B) Change 'called for' to 'called on'.
25. (A) Replace 'in case of' by 'in the event of'.
26. (B) 'Both' is always followed by 'and' and not by 'as well as'. Refer to rule no. 5.
27. (C) Replace 'than' by 'to'. 'Prefer' is always followed by 'to'.
28. (B) Put 'not only' before 'a lot of expenditure' which it qualifies.
29. (C) Replace 'among' by 'between'. 'Among' is used in reference to more than two; in reference to two 'between' is used.
30. (A) Put 'not only' before 'consulted' which it qualifies.
31. (A) Replace 'on' by 'of'. 'Guilty' is always followed by preposition 'of'.
32. (D) Replace 'than' by 'to'.
33. (A) Replace 'Instead of' by 'In spite of' or 'Despite'.
34. (A) Replace 'for' by 'to', 'yield' is always followed by preposition 'to'.
35. (A) Replace 'upon' by 'at'.
36. (A) Replace 'for' by 'with'. 'Charged' is always followed by preposition 'with'.
37. (A) Replace 'Due to' by 'owing to'. In the beginning of a sentence it is better to use 'owing to' instead of 'due to'.
38. (C) Substitute 'on' by 'for'.
39. (B) Substitute 'at' by 'on'. 'On the strength of' is a better expression.
40. (A) Replace 'for' after 'reminded'. 'Remind' is always followed by preposition 'of'.
41. (B) Put 'to' before 'help'.
42. (D) Replace 'among' by 'between' as the reference is to two.
43. (B) Replace 'that' by 'whether'.
44. (B) Replace 'with' by 'to'. 'Conducive' is always followed by preposition 'to'.
45. (D) Replace 'for' by 'of'.
46. (D) Change 'has become' by 'became' to make it in past indefinite. Refer to rule no. 7.
47. (D) Replace 'so long as' by 'until'. 'Until' refers to time which passes before a certain action or event takes place; 'so long as' and 'while' refer to the time during which an action or event takes place.
48. (C) Delete 'from' after 'surpassing'. 'Surpass' is not normally followed by a preposition.
49. (B) From time immemorial.
50. (B) Replace 'for' by 'on', 'congratulate' is always followed by 'on'.
51. (A) Substitute 'from' by 'since'. To indicate point of time 'since' is used in present perfect tense, while 'from' is used in future tense.
52. (C) Substitute 'but' by 'yet'. 'Though' or 'although' is never followed by 'but'. It is followed by either comma or 'yet'.
53. (E) The sentence is correct.
54. (B) Replace 'as' by 'that'. When the sentence is introduced by 'such' the relative pronoun following must be 'that' instead of 'as'.
55. (B) Replace 'as well as' by 'and'. 'Both', should be followed by 'and' and not by 'as well as'.
56. (D) Replace 'and' by 'or'. In negative sentences 'or' instead of 'and' should be used for joining words and phrases.
57. (A) Substitute 'until' by 'so long as'. Refer to answer to Q. No. 47 above.
58. (B) Replace 'because' by 'so that' or 'in order that'. To express a cause or reason we use 'because'. But to express a purpose we use 'that', 'so that' or 'in order that'.
59. (B) Change 'so as' to 'so that'.
60. (B) Put 'as' after 'sharp'.
61. (C) Delete 'so' before 'I'. 'As' is not followed by 'so' except for the sake of emphasis.
62. (D) Put 'at' before 'Kamla Nagar' and 'in' before Delhi. 'At' is used when speaking of small towns or mohallas; 'in' is used with names of countries or large towns.
63. (B) Replace 'till' by 'to'. 'Till' is used for time; 'to' is used for space.
64. (A) Change 'Beside' to 'Besides'. 'Beside' means 'by the side of'; 'besides' means 'in addition to'.

65. (A) Delete 'of' after 'pending'.

Preposition is not used after the following words : Pending, during, regarding, considering, touching, barring, respecting, notwithstanding, concerning etc.

66. (D) Put 'about' after 'you'.

The preposition is placed at the end of the sentence when its object is the relative pronoun 'that'.

67. (A) Replace 'from' by 'of'. 'Deprive' is always followed by preposition 'of'.

68. (D) Replace 'by' by 'for'. The idiom is 'word for word'.

69. (C) Put 'from' after 'different'.

Care should be taken not to use the same preposition with two words unless it is appropriate to each of them.

70. (D) Replace 'from' by 'on'. 'start', 'begin', 'commence' are normally followed by preposition 'on'.

Section E

1. (D) Add after dagger. The form of the idiom is 'at daggers drawn'. Idioms should be used as they are without changing their form.

2. (D) Put 'out' after 'turn' in order to complete the idiomatic phrase.

3. (B) Put 'are' before, instead of, after 'you'. In an interrogative sentence helping verb is placed before the subject.

4. (B) Change 'is' to 'was' in order to get it to agree with the tense of the reporting verb.

5. (A) Add 'As he was' or 'while he was' before 'sitting'. The participle should not be left without agreement or with no agreement at all.

6. (D) Change 'broke down' to 'broke up'.

7. (D) Replace 'happened' by 'fell' or 'took place'.

8. (B) Change 'give off' to 'give up' which means 'leave'.

9. (A) Change the expression like this : 'How you behave with others' since it is an assertive and not an interrogative sentence.

10. (A) Replace 'with' by 'away from'. 'Part with' means 'to give', while 'part away from' from 'to be separated'.

11. (B) Delete 'was'. It is redundant here.

12. (C) Add 'been' before 'so conspicuous', in order to complete the verb.

13. (A) Change the expression like this : What you do. Refer to answer to Q. No. 9.

14. (E) The sentence is correct.

15. (D) Change the question tag from 'is not it ?' to 'hadn't he ?' Refer to rule no. 2.

16. (D) Delete 'with'. The idiom is 'bag and baggage' and hence should be used as such.

17. (A) Change 'pages after pages' to 'page after page'.

18. (A) Change 'what to' to 'Not to'.

19. (A) Change 'At his sight' to 'At the sight of him'.

20. (A) Change 'Good night' to 'Good evening'. 'Good night' is used while parting.

21. (C) Put 'the' before 'day'.

22. (C) Change this expression like this : 'talk much and do little'.

23. (B) Change 'do not sleep' to 'do not go to bed'.

24. (A) Replace 'what to say' by 'Not to talk'.

25. (D) Change 'his family members' to 'the members of his family'.

26. (B) Delete 'the' before 'least'.

27. (E) The sentence is correct.

28. (A) Change the expression like this : 'The greater the family, the larger the house'.

29. (D) Change it like this : 'his father of his acts of mischief'.

30. (A) Replace 'without' by 'unless'.

CHAPTER 2 ANTONYMS

Directions—In each of the following questions one word, a numbered one, is followed by four or five words. Choose the word or phrase that is **MOST NEARLY OPPOSITE** in meaning of the numbered word.

1. **Abstain** :
 (A) Hoard (B) Tolerate
 (C) Forbear (D) Begin
2. **Profusion** :
 (A) Aspersion (B) Scarcity
 (C) Aversion (D) Confusion
3. **Obscure** :
 (A) Implicit (B) Obnoxious
 (C) Explicit (D) Pedantic
4. **Repulsive** :
 (A) Alluring (B) Refulgent
 (C) Effulgent (D) Meek
5. **Ambiguous** :
 (A) Auxiliary (B) Responsible
 (C) Salvageable (D) Clear
6. **Attractive** :
 (A) Repulsive (B) Loathsome
 (C) Abominable (D) Repugnant
 (E) None
7. **Rigid** :
 (A) Merciful (B) Generous
 (C) Lenient (D) Tolerant
 (E) None
8. **Benign** :
 (A) Malevolent (B) Soft
 (C) Friendly (D) Unwise
 (E) None
9. **Cool** :
 (A) Hot (B) Warm
 (C) Tempered (D) Indifferent
 (E) None
10. **Genuine** :
 (A) Unnatural (B) Synthetic
 (C) Artificial (D) Sham
 (E) None
11. **Singular** :
 (A) Dull (B) Ancient
 (C) Common (D) Social
12. **Frugal** :
 (A) Extravagant (B) Rich
 (C) Miserable (D) Happy
13. **Permit** :
 (A) Give (B) Forbid
 (C) Allow (D) Preserve
14. **Consolidate** :
 (A) Weaken (B) Expand
 (C) Destroy (D) Build
15. **Trivial** :
 (A) Serious (B) Intricate
 (C) Calm (D) Dainty
16. **Acquit** :
 (A) Retreat (B) Convict
 (C) Conceal (D) Deprive
17. **Always** :
 (A) Disallow (B) Never
 (C) None (D) Descend
18. **Ancient** :
 (A) Repulsion (B) Modern
 (C) Disappear (D) Departure
19. **Bitter** :
 (A) Blunt (B) Bold
 (C) Timid (D) Sweet
20. **Bright** :
 (A) Narrow (B) Dull
 (C) Coward (D) Sharp

36 | Objective G.E.

21. **Safe :**
 (A) Dangerous (B) Risky
 (C) Injurious (D) Troublesome
 (E) Frightening
22. **Obeying :**
 (A) Ordering (B) Following
 (C) Refusing (D) Contradicting
 (E) Protesting
23. **Asked :**
 (A) Ordered (B) Ignored
 (C) Requested (D) Directed
 (E) Refused
24. **Commissioned :**
 (A) Started (B) Closed
 (C) Finished (D) Terminated
 (E) Unlocked
25. **Covering :**
 (A) Excluding (B) Exhibiting
 (C) Avoiding (D) Hiding
 (E) Protecting
26. **Insipid :**
 (A) Tasty (B) Stupid
 (C) Discreet (D) Feast
27. **Lucid :**
 (A) Glory (B) Noisy
 (C) Obscure (D) Distinct
28. **Malignant :**
 (A) Virulent (B) Prime
 (C) Benign (D) Swallow
29. **Extricate :**
 (A) Manifest (B) Palpable
 (C) Release (D) Entangle
30. **Gallant :**
 (A) Fine (B) Bold
 (C) Coward (D) Frolic
31. **Fixed :**
 (A) Affixed (B) Scheduled
 (C) Undecided (D) Detached
 (E) Loose
32. **Tired :**
 (A) Fresh (B) Active
 (C) Lively (D) Retired
 (E) Wheeled
33. **Awake :**
 (A) Careless (B) Causal
 (C) Fickle (D) Asleep
 (E) Ignorant
34. **Startled :**
 (A) Amused (B) Relaxed
 (C) Endless (D) Astonished
 (E) Pleased
35. **Watch :**
 (A) Ignore (B) Neglect
 (C) Clock (D) Invasion
 (E) Connivance
36. **Extension :**
 (A) Diminution (B) Condensation
 (C) Deletion (D) Subtraction
 (E) Weakening
37. **Authentic :**
 (A) Wretched (B) Unfaithful
 (C) Harmful (D) Unreal
 (E) Improper
38. **Sacred :**
 (A) Ignoble (B) Impure
 (C) Ordinary (D) Unimportant
 (E) Trivial
39. **Reflect :**
 (A) Darken (B) Return
 (C) Refuse (D) Refract
 (E) Camouflage
40. **Living :**
 (A) Dull (B) Weak
 (C) Lifeless (D) Fruitless
 (E) Invigorating
41. **Adherent :**
 (A) Detractor (B) Enemy
 (C) Alien (D) Rival
42. **Quiescent :**
 (A) Indifferent (B) Troublesome
 (C) Weak (D) Unconcerned
43. **Bury :**
 (A) Open (B) Disinter
 (C) Close (D) Examine
44. **Condense :**
 (A) Expand (B) Distribute
 (C) Interpret (D) Lengthen

45. **Cajole** :
 (A) Confide (B) Disclose
 (C) Dissuade (D) Detract
46. **Rarely** :
 (A) Hardly (B) Definitely
 (C) Frequently (D) Absolutely
 (E) Periodically
47. **Great** :
 (A) Large (B) Short
 (C) Little (D) Small
 (E) Narrow
48. **Privilege** :
 (A) Difficulty (B) Benefit
 (C) Problem (D) Hardship
 (E) Disadvantage
49. **Severe** :
 (A) Soft (B) Mild
 (C) Weak (D) Strong
 (E) Strict
50. **Guilty** :
 (A) Innocent (B) Pure
 (C) Argetic (D) Virtuous
51. **Moisture** :
 (A) Dryness (B) Delicate
 (C) Dampness (D) Defect
52. **Rigid** :
 (A) Hard (B) Toxic
 (C) Flexible (D) Strong
53. **Deficit** :
 (A) Explicit (B) Implicit
 (C) Surplus (D) Superfluous
54. **Magnify** :
 (A) Reduce (B) Induce
 (C) Produce (D) Destroy
55. **Bizarre** :
 (A) Soft (B) Gentle
 (C) Same (D) Usual
56. **Overwrought** :
 (A) Alive (B) Calm
 (C) Excited (D) Alert
57. **Pacify** :
 (A) Injure (B) Offend
 (C) Aggravate (D) Insult
58. **Onerous** :
 (A) Easy (B) Complex
 (C) Plain (D) Straightforward
59. **Modicum** :
 (A) Immodesty (B) A large amount
 (C) Brazenness (D) Simplicity
60. **Recalled** :
 (A) Called (B) Forgot
 (C) Rejected (D) Forgave
 (E) Remembered
61. **Deviate** :
 (A) Obviate (B) Break
 (C) Locate (D) Follow
 (E) Concentrate
62. **Vividly** :
 (A) Unintentionally (B) Unimpressively
 (C) Unscrupulously (D) Unwillingly
 (E) Unpopularly
63. **Releases** :
 (A) Liberates (B) Closes
 (C) Confines (D) Provides
 (E) Strengthens
64. **Acumen** :
 (A) Intelligence (B) Imbecility
 (C) Potentiality (D) Unfamiliarity
 (E) Superficiality
65. **Accord** :
 (A) Concord (B) Policy
 (C) Dissent (D) Act
 (E) Solution
66. **Weary** :
 (A) Punctual (B) Impulsive
 (C) Amusing (D) Energetic
 (E) Graceful
67. **Seldom** :
 (A) Occasionally (B) Frequently
 (C) Continuously (D) Marginally
 (E) Rarely
68. **Ratify** :
 (A) Disapprove (B) Discredit
 (C) Depreciate (D) Denounce
 (E) Dislocate

38 | Objective G.E.

69. **Credible :**
 (A) Unchangeable (B) Insurmountable
 (C) Unmanageable (D) Unpopular
 (A) Arrogant (B) Praiseworthy
 (C) Respectful (D) Pious
 (E) Benign
71. **Augment :**
 (A) Surpass (B) Follow
 (C) Prohibit (D) Decrease
 (E) Compensate
72. **Disparage :**
 (A) Criticize (B) Ensure
 (C) Cajole (D) Justify
 (E) Honour
73. **Humility :**
 (A) Integrity (B) Pride
 (C) Modesty (D) Disgrace
 (E) Insult
74. **Meanness :**
 (A) Generosity (B) Kindness
 (C) Pragmatism (D) Timidity
75. **Extreme :**
 (A) Moderate (B) Timid
 (C) Casual (D) Ordinary
76. **Extensive :**
 (A) Restricted (B) Limited
 (C) Little (D) Ordinary
77. **Serious :**
 (A) Thoughtful (B) Insincere
 (C) Smug (D) Jolly
78. **Diligent :**
 (A) Lazy (B) Earnest
 (C) Spiritual (D) Steady
 (E) Singular
79. **Noticed :**
 (A) Ignored (B) Observed
 (C) Summoned (D) Unattended
 (E) Obscured
80. **Foot :**
 (A) Head (B) Base
 (C) Peak (D) Flat
 (E) Roof
81. **Alleviate :**
 (A) Intensify (B) Exaggerate
 (C) Stimulate (D) Exasperate
 (E) Perpetrate
82. **Group :**
 (A) Solitary (B) Single
 (C) One (D) Individual
 (E) Alone
83. **Advancement :**
 (A) Disorganisation (B) Collapse
 (C) Decay (D) Deterioration
 (E) Retrogression
84. **Overturn :**
 (A) Agree (B) Inform
 (C) Maintain (D) Reconcile
 (E) Acclaim
85. **Complicated :**
 (A) Fragmented (B) Composite
 (C) Simple (D) Smooth
 (E) Straight
86. **Intolerable :**
 (A) Acceptable (B) Negligible
 (C) Bearable (D) Light
 (E) Agreeable
87. **Generous :**
 (A) Miserly (B) Stagnant
 (C) Inhospitable (D) Specific
 (E) Selfish
88. **Unbecoming :**
 (A) Courteous (B) Happening
 (C) Charming (D) Modest
 (E) Appropriate
89. **Extraordinarily :**
 (A) Exceptionally (B) Unusually
 (C) As is common (D) Exactly
 (E) Plainly
90. **Sure :**
 (A) Promising (B) Indefinite
 (C) Uncertain (D) Unfaithful
 (E) Undependable
91. **Famous :**
 (A) Widely known (B) Infamous

- (C) Easily known (D) Notorious
(E) Gentle
92. **Arrest** :
(A) Trap (B) Imprison
(C) Chase (D) Release
(E) Catch attention
93. **Enough** :
(A) Inadequate (B) Scarce
(C) Sufficient (D) Plenty
(E) Understandable
94. **Short** :
(A) Tall (B) Less
(C) More (D) Long
(E) Suddenly
95. **Silly** :
(A) Gentle (B) Simple
(C) Wise (D) Innocent
(E) Notorious
96. **Worried** :
(A) Cheerful (B) Upset
(C) Pleasant (D) Satisfied
(E) Eager
97. **Seized** :
(A) Possessed (B) Caught
(C) Left (D) Captured
(E) Relaxed
98. **Proceeded** :
(A) Discard (B) Went ahead
(C) Reversed (D) Refused
(E) Brought back
99. **Attained** :
(A) Received (B) Failed
(C) Ignored (D) Lost
(E) Unlearned
100. **Well-round** :
(A) Undeveloped (B) Comprehensive
(C) Scattered (D) Insignificant
(E) Inadequate
101. **Hortatory** :
(A) Inquiring (B) Denying
(C) Killing (D) Frantic
(E) Dissuading
102. **Opprobrium** :
(A) Delineate (B) Aptitude
(C) Majesty (D) Praise
(E) Freedom
103. **Propinquity** :
(A) Remoteness (B) Uniqueness
(C) Health (D) Virtue
(E) Simplicity
104. **Ephemeral** :
(A) Evergreen (B) Deciduous
(C) Biennial (D) Everlasting
(E) Tactile
105. **Sanguine** :
(A) Bloody (B) Gloomy
(C) Happy (D) Thin
(E) Red-faced
106. **Sacred** :
(A) Religious (B) Impious
(C) Bold (D) Harmful
(E) Injurious
107. **Simple** :
(A) Higher (B) Mixed
(C) Modern (D) Complex
(E) Adorned
108. **Forbade** :
(A) Allowed (B) Prohibited
(C) Wished (D) Enabled
(E) Provided
109. **Interesting** :
(A) Tasteless (B) Uncomfortable
(C) Monotonous (D) Painful
(E) Annoying
110. **In Ridicule** :
(A) In riddles (B) Affectionately
(C) Seriously (D) Directly
(E) Happily
111. **Spurious** :
(A) Genuine (B) Fake
(C) Mitigated (D) Interrogated
(E) Glorious
112. **Salubrious** :
(A) Salty (B) Bloody

40 | Objective G.E.

- (C) Miasmatic (D) Maudlin
(E) Wanted
113. **Refulgent** :
(A) Overflowing (B) Effortless
(C) Noisy (D) Snoring
(E) Dim
114. **Obsequious** :
(A) Supercilious (B) Successful
(C) Democratic (D) Ambitious
(E) Lamentable
115. **Eclectic** :
(A) Brilliant
(B) Not choosing
(C) Short pastoral poem
(D) Conclusive
(E) Comic
116. **Truculent** :
(A) Peaceful (B) Fawning
(C) Automotive (D) Unruly
(E) Fantastic
117. **Discrete** :
(A) Prudent (B) Judicious
(C) Joined (D) Stunted
(E) Artistic
118. **Extrinsic** :
(A) Germ proof (B) Eccentric
(C) Uncultivated (D) Internal
(E) Dependable
119. **Consensus** :
(A) Poll (B) Disharmony
(C) Conference (D) Altitude
(E) Judicious
120. **Indigenous** :
(A) Destitute (B) Insulting
(C) Livid (D) Homogeneous
(E) Foreign
121. **Absolve** :
(A) Bless (B) Blame
(C) Melt (D) Repent
(E) Intoxicate

122. **Sacrosanct** :
(A) Sacerdotal (B) Sanctimonious
(C) Sacramental (D) Unholy
(E) Reconcilable
123. **Intransigent** :
(A) Harsh (B) Reconcilable
(C) Fly-by-night (D) Impossible
(E) Statistical
124. **Ingenuous** :
(A) Quick (B) Talented
(C) Mischievous (D) Plotting
(E) Flattering
125. **Propitiate** :
(A) Anger (B) Approach
(C) Predict (D) Applaud
(E) Bless

Answers

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (D)
6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (D)
11. (C) 12. (A) 13. (B) 14. (A) 15. (A)
16. (B) 17. (B) 18. (B) 19. (D) 20. (B)
21. (B) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (B)
26. (A) 27. (C) 28. (C) 29. (D) 30. (C)
31. (D) 32. (A) 33. (D) 34. (B) 35. (B)
36. (A) 37. (D) 38. (B) 39. (D) 40. (C)
41. (A) 42. (B) 43. (B) 44. (A) 45. (D)
46. (C) 47. (D) 48. (E) 49. (B) 50. (A)
51. (A) 52. (C) 53. (C) 54. (A) 55. (D)
56. (B) 57. (C) 58. (A) 59. (B) 60. (B)
61. (E) 62. (B) 63. (C) 64. (B) 65. (C)
66. (D) 67. (B) 68. (D) 69. (E) 70. (D)
71. (D) 72. (E) 73. (B) 74. (A) 75. (A)
76. (A) 77. (D) 78. (A) 79. (A) 80. (C)
81. (D) 82. (D) 83. (E) 84. (C) 85. (E)
86. (E) 87. (E) 88. (C) 89. (E) 90. (C)
91. (D) 92. (D) 93. (B) 94. (D) 95. (C)
96. (A) 97. (C) 98. (C) 99. (D) 100. (C)
101. (E) 102. (D) 103. (A) 104. (D) 105. (B)
106. (B) 107. (D) 108. (A) 109. (E) 110. (C)
111. (A) 112. (C) 113. (E) 114. (A) 115. (B)
116. (A) 117. (C) 118. (D) 119. (B) 120. (E)
121. (B) 122. (D) 123. (B) 124. (D) 125. (A)

CHAPTER 3 SYNONYMS

Directions—In each of the questions below choose, from the alternatives given, the word which is **MOST NEARLY THE SAME IN MEANING** of the numbered word.

1. **Alacrity :**
 (A) Briskness (B) Fear
 (C) Frankness (D) Alarm
 (E) None
2. **Busy :**
 (A) Active (B) Occupied
 (C) Preoccupied (D) Diligent
 (E) None
3. **Bitterness :**
 (A) Sourness (B) Hoarseness
 (C) Acrimony (D) Aspersion
 (E) None
4. **Sterile :**
 (A) Dry (B) Barren
 (C) Childless (D) Arid
 (E) None
5. **Altercation :**
 (A) Choice (B) Charge
 (C) Heated dispute (D) Distribution
 (E) None
6. **Prohibit :**
 (A) Prescribe (B) Forfeit
 (C) Forbid (D) Provide
7. **Stupid :**
 (A) Rude (B) Dull
 (C) Illiterate (D) Obstinate
8. **Synopsis :**
 (A) Index (B) Mixture
 (C) Summary (D) Puzzle
9. **Graphic :**
 (A) Moving (B) Timid
 (C) Obvious (D) Instructive
10. **Showy :**
 (A) Rowdy (B) Hungry
 (C) Greedy (D) Gaudy
11. **Annihilate :**
 (A) Destroy (B) Entrain
 (C) Forward (D) Testify
12. **Pacify :**
 (A) Gather (B) Allot
 (C) Calm (D) Remit
13. **Liberal :**
 (A) Broad-minded (B) Generous
 (C) Visionary (D) Imaginative
14. **Security :**
 (A) Boldness (B) Safety
 (C) Fearlessness (D) Confidence
15. **Diligent :**
 (A) Fool (B) Unhappy
 (C) Hardworking (D) Disappointment
16. **Predominant :**
 (A) Lovable (B) Important
 (C) Vague (D) Assurance
17. **Utility :**
 (A) Benefit (B) Usefulness
 (C) Profitability (D) Advantage
18. **Compassion :**
 (A) Kindness (B) Similarity
 (C) Contrast (D) Cruelty
19. **Contentment :**
 (A) Craftiness (B) Satisfaction
 (C) Idleness (D) Craving

42 | Objective G.E.

20. **Fiction :**
 (A) Imaginary (B) Tamed
 (C) Novel (D) Wilderness
21. **Fugitive :**
 (A) Escaping (B) Enduring
 (C) Vain (D) Weak
22. **Exponent :**
 (A) Meddler (B) Cancel
 (C) Advocate (D) Horrid
23. **Goad :**
 (A) Soothe (B) Save
 (C) Irritate (D) Worship
24. **Foment :**
 (A) Extirpate (B) Provoke
 (C) Isolation (D) Abrasion
25. **Imperceptible :**
 (A) Mean (B) Obvious
 (C) Humble (D) Subtle
26. **See :**
 (A) Talk (B) Observe
 (C) Stand (D) Look
 (E) Progress
27. **Installed :**
 (A) Prepared (B) Settled
 (C) Started (D) Manufactured
 (E) Established
28. **Contain :**
 (A) Prevent (B) Limit
 (C) Hold (D) Express
 (E) Control
29. **Eventually :**
 (A) Suddenly (B) Ultimately
 (C) Quickly (D) Abruptly
 (E) Initially
30. **Essential :**
 (A) Desirable (B) Necessary
 (C) Beneficial (D) Unavoidable
 (E) Advisable
31. **Turn :**
 (A) Shift (B) Curve
 (C) Move (D) Rotate
 (E) Fabricate
32. **Awakened :**
 (A) Enlightened (B) Realized
 (C) Shook (D) Briefed
 (E) Woken
33. **Diversion :**
 (A) Amusement (B) Distortion
 (C) Deviation (D) Bylane
 (E) Change
34. **Pass :**
 (A) Qualify (B) Die
 (C) Cross (D) Spend
 (E) Elongated
35. **Wretched :**
 (A) Poor (B) Foolish
 (C) Insane (D) Strained
 (E) Transfer
36. **Delivered :**
 (A) Granted (B) Spread
 (C) Given (D) Announced
 (E) Displayed
37. **Realize :**
 (A) Establish (B) Cherish
 (C) Prove (D) Fulfil
 (E) Understand
38. **Hushed :**
 (A) Silenced (B) Appeared
 (C) Composed (D) Provoked
 (E) Soothed
39. **Commands :**
 (A) Dictates (B) Wields
 (C) Orders (D) Authorizes
 (E) Possesses
40. **Lest :**
 (A) Worried (B) Fearing
 (C) For fear that (D) In order that
41. **Infrequent :**
 (A) Never (B) Usual
 (C) Rare (D) Sometimes
42. **Meteoric :**
 (A) Brilliant
 (B) Celestial
 (C) Pertaining to the metric system
 (D) Like a star

43. **Initiative :**
 (A) Introductory step
 (B) Keen interest
 (C) Self-Confidence
 (D) Firm step
44. **Lethal :**
 (A) Lawful (B) Deadly
 (C) Legitimate (D) Harmful
45. **Observed :**
 (A) Replied (B) Pleaded
 (C) Said (D) Argued
 (E) Narrated
46. **Mustered :**
 (A) Should (B) Collected
 (C) Gathered (D) Stored
 (E) Accumulated
47. **Rescue :**
 (A) Command (B) Help
 (C) Defence (D) Safety
 (E) Side
48. **Blessed :**
 (A) Holy (B) Wise
 (C) Pure (D) Immortal
 (E) Learned
49. **Absolute :**
 (A) Reliable (B) Limitless
 (C) Narrow (D) Reasonable
50. **Ambition :**
 (A) Goal (B) Aspiration
 (C) Desire (D) Expectation
51. **Interrogate :**
 (A) To question (B) To stop
 (C) To interfere (D) To enter the gate
52. **Competence :**
 (A) Ability (B) Compensation
 (C) Efficiency (D) Competition
53. **Rebate :**
 (A) Commission (B) Discount
 (C) Gift (D) Interest
54. **Grubby :**
 (A) New (B) Unwashed
 (C) Muddy (D) Wet
55. **Infernal :**
 (A) Exacting (B) Devilish
 (C) Damaging (D) Hateful
56. **Placid :**
 (A) Dull (B) Enjoyable
 (C) Calm (D) Clear
57. **Plush :**
 (A) Tasty (B) Luxurious
 (C) Delicacies (D) Comforting
58. **Overstrung :**
 (A) Active (B) Energetic
 (C) Too sensitive (D) Full of much strain
59. **Different :**
 (A) Various (B) Dissimilar
 (C) Distinct (D) Changed
 (E) Special
60. **Part with :**
 (A) Give (B) Share
 (C) Collect (D) Distribute
 (E) Throw
61. **Unusual :**
 (A) Uncommon (B) Unnatural
 (C) Unpleasant (D) Unwanted
 (E) Insignificant
62. **Subject :**
 (A) Topic (B) People
 (C) Crime (D) Ruler
 (E) Provide
63. **Handled :**
 (A) Reported (B) Settled
 (C) Tackled (D) Punished
 (E) Judged
64. **Displayed :**
 (A) Exhibited (B) Kept
 (C) Rested (D) Removed
 (E) Sold
65. **Conducive :**
 (A) Prohibitive against
 (B) Helping to reduce
 (C) Prove to minimise
 (D) Tending to promote
 (E) Helping to deteriorate

44 | Objective G.E.

66. **Congregation :**
(A) Succession (B) Progression
(C) Assemblage (D) Patronage
(E) Association
67. **Fortify :**
(A) Racial (B) Destroy
(C) Reproduce (D) Strengthen
(E) Generate
68. **Ethnic :**
(A) Racial (B) Indigenous
(C) Patriotic (D) Colourful
(E) Hereditary
69. **Fragile :**
(A) Valid (B) Delicate
(C) Frank (D) Incapable
(E) Unit
70. **Precinct :**
(A) Religion (B) Priest
(C) Apartment (D) Preceding
(E) Vicinity
71. **Amenable :**
(A) Truthful (B) Pleasant
(C) Pliable (D) Generous
(E) Responsible
72. **Impending :**
(A) Delayed (B) Imminent
(C) Dangerous (D) Catastrophic
(E) Dominating
73. **Admonish :**
(A) Scold (B) Pacify
(C) Display (D) Warn
(E) Appeal
74. **Annex :**
(A) Possess (B) Retrench
(C) Combine (D) Add
(E) Heighten
75. **Commemorate :**
(A) Manipulate (B) Harmonise
(C) Remember (D) Boast
(E) Lament
76. **Meticulous :**
(A) Slow (B) Secretive
(C) Lazy (D) Very careful
77. **Posterity :**
(A) Prosperity (B) Future generations
(C) The wealthy (D) Art connoisseurs
78. **Gainsayng :**
(A) Forgetting (B) Denying
(C) Ignoring (D) Hiding
(E) Protesting
79. **Domineering :**
(A) Sick and unhealthy
(B) Tending to order people about
(C) Nagging
(D) Incapable of affection
80. **Alleged :**
(A) Said (without giving proof)
(B) Boasted (without hesitation)
(C) Proved
(D) Gossipped
81. **Repay :**
(A) Render (B) Restore
(C) Compensate (D) Recover
(E) Return
82. **Accomplished :**
(A) Completed (B) Achieved
(C) Fulfilled (D) Equipped
(E) Received
83. **Fright :**
(A) Worry (B) Alarm
(C) Scare (D) Horror
(E) Dismay
84. **Radically :**
(A) Competely (B) Excessively
(C) Severely (D) Naturally
(E) Essentially
85. **Inspiration :**
(A) Provocation (B) Influence
(C) Stimulation (D) Intuition
(E) Animation
86. **Sway :**
(A) Control (B) Pressure
(C) Weight (D) Power
(E) Direction

87. **Accessories :**
 (A) Aids
 (B) Attachments
 (C) Supplementaries
 (D) Fasteners
 (E) Tools
88. **Fragment :**
 (A) Scrap (B) Crumble
 (C) Scatter (D) Cut
 (E) Dissection
89. **Scheduled :**
 (A) Backward (B) Poor
 (C) Lowly (D) Listed
 (E) Reserved
90. **Subsidize :**
 (A) Subscribe (B) Grant
 (C) Subordinate (D) Undervalue
 (E) Underwrite
91. **Elect :**
 (A) Choose (B) Poll
 (C) Reject (D) Sophisticated
 (E) Represent
92. **Adjourn :**
 (A) Decide (B) Reconcile
 (C) Dissolve (D) Terminate
 (E) Postpone
93. **Trimming :**
 (A) Shaving (B) Fitting
 (C) Cutting (D) Making
 (E) Arranging
94. **Surprising :**
 (A) Confusing (B) Shocking
 (C) False (D) Amazing
 (E) Strange
95. **Absorbed :**
 (A) Shocked (B) Engaged
 (C) Finished (D) Controlled
 (E) Attracted
96. **Importune :**
 (A) Export (B) Plead
 (C) Exhibit (D) Account
 (E) Visit
97. **Innocuous :**
 (A) Not capable (B) Not dangerous
 (C) Not eager (D) Not frank
 (E) Not peaceful
98. **Peripatetic :**
 (A) Wordly (B) Moving
 (C) Disarming (D) Seeking
 (E) Inherent
99. **Cynosure :**
 (A) Midway
 (B) Attrition
 (C) Hardihood
 (D) Centre of attraction
 (E) Circle
100. **Dipsomaniac :**
 (A) Realist
 (B) Thief
 (C) Sot
 (D) Pyromaniac
 (E) Suffering from irresistible craving for alcoholic drink
- Directions**—In each of the sentences given, a word/group of words is given in **bold**. Below each sentence are given five word/groups of words of which you have to choose one to substitute the bold word/group of words without changing its meaning.
101. He selected the books for the library **judiciously**.
 (A) Legally (B) Impartially
 (C) Lawfully (D) Justifiably
 (E) Reasonably
102. The police arrested the thief but its **accomplice** escaped.
 (A) Partner (B) Leader
 (C) Friend (D) Rival
 (E) Servant
103. They discussed for almost four hours but there was no **consensus**.
 (A) Unanimous agreement
 (B) Settlement
 (C) End
 (D) Unity
 (E) Harmony

46 | Objective G.E.

104. Ambition is **subdued** by poverty.
 (A) Won (B) Modified
 (C) Challenged (D) Effected
 (E) Suppressed
105. The Ten Five Year Plan **aimed at** a total production of 210 million kg. of tea.
 (A) Triggers (B) Proposed
 (C) Insisted (D) Delivered
 (E) Concluded
106. He could not **give a good explanation** for his extra-ordinary behaviour.
 (A) Account for
 (B) Be satisfied with
 (C) Provide evidence for
 (D) Count on
 (E) Readily dispense with
107. **Those who pass through this gate without permission** will be prosecuted.
 (A) By passers (B) Absconders
 (C) Thoroughfares (D) Trespassers
 (E) Culprits
108. **A careful preservation and protection** of forest life is the need of the hour.
 (A) Management (B) Embarkment
 (C) Enhancement (D) Promotion
 (E) Conservation
109. He could achieve success through **conscious efforts**.
 (A) Efforts done with critical awareness
 (B) Tremendous efforts
 (C) Efforts done after gaining consciousness
 (D) Efforts done after being awakened
 (E) Efforts done without any desire
110. We are **looking forward** to good rains this year.
 (A) Predicting (B) Getting
 (C) Expecting (D) Visualising
 (E) Encouraging
111. The booking clerk talked **rudely** to the passenger.
 (A) Nicely (B) Slowly
 (C) Gently (D) Roughly
 (E) Abruptly
112. He was so **annoyed** that his face went red.
 (A) Irritated (B) Sad
 (C) Pleased (D) Desperate
 (E) Delighted
113. Arun's father was **wild** at his behaviour.
 (A) Frustrated (B) Angry
 (C) Happy (D) Dejected
 (E) Frightened
114. Though his toothbrush looks ordinary, it is **expensive**.
 (A) Cheap (B) Superior
 (C) Durable (D) Smooth
 (E) Costly
115. It was **hard** for him to get his breath.
 (A) Stiff (B) Rough
 (C) Difficult (D) Strong
 (E) Complicated
116. His visit to the U.S.A. proved a **damp squib**.
 (A) A great success
 (B) A curtain raiser
 (C) An utter failure
 (D) A thaw
117. The **raison d'être** for his action lies deep in his unconscious.
 (A) Mother
 (B) Explanation
 (C) Support
 (D) Reason for existence
118. He is old worshipper of **bacchus**.
 (A) The Goddess of happiness
 (B) The God of wine
 (C) The God of beauty
 (D) The God of love
119. His **penchant** for investigative work has earned him the pride of place in international journalism.
 (A) A strong liking (B) Ability
 (C) Achievement (D) Efforts
120. He **declined** our offer of help.
 (A) Suspected (B) Misunderstood
 (C) Consented to (D) Refused
 (E) Was annoyed by

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 121. He tried hard to avert the accident. | | | | | |
| (A) Describe | (B) Prevent | 1. (A) | 2. (C) | 3. (C) | 4. (B) |
| (C) Forget | (D) Make light of | 6. (C) | 7. (B) | 8. (C) | 9. (C) |
| (E) Pay for | | 11. (A) | 12. (C) | 13. (B) | 14. (B) |
| | | 16. (B) | 17. (B) | 18. (A) | 19. (B) |
| 122. They discovered that the doctor was an impostor . | | 21. (A) | 22. (C) | 23. (C) | 24. (B) |
| (A) An inventor | (B) A pretender | 26. (B) | 27. (E) | 28. (C) | 29. (B) |
| (C) A foreigner | (D) A specialist | 31. (A) | 32. (A) | 33. (A) | 34. (C) |
| (E) A magician | | 36. (C) | 37. (E) | 38. (A) | 39. (C) |
| | | 41. (C) | 42. (A) | 43. (A) | 44. (B) |
| 123. The knight came upon his adversary in the forest. | | 46. (C) | 47. (D) | 48. (A) | 49. (B) |
| (A) Enemy | (B) Sweetheart | 51. (A) | 52. (A) | 53. (B) | 54. (B) |
| (C) Relative | (D) Leader | 56. (C) | 57. (B) | 58. (D) | 59. (B) |
| (E) Servant | | 61. (A) | 62. (A) | 63. (C) | 64. (A) |
| | | 66. (C) | 67. (D) | 68. (A) | 69. (B) |
| 124. He was not present at the inception of the programme. | | 71. (C) | 72. (B) | 73. (D) | 74. (C) |
| (A) Discussion | (B) Conclusion | 76. (D) | 77. (B) | 78. (B) | 79. (B) |
| (C) Rejection | (D) Beginning | 81. (E) | 82. (C) | 83. (D) | 84. (C) |
| (E) Finale | | 86. (A) | 87. (B) | 88. (B) | 89. (D) |
| | | 91. (A) | 92. (E) | 93. (E) | 94. (D) |
| 125. The word solicitude means most nearly. | | 96. (B) | 97. (B) | 98. (B) | 99. (D) |
| (A) Request | (B) Isolation | 101. (E) | 102. (A) | 103. (A) | 104. (E) |
| (C) Seriousness | (D) Recluse | 106. (A) | 107. (D) | 108. (E) | 109. (A) |
| (E) Concern | | 111. (D) | 112. (A) | 113. (B) | 114. (E) |
| | | 116. (C) | 117. (D) | 118. (B) | 119. (A) |
| | | 121. (B) | 122. (B) | 123. (A) | 124. (D) |
| | | | | | 125. (E) |

CHAPTER 4

SENTENCE COMPLETION

(Effective words, phrases, prepositions, conjunctions etc.)

Directions—Each of the following questions has a word or group of words missing. Four or five alternative words are given. You have to find out which one of them would make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful.

1. Some of the luggage not yet arrived.
 (A) has (B) have
 (C) is (D) are
2. One of the injured.
 (A) player was (B) players were
 (C) players was (D) players are
3. We should always be careful in the choice of
 (A) our friend (B) our friends
 (C) ours friend (D) ours friends
4. He talks as if he a fool.
 (A) is (B) was
 (C) were (D) has been
5. He since morning.
 (A) is playing
 (B) has been playing
 (C) has played
 (D) will be playing
6. When the meeting began, everybody took
 (A) his seat (B) their seat
 (C) their seats (D) one's seat
7. I wonder whether I ever see him again.
 (A) shall (B) will
 (C) should (D) would
8. I sing well when I was younger.
 (A) could (B) might
 (C) would (D) did
9. No sooner than the police handcuffed him.
 (A) he came (B) did he came
 (C) did he come (D) had he come
10. We some friends in for dinner tomorrow night.
 (A) have (B) are having
 (C) do have (D) will have
11. "What exactly does he want ?"
 "He would like to see you a good job on the project."
 (A) got (B) get
 (C) to get (D) will get
12. "She was sorry she didn't attend her friend's wedding."
 "Yes, she "
 (A) regretted she can't have gone
 (B) was regretting she does not go
 (C) will regret she didn't go
 (D) was regretting that she couldn't go
13. "Sujata is late in the office."
 "She rarely comes in time ?"
 (A) don't she (B) does she
 (C) doesn't she (D) won't she
14. "There is a visitor here."
 "All right man I "
 (A) shall be expecting this man
 (B) am expecting this man
 (C) was to expect this man
 (D) had to expect this man
15. "Can we start our match ?"
 "No, we can't unless the referee "
 (A) will not give the signal

- (B) gives the signal
(C) did not give the signal
(D) does not give the signal
16. "Why is he breathing so fast ?"
"The teacher made him a mile as measure of punishment for his coming late."
(A) running (B) to run
(C) ran (D) run
17. He behaves as if he a king.
(A) was (B) were
(C) has (D) had
18. Do not look the poor.
(A) down (B) up
(C) upon (D) down upon
19. The dog has been by the car.
(A) run out (B) run over
(C) run into (D) run for
20. you apologize I shall punish you.
(A) until (B) unless
(C) till (D) none of these
21. I spoke to the chairman he was sitting alone in the cabin.
(A) where (B) when
(C) whereas (D) whenever
22. I went directly to my boss to his approval.
(A) order (B) restore
(C) seek (D) collect
(E) gain
23. It was an unhappy life I lived, full of many anxieties.
(A) that (B) which
(C) as (D) where
(E) though
24. My concern for Jugal's future was very as he was not in job then.
(A) strong (B) big
(C) good (D) powerful
(E) much
25. She remained there for hours after Jayant gone.
(A) had (B) did
- (C) have (D) has
(E) was
26. The strike in ports has in a heavy loss.
(A) pushed (B) resulted
(C) gone (D) developed
(E) thrown
27. Since he started legal practice his knowledge of law has begun to but not his income.
(A) promote (B) grow
(C) develop (D) extend
(E) secure
28. I left home a walk in the garden.
(A) to (B) at
(C) for (D) by
(E) on
29. Despite severe drought excellent results have been in the agricultural sector.
(A) given (B) visualized
(C) achieved (D) retained
(E) noted
30. The minister asked why medicines and grains were late in relief camps.
(A) going (B) getting
(C) sending (D) reaching
(E) appearing
31. I am interested some other job.
(A) in (B) to
(C) about (D) for
(E) toward
32. There is not much difference you and me.
(A) between (B) in
(C) for (D) to
(E) among
33. The shortage of essential must be overcome in a short time.
(A) products (B) commodities
(C) material (D) delivery
(E) consignments
34. Because of power supply the machine is lying idle.
(A) erratic (B) sudden
(C) bad (D) wrong
(E) least

50 | Objective G.E.

35. It certainly is attractive, but is it ?
 (A) genuine (B) valuable (C) upon (D) over
 (C) bonafide (D) rare (E) to
36. It is the duty of a physician to to the sick.
 (A) attend (B) help (C) upon (D) over
 (C) serve (D) tend (E) in
37. Modesty a woman.
 (A) becomes (B) tells (C) forced (D) took
 (C) call (D) rules (E) put
38. The book will help to your duties.
 (A) clear (B) fulfil (C) with (D) on
 (C) complete (D) supply (E) to
39. Man is a of circumstances.
 (A) master (B) companion (A) about (B) upon
 (C) slave (D) serf (C) of (D) in
 (E) creature (E) to
40. Everybody these days complains corruption in public life.
 (A) against (B) about (A) after (B) to
 (C) of, about (D) off (C) down (D) at
 (E) for (E) for
41. He is going to remain here you come.
 (A) unless (B) if (A) of (B) per
 (C) because (D) since (C) against (D) on
 (E) till (E) across
42. The two sisters look so that it is difficult to tell one from other.
 (A) identical (B) same (A) implement (B) invest
 (C) resembling (D) similar (C) practice (D) perform
 (E) alike (E) entertain
43. The poet died in the of his life.
 (A) peak (B) end (A) implement (B) invest
 (C) youth (D) prime (C) practice (D) perform
 (E) want (E) entertain
44. My friend has invited me alongwith all the members of my family dinner.
 (A) on (B) at (A) outlook (B) trend
45. We should always stick to our decisions otherwise the people will mock us.
 (A) on (B) at (A) on (B) per
 (C) upon (D) over (C) against (D) on
 (E) in (E) across
46. The doctor him to task for his misbehaviour
 (A) made (B) reprimanded (A) implement (B) invest
 (C) forced (D) took (C) practice (D) perform
 (E) put (E) entertain
47. Fate smiles him in all his ventures.
 (A) over (B) at (A) implement (B) invest
 (C) with (D) on (C) practice (D) perform
 (E) to (E) entertain
48. You should never lack confidence yourself otherwise life will become hell for you.
 (A) about (B) upon (A) implement (B) invest
 (C) of (D) in (C) practice (D) perform
 (E) to (E) entertain
49. Know for certain that she looks her mother.
 (A) after (B) to (A) implement (B) invest
 (C) down (D) at (C) practice (D) perform
 (E) for (E) entertain
50. Production of crude oil during the first six months of the last year was 15 million tonnes as 14 million tonnes this year.
 (A) of (B) per (A) implement (B) invest
 (C) against (D) on (C) practice (D) perform
 (E) across (E) entertain
51. The Defence Minister said to-day that the Government was determined to the accord and fulfil the legitimate aspirations of the people.
 (A) implement (B) invest (A) implement (B) invest
 (C) practice (D) perform (C) practice (D) perform
 (E) entertain (E) entertain
52. The unprecedented rise in the price of gold in India, contrary to the elsewhere in the world, is baffling the experts.
 (A) outlook (B) trend (A) implement (B) invest
 (C) practice (D) perform (C) practice (D) perform
 (E) entertain (E) entertain

- (C) cost (D) pattern
(E) views
53. AIDS is not a disease that can be through the air or by insect.
(A) circulated (B) transferred
(C) transmitted (D) conducted
(E) injected
54. A controversial issue was by a member of the opposition in the Assembly, but there was no time to discuss it.
(A) risen (B) raised
(C) arose (D) aroused
(E) rose
55. Infant mortality rate in China has from 200 per thousand to 14 per thousand.
(A) retarded (B) declined
(C) contracted (D) minimised
(E) declaimed
56. The labour leader the Government in the Assembly of not protecting the interests of textile workers.
(A) assured (B) instigated
(C) assaulted (D) accused
(E) attacked
57. A five year old boy was from his school on Monday last by his servant for a ransom of Rs. 80000.
(A) driven (B) arrested
(C) escorted (D) stolen
(E) kidnapped
58. All the national bodies responsible for the standards of education will be brought under an apex body to be set-up shortly.
(A) selecting (B) creating
(C) determining (D) constructing
(E) introducing
59. The car driver was arrested for rash driving and his licence was by the police.
(A) impounded (B) prescribed
(C) suspended (D) penalised
(E) banned
60. He failed to to his potential.
(A) keep up (B) shine up
(C) rise up (D) live up
61. Dinesh began to relax when he sat
(A) uncomfortably (B) comfortably
(C) worriedly (D) happily
62. If you want to know the details about the examination the man is the chief examiner.
(A) of asking (B) to ask
(C) for asking (D) in for asking
63. It is becoming increasingly difficult to with his behaviour.
(A) put up (B) put on
(C) put in (D) put away
64. It is not uncommon to an oasis in the desert.
(A) find (B) found
(C) finding (D) founding
65. The older employees are the of industry.
(A) capable (B) confident
(C) backbone (D) superior
(E) source
66. Exports in the chemical sector have a phenomenal rise this year.
(A) projected (B) proclaimed
(C) registered (D) declared
(E) earmarked
67. Many people tried to land when oil was discovered in our district.
(A) accumulate (B) grab
(C) auction (D) indulge
(E) stop
68. My life these days of studying and attending classes.
(A) full (B) comprises
(C) possessed (D) tired
(E) consists
69. He is considered the Indian artist of this century.
(A) ancient (B) developing
(C) proficient (D) foremost
(E) skilful
70. Mr. Joshi is too with his children about their bad manners.
(A) strong (B) cautious
(C) careless (D) lenient
(E) negligent

52 | Objective G.E.

71. I on my wife to attend the fashion show.
 (A) prevailed (B) suggested
 (C) encroached (D) committed
 (E) embarked
72. I am to my friend for a large sum.
 (A) attributed (B) charged
 (C) loaned (D) related
 (E) indebted
73. You must take those courses in not simultaneously.
 (A) holidays (B) sequence
 (C) intervals (D) frequently
 (E) seriousness
74. I have been ill last Sunday.
 (A) since (B) from
 (C) for (D) by
75. He is being accused theft.
 (A) which (B) for
 (C) of (D) about
76. is the way to Parliament ?
 (A) which (B) where
 (C) when (D) what
77. She smiled my words.
 (A) over (B) at
 (C) on (D) upon
78. Make haste we shall miss the train.
 (A) else (B) either
 (C) or (D) on
79. We must the tickets for the movie in advance.
 (A) take (B) remove
 (C) buy (D) draw
80. Questions will be answered by a of experts.
 (A) staff (B) panel
 (C) bunch (D) band
81. The speaker the scope of his paper on 'work-ethic' at the outset.
 (A) declined
 (B) ascribed
 (C) defined
 (D) delineated
82. Please do not the offer made by the chairman.
 (A) refrain (B) refute
 (C) refuse (D) refuge
83. I have tried to learn algebra for years, but I not succeeded yet.
 (A) did (B) will
 (C) have (D) had
84. Please take care your health.
 (A) for (B) of
 (C) at (D) with
 (E) about
85. I study at home everyday going to the school.
 (A) before (B) after
 (C) just (D) for
 (E) towards
86. Ganesh was for an opportunity to advance in his career.
 (A) eager (B) ready
 (C) quick (D) fit
 (E) responsible
87. I am obliged you for your kindness.
 (A) with (B) for
 (C) to (D) on
 (E) upon
88. My wife never agrees me on anything.
 (A) for (B) to
 (C) on (D) in
 (E) with
89. The boys sweets among all the villagers.
 (A) collected (B) asked
 (C) allotted (D) distributed
 (E) enjoyed
90. They entered an argument with that merchant.
 (A) for (B) to
 (C) against (D) upon
 (E) into
91. Suresh his brother to wear a new dress for the ceremony.
 (A) thanked (B) enquired
 (C) advised (D) thought
 (E) called

92. We have pleasure in presenting this book to you.
 (A) high (B) very
 (C) great (D) much
 (E) deep
93. My father of severe pain in his chest.
 (A) questioned (B) complained
 (C) afraid (D) expressed
 (E) suspected
94. Their to scale the mountain peak was an absolute failure.
 (A) attempt (B) desire
 (C) anxiety (D) proposal
 (E) dedication
95. I had not expected to meet him; it was quite an meeting.
 (A) organised (B) intentional
 (C) undesirable (D) auspicious
 (E) accidental
96. Does your pride prevent you making the decision you know you should ?
 (A) away (B) alert
 (C) from (D) quiet
 (E) intact
97. I could see the sight since it was dark.
 (A) clearly (B) barely
 (C) obviously (D) aptly
 (E) abruptly
98. One of the committee members brought an interesting point.
 (A) up (B) forward
 (C) with (D) about
 (E) against
99. If a parent an infant's feelings and needs, healthy development is thwarted.
 (A) mutilates (B) sustains
 (C) discounts (D) upholds
 (E) appreciates
100. Survival of mankind itself is in danger due to of atomic weapons.
 (A) perpetuation (B) regularization
 (C) provocation (D) proliferation
 (E) exploration
101. between labour and management is inevitable in any industrial society.
 (A) co-ordination (B) competition
 (C) friction (D) association
 (E) controversy
102. One of the most visible and policy problems for planners in India is unemployment.
 (A) indelible (B) treacherous
 (C) dynamic (D) intractable
 (E) debatable
103. The idea of hoarding money seemed to me a on my capacity to earn whenever I liked.
 (A) rebuke (B) prostration
 (C) ridicule (D) veneration
 (E) slight
104. Macbeth is a tragedy of a man who was with great qualities.
 (A) empowered (B) endowed
 (C) obsessed (D) possessed
 (E) privileged
105. The President of India called upon the people to their religious differences and strengthen secularism in the country.
 (A) abolish (B) exhort
 (C) sink (D) condemn
 (E) weaken
106. Italy has a lot to offer India in her efforts to leap the 21st century.
 (A) in (B) into
 (C) over (D) to
107. Mary's marriage Hemingway was much talked about.
 (A) to (B) between
 (C) with (D) for
108. An exhibition the new trends in lighting opened here to-day.
 (A) on (B) of
 (C) into (D) for
109. The Government agreed to pay compensation the damaged crops, land and cattle.
 (A) to (B) through
 (C) for (D) of

54 | Objective G.E.

110. The meeting was presided by the Prime Minister.
 (A) up (B) over
 (C) upon (D) on
111. House to house survey conducted to register more than seventeen crore voters.
 (A) punctiliously (B) cautiously
 (C) convincingly (D) meticulously
 (E) co-ordinatedly
112. The earliest remains of recognisable building activity on the Indian sub-continent date back to third millennium.
 (A) extant (B) extent
 (C) recognisable (D) identifiable
 (E) conspicuous
113. The whole Thimpu Valley was when Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh landed at the Bhutanese capital to a red carpet welcome.
 (A) astir with sensation
 (B) agog with excitement
 (C) agog with stimulation
 (D) throbbing with resilience
 (E) pulsating with resurgence
114. Enlarged and closer co-operation between India and Switzerland was at the three day session of Indo-Swiss Joint Commission.
 (A) envisioned (B) contemplated
 (C) designed (D) envisaged
 (E) arranged
115. The river Ganga is the of India's culture, legend and poetry.
 (A) symbol (B) token
 (C) hall mark (D) indicator
 (E) embodiment
116. The task of proper growth of human settlements in developing countries is a one.
 (A) insuring tremendous
 (B) generating stupendous
 (C) ensuring colossal
 (D) creating gigantic
 (E) bringing forth massive
117. The year 1987 was as the International year of Shelter for Homeless by the United Nations Organisation.
 (A) announced (B) promulgated
 (C) designated (D) dedicated
 (E) declared
118. With the arrival of Akbar on the Indian scene an era of building activity began. Under his but powerful guidance, all that was best in the building tradition came to life.
 (A) marvellous benign
 (B) unparalleled benevolent
 (C) profuse benignant
 (D) abundant protective
 (E) meticulous dynamic
119. The parliamentary system of government suffers from many and has not proved a success in India.
 (A) shortcomings note worthy
 (B) deficiencies notable
 (C) predilections desired
 (D) inefficiencies scintillating
 (E) weakness admirable
120. JawaharLal Nehru to us a foreign policy which Indira Gandhi so creatively enriched.
 (A) handed down (B) bequeathed
 (C) presented (D) swathed
 (E) devised
121. She went to the maternity home to deliver her
 (A) nurse (B) doctor
 (C) delivery (D) husband
 (E) baby
122. You will have to take the matter with your superior.
 (A) away (B) to
 (C) in (D) up
 (E) down
123. Smoking is injurious to health. Why don't you give it ?
 (A) away (B) in
 (C) up (D) off
 (E) out

124. "Do not enter this area, it is mined and contains animals dangerous to human life." This is
- (A) a warning (B) a suggestion
(C) an order (D) a signal
(E) an advertisement
125. On the eve of independence-day, the President will the nation on television.
- (A) talk (B) address
(C) lecture (D) advise
(E) welcome
126. You are requested to take the charge from Ramesh, the retiring manager.
- (A) up (B) over
(C) away (D) on
(E) out
127. Even after a prolonged discussion the committee could not any fruitful decision.
- (A) arrive (B) reach
(C) provide (D) support
(E) accord
128. Your sister is good in the class but mine is
- (A) best (B) top
(C) better (D) fine
(E) well
129. If all of us work together the job will be over in time.
- (A) fast (B) no
(C) small (D) quick
(E) long
130. We a drive in our city against drug addiction.
- (A) launched (B) prohibited
(C) instigated (D) proceeded
(E) enforced
131. The rebellion was with an iron hand.
- (A) put off (B) put out
(C) put up (D) put down
132. not to pursue the car he finally dropped it.
- (A) having advised
(B) being advised
(C) have been advised
(D) advised
133. had he relaxed in his seat when his boss called him again.
- (A) hardly (B) seldom
(C) not even (D) rarely
134. his uncanny anticipation, he would have certainly been crushed by the speeding truck.
- (A) without (B) except for
(C) but for (D) in spite of
135. do you remember where you met him ?
- (A) by and by (B) by the bye
(C) up and down (D) over and above
136. He promised to help me but ultimately backed out.
- (A) over and over (B) over and again
(C) over and above (D) up and around
137. I called on him and was shocked at his pitiable condition.
- (A) by and by (B) by the bye
(C) up and around (D) over and again
138. After your long illness I am happy to see you
- (A) by and by (B) by the bye
(C) up and about (D) up and around
139. He visits us
- (A) over and again (B) off and on
(C) on and on (D) up and around
140. I shall go to Bombay tomorrow to see the doctor you
- (A) counsel (B) advise
(C) guide (D) recommend
(E) approach
141. I want to have a of rooms on rental basis.
- (A) set (B) pack
(C) conclave (D) suite
(E) block
142. When the liquid has been used up, the in the bottom of the flask should be thrown away.
- (A) relief (B) surplus

56 | Objective G.E.

- (C) residue (D) portion
(E) part
143. Though fond of many acquaintances, I desire only with a few.
(A) introduction (B) cordiality
(C) intimacy (D) encounter
(E) exchange
144. The Government is certain to the publication of any details of this fraudulent research.
(A) prohibit (B) conceal
(C) restrict (D) retain
(E) delay
145. He takes pains to hide his feelings; but at every unguarded moment the mask drops and reveals him to the most superficial observer.
(A) out (B) down
(C) away (D) of
(E) off
146. To break the stalemate over the controversial issue, the Prime Minister held discussions today with four other leaders to a consensus.
(A) capture (B) win
(C) develop (D) evolve
(E) emerge
147. It is true that inequality is a natural phenomenon but so are floods and cholera and such other
(A) calamities (B) difficulties
(C) events (D) misfortunes
(E) phenomenon
148. Even after hearing him for a fairly long time, we were at a loss to know what he was driving
(A) to (B) on
(C) in (D) at
(E) after
149. A clever attempt is being made to explain away lack of intellectual as impartial detachment.
(A) integrity (B) honesty
(C) cowardice (D) audacity
(E) alacrity
150. His handling of the situation landed his own party into trouble.
(A) inept (B) inspired
(C) skilful (D) sophisticated
(E) uncouth
151. Chitra looks the sapling as if it were her own child.
(A) upon (B) over
(C) for (D) at
(E) after
152. He knew that social evils were only of greater maladies.
(A) past (B) manifestations
(C) indications (D) consequences
(E) causes
153. The paternalistic attitude is so ingrained in the managements that they will have to try to change it.
(A) subtly
(B) slowly
(C) inadvertently
(D) conscientiously
(E) casually
154. The judge complimented the young witness for standing up to the cross-examination.
(A) arduous (B) gruelling
(C) lengthy (D) tedious
(E) terrible
155. A solution may not yet be in sight, but the important thing was to get a between them started.
(A) conflict (B) conversation
(C) debate (D) dialogue
(E) discussion
156. The accused to the judge for mercy.
(A) appealed (B) requested
(C) applied (D) demanded
(E) asked
157. You must do this work you like it or not.
(A) even if (B) if
(C) whether (D) either
(E) ignoring

158. The terms given by you are not acceptable me.
 (A) by (B) to
 (C) from (D) for
 (E) with
159. You always reach on time you ?
 (A) isn't (B) aren't
 (C) Doesn't (D) Don't
 (E) Didn't
160. Everyone knows that he is not to hardwork.
 (A) suitable (B) addicted
 (C) willing (D) accustomed
 (E) trained

Answers

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (B) 41. (E) 42. (D) 43. (D) 44. (E) 45. (B)
 6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (B) 46. (D) 47. (D) 48. (D) 49. (A) 50. (C)
 11. (A) 12. (D) 13. (B) 14. (B) 15. (B) 51. (A) 52. (B) 53. (C) 54. (B) 55. (B)
 16. (D) 17. (B) 18. (D) 19. (B) 20. (B) 56. (D) 57. (E) 58. (C) 59. (A) 60. (D)
 21. (B) 22. (C) 23. (A) 24. (A) 25. (A) 61. (B) 62. (B) 63. (A) 64. (A) 65. (C)
 26. (B) 27. (B) 28. (C) 29. (B) 30. (D) 66. (C) 67. (B) 68. (E) 69. (D) 70. (B)
 31. (A) 32. (A) 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (A) 71. (A) 72. (E) 73. (B) 74. (A) 75. (C)
 36. (A) 37. (A) 38. (A) 39. (E) 40. (C) 76. (A) 77. (B) 78. (C) 79. (C) 80. (B)
 81. (C) 82. (C) 83. (C) 84. (B) 85. (A)
 86. (A) 87. (C) 88. (E) 89. (D) 90. (E)
 91. (C) 92. (C) 93. (B) 94. (A) 95. (E)
 96. (C) 97. (B) 98. (B) 99. (C) 100. (D)
 101. (C) 102. (D) 103. (E) 104. (B) 105. (C)
 106. (B) 107. (C) 108. (A) 109. (C) 110. (B)
 111. (D) 112. (A) 113. (B) 114. (D) 115. (A)
 116. (C) 117. (E) 118. (B) 119. (B) 120. (B)
 121. (E) 122. (D) 123. (C) 124. (A) 125. (B)
 126. (B) 127. (B) 128. (C) 129. (B) 130. (A)
 131. (D) 132. (B) 133. (A) 134. (C) 135. (B)
 136. (C) 137. (B) 138. (C) 139. (B) 140. (D)
 141. (D) 142. (C) 143. (C) 144. (A) 145. (E)
 146. (D) 147. (A) 148. (D) 149. (B) 150. (A)
 151. (E) 152. (B) 153. (D) 154. (B) 155. (D)
 156. (A) 157. (C) 158. (B) 159. (D) 160. (D)

CHAPTER 5

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

Directions—Below are given some statements each of which is capable of being expressed by one word only. Each statement is followed by four such words of which only one is correct. Your task is to pick out the correct choice.

1. A person who renounces the world and practices self-discipline in order to attain salvation—
(A) Sceptic (B) Ascetic
(C) Devotee (D) Antiquarian
2. One who abandons his religious faith—
(A) Apostate (B) Prostate
(C) Profane (D) Agnostic
3. A hater of learning and knowledge—
(A) Bibliophile (B) Philologist
(C) Misogynist (D) Misologist
4. Commencement of words with the same letter—
(A) Pun (B) Transferred epithet
(C) Oxymoron (D) Alliteration
5. A person who does not believe in the existence of God—
(A) Theist (B) Heretic
(C) Atheist (D) Fanatic
6. A lady's umbrella is—
(A) Parasol (B) Granary
(C) Epitaph (D) Aviary
(E) None
7. Story of old time gods or heroes is—
(A) Lyric (B) Epic
(C) Legend (D) Romance
(E) None
8. A sad song is a—
(A) Ditty (B) Knell
(C) Dirge (D) Lay
(E) None
9. One who believes in the power of fate—
(A) Fatalist (B) Optimist
(C) Pessimist (D) Parsimonious
(E) Pusillanimous
10. A person who loves everybody—
(A) Cosmopolitan (B) Fratricide
(C) Atheist (D) Aristocrat
11. One who cannot be easily pleased—
(A) Cosmopolitan (B) Fratricide
(C) Fastidious (D) Feminist
12. The murder of brother—
(A) Homicide (B) Fratricide
(C) Dermatologist (D) Regicide
13. A person who is indifferent to pains and pleasure of life—
(A) Stoic (B) Sadist
(C) Psychiatrist (D) Patricide
14. Talking to one's own self—
(A) Sinecure (B) Soliloquy
(C) Pessimist (D) Philanthropist
15. A disease which spreads by contact—
(A) Incurable
(B) Infectious disease
(C) Contagious disease
(D) Fatal disease
16. A man who rarely speaks the truth—
(A) Crook (B) Liar
(C) Scoundrel (D) Hypocrite
17. A remedy for all diseases—
(A) Narcotics (B) Antiseptic
(C) Panacea (D) Tonic
18. International destruction of racial groups—
(A) Matricide (B) Regicide
(C) Genocide (D) Homicide

19. Custom of having many wives—
(A) Matrimony (B) Bigamy
(C) Polygamy (D) Monogamy
20. A pioneer of a reform movement—
(A) Apostle (B) Apothecary
(C) Apotheosis (D) Renegade
21. A person who pretends to have more knowledge or skill than he really has—
(A) Apostle (B) Apotheosis
(C) Renegade (D) Charlatan
22. A person who forsakes religion—
(A) Apostle (B) Apotheosis
(C) Renegade (D) Charlatan
23. One who studies insect life—
(A) Geologist (B) Zoologist
(C) Entomologist (D) Botanist
24. A person who does not believe in the existence of God—
(A) Atheist (B) Chaperon
(C) Sycophant (D) Parasite
25. A doctor who treats skin diseases—
(A) Ophthalmologist
(B) Dermatologist
(C) Paediatrician
(D) Cardiologist
26. A lady who remains unmarried—
(A) Spinster (B) Artist
(C) Bachelor (D) Misanthrope
27. One who has a good taste for food and enjoys it—
(A) Gourmet (B) Curator
(C) Parasite (D) Stoic
28. One who knows two languages—
(A) Bigot (B) Bigame
(C) Bilingual (D) Brittle
29. Government by the representatives of the people—
(A) Autocracy (B) Democracy
(C) Socialism (D) Diplomacy
30. A disease that spreads over a large area—
(A) Academic (B) Epidemic
(C) Incurable (D) Invincible
31. That which can never be believed—
(A) Irrevocable (B) Inevitable
(C) Incredible (D) Irritable
32. That which cannot be avoided—
(A) Inevitable (B) Irreparable
(C) Incomparable (D) Indisputable
33. One who can use either of his hands with ease—
(A) Amphibious (B) Ambidexterous
(C) Ambivalent (D) Amateur
34. Government by the rich—
(A) Oligarchy (B) Aristocracy
(C) Plutocracy (D) Pantisocracy
35. A person chosen by the quarrelling parties to settle their differences—
(A) Arbiter
(B) Mediator
(C) Agent provocateur
(D) Arbitrator
36. An animal that is equally at home on land and in water—
(A) Ambidexterous (B) Ambivalent
(C) Ambience (D) Amphibious
37. A state of perfect balance—
(A) Equity (B) Equanimity
(C) Equilibrium (D) Egalitarianism
38. A speech delivered without any previous preparation—
(A) Extempore (B) Maiden
(C) Spinster (D) Empiric
39. A person who goes on horseback—
(A) Equestrian (B) Pedestrian
(C) Epicurean (D) Connoisseur
40. An office which has no work but high salary—
(A) Panacea (B) Gratuitous
(C) Fortuitous (D) Sinicure
41. That which can be interpreted in any way—
(A) Ambient (B) Ambivalent
(C) Amphibious (D) Ambiguous
42. A person who is fond of fighting—
(A) Bellicose (B) Belligerent
(C) Centripede (D) Brunette

60 | Objective G.E.

43. Of unknown or unadmitted authorship.
 (A) Unanimous (B) Ambiguous
 (C) Anonymous (D) Callous
44. One who is well-versed in judging any arts—
 (A) Dilettante (B) Bohemian
 (C) Connoisseur (D) Eccentric
45. A person who is very fond of sensuous pleasures—
 (A) Epicure (B) Charlatan
 (C) Dissenter (D) Misologist
46. Flowers and insects or anything lasting only for a day—
 (A) Empiric (B) Ephemeral
 (C) Corporal (D) Corporeal
47. A person with full discretionary powers to act on behalf of a country—
 (A) Emissary (B) Envoy
 (C) Ambassador (D) Plenipotentiary
48. One who does not care for art and literature—
 (A) Philistine (B) Philipino
 (C) Prodigal (D) Mundane
49. One who talks continuously—
 (A) Avaricious (B) Voracious
 (C) Loquacious (D) Impecunious
50. The foolish belief that one is God.
 (A) Theomania
 (B) Necromancy
 (C) Thearchy
 (D) Sacrilege
51. That which is found everywhere—
 (A) Iquitous (B) Ubiquitous
 (C) Littoral (D) Temporal
52. Circumstances which render light the intensity of something—
 (A) Aggravating (B) Declamatory
 (C) Extenuating (D) Extirpating
53. Freedom from care—
 (A) Insouciance (B) Indifference
 (C) Charlatanism (D) Euphoria
54. Becoming out of date or passing out of use—
 (A) Obstreperous (B) Obsolescent
 (C) Debilitating (D) Preposterous
55. That which can easily be harmed, hurt or wounded—
 (A) Venerable (B) Somatic
 (C) Soporific (D) Vulnerable
56. Below the surface—
 (A) Surreptitious (B) Abortive
 (C) Subterranean (D) Venial
57. A person who hates the institution of marriage—
 (A) Misologist (B) Misogamist
 (C) Misogynist (D) Philogynist
58. A lover of mankind—
 (A) Philanthropist (B) Misanthropit
 (C) Philogynist (D) Misogynist
59. A decision upon which one cannot go back—
 (A) Incurrigible (B) Indispensable
 (C) Inevitable (D) Irrevocable
60. One who is free from all mistakes and failures—
 (A) Perfectionist (B) Infallible
 (C) Incorruptible (D) Irrefutable
61. A room where dead bodies are kept for post-mortem—
 (A) Mortuary (B) Matinee
 (C) Obituary (D) Matin
62. A man who amuses himself by love-making—
 (A) Pacifist (B) Bohemian
 (C) Epicurean (D) Philanderer
63. To turn out of society or fellowship—
 (A) Cauterize (B) Ostracize
 (C) Resuscitate (D) Rusticate
64. Easy to mould—
 (A) Pliable (B) Malleable
 (C) Prone (D) Tractable
65. One who is breaker of idols—
 (A) Inconoclast (B) Renegade
 (C) Escapist (D) Impostor
66. A formal written charge against a person for some crime or offence—
 (A) Conviction (B) Indictment
 (C) Exculpation (D) Inculcation

67. Incapable of being read.
 (A) Eligible (B) Illegible
 (C) Obsolete (D) Obsolescent
68. A lady's purse—
 (A) Parasol (B) Pantomine
 (C) Reticule (D) Vestibule
69. A new word coined by an author—
 (A) Neologism (B) Syllogism
 (C) Aberration (D) Deviation
70. Moving from place to place—
 (A) Peripatetic (B) Postulating
 (C) Hortatory (D) Circumlocution
71. Common place remarks—
 (A) Erudition (B) Platitudes
 (C) Multitudes (D) Pantomine
72. That which cannot be seen through—
 (A) Transparent
 (B) Translucent
 (C) Pedantic
 (D) Opaque
73. Something which can be taken for granted—
 (A) Premise (B) Theory
 (C) Postulate (D) Reticule
74. The practice of borrowing ideas and words from others and using them as one's own—
 (A) Pantomime (B) Burlesque
 (C) Plagiarism (D) Imitation
75. One who fully depends on others—
 (A) Parasite (B) Novice
 (C) Precipice (D) Martyr
76. A fort which cannot be entered into by the enemy—
 (A) Impenetrable (B) Impregnable
 (C) Inexorable (D) Inscrutable
77. That which cannot be understood or known—
 (A) Inexorable (B) Inscrutable
 (C) Impregnable (D) Impenetrable
78. A person who cannot be easily approached—
 (A) Indifferent (B) Indomitable
 (C) Inaccessible (D) Insensible
79. Doing harm secretly—
 (A) Insidious (B) Insipid
 (C) Intractable (D) Inviolable
80. Not suitable to be eaten—
 (A) Inexorable (B) Inept
 (C) Infernal (D) Inedible

Answers

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (D) 5. (C)
 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (A)
 11. (C) 12. (B) 13. (A) 14. (B) 15. (C)
 16. (D) 17. (C) 18. (C) 19. (C) 20. (A)
 21. (D) 22. (C) 23. (C) 24. (A) 25. (B)
 26. (A) 27. (A) 28. (C) 29. (B) 30. (B)
 31. (C) 32. (A) 33. (B) 34. (C) 35. (D)
 36. (D) 37. (C) 38. (A) 39. (A) 40. (D)
 41. (D) 42. (A) 43. (C) 44. (C) 45. (A)
 46. (B) 47. (D) 48. (A) 49. (C) 50. (A)
 51. (B) 52. (C) 53. (A) 54. (B) 55. (D)
 56. (C) 57. (B) 58. (A) 59. (D) 60. (B)
 61. (A) 62. (D) 63. (B) 64. (B) 65. (A)
 66. (B) 67. (B) 68. (C) 69. (A) 70. (A)
 71. (B) 72. (D) 73. (C) 74. (C) 75. (A)
 76. (B) 77. (B) 78. (C) 79. (A) 80. (D)

CHAPTER 6 COMPREHENSION

Directions—Each of the passages in this chapter is followed by questions based on the contents of the passage. Read the passage carefully and select the best answers from among the given choices for each question. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.

Exercise 1

The strength of the electronics industry in Japan is the Japanese ability to organise production and marketing, rather than their achievements in original research. The British are generally recognised as a far more inventive collection of individuals, but never seem able to exploit what they invent. There are many examples, from the TSR 2 hovercraft, high speed train and Sinclair scooter to the Triumph, BSA and Norton motorbikes, which all prove this sad rule. The Japanese were able to exploit their strengths in marketing and development many years ago, and their success was at first either not understood in the west or was dismissed as something which could only have been produced at their low price, so far from where they were sold, because they were cheap copies of other peoples' ideas churned out by a work-house which was dedicated to hard grind above all else.

1. The sad rule mentioned in this passage refers to—
 - (A) The inability of the Japanese to be inventive like the British
 - (B) The inability of the British to be industrious like the Japanese
 - (C) The lack of variety in Japanese inventions
 - (D) The poorer marketing ability of the British
2. It is evident from this passage that the strength of a country's industry depends upon—
 - (A) Original research

- (B) International co-operation
 - (C) Dedicated work force
 - (D) Electronic development
3. According to the passage, prosperity in industry depends upon—
 - (A) Productivity
 - (B) Inventiveness
 - (C) Marketing ability
 - (D) Official patronage
4. The main theme of this passage is—
 - (A) Electronic industry in Japan
 - (B) Industrial comparison between Japan and Britain
 - (C) The role of marketing efficiency in industrial prosperity
 - (D) The importance of original research in industry
5. The TSR 2 hovercraft, high speed train, Sinclair scooter etc. are the symbols of—
 - (A) Japanese success
 - (B) British failure
 - (C) British success
 - (D) Japanese failure

Exercise 2

The average life span of humanity throughout all history was twenty seven years. In the nineteenth century, however, science and improved technology trebled life expectancy. As technological capabilities improved and life expectancy increased, the number of babies per family went down, demonstrating the fact that nature keeps on balancing the population figure. After major wars, when large number of young and healthy men are killed, baby-making increases. The birth rate continues to rise for five years or so after the war ends until the score is rectified. All this happens without conscious co-operation or even the knowledge of the human

beings. When the probabilities of human survival are poor, nature makes many babies. When the chances of man's survival improve, nature reduces the number of new babies—

1. The author says that throughout history—
 - (A) Everyman died on attaining twenty seven years
 - (B) The average life of human race was twenty seven years
 - (C) Everyman lived twenty seven years or so
 - (D) Some men lived far less than twenty seven years
 - (E) None
2. With the development of science and technology in the 19th century—
 - (A) More people were expected to live longer
 - (B) People expected more comforts in life
 - (C) People expected to produce more babies
 - (D) People expected more agricultural production
 - (E) None
3. As science and technology improves the number of babies—
 - (A) becomes directly proportional to life expectancy
 - (B) becomes inversely proportional to life expectancy
 - (C) is checked by nature
 - (D) is encouraged by nature
 - (E) None
4. The author says that—
 - (A) The major wars were directly responsible for making more babies
 - (B) Young and healthy men are directly responsible for making more babies
 - (C) The death of a large number of young and healthy men is directly responsible for an increase in making more babies
 - (D) Peace after war is responsible for making more babies
 - (E) None
5. The title that best expresses the ideas of the passage is—
 - (A) Population and Nature
 - (B) Natural Checks on Population
 - (C) Population and War
 - (D) Life and Babies
 - (E) None
6. After major wars people produce more babies because—
 - (A) They want to have them
 - (B) Nature guides them to do so
 - (C) They want to co-operate with nature
 - (D) They do so without knowing
 - (E) None
7. The poor chances of human survival are responsible for—
 - (A) Not making more babies
 - (B) Restricting the production of human life
 - (C) Making people against having more babies
 - (D) Making more babies at the instance of nature
 - (E) None
8. The birth rate continues to rise after the end of the war for—
 - (A) One year
 - (B) Three years
 - (C) Five years
 - (D) Five years or so
 - (E) None
9. The word 'probabilities' in the passage means—
 - (A) Likelihood
 - (B) Chances
 - (C) Anything having an appearance of truth
 - (D) Possibilities
 - (E) None
10. The improved technology and increased life expectancy demonstrate the fact that Nature—
 - (A) does not keep on balancing the population figure
 - (B) seldom keeps on balancing the population figure
 - (C) keeps on balancing the population figure
 - (D) never bothers to keep on balancing the population figure
 - (E) none

Exercise 3

Situated in the valley of river Gargi, Baramula was a small tahsil of Khanjour District. A newly **installed** power plant there was to be **commissioned** soon. Hence the railway minister, Uttam Singh felt it necessary that the place should

be well connected with Patrawa and Sheshnagar, the nearest big towns of the area. Moreover for a quick and **safe** transportation of employees coming from neighbouring towns daily, a railway bridge on river Gargi was **essential**. The minister decided to visit the site and discuss the plan with railway authorities at zonal railway head office. He **asked** Ramaswamy, his Secretary to do the needful.

One fine morning Manikchand, the tahsildar of Baramula, got a call from district headquarters. The message was that immediately after his meeting with railway officials at Nagjod the minister will be reaching Baramula by a car, at around 1 p.m. Manikchand, and the local thanedar Ram Charan, remained in the porch of the Baramula dak bungalow for quite sometime but **eventually** driven by the heat to seek shelter in the sitting rooms, as it was a burning hot day and the minister's arrival was delayed. After sometime noise of a car was heard. Manikchand rushed to the porch, and stood there with his hands **covering** his face. Unable to **contain** himself at the strange behaviour of Manikchand the minister asked him what he meant by insolently standing with his face covered. He said, "Sir, as per the general instructions a tahsildar should not **see** a minister directly. I am only **obeying** orders."

1. According to the passage who informed Manikchand about the minister's visit ?
(A) The Secretary to the minister
(B) Officers of the zonal railway head office
(C) Someone telephoned him from Patrawa
(D) None of these
2. According to the passage what was the need of a railway bridge across the Gargi river ?
(A) It would reduce the travelling time of the power plant employees
(B) It would connect Baramula with zonal railway office
(C) It would help the plant to grow faster
(D) It would make the journey luxurious
(E) Not mentioned in the passage
3. According to the passage, what brought the minister to Baramula village ?
(A) He wanted to visit the power plant there
(B) He had to attend a meeting there
(C) He wanted to meet the tahsildar

(D) He had to open a new railway bridge there

(E) None of these

4. According to the passage the zonal office of the railway was at which of the following places ?
(A) Khanjour (B) Sheshnagar
(C) Patrawa (D) Nagjod
(E) Not mentioned in the passage
5. Why could the tahsildar not stay for long in the porch of the dak bungalow ?
(A) The district collector was there to receive the minister
(B) His other friends were waiting in the sitting room
(C) The hot wind made his stay difficult
(D) He was not supposed to see the minister
(E) The time of the arrival of the minister was not known to him
6. The power station was built at which of the following places ?
(A) Patrawa (B) Sheshnagar
(C) Baramula (D) Khanjour
(E) Nagjod

Exercise 4

It is said that once three old men set out on a journey together. One of them was bald, the second was a philosopher and the third one was a barber. At nightfall they decided that each one of them should sit for watch turn by turn. The barber was to keep watch first of all, the philosopher after that and the bald man last of all. So the philosopher and the bald man went to sleep and the barber was on watch. For sometime he kept awake but in the end, he felt tired of it and he thought of some diversion as otherwise it was difficult for him to pass time. Then he took out the razor from his box and shaved the head of the philosopher. At the fixed time he woke up the philosopher and himself went to sleep. When the philosopher got up and felt his head all over, he was startled and said in surprise, "It is my turn but this wretched fellow has awakened bald man."

1. Why did the philosopher get up ?
(A) He realized that his head was being shaved off
(B) It was his turn to keep watch

- (C) He was feeling drowsy
 (D) He wanted some amusement
 (E) None of these
2. Why did the barber shave off the head of the philosopher ?
 (A) He was jealous of him
 (B) He wanted the philosopher to keep watch first
 (C) He was feeling drowsy
 (D) He wanted some amusement
 (E) None of these
3. Who went to sleep first of all ?
 (A) The barber and the bald man
 (B) The philosopher and the bald man
 (C) The barber and the philosopher
 (D) All the three
 (E) None of these
4. Which of the following is the correct sequence decided upon by the three to keep watch turn by turn ?
 (A) Barber, baldman and philosopher
 (B) Philosopher, barber and baldman
 (C) Baldman, philosopher and barber
 (D) Barber, philosopher and baldman
 (E) None of these
5. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage ?
 (A) All the three men decided to keep watch one by one
 (B) The barber woke up the bald man
 (C) The head of the philosopher was shaved off
 (D) The philosopher was startled on feeling his head all over
 (E) None of these

Exercise 5

The reformer must know that what moves people is the *authentic* life, not mere writing. The newspapers and journals that Lokmanya Tilak and Gandhiji ran, the books they wrote, sold little, but had enormous effect. Their writing was known to *reflect*, or be just an *extension* of, their exemplary lives. It was the authenticity of their lives which lent weight to their message, to their example. All knew that their lives were an integral whole—they

were not moral in public life and *lax* in private, nor *vice versa*; they were not full of pious thoughts and sacred resolutions within the walls of a temple and cheats outside.

A writer who is merely entertaining his readers, even one who is merely informing them, can do what he wants with the rest of his life. But the writer who sets out to use his pen to reform public life cannot afford such dualities.

Here is the testimony of one great man—Gandhiji—about the influence of another, Lokmanya Tilak :

“I believe that an editor who has anything worth saying and who *commands* a clientele cannot be easily *hushed*. He has *delivered* his finished message as soon as he is put under duress. The Lokmanya spoke more eloquently from the Mandalay fortress than through the columns of the printed *Kesari*. His influence was multiplied thousand-fold by his imprisonment and his speech and pen had acquired much greater power after he was discharged than before his imprisonment. By his death, he was editing his paper without pen and speech through the *sacred* resolution of the people to *realise* his life’s dream. He could not possibly have done more if he were today in the flesh preaching his views. Critics like me would perhaps be still finding fault with this expression of his or that. Today his message rules millions of hearts which are determined to raise permanent *living* memorial by the fulfilment of his ambition in their lives.”

1. In the context of the passage, a reformer becomes effective if—
 (A) He is a journalist with an objective viewpoint
 (B) He is an author with an excellent style of writing
 (C) He is an effective political leader of the masses
 (D) He is a person with consistency in his writing and life style
 (E) He is a good critic of social practices
2. In the context of the passage which of the following statements about Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi is TRUE ?
 (A) They were moral in private life but lax in public life
 (B) Their influence on people was negligible

- (C) Very few people used to read the newspapers edited by them
- (D) They were allowed to edit their newspapers even from inside the jail
- (E) Their influence was multiplied a thousand-fold by their imprisonment
3. Lokmanya Tilak's messages were most effective—
- (A) When he delivered them through his editorials
- (B) After his death
- (C) Before his imprisonment
- (D) When he became a reformer
- (E) When he delivered speeches
4. Which of the following is the result of Lokmanya Tilak's exemplary life ?
- (A) The newspapers edited by him did not incur monetary loss
- (B) The books written by him were useful
- (C) People resolved to fulfil his life's dreams
- (D) He was put in jail at Mandalay
- (E) Critics still find fault with his views
5. Which of the following is the general tendency of critics according to the passage ?
- (A) To find fault with one or the other expression of a writer
- (B) To praise only those writers whom they like
- (C) To condemn one and all the reformer writers
- (D) To suggest new ideas to the public
- (E) To justify their criticism
6. Which of the following types of writers can be moral in their personal life and lax in public life ?
- (A) Those who want to reform people
- (B) Those who want to entertain people
- (C) Those who have a large number of followers who wish to emulate him
- (D) Those who lead an authentic life
- (E) Those whose writing is an extension of their exemplary lives

Exercise 6

The manager of a well-known firm was interviewing applicants for the post of a night

watch man he had advertised. He was very hard to please and always found something wrong with each man—one had long hair, another small eyes, a third was too thin, a fourth very fit and another too tall.

Among the applicants interviewed by the manager for the post was one Ram Kishan. He watched all this as he sat in the verandah patiently waiting for his turn to be interviewed. He resolved to be prepared for anything. When his turn came all went well. The manager found nothing wrong with his appearance, size or constitution. He was so handsome, tall and strong that the manager was really pleased to see such a well-built young man.

'Is your health sound ?' said the manager at last, 'No sir,' replied Ram Kishan, 'not quite, I suffer from one serious complaint.' 'What's that ?' asked the manager sharply, 'Sleeplessness', came the prompt reply.

The manager was so pleased with the answer of the young man that without questioning him further, he appointed him.

- The passage is about—
 - Appointment of a manager
 - Recruitment of a night watchman
 - A quarrel between the manager and the night watchman
 - The character of the manager
- The manager was 'hard to please' means that he was—
 - Difficult to satisfy
 - Used to complain without reason
 - Very unkind
 - Hard-hearted
- The passage shows—
 - The failure of the manager
 - The cleverness of Ram Kishan
 - The efficiency of the manager
 - The bad health of Ram Kishan
- 'Not quite' (paragraph 3) in the context means—

(A) very well	(B) not completely
(C) somewhat	(D) not so
- 'Sleeplessness' could be linked to—
 - The applicant's illness

- (B) The foolishness of the applicant
- (C) The job as night watchman
- (D) The manager's foolishness

Exercise 7

Until he was ten, young Alexander Fleming attended the nearby Loudoun Moor school. He was then transferred to Darvel school which he attended with his brothers. Alexander learned a good deal about nature during that four mile downhill hike to school and the four mile uphill return trip. He was a quick student and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel school, he was sent to Kilmarmock Academy. Two years later he joined his brothers John and Robert at the home of his elder brother Thomas, who was to become a successful occultist in London. However, the economic success of the family was yet to be and Alexander was forced to leave school for economic reasons. When he was sixteen he obtained a job in a shipping company. Good fortune, however, was on his side and on the side of humanity. In 1901, he received a share in a legacy which made it possible for him to return to school. He decided to study medicine.

1. Alexander trekked.....miles every day to attend Darvel school.
 - (A) Four
 - (B) Eight
 - (C) Twelve
 - (D) Unknown
2. He was a quick student.....This means that Alexander.
 - (A) Reached school before his brothers
 - (B) Reached the school-leaving age
 - (C) Was a lively student too soon
 - (D) Was a fast learner
3. Alexander became rich.....
 - (A) By working in a shipping company
 - (B) When his brother became a successful occultist
 - (C) Because he studied medicine
 - (D) By receiving share in a legacy
4.and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel school.....This in the context means that children were.
 - (A) Not admitted to the school before they were twelve
 - (B) Admitted to the school at the age of twelve

- (C) Allowed to remain in the school only up to the age of twelve
- (D) Admitted to the school any time after the age of twelve

5. The word 'legacy' in the context means —
 - (A) Lottery
 - (B) Goodwill money
 - (C) Inheritance
 - (D) Legal payment

Exercise 8

“Vishwamitra, I'm lucky to have met you, it is great privilege to be in the company of the holy,” said sage Vashistha. He then added, “You are rarely seen.”

“Yes, I've no time to waste. I devote all my time to austerity and penance,” said Vishwamitra. “That is fine. But you should not deprive us of your company. Your company will benefit people,” observed Vashistha. “I don't believe in such things. The only thing that brings any benefit is penance,” rebuffed Vishwamitra.

The two sages argued at length, but could not come to any agreement. Which was great—the benefit that comes from the company of blessed souls or what comes out of severe penance—was the question.

They put the question to Lord Vishnu, “you can get the right answer to your question from Mahasesha,” said the Lord.

Now, Mahasesha is the great serpent who holds the earth on his head. The sages approached him and put the question to him. He said, “Will one of you relieve me of my burden for a while ? I can then calmly reflect on your question and answer you.”

Vishwamitra went forward to take up the burden. He mustered all the power he had developed through his penance and austerity. He held the earth for a moment, but the very next moment he grimaced and showed as if he was going to be crushed.

Vashistha came to his rescue. He mustered all the power he had developed through love for others and others love for him in the company of sages, devotees and seekers. He held the earth without any difficulty.

Mahasesha thanked him and took back his burden. “You have got the answer, haven't you ?” he asked with a smile. “Vashistha's power obtained through good company, could bear this great burden !” he pointed out.

“But I too had borne it on my head for a moment...” murmured Vishwamitra.

‘I must tell you a secret. You could hold the earth for a moment because of the power you had received from Vashistha’s company !’ explained Mahasesha.

1. Why did Vishwamitra rebuff Vashistha ?
 - (A) He was enemy of Vashistha
 - (B) He wanted to punish Vashistha
 - (C) He had no time to talk to Vashistha
 - (D) He disliked the company of Vashistha
 - (E) None of these
2. Vashistha considered himself lucky when he met Vishwamitra because—
 - (A) Vishwamitra was his Guru
 - (B) He loved the company of holy men such as Vishwamitra
 - (C) He had a special affection for Vishwamitra
 - (D) Vishwamitra was the disciple of Vashistha
 - (E) Vishwamitra never used to waste his time
3. Why did Mahasesha ask one of them to relieve him of his burden ?
 - (A) He wanted them to have the answer through their own experience
 - (B) He was really tired of holding the Earth for such a long time
 - (C) He wanted to calmly repeat their question
 - (D) Lord Vishnu secretly asked him to make them hold the Earth
 - (E) None of these
4. Why could Vashistha hold the earth without any difficulty ?
 - (A) He mustered strength through penance and austerity
 - (B) He obtained power from Mahasesha’s blessings
 - (C) Lord Vishnu helped Vashistha to hold the earth
 - (D) He had obtained strength through good company
 - (E) None of these
5. Vishwamitra did not believe in which of the following ?
 - (A) Impartiality of Lord Vishnu
 - (B) Wisdom of Mahasesha
 - (C) Spending time in the company of good people
 - (D) Behaviour of Vashistha
 - (E) None of these
6. Vishwamitra could not hold the Earth for a long time because—
 - (A) He was not strong enough physically to hold it longer
 - (B) His penance was not of a high order to give him enough strength
 - (C) He had not obtained enough strength through good company
 - (D) Mahasesha wanted Vashistha to hold it longer than Vishwamitra
 - (E) He did not believe in such things and considered it a waste of time
7. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage ?
 - (A) The two sages first went to Mahasesha to get the answer to their question
 - (B) Vishwamitra devoted all his time to austerity and penance
 - (C) Lord Vishnu did not answer the question of the sages
 - (D) Vashistha used to spend his time in the company of blessed souls
 - (E) Mahasesha holds the Earth on his head

Exercise 9

How long I remained in the room with the cobra I cannot say. My servant said later that it was only half an hour, and no sound has ever been more welcome to me than the sounds I heard as my servant laid the table for dinner. I called him to the bathroom door, and told him of my predicament, and instructed him to fetch a lantern and a ladder. After another long wait, I heard the babel of voices followed by the scrapping of the ladder against the outer wall of the house, when the lantern had been lifted to the window, ten feet above the ground, it did not illuminate the room, so I told the man who was holding it to break a pane of glass and pass the lantern through the opening. The opening was too small for the lantern to be passed in upright. However, after it

had been relit three times, it was finally inserted into the room and, feeling that the cobra was behind me, I turned my head and saw it lying at the bottom of the bed-room door two feet away. Leaning forward very slowly, I picked up the heavy bathmat, raised it high and let it fall as the cobra was sliding over the floor towards me. Fortunately I judged my aim accurately and the bath-mat crashed down on the cobra's neck six inches from its head. As it bit at the wood and lashed about with its tail, I took a hasty stride towards the Verandah-door and in a moment was outside among a crowd of men, armed with sticks and carrying lanterns, for word had got round to the railway quarters that I was having a life-and-death struggle with a big snake in a locked room.

- The incident narrated in the passage is—
 (A) Thrilling (B) Dramatic
 (C) Tragic (D) Humorous
 (E) Pathetic
- The room in which the writer was locked in with the cobra was his—
 (A) Bed-room (B) Toilet
 (C) Bath-room (D) Drawing room
 (E) Dining room
- “It did not illuminate the room.” Here “illuminate” can be replaced by—
 (A) Light up brightly
 (B) Throw faint light
 (C) Enlighten
 (D) Make colourful
 (E) Gladden
- A large crowd had gathered outside the writer's room, presumably to—
 (A) Break open the door of the room
 (B) Watch the writer's struggle with the cobra
 (C) Kill the snake if it came out
 (D) Catch the snake
 (E) Enjoy themselves at the fun created by the situation
- The people who had gathered outside were—
 (A) Passers-by
 (B) From railway quarters
 (C) Snake charmers
 (D) Strangers to the writer
 (E) None of these

Exercise 10

Laxmidhar, a wealthy man, was living in a town Kundinpur. He had a good business and was earning a lot of money. But alas ! he was extremely selfish and mean and would not part with money even for a good cause. However, his wife Bhagyamati and son Anand were kindhearted souls. One day at night he had a very unusual dream. He saw in the dream that he had died of heart attack and after death he approached the gates of heaven expecting an admission over there. The two gate keepers challenged him and asked why he should deserve admission. He was taken aback. He explained to them that he was a rich and powerful man. But they asked him clearly what good deeds he had done to deserve admission. Laxmidhar recalled after sometime that he had given two coins to his housemaid Taramati after she begged for it days together. Taramati was in great crisis as she had lost her husband. On another occasion he had given one coin to a boy Sadanand. Sadanand was son of one of his retired employees, Sampat. Sampat was seriously ill. He was badly in need of money.

Laxmidhar proudly narrated these deeds to the gate-keepers. They asked him to wait for the decision and passed on this information to Chitragupta. Pat came the reply, “Give him his three coins and tell him to go to hell.” Laxmidhar cried out, “No ! No.” His dream had vanished. He was shocked and afraid. After sometime he calmed down and thought for himself. He had learnt a lesson. From the next morning people saw a different Laxmidhar who was kind, considerate and helpful. They were pleased and so was Laxmidhar. He then led a full and happy life.

- Who taught a lesson to Laxmidhar ?
 (A) Sadanand (B) Sampat
 (C) Bhagyamati (D) Taramati
 (E) None of these
- Which of the following aptly describes the moral of the dream ?
 (A) Tit for tat
 (B) World wiser than the wise
 (C) As you sow so must you reap
 (D) Well begun is half-done
 (E) Honesty is the best policy
- Why was Laxmidhar denied admission to heaven ?
 (A) The gate keepers did not like him

70 | Objective G.E.

- (B) He did not help Sadanand and Taramati
 (C) He had earned a lot of money
 (D) He was not a ruler
 (E) None of these
4. Laxmidhar was expecting admission to heaven because—
 (A) He had earned a good name
 (B) He had wealth and authority
 (C) He had goodwill towards all
 (D) He was kind and religious
 (E) He had voluntarily given three coins to needy people
5. Why was Laxmidhar frightened ?
 (A) His business was in danger
 (B) He was threatened by Sampat
 (C) Taramati and Sadanand did not return his money
 (D) The gate keepers denied admission to him in heaven and asked him to go to hell
 (E) None of these
6. Laxmidhar explained his good deeds to the gate keepers because—
 (A) They demanded this information
 (B) It was his practice to talk about his deeds to everybody
 (C) They were interested in knowing them
 (D) Chitragupta had asked him accordingly
 (E) He had no bad deeds to his credit
7. Taramati had approached Laxmidhar because—
 (A) She was expecting him to fulfil his promise
 (B) She was advised to do so by her husband
 (C) She was not paid her dues for a long time
 (D) Laxmidhar was a kind hearted gentleman
 (E) She had lost her husband and was in need of money
8. Which of the following statements is TRUE about Sadanand ?
 (A) He was an employee of Laxmidhar
 (B) He was the son of Taramati
 (C) He refused the help given by Laxmidhar
 (D) He was son of Bhagyamati
 (E) None of these
9. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage ?
 (A) Anand was full of love for others
 (B) Chitragupta took quite some time to give his decision
 (C) Laxmidhar lived in the town Kundinpur
 (D) Bhagyamati had love and sympathy for others
 (E) Gate keepers were doing their job honestly
10. Which of the following helped Laxmidhar to lead a contented life ?
 (A) His kindness and sympathy for others
 (B) Profusion of wealth
 (C) His selfishness
 (D) His miserliness
 (E) None of these

Exercise 11

The forces that generate conditions conducive to crime and riots are stronger in urban communities than in rural areas. Urban living is more anonymous living. It often releases the individual from community restraints more common in tradition-oriented societies. But more freedom from constraints and control also provides greater freedom to deviate. And living in the more impersonalised, formally controlled urban society means that regulatory orders of conduct are often directed by distant bureaucrats. The police are stronger executing these prescriptions on an anonymous set of subjects. Minor offences in small town or village are often handled without resort to official police action. As disputable as such action may seem to be, it results in fewer recorded violations of the law compared to the big cities. Although perhaps causing some decision difficulties for the police in small towns, formal and objective law enforcement is not always acceptable to villagers.

Urban areas with mass population, greater wealth, more commercial establishment and more product of our technology also provide more frequent opportunities for theft. Victims are impersonalized, property is insured, consumer goods in more abundance are vividly displayed and are more portable. The crime rate increases despite formal moral education given in schools.

1. People live under more social control in—
 (A) Formally controlled urban societies

- (B) The presence of the police authorities
 (C) An anonymous form of living
 (D) None of these
2. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage ?
 (A) The display of consumer goods is the main cause of crime
 (B) Lack of personal contact increases crimes in urban areas
 (C) Small communities have more minor crimes than in urban centres
 (D) Urban crimes cannot be prevented
 (E) Police in urban areas settles minor disputes without official action
3. Which of the following is a characteristic of an urban setting ?
 (A) Unreported minor crimes
 (B) No deviation from freedom
 (C) Less forceful social control
 (D) Minimal opportunities of crime due to better law enforcement
 (E) Fewer recorded violations of the law
4. It can be inferred from the passage that urban crime can be controlled by —
 (A) Greater emphasis on moral education
 (B) Enforcement of law by distant bureaucrats
 (C) Vivid display of expensive consumer goods
 (D) Making the expensive consumer goods less portable
 (E) None of these
5. The author's view of 'Traditional societies' is best expressed by which of the following ?
 (A) They provide less freedom for the individual in many circumstances
 (B) They have lower crime rates because of the moral teachings in schools
 (C) They provide inadequate freedom for person's movements and travel
 (D) They do not have adequate modern technology
 (E) None of these
6. According to the passage, all of the following contribute to higher crime rates in urban areas except—
 (A) Vivid display of consumers goods
 (B) Higher standard of living
 (C) Urban impersonalised living
 (D) Increasing population
 (E) Inadequate police force
7. According to the passage, the crime in small towns—
 (A) Is less frequently reported or dealt with officially
 (B) Is brought well under control by distant bureaucrats
 (C) Leads to an impersonalised style of living
 (D) Is often dealt with through objective law enforcement
 (E) Always causes difficulties for the police authorities
8. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage ?
 (A) Moral education imparted in schools is ineffective in checking crime rate
 (B) There is less freedom in the current society than in a traditional society
 (C) Urban areas are thickly populated and commercialised
 (D) Anonymous living in urban areas may lead to freedom to deviate from rules
 (E) Urban areas provide more opportunities for crime than rural areas do

Exercise 12

Just as some men like to play football or cricket, so some men like to climb mountains. This is often very difficult to do, for mountains are not just big hills. Paths are usually very steep. Some mountain sides are straight up and down, so that it may take many hours to climb as little as one hundred feet. There is always the danger that you may fall off and be killed or injured. Men talk about conquering a mountain. It is a wonderful feeling to reach the top of a mountain after climbing for hours and may be, even for days. You look down and see the whole country below you. You feel godlike. Two Italian prisoners of war escaped from a prison camp in Kenya during the war. They did not try to get back to their own country, for they knew that was impossible. Instead, they climbed to the top of Mount Kenya, and then they came down again and gave themselves up. They had wanted to get that

feeling of freedom that one has, after climbing a difficult mountain.

1. Some men like to climb mountains because—
 - (A) They do not like to play football or cricket
 - (B) They know the trick of climbing
 - (C) They want to have a wonderful feeling
 - (D) They like to face danger
2. To climb mountains is often difficult because—
 - (A) Mountains are big hills
 - (B) It consumes more time
 - (C) Prisoners often escape from camps and battle there
 - (D) Paths are steep and uneven
3. It is a wonderful feeling... 'It' refers to.....
 - (A) The steep path
 - (B) The prisoner
 - (C) The mountain
 - (D) Mountaineering
4. Two Italian prisoners escaped from the camp and climbed to the top of Mount Kenya—
 - (A) To escape to Italy
 - (B) To come down and give up
 - (C) To get the feeling of freedom
 - (D) To gain fame as mountaineers
5. Mountaineering is not a very popular sport like football or cricket because—
 - (A) There are no spectators in this sport
 - (B) It may take many hours or even days
 - (C) Not many people are prepared to risk their lives
 - (D) People do not want to enjoy a god-like feeling

Exercise 13

Once, an ant who had come to drink at a stream fell into the water and was carried away by the swift current. He was in great danger of drowning. A dove, perched on a nearby tree, saw the ant's danger and dropped a leaf into the water. The ant climbed on to this, and was carried to safety.

Sometime after this a hunter, creeping through the bushes, saw the dove asleep, and took careful aim with his gun. He was about to fire when the ant, who was nearby, crawled forward and bit him sharply in the ankle. The hunter missed his aim, and the loud noise ...of the gun

awakened the dove from her sleep. She saw her danger and flew swiftly away to safety. Thus the ant repaid the dove for having saved his life in the foaming current of the stream.

1. The ant came to the stream to—
 - (A) Fall into it
 - (B) Look at the swift current
 - (C) To carry back some water
 - (D) To drink at it
2. The dove dropped a leaf into the water to—
 - (A) Save the ant
 - (B) Drown the ant
 - (C) Help itself
 - (D) Perch on it
3. The dove was in danger because—
 - (A) A hunter wanted to care for it
 - (B) There was a bush nearby
 - (C) A hunter was about to shoot it
 - (D) It had fallen off the branch
4. The word 'aim' in this passage means—
 - (A) To point a gun at something or someone
 - (B) To have an ambition
 - (C) To try to reach somewhere
 - (D) To look at something
5. The ant repaid the dove by—
 - (A) Biting the hunter
 - (B) Warning the dove
 - (C) Crawling near the hunter
 - (D) Biting the dove

Exercise 14

In a thicket at the foot of the Himalaya mountains there once lived a parrot together with other animals and birds. One day a fire started in the thicket from the friction of bamboos in a strong wind and the birds and animals were in frightened confusion. The parrot feeling compassion for their fright and suffering and wishing to repay the kindness he had received in the bamboo thicket where he could shelter himself, tried to do all he could to save them. He dipped himself in a pond near by and flew over the fire and shook off the drops of water to extinguish the fire. He repeated this diligently with a heart of compassion out of gratitude to the thicket.

This spirit of kindness and self-sacrifice was noticed by a heavenly god who came down from the sky and said to the parrot "you have a gallant

mind, but what good do you expect to accomplish by a few drops of water against this great fire ?” The parrot answered “There is nothing that cannot be accomplished by the spirit of gratitude and self-sacrifice. I will try over and over again and then over in the next life.” The great god was impressed by the parrot’s spirit and together they extinguished the fire.

1. Which is the main quality of the parrot depicted in the story ?
 - (A) Kindness
 - (B) Persistence
 - (C) Self-sacrifice
 - (D) Gratitude
2. The reference to “the spirit of gratitude” in the second paragraph is meant to—
 - (A) Defend ideas in first paragraph
 - (B) Illustrate an idea described in the first paragraph
 - (C) Contradict the point made in the first paragraph
 - (D) Tell the moral of the story
 - (E) Explain the meaning of the idea
3. Why did the god join the parrot in extinguishing the fire ?
 - (A) The god was pleased by the parrot’s gallantry
 - (B) The god knew that the parrot won’t be able to extinguish the fire alone
 - (C) The god took compassion on the small creature
 - (D) The god wanted to save animals and birds
 - (E) Pleased by the parrot’s spirit the god wanted to help it in its task
4. This passage can be called—
 - (A) Cynical
 - (B) Ironical
 - (C) Analytical
 - (D) Critical
 - (E) None of these
5. The fire in the thicket started due to—
 - (A) Strong wind
 - (B) Confusion of animals
 - (C) Anger of great god
 - (D) Friction of bamboos
 - (E) None of these
6. The main idea of the passage seems to be—
 - (A) The kindness of great god
 - (B) The importance of gratitude and self-sacrifice
 - (C) The nobleness of the parrot
 - (D) The importance of persistent efforts
 - (E) The importance of compassion

Exercise 15

The importance of the agricultural sector to economic development as a source of support of both labour and food to growing urban industrial areas has received a good deal of attention in recent analyses of economic growth. Without improved organisation of existing factors and proper application of new techniques in agriculture, supplies of agricultural products are frequently not adequate to meet the increased demand for them that accompanied urbanization and industrialization. The resultant rise in agricultural prices by shifting the terms of trades against industrial economies seriously impeded the growth of industrial production. In addition, since the process of economic growth for the average under-developed country involves a major shift of employment from agriculture to industry, the increased food requirements of the growing population now must typically be produced by a relatively smaller agricultural work force. Thus, in general one would expect countries that are more industrialized and urbanized to have high levels of productivity in their agricultural sectors than countries at lower levels of economic development.

1. Which aspect of economic growth has received greater attention in recent times ?
 - (A) The relationship between agriculture and industry
 - (B) The problem of urbanization as a consequence of industrialization
 - (C) The all round escalation of prices
 - (D) The problem of underdeveloped countries
2. How does industrialization affect agricultural production adversely ?
 - (A) There is increased demand for food
 - (B) There is increased rate of population growth in rural areas
 - (C) There is reduction in work force available for agriculture
 - (D) There is surplus of work force in industry

74 | Objective G.E.

3. How do more industrialized and urban countries maintain higher levels of productivity in agriculture ?
- (A) By diverting extra man power to agriculture
 - (B) By applying improved technology to industry
 - (C) By applying improved technology to agriculture
 - (D) Sector injunction in rural areas

Exercise 16

In a village there lived an old man, Parashuram. His only wealth was his four sons, Ravi, Shashi, Kiran and Aditya. Parashuram loved his youngest son most because he was blind. He used to take Aditya to the river banks and describe to him the colours of the flowers and butterflies. Aditya's three elder brothers also would read to him from books interesting stories. While his brothers used to go to school. Aditya would stay at home and play with Moti, their pet dog. He would also sing to pass his time. He had a beautiful voice.

One day a gang of robbers entered the village when most of the people had left for their fields, and looted all they could find. The robbers heard Aditya singing in a beautiful voice. They thought that Aditya could be useful as a beggar. One of them picked him up and wanted to run away. Annoyed with this, Moti barked loudly and rushed after him. So did the other village dogs too. With all this noise, the men working in the fields came running with sticks in hands. They overpowered the robbers and handed them over to the police. The villagers were very happy. They treated Aditya and Moti as their heroes. It was the happiest day in Aditya's life because, even though he was blind, he had a voice that could make others happy.

1. How could the villagers know about the robbers ?
 - (A) They heard the noise of barking dogs
 - (B) They heard Aditya's singing songs
 - (C) Moti had rushed after the villagers
 - (D) The sticks in their hands had made noise
 - (E) None of the above
2. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage ?
 - (A) Parashuram was a wealthy person
 - (B) All his four sons were equally loved by Parshuram
 - (C) Moti got angry because a robber had picked up Aditya
 - (D) The robbers handed over the villagers to the police
 - (E) The robbers used Aditya as a beggar
3. Why did Aditya's brothers read to him ?
 - (A) Because they were more intelligent
 - (B) Because Aditya could not read books
 - (C) Because he was too young to understand
 - (D) Because Aditya liked to play with Moti
 - (E) None of these
4. Why did the robbers want to take away Aditya ?
 - (A) They liked his beautiful voice
 - (B) They wanted to make him a robber
 - (C) They liked Aditya very much
 - (D) They wanted to save Aditya from the barking dogs
 - (E) None of these
5. At home, Aditya used to—
 - (A) Pass his time in telling stories
 - (B) Read stories to his elder brothers
 - (C) Play with Moti and sing songs
 - (D) Sing songs and beg to earn money
 - (E) Describe the colours of flowers and butterflies
6. Why was it the happiest day for Aditya ?
 - (A) He was saved from being taken away by robbers
 - (B) Villagers treated him as their hero
 - (C) Villagers were able to overpower the robbers
 - (D) He could make others happy
 - (E) None of these
7. "So did the other village dogs too" means that the other village dogs—
 - (A) Rushed to the fields
 - (B) Barked loudly and rushed after Moti
 - (C) Rushed after the police
 - (D) Overpowered the robbers
 - (E) Barked and rushed after the robbers

ANSWERS

Exercise 1

1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (C)

Exercise 2

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (A)
6. (D) 7. (D) 8. (D) 9. (A) 10. (C)

Exercise 3

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (C)
6. (C)

Exercise 4

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (B)

Exercise 5

1. (D) 2. (E) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (A)
6. (B)

Exercise 6

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (C)

Exercise 7

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (C)

Exercise 8

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (C)
6. (C) 7. (A)

Exercise 9

1. (A) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (C) 5. (B)

Exercise 10

1. (E) 2. (C) 3. (E) 4. (E) 5. (D)
6. (D) 7. (E) 8. (E) 9. (B) 10. (A)

Exercise 11

1. (E) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (A)
6. (E) 7. (A) 8. (B)

Exercise 12

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (C)

Exercise 13

1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (A)

Exercise 14

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (E) 4. (E) 5. (D)
6. (B)

Exercise 15

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (C)

Exercise 16

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (E) 5. (C)
6. (D) 7. (E)

CHAPTER 7

PASSAGE COMPLETION

Directions—In each of the following passages some words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the answer-sheet.

Passage I

About 60 per cent of the human body is water. If you could (1)...out a human being like a (2)...you would obtain about (3)...This water which is not like (4)...water because of the substances it (5)...is necessary to the life of the (6)...About a gallon of it is (7)...the blood vessels and is (8)...circulating by the heart. This (9)...bathes all the cells of the body in a (10)...stream. The water also acts as a conductor of heat through the body.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (A) work | (B) wrench |
| (C) press | (D) squeeze |
| 2. (A) lemon | (B) mango |
| (C) fruit | (D) banana |
| 3. (A) juice | (B) pulp |
| (C) water | (D) liquid |
| 4. (A) usual | (B) ordinary |
| (C) common | (D) normal |
| 5. (A) dissolves | (B) carries |
| (C) includes | (D) contains |
| 6. (A) body | (B) physique |
| (C) man | (D) human being |
| 7. (A) on | (B) up |
| (C) in | (D) through |
| 8. (A) continued | (B) made |
| (C) got | (D) kept |
| 9. (A) liquid | (B) water |
| (C) juice | (D) matter |

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 10. (A) constant | (B) regular |
| (C) normal | (D) steady |

Passage II

(1)...accordance with the bank's tradition, the management has continued to encourage the extra-curricular activities (2)...employees. You will be (3)...to know that our bank won the first prize (4)...the one-act play competition. Sri Prassana Rao won the prize (5)...the best actor.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. (A) for | (B) with |
| (C) in | (D) to |
| (E) by | |
| 2. (A) with | (B) about |
| (C) to | (D) for |
| (E) of | |
| 3. (A) with | (B) about |
| (C) entitled | (D) pleased |
| (E) surprised | |
| 4. (A) for | (B) in |
| (C) as | (D) with |
| (E) from | |
| 5. (A) for | (B) with |
| (C) of | (D) in |
| (E) to | |

Passage III

One of the major causes of the failure of (1)...countries on economic front is their (2)...to evolve a judicious mixture of (3)...substitution and export promotion. Zambia, which (4)...on imports after its independence 20 years (5)...has depleted 50% of its national (6)..., whereas South Korea, which started its (7)...development from a war ravaged status (8)...the fifties by equalizing high exports (9)...high imports, is one of the (10)...nations today.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (A) developed | (B) developing | (E) could | |
| (C) advanced | (D) advancing | | |
| 2. (A) inability | (B) disadvantage | 4. (A) garment | (B) drink |
| (C) incapacity | (D) handicap | (C) jewel | (D) treasure |
| 3. (A) scientific | (B) invention | (E) sleep | |
| (C) export | (D) import | 5. (A) slept | (B) recovered |
| 4. (A) expected | (B) traded | (C) discovered | (D) drinking |
| (C) banked | (D) carried | (E) realised | |
| 5. (A) back | (B) ago | 6. (A) taken | (B) presented |
| (C) earlier | (D) since | (C) substituted | (D) replaced |
| 6. (A) capital | (B) deposits | (E) hidden | |
| (C) income | (D) credit | 7. (A) vain | (B) search |
| 7. (A) financial | (B) fiscal | (C) sleep | (D) poverty |
| (C) economic | (D) economical | (E) pursuit | |
| 8. (A) upto | (B) over | 8. (A) for | (B) to |
| (C) on | (D) in | (C) at | (D) in |
| 9. (A) over | (B) with | (E) with | |
| (C) and | (D) into | 9. (A) search | (B) wonder |
| 10. (A) richest | (B) innovative | (C) wander | (D) trouble |
| (C) prolific | (D) advancing | (E) unknown | |
| | | 10. (A) conscious | (B) unconscious |
| | | (C) unknowingly | (D) unexpected |
| | | (E) useless | |
| | | 11. (A) hidden | (B) inner |
| | | (C) obvious | (D) given |
| | | (E) covered | |

Passage IV

There is an old story told (1)...a man who (2)...into a drunken sleep. His friend stayed by him as long as he (3)...but being compelled to go and fearing that he might be in want the friend hid a (4)...in the drunken man's garment. When the drunken man (5)...not knowing that his friend had (6)...a jewel in his garment he wandered about in (7)...hungry. A long time afterwards the two men met again and the friend told the poor man about the jewel and advised him to look (8)...it. Like the drunken man of the story people (9)...about suffering in this life of birth and death. (10)...of what is hidden away in their (11)...nature. Pure and untarnished, the priceless treasure of God.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. (A) of | (B) to |
| (C) with | (D) by |
| (E) that | |
| 2. (A) left | (B) felt |
| (C) fail | (D) fell |
| (E) gone | |
| 3. (A) might | (B) can |
| (C) would | (D) had |

Passage V

The (1)...of a survey by the National Institute of (2)...health give (3)...for (4)...According to the survey about 14 million people in India are affected by (5)...mental (6)...at any point of time. In the case of mentally ill, it is (7)...enough difficult to (8)...them, let alone (9)...them. The most (10)...are those in the (11)...areas, for whatever (12)...for the mentally sick exist are concentrated around major urban centres.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. (A) verdicts | (B) decisions |
| (C) judgements | (D) measures |
| (E) findings | |
| 2. (A) spiritual | (B) psychical |
| (C) social | (D) physical |
| (E) mental | |
| 3. (A) food | (B) cause |

78 | Objective G.E.

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|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| (C) purpose | (D) support | 2. (A) fence | (B) gate |
| (E) reinforcement | | (C) compound | (D) door |
| 4. (A) alarm | (B) discontent | (E) step | |
| (C) fear | (D) dissatisfaction | 3. (A) disturbing | (B) harassing |
| (E) vexation | | (C) asking | (D) enquiring |
| 5. (A) dangerous | (B) strong | (E) worrying | |
| (C) serious | (D) fatal | 4. (A) wait | (B) watch |
| (E) important | | (C) stand | (D) passing |
| 6. (A) disorder | (B) perturbation | (E) connect | |
| (C) dislocation | (D) confusion | 5. (A) office | (B) steps |
| (E) involvement | | (C) legs | (D) journey |
| 7. (A) seldom | (B) occasionally | (E) way | |
| (C) often | (D) hardly | 6. (A) decided | (B) felt |
| (E) never | | (C) noticed | (D) remembered |
| 8. (A) cure | (B) recognize | (E) surprised | |
| (C) identify | (D) select | 7. (A) your | (B) his |
| (E) rehabilitate | | (C) my | (D) our |
| 9. (A) facilitate | (B) guide | (E) fore | |
| (C) cure | (D) advice | 8. (A) right | (B) obvious |
| (E) treat | | (C) surprising | (D) clear |
| 10. (A) indifferent | (B) neglected | (E) funny | |
| (C) careless | (D) abandoned | 9. (A) feeding | (B) bestowing |
| (E) serious | | (C) giving | (D) hitting |
| 11. (A) urban | (B) rural | (E) offering | |
| (C) forest | (D) suburban | 10. (A) bread | (B) then |
| (E) metropolitan | | (C) so | (D) change |
| 12. (A) facilities | (B) advantages | (E) thus | |
| (C) avenues | (D) remedies | | |
| (E) solicitations | | | |

Passage VI

Someone (1)...at the door. A lady opened it. A stranger was standing at the (2)...He said, "Madam, please excuse me for (3) you...May I ask you something ? (4)...by your house everyday on my (5)...to work. I have (6)...that everyday you hit your son on (7)...head with a loaf of bread." The lady replied, "Yes, that's (8)...". The stranger asked, "This morning, I saw you (9)...him with a chocolate. Why (10)...? The lady replied, "To-day is his birthday. Therefore I hit him with a sweet thing.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. (A) pointed | (B) knocked |
| (C) looked | (D) moved |
| (E) stood | |

Passage VII

The king of Rampur was not (1)...The following story proves that. Once he paid a (2)...to a town away from his capital.

The king's staff governing the town welcomed the king. As per the king's desire a (3)...of the renowned people of the town was called at night. The people (4)...the king and bestowed their praise on him and all sat down to listen to (5)...the king had to tell them.

Suddenly the lantern gave away. It became very dark. "Light the lantern !" ordered the king to his servants. Five minutes passed. The king shouted to know there was (6)...in lighting the lantern. "My Lord, I am (7)...to lay my hand on the match box. It is so dark !" replied the servant. "Fool !" screamed the king (8)... "If that is the

case, why (9)...you light the candle first ? You can certainly (10)...the match box with the help of the candle.”

1. (A) kind (B) cruel
(C) generous (D) wise
(E) brave
2. (A) homage (B) visit
(C) donation (D) fund
(E) contribution
3. (A) meeting (B) majority
(C) procession (D) survey
(E) list
4. (A) bowed (B) surrendered
(C) greeted (D) offered
(E) complained
5. (A) carefully (B) about
(C) which (D) all
(E) what
6. (A) difficulty (B) time
(C) patience (D) delay
(E) haste
7. (A) unable (B) looking
(C) confident (D) ready
(E) trying
8. (A) loudly (B) angrily
(C) anxiously (D) happily
(E) pertinently
9. (A) must (B) should
(C) don't (D) did
(E) do
10. (A) watch (B) try
(C) touch (D) light
(E) locate

Passage VIII

Jawaharlal Nehru was probably the first important public leader to realise that if India were to (1)...its problems, it would have to (2)...the age of science. The government of free India was one of the first in the world to set up a department of science and technology. The (3)...the government has attached to science is also clear (4)...the fact that the portfolio of science and technology has always been (5)...by the Prime Minister himself.

1. (A) usher (B) work
(C) solve (D) face
(E) raise
2. (A) enter (B) come
(C) continue (D) direct
(E) evolve
3. (A) depth (B) weight
(C) budget (D) policy
(E) importance
4. (A) for (B) when
(C) above (D) from
(E) to
5. (A) offered (B) held
(C) charged (D) appointed
(E) regarded

Passage IX

Everyone considers food, shelter, clothing and medical care to be the basic needs for a comfortable living. Even the government accepts this and (1)...to provide all these. But very (2)...people know that energy required for (3)...and heating is also one of...(4) basic needs. We are all aware (5)...our country has achieved self-sufficiency in (6)...but we have to go a (7)...way in order to achieve (8)...in the field of energy. Man (9)...always been in search of more (10)...in order to free himself from the burden of manual labour. He has invented machines to do his work.

1. (A) lies (B) loves
(C) hates (D) promises
2. (A) little (B) some
(C) few (D) any
3. (A) cooking (B) living
(C) eating (D) sleeping
4. (A) their (B) such
(C) a (D) our
5. (A) this (B) that
(C) of (D) in
6. (A) food (B) resources
(C) weapons (D) heating
7. (A) some (B) all
(C) long (D) hard

80 | Objective G.E.

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|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 8. (A) pleasure | (B) joy | 9. (A) impregnable | (B) impenetrable |
| (C) much | (D) self-sufficiency | (C) incalculable | (D) impeccable |
| 9. (A) have | (B) had | 10. (A) emerge | (B) arise |
| (C) has | (D) was | (C) sprout | (D) spring |
| 10. (A) machines | (B) oil | | |
| (C) heat | (D) labour | | |

Passage X

Very closely (1)...with the mountains are some special (2)...which the highest and wildest peaks (3)... The (4)...provided by climbing together is almost (5)...valued by mountaineers. Lovely though the mountain peaks are the (6)...of mountaineers who climb them find a (7)...kind of bond developing between them. The friendships established on the mountains are lasting and irreplaceable when you have walked the feather edge of danger with someone, when you have held his life at the end of a rope in your hand, and he has (8)...held yours, you have an almost (9)...foundation for friendships. For the deepest friendships (10)...from sharing failure as well as success, danger as well as safety.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. (A) connected | (B) associated |
| (C) related | (D) concerned |
| 2. (A) emotions | (B) feelings |
| (C) sentiments | (D) predilections |
| 3. (A) evoke | (B) stimulate |
| (C) provoke | (D) induce |
| 4. (A) friendship | (B) comradeship |
| (C) camaraderie | (D) companionship |
| 5. (A) widely | (B) universally |
| (C) broadly | (D) largely |
| 6. (A) teams | (B) groups |
| (C) sections | (D) bands |
| 7. (A) special | (B) particular |
| (C) unique | (D) inexplicable |
| 8. (A) latter | (B) later |
| (C) afterwards | (D) later on |

Answers

Passage I

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (A) | 3. (C) | 4. (B) | 5. (D) |
| 6. (A) | 7. (C) | 8. (D) | 9. (B) | 10. (A) |

Passage II

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (E) | 3. (E) | 4. (B) | 5. (C) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

Passage III

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (A) | 3. (D) | 4. (C) | 5. (A) |
| 6. (C) | 7. (C) | 8. (D) | 9. (B) | 10. (A) |

Passage IV

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (D) | 3. (E) | 4. (C) | 5. (B) |
| 6. (E) | 7. (A) | 8. (A) | 9. (C) | 10. (B) |
| 11. (B) | | | | |

Passage V

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (E) | 2. (E) | 3. (B) | 4. (A) | 5. (C) |
| 6. (A) | 7. (C) | 8. (C) | 9. (C) | 10. (B) |
| 11. (B) | 12. (A) | | | |

Passage VI

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (B) | 3. (A) | 4. (D) | 5. (E) |
| 6. (C) | 7. (B) | 8. (B) | 9. (D) | 10. (C) |

Passage VII

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (B) | 3. (A) | 4. (C) | 5. (E) |
| 6. (D) | 7. (A) | 8. (B) | 9. (C) | 10. (E) |

Passage VIII

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (A) | 3. (E) | 4. (D) | 5. (B) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

Passage IX

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (C) | 3. (A) | 4. (D) | 5. (B) |
| 6. (A) | 7. (C) | 8. (D) | 9. (C) | 10. (A) |

Passage X

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (A) | 3. (C) | 4. (D) | 5. (B) |
| 6. (A) | 7. (C) | 8. (B) | 9. (A) | 10. (D) |

CHAPTER 8
COMPLETION OF PARAGRAPHS &
SENTENCES
(Re-ordering of Sentences, Phrases)

A

Directions—In each of the following questions, the first and the last parts of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R, S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

1. 1. The great Rodin lay old and infirm, on a sick bed outside Paris.
 P. He muttered that he wanted to see his wife.
 Q. 'She is right beside you', they said : Rose Beuret, his faithful mistress and house keeper for 50 years.
 R. 'Not her, the other one'.
 S. 'No, no', he said fretfully.
 6. The 'other one'—Camilte Claudel, was at that moment 400 miles away in a madhouse near Avignon.
 (A) PQSR (B) QPSR
 (C) SRQP (D) RQPS
2. 1. Camilte however was not content to be a nurse.
 P. She wanted an independent career.
 Q. And there were fundamental differences of character.
 R. They are less bombastic, more contained, more intimate.
 S. She was never a servile copyist of Rodin, her works all have her own personal stamp.
 6. Rodin at bottom remained a man of the people simple in taste, coarse of grain.

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|----------|----------|
| (A) PSRQ | (B) SRQP |
| (C) RQPS | (D) QPSR |

3. 1. 'As a matter of fact', said the boy modestly, 'I'm a spaceman.'
 P. 'You can't see it from here.'
 Q. 'From another planet'.
 R. 'I'm a spaceman', he said again.
 S. George and Cathy stared at the boy.
 6. Cathy gasped, George gave a shout of laughter.
 (A) PSRQ (B) QPSR
 (C) RQPS (D) SRQP
4. 1. I Suddenly it began to climb swiftly, and the next I knew it was speeding eastward again till it became a speck in the blue morning.
 P. I didn't know what force they could command, but I was certain it would be sufficient.
 Q. My enemies had located me, and the next thing would be a cordon round me.
 R. This made me do some savage thinking.
 S. The aeroplane had seen my bicycle, and would conclude that I would try to escape by the road.
 6. In that case there might be a chance on the moors to the right or left.
 (A) RQPS (B) QPSR
 (C) PSRQ (D) SRQP
5. 1. His penance grew harder, he abjured even fruit.
 P. Then the water, too, that the girl offered him in leaf-cups lay untouched.

- Q. Birds pecked at them as they lay rotting at his feet.
- R. She gathered wild blossoms and laid them humbly before him.
- S. The girl mused in sorrow : 'Is there nothing left for me to do'.
6. The ascetic took no notice.
(A) RQPS (B) SRQP
(C) QPSR (D) PSRQ
6. 1. Mala was lonely in the house.
P. She was very good at that.
Q. She sat all day in little room off the main drawing room.
R. She would sit on the rug and do needlework.
S. It was a little room with nothing in it but a few chairs and a rug.
6. It was the only thing she had learnt from the convent school.
(A) QSRP (B) SRPQ
(C) PQRS (D) RSPQ
7. 1. In other words, grammar grows and changes, and there is no such thing as correct use of English for the past, the present, and the future.
P. "The door is broke."
Q. Yet this would have been correct in Shakespeare's time !
R. To-day, only an uneducated person would say, "My arm is broke".
S. For example, in Shakespeare's play Hamlet, there is the line :
6. All the words that man has invented are divided into eight classes, which are called parts of speech.
(A) PSQR (B) SPRQ
(C) QPSR (D) RSPQ
8. 1. There is no transportation system in any city that can compare in efficiency with the circulatory system of the body.
P. The larger one goes from the heart to the various parts of the body.
Q. If you will imagine two systems of pipes, one large and one small, both meeting at a central pumping station, you'll have an idea of the circulatory system.
- R. These pipes are called arteries, veins and capillaries.
- S. The smaller system of pipes goes from the heart to the lungs and back.
6. Arteries are blood vessels in which blood is going away from the heart.
(A) QSPR (B) PQSR
(C) RSQP (D) SPRQ
9. Gandhiji's first political fast was made soon after his return from Africa.
P. He had also received help from this man's sister.
Q. This was when the poor labourers of the cotton mills of Ahmedabad were on strike.
R. He was a friend of the largest mill-owner.
S. Gandhi had made the strikers promise to remain on strike until the owners agreed to accept the decision of an arbitrator.
6. He did not fast against the mill-owners, but in order to strengthen the determination of the strikers.
(A) SRPQ (B) QSRP
(C) RPQS (D) PQSR
10. 1. A certain young man was entrusted to the care of a teacher.
P. 'This dullard will come to grief if I send him away without a single lesson', thought the teacher.
Q. He was so dull of the mind that he could not, even in three months' time, learn as much as a single lesson.
R. The young man came to ask the teacher's permission to go home.
S. 'It's my business to provide a good education to my pupils to get on in life'.
6. The teacher asked him to wait.
(A) QPSR (B) PSRQ
(C) SRQP (D) RQPS
11. 1. Ironically, of the four theories concerning the structure of the universe, the one which, to-date, has had the longest life, is also the one which is the least correct.
P. Ptolemy's astronomical theory held that the earth was the centre of the universe

and that the sun, the moon, and the planets rotated round the earth.

- Q. This theory was the product of the mind of Claudius Ptolemy, second century Egyptian astronomer, and is called the Ptolemaic system.
- R. One reason that this incorrect theory was believed for so long is that to the naked, untrained eye, it does indeed appear that this is what is happening above our heads.
- S. It held sway throughout Europe until the seventeenth century and was even taught in American universities along with Copernicus' theory during that century.
6. The main difficulty about this theory was that every astronomical observance required a new contrivance of Ptolemy's system of circular orbits.
- (A) PQRS (B) SRQP
(C) RSQP (D) QSPR

B

Directions—In each of the following questions, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6 respectively. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the answer-sheet.

1. 1. As we move
P. We face increasing numbers of stressful events
Q. for instance
R. through middle age
S. that are not
6. easily controlled
(A) SRQP (B) PSRQ
(C) QPSR (D) RQPS
2. 1. A study
P. success increases
Q. concludes that
R. and chances for
S. commitment to future tasks
6. future success

- (A) RQPS
(B) SRQP
(C) QPSR
(D) PSRQ

3. 1. Putting it another way
P. what we see as our
Q. our goals throughout our lives
R. we are constantly resetting
S. in response to
6. wins and losses

- (A) RQSP
(B) QPRS
(C) PRSQ
(D) RSQP

4. 1. Studies of Nobel laureates show that
P. or encounter professional
Q. and have strained relationships with friends and colleagues
R. they often publish less frequently
S. after winning the prize
6. envy and rivalry

- (A) SRQP
(B) RQPS
(C) QPSR
(D) PSRQ

5. 1. There is
P. no such thing
Q. from one nation
R. as the gift
S. of independence
6. to another

- (A) SPQR
(B) PRSQ
(C) QPRS
(D) RSPQ

6. 1. I would
P. defeat than
Q. rather suffer
R. to be ashamed
S. have cause
6. of victory

84 | Objective G.E.

- (A) QPSR (B) SPRQ
(C) PSRQ (D) RSQP
7. 1. People who
P. are terrible
Q. no way of taking
R. there is
S. have no weaknesses
6. advantage of them
(A) PSQR (B) RSPQ
(C) SPRQ (D) QSRP
8. 1. There are
P. any other kind of
Q. more ants
R. land animal
S. than
6. in the world
(A) PSQR (B) RSPQ
(C) SPRQ (D) QSPR
9. 1. Hyde Park is
P. parks
Q. one of the largest
R. and
S. in London
6. the most popular
(A) SPRQ (B) RQSP
(C) QPSR (D) PRSQ
10. 1. For some time
P. it was commonly assumed
Q. after the treaty of Versailles
R. that Germany had caused World War I by her aggressive acts
S. by scholars and laymen alike
6. and by encouraging Italy in her aggression
(A) PRQS (B) SPQR
(C) QPRS (D) QPSR
- (c) He undoubtedly had the force of personality to impose painful measures.
(d) Within four years he had rescued the company.
(A) b c d a (B) c b a d
(C) c d a b (D) b a d c
2. (a) His mother was dead.
(b) They had not sent him the sad information.
(c) Probably they knew his deep love for her.
(d) When Gandhi returned to India his son Hiralal was four.
(A) d c a b (B) d a b c
(C) d b a c (D) d c a b
3. (a) It results from a carefully revised plan.
(b) Men work together for a cause or purpose.
(c) Team work does not just happen.
(d) It must be clearly known to them.
(A) b c a d (B) c b d a
(C) b c d a (D) c a b d
4. (a) I will give you a copy of it.
(b) The book was published in New York.
(c) It is a very interesting book.
(d) It deals with mankind's political future.
(A) d c b a (B) c b d a
(C) b d c a (D) d b c a
5. (a) He had inherited that money from an uncle.
(b) Mr. Maini was an innocent man.
(c) It was regarding investing ten thousand rupees in my firm.
(d) He agreed to my proposal.
(A) d c a b (B) b a d c
(C) c d a b (D) b d c a
6. (a) His elbow was bleeding
(b) He had a few bruises on his left hand.
(c) I went into the crowd and was relieved to see that he was n't very badly injured.
(d) A crowd gathered around my brother before he could stand up.
(A) b c d a (B) d a b c
(C) b a d c (D) d c b a

C

Directions—Put the given sentences in each of the following questions in proper order.

1. (a) He recognised it and streamlined management.
(b) The process started at the top.

7. (a) They were generally fed in the afternoon
 (b) But father said that it was most interesting to see them being fed.
 (c) Gopal wanted to see the tigers and the lions first.
 (d) When we entered the gate it was difficult to decide which way to go first.
- (A) a c d b (B) d c b a
 (C) b c d a (D) c b a d

D

Directions—Re-arrange in each of the following five sentences A, B, C, D and E in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

1. (A) It was started with four departments only.
 (B) All these professors are highly qualified.
 (C) This university has completed 100 years.
 (D) Now it has 100 professors working in 26 departments.
 (E) This is the reason for achieving high academic excellence.
- (i) Which of the following should be the **First** sentence ?
 (A) E (B) A
 (C) B (D) C
 (E) D
- (ii) Which of the following should be the **Second** sentence ?
 (A) E (B) A
 (C) B (D) C
 (E) D
- (iii) Which of the following should be the **Third** sentence ?
 (A) E (B) A
 (C) B (D) C
 (E) D
- (iv) Which of the following should be the **Fourth** sentence ?
 (A) E (B) A
 (C) B (D) C
 (E) D

- (v) Which of the following should be the **Last** sentence ?
 (A) E (B) A
 (C) B (D) C
 (E) D
2. (A) She said that she was a school teacher and a social worker
 (B) Then for sometime we discussed her plans for schooling of the children living in slums.
 (C) Our conversation now took another direction.
 (D) She also said that social work was her hobby only and not the job.
 (E) I asked Meena about her occupation
- (i) Which of the following should be the **Second** sentence ?
 (A) B (B) D
 (C) C (D) E
 (E) A
- (ii) Which of the following should be the **Fourth** sentence ?
 (A) E (B) A
 (C) B (D) C
 (E) D
- (iii) Which of the following should be the **First** sentence ?
 (A) A (B) C
 (C) D (D) E
 (E) None of these
- (iv) Which of the following should be the **Last** sentence ?
 (A) C (B) D
 (C) B (D) E
 (E) None of these
- (v) Which of the following should be the **Third** sentence ?
 (A) A (B) B
 (C) C (D) D
 (E) E
3. (A) But he added that there was a good deal to be said in favour of it.
 (B) Govind asked what it was.

- (C) Gopal told Govind that India would not progress until the caste system was abolished.
- (D) Govind expressed his surprise on hearing that there was a good deal to be said in favour of it.
- (E) Gopal observed that there was truth in what he said.
- (i) Which of the following should be the **Last** sentence ?
 (A) A (B) B
 (C) C (D) D
 (E) E
- (ii) Which of the following should be the **First** sentence ?
 (A) A (B) B
 (C) C (D) D
 (E) E
- (iii) Which of the following should be the **Second** sentence ?
 (A) A (B) B
 (C) C (D) D
 (E) E
- (iv) Which of the following should be the **Fourth** sentence ?
 (A) A (B) B
 (C) C (D) D
 (E) E
- (v) Which of the following should be the **Third** sentence ?
 (A) A (B) B
 (C) C (D) D
 (E) E
4. (A) Seema's parents died in her early childhood.
- (B) Her uncle who had been kind to her was dead.
- (C) She spent most of her first ten years with her unkind aunt.
- (D) She always treated her wickedly and not as a loving niece.
- (E) Her three cousin sisters also treated her as a servant.
- (F) Despite such ill treatments, she grew up as a sensitive and self-reliant lady.
- (i) Which of the following should be the **Second** sentence ?
 (A) A (B) B
 (C) C (D) D
 (E) F
- (ii) Which of the following should be the **Last** sentence ?
 (A) A (B) B
 (C) C (D) D
 (E) E
- (iii) Which of the following should be the **First** sentence ?
 (A) B (B) C
 (C) D (D) E
 (E) F
- (iv) Which of the following should be the **Fifth** sentence ?
 (A) A (B) B
 (C) D (D) E
 (E) F
- (v) Which of the following should be the **Fourth** sentence ?
 (A) B (B) C
 (C) D (D) E
 (E) F
5. (A) It is fixed on Tuesday.
- (B) We have, therefore, called him for interview.
- (C) Due to his illness he lost that job.
- (D) Ramesh was working in a factory.
- (E) Hence he has applied for a job in my office
- (i) Which of the following should be the **First** sentence ?
 (A) A (B) B
 (C) C (D) D
 (E) E
- (ii) Which of the following should be the **Second** sentence ?
 (A) A (B) B
 (C) C (D) D
 (E) E
- (iii) Which of the following should be the **Third** sentence ?
 (A) A (B) B

- (C) C (D) D
(E) E
- (iv) Which of the following should be the **Fourth** sentence ?
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E
6. (A) The house is quite old.
(B) Through it I can see a woman seated at a table
(C) Far away in a little street there is a poor house
(D) Her face is thin and worn
(E) One of the windows is open
- (i) Which of the following should be the **First** sentence ?
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E
- (ii) Which of the following should be the **Second** sentence ?
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E
- (iii) Which of the following should be the **Third** sentence ?
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E
- (iv) Which of the following should be the **Fourth** sentence ?
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E
- (v) Which of the following should be the **Fifth** sentence ?
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E
7. (A) Some of the world's highest peaks are in the Himalayas.
(B) The Himalayas are beautiful mountains to the north of India.
- (C) Therefore, we call them the Himalayas or the 'abodes of snow'.
(D) The highest Peak is Mount Everest.
(E) They stretch for two thousand miles from Kashmir to Assam.
(F) The tops of the mountains are covered with snow.
- (i) Which of the following should be the **First** sentence ?
(A) B (B) E
(C) C (D) A
(E) D
- (ii) Which of the following should be the **Second** sentence ?
(A) B (B) C
(C) E (D) D
(E) A
- (iii) Which of the following should be the **Third** sentence ?
(A) B (B) D
(C) A (D) E
(E) C
- (iv) Which of the following should be the **Fifth** sentence ?
(A) A
(B) F
(C) B
(D) A
(E) C
- (v) Which of the following should be the **Last** sentence ?
(A) D
(B) A
(C) E
(D) C
(E) B

Answers
Ordering of Sentences

A

1. (A) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5. (D)
6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (A)
11. (D)

Order of Parts of Sentences

B

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (B)
6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (D)

Ordering of Sentences

C

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (A)
6. (D) 7. (B)

Ordering of Sentences

D

1. (i) (D) 2. (i) (E) 3. (i) (B) 4. (i) (A)

(ii) (B) (ii) (D) (ii) (C) (ii) (D)

(iii) (E) (iii) (D) (iii) (A) (iii) (B)

(iv) (C) (iv) (C) (iv) (E) (iv) (B)

(v) (A) (v) (D) (v) (D) (v) (D)

5. (i) (D) 6. (i) (C) 7. (i) (B)

(ii) (C) (ii) (A) (ii) (C)

(iii) (E) (iii) (E) (iii) (C)

(iv) (B) (iv) (B) (iv) (B)

(v) (D) (v) (D)



Computer Knowledge (Objective Questions)

2 B | Computer Know.

Test - 1

1. Assembly language is –
(A) A low-level programming language
(B) High level programming language
(C) Machine Language
(D) None of these
2. In Assembly language –
(A) Mnemonics are used to code operations
(B) Alphanumeric symbols are used for addresses
(C) Language lies between high-level language and machine language
(D) All the above
3. The following computer's memory is characterized by low cost per bit stored –
(A) Primary (B) Secondary
(C) Hard disk (D) All the above
4. The following is true for Auxiliary Storage –
(A) It has an operating speed far slower than that of the primary storage.
(B) It has an operating speed faster than that of the primary storage.
(C) It has an operating speed equivalent than that of the primary storage.
(D) None of these
5. Following is true for Bandwidth –
(A) The narrow the bandwidth of a communications system the less data it can transmit in a given period of time.
(B) The narrow the bandwidth of a communications system the more data it can transmit in a given period of time.
(C) The wider the bandwidth of a communications system the less data it can transmit in a given period of time.
(D) None is true
6. Acknowledgement from a computer that a packet of data has been received and verified is known as –
(A) ACK (B) BCK
(C) ECK (D) None of these
7. The following is a communications device (modem) which allows an ordinary telephone to be used with a computer device for data transmission –
(A) Keyboard (B) Acoustic coupler
(C) Mobile phone (D) None of these
8. ALGOL is the –
(A) High-level language
(B) Low level language
(C) Machine language
(D) None of these
9. A high level programming language named after Ada Augusta, coworker with Charles Babbage –
(A) Augustan (B) Babbage
(C) Ada (D) Charlie
10. Following is a logic circuit capable of forming the sum of two or more quantities –
(A) Adder (B) Multiplier
(C) Address (D) Access
11. To identification particular location in storage area one have a –
(A) Address (B) Password
(C) Logic (D) None of these
12. A local storage register in the CPU which contains the address of the next instruction to be executed is referred as –
(A) Key register (B) Address register
(C) Pass word (D) None of these
13. A sequence of precise and unambiguous instructions for solving a problem in a finite number of operations is referred as –
(A) Address (B) Algorithm
(C) Advice (D) None of these

4 B | Computer Know.

14. A character set that contains letters, digits, and other special characters such as \$,@,+,,% etc. is referred as –
(A) Numeric (B) Alphanumeric
(C) Alphabetic (D) None of these
15. One of the components of central processing unit (CPU) of the computer that performs mathematical and logical operations is –
(A) ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit)
(B) Address register
(C) Analog
(D) None of these
16. A standard intended to connect relatively low-speed devices such as keyboards, mice, modems and printers is –
(A) Access bus (B) Access time
(C) Connector (D) None of these
17. The concept that one can disconnect peripherals and plug them in without letting computer shut down or reconfigure the system is referred as –
(A) Hot plugging (B) Cold plugging
(C) Access bus (D) None of these
18. The time interval between the instant at which data is called from a storage device and the instant delivery begins in –
(A) Access time (B) Delivery time
(C) Service time (D) None of these
19. The automatic execution of lower-priority (background) computer programs when higher-priority (foreground) programs are not using the system resources is referred as –
(A) Background processing
(B) Foreground processing
(C) Null processing
(D) None of these
20. A form of access to a computer or network with specified user name and password is referred as –
(A) Account (B) Address
(C) Algorithm (D) None of these
21. A local storage area also called a register, in which the result of an arithmetic or logic operation is formed, is –
(A) Accumulator (B) Address
(C) Algorithm (D) None of these
22. A computer that operates on data which is in the form of continuously variable physical quantities –
(A) Digital computer
(B) Analog computer
(C) Mechanical computer
(D) None of these
23. Anonymous FTP is the –
(A) Internet file transfer protocol
(B) Protocol that requires password
(C) None access files
(D) None of these
24. EFF sites allows anonymous FTP that –
(A) Do not require a password or access
(B) Requires password or access
(C) Is a none access file
(D) None of these
25. ANSI is –
(A) American National Standards Institute
(B) A USA based national organization that establishes uniform standards in several fields of computers.
(C) (A) & (B) both are true
(D) None is true
26. APL is –
(A) A high level language for specifying complex algorithms.
(B) A real-time language primarily for scientific applications.
(C) Only (A) is true
(D) Both (A) & (B) are true
27. The overall design, construction, organization and interconnecting of the various components of a computer system is referred as –
(A) Computer Architecture
(B) Computer Flow chart
(C) Computer Algorithm
(D) None of these
28. Asynchronous communication is –
(A) Communication between independently operating units

- (B) Communication between dependent operating units
 (C) Communication between independent and dependent operating units
 (D) None of these
29. Audio response is –
 (A) Output medium
 (B) Produces verbal responses from the computer system
 (C) Both (A) & (B) are true
 (D) None is true
30. Automated Office refers to the merger of _____ in an office environment.
 (A) Computers (B) Office
 (C) Telecommunications (D) All the above
31. Auxiliary storage is –
 (A) Secondary storage
 (B) Primary storage
 (C) Processing device
 (D) None of these
32. Archive is –
 (A) Backup storage (B) Forward operation
 (C) Primary storage (D) None of these
33. A branch of computer science that deals with computers that possess reasoning, learning and thinking capabilities that resemble those of human beings is recognized as –
 (A) Software engineering
 (B) Artificial intelligence
 (C) Hardware engineering
 (D) None of these
34. ASCII is –
 (A) A standard coding system for computers
 (B) Hardware device
 (C) Software
 (D) None of these
35. Following is true for Bandwidth –
 (A) The wider the bandwidth of a communications system the more data it can transmit in a given period of time.
 (B) The narrow the bandwidth of a communications system the more data it can transmit in a given period of time.
 (C) The wider the bandwidth of a communications system the less data it can transmit in a given period of time.
 (D) None is true
36. ASCII-8 is –
 (A) An extended version of ASCII-7
 (B) Is a 8-bit code
 (C) Both (A) & (B) are true
 (D) Both (A) & (B) are false
37. ASCII File is –
 (A) Document file in the universally recognized text format
 (B) Word processor
 (C) System file
 (D) None of these
38. A program that translates mnemonic statements into executable instructions is referred as –
 (A) Software (B) Assembler
 (C) Translator (D) None of these
39. An assembler is a –
 (A) Translator (B) Hardware
 (C) Assembly language (D) None of these

Answers

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (A)
 6. (A) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (A)
 11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (B) 14. (B) 15. (A)
 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (A)
 21. (A) 22. (B) 23. (A) 24. (A) 25. (C)
 26. (D) 27. (A) 28. (A) 29. (C) 30. (D)
 31. (A) 32. (A) 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (A)
 36. (A) 37. (A) 38. (B) 39. (A)

Test - 2

1. Following is not true for Backup files –
 - (A) These are the files which are generated automatically in when one save a document.
 - (B) These files help in protecting the document due to out of order of the computer or power failure
 - (C) These files delete as soon computer is off
 - (D) None of these
2. An algebra that deals with logical propositions which are either true or false is referred as –
 - (A) Boolean algebra (B) Modern Algebra
 - (C) Abstract Algebra (D) None of these
3. Bandwidth is –
 - (A) The range of frequencies available for data transmission
 - (B) Data transmission rate
 - (C) Alternate for rubber band
 - (D) None is true
4. A coding structure in which characters are represented by means of a series of parallel bars is –
 - (A) Bar Code (B) Menu bar
 - (C) Numeric bar (D) None of these
5. In Broadband system a network system –
 - (A) Several analog signals share the same physical network channel
 - (B) Only digital signals share the same physical network channel
 - (C) Single analog signals share the same physical network channel
 - (D) None of these
6. Bit stands for –
 - (A) Binary digit
 - (B) One binary piece of information
 - (C) Both (A) and (B) are true
 - (D) None is true
7. Broadband channel is the –
 - (A) The fastest carriers where data transfer rates is of 1 million baud (bits/second) or more.
 - (B) The slower carriers where data transfer rates is of 56k baud
 - (C) Musical channel
 - (D) None of these
8. BLOB is –
 - (A) Binary Large Object
 - (B) A long bit string representing complex data
 - (C) Object oriented language
 - (D) Only (A) & (B) are true
9. A group of related items / section of program oding treated as a unit is referred as –
 - (A) Block (B) Duplex
 - (C) Street (D) None of these
10. An operation in which data is moved to a different location is referred as –
 - (A) Block move (B) Street move
 - (C) Delete (D) None of these
11. The following is responsible for number of logical records in a physical record –
 - (A) Blocking factor (B) Block
 - (C) Boolean algebra (D) None of these
12. Boolean variable assumes –
 - (A) Values that are true only
 - (B) Values that are false only
 - (C) Values that are either true or false
 - (D) None of these
13. Bubble Memory is –
 - (A) Nonvolatile (B) Volatile
 - (C) Permanent (D) None of these
14. In Non-volatile memory device –
 - (A) Data contained in them is not lost when the power turned off

- (B) Data contained in them is lost when the power turned off.
 (C) Data contained in them is permanent and not be rewrite
 (D) None of these
15. Following is true for Bubble Memory –
 (A) A compact data storage device made of thin wafers of garnet (a semiconductor material) in a magnetic field.
 (B) Non-volatile memory
 (C) Data contained in them is not lost when the power turned off
 (D) All are true
16. Buffer is device/ storage area –
 (A) Where data are temporarily stored
 (B) Where data is permanently stored
 (C) Where data error occurs
 (D) None of these
17. A network geometric arrangement in which a single connecting line is shared by a number of nodes is called –
 (A) Car Topology (B) Bus Topology
 (C) Truck Topology (D) None of these
18. An error in a computer program is referred as –
 (A) Bug (B) Bit
 (C) Virus (D) None of these
19. Circuits that provide a communication path between two or more devices of a digital computer system is –
 (A) Car (B) Bus
 (C) Truck (D) None of these
20. A fixed number of adjacent bits that represent a particular character or symbol are referred as –
 (A) Byte (B) Octal
 (C) Bubble (D) None of these
21. Cache memory is a –
 (A) Small buffer storage
 (B) Permanent storage
 (C) Main memory
 (D) None of these
22. The total number of digits (symbols) available to represent numbers in a positional number system is referred as –
 (A) Number system (B) Base
 (C) Power (D) None of these
23. Cache memory is –
 (A) Smaller and faster than main storage
 (B) Bigger and slower than main storage
 (C) Smaller but slower than main memory
 (D) Bigger and faster than main memory
24. Cache memory –
 (A) Is a Static RAM
 (B) Increases the speed of processing by making current programs and data available to the CPU at a rapid rate
 (C) Both (A) & (B) are true
 (D) Both (A) & (B) are false
25. Following is false for BASIC –
 (A) Beginners All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
 (B) High-level interactive programming language
 (C) Works in timesharing environment
 (D) Low level object oriented language
26. A unit for measuring data transmission speed that describes the capacity of a carrier is referred as –
 (A) Baud (B) Bit
 (C) Bond (D) Batch
27. A process of trying out a new product by independent users before it is finally manufactured/ developed –
 (A) Alpha test (B) Beta Test
 (C) Gamma test (D) None of these
28. A selection, choice, or condition involving two possibilities is referred as –
 (A) Unary (B) Binary
 (C) Octal (D) None of these
29. Base band System is –
 (A) A networking system
 (B) Where the channel support a single digital signal
 (C) Both (A) & (B) are true
 (D) None is true
30. One of the early coding systems, based on the idea of converting each digit of a decimal number

8 B | Computer Know.

- into its binary equivalent rather than converting the entire decimal value into a pure binary form is –
- (A) ASCII code (B) BCD
(C) ASCII-8 (D) None of these
31. In Batch processing –
- (A) Several computer programs runs one after another without human interaction to run each program individually
(B) Several computer programs runs one after another with human interaction to run each program individually
(C) Selected computer programs runs one after another with human interaction to run each program individually
(D) None is true
32. BISYNC is –
- (A) Binary synchronous
(B) A process of transmitting data
(C) A half-duplex, character-oriented, synchronous data communications transmission method
(D) All the above
33. A device that is used to transmit data from one location to another is referred as –
- (A) Storage (B) Memory
(C) Carrier (D) None of these
34. Programs developed by an outside supplier and provided to the user in a machine readable form is known as –
- (A) Canned programs
(B) Beta program
(C) Alpha program
(D) None of these
35. A binary numbers are represented by –
- (A) Digits 0 and 1 (B) Digits 0,1,.....,8
(C) Digits A,B, C,... (D) None of these
36. BIOS is responsible for –
- (A) Handling the particulars of input/output operations
(B) Output operations
(C) Input operations
(D) None of these
37. BIOS is an abbreviation for –
- (A) Binary Input/Binary Output
(B) Binary synchronous
(C) Binary digit
(D) None of these
38. BISYNC is an abbreviation for –
- (A) Binary Input/Binary Output
(B) Binary synchronous
(C) Binary digit
(D) None of these
39. The overall design, construction, organization and interconnecting of the various components of a computer system is referred as –
- (A) Computer Architecture
(B) Computer Flow chart
(C) Computer Algorithm
(D) None of these
40. A number system with a base of two is referred as –
- (A) Unary number system
(B) Binary number system
(C) Octal number system
(D) None of these

Answers

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (A)
6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (D) 9. (A) 10. (A)
11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (A) 14. (A) 15. (D)
16. (A) 17. (B) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (A)
21. (A) 22. (B) 23. (A) 24. (C) 25. (D)
26. (A) 27. (B) 28. (B) 29. (C) 30. (B)
31. (A) 32. (D) 33. (C) 34. (A) 35. (A)
36. (A) 37. (A) 38. (A) 39. (A) 40. (B)

Test - 3

1. Call statement –
 - (A) A program statement which transfers program control to a subroutine.
 - (B) A program statement that does not transfers program control to a subroutine
 - (C) Void statement
 - (D) None of these
2. Following is not the application of computers –
 - (A) CAD
 - (B) CAM
 - (C) CAI/CAF
 - (D) RAM
3. A device used to contain a prerecorded program –
 - (A) Cache
 - (B) Cartridge
 - (C) Carrier
 - (D) None of these
4. Cassette tape is –
 - (A) A primary storage medium
 - (B) A secondary storage medium
 - (C) Volatile storage medium
 - (D) None of these
5. Chain printer is –
 - (A) Printer where characters are embossed on chain/ band.
 - (B) Impact printer
 - (C) Both (A) & (B) are true
 - (D) Both (A) & (B) are false
6. Cassette tape/ Compact disk are –
 - (A) A secondary storage medium
 - (B) Stores serial and sequential files
 - (C) Carrier
 - (D) All the above
7. Comment is an entry in a computer program for the purpose of documentation or explanation –
 - (A) The above statement is true
 - (B) The above statement is false
 - (C) Neither true nor false
 - (D) Cannot say
8. Communications channel is –
 - (A) Group of logic gates interconnected to form logic circuit
 - (B) An entry in a computer program for the purpose of documentation or explanation
 - (C) A medium through which data (in the form of electrical signals) is transferred from one location to another
 - (D) None of these
9. Communications protocol is –
 - (A) A set of rules and procedures established to interconnect different computers and communicate between them.
 - (B) An entry in a computer program for the purpose of documentation or explanation
 - (C) A medium through which data (in the form of electrical signals) is transferred from one location to another
 - (D) None of these
10. Communications satellite is –
 - (A) Microwave relay stations rotates above earth with orbit speed that exactly matches the earth's rotation speed
 - (B) Microwave relay stations precisely under the earth
 - (C) Microwave relay stations precisely rotate above earth with an orbit speed much less than earth's rotation speed
 - (D) None of these
11. Character addressable storage is –
 - (A) A storage device in which each character has one unique location with its own address
 - (B) A storage device in which each character has a common location with common address
 - (C) A storage device in which each character has a unique location with common address
 - (D) None of these
12. Channel is referred to –
 - (A) A pathway through which information can be transmitted
 - (B) Track on a magnetic tape or a band on a magnetic drum

10 B | Computer Know.

- (C) Both (A) & (B)
- (D) None of these
- 13. Character printer is a print mechanism that –
 - (A) Prints one character at a time
 - (B) Prints multiple character at a time
 - (C) Is used for graphics
 - (D) None of these
- 14. Code is –
 - (A) A set of rules
 - (B) Outlining the way in which data may be represented
 - (C) Outlining the way of converting data from one representation to other
 - (D) All the above
- 15. A configuration of computers on a network such that computing tasks are done on server computer and used by client customers is referred as –
 - (A) Client/Server architecture
 - (B) LAN
 - (C) WAN
 - (D) None of these
- 16. The process of writing computer instructions in a programming language is known as –
 - (A) Coding (B) Decoding
 - (C) Developing (D) None of these
- 17. To combine items from two or more sequenced files into a single one is referred as –
 - (A) Collating (B) Coding
 - (C) Decoding (D) None of these
- 18. Chip is –
 - (A) Thin wafer of silicon
 - (B) Solid device where integrated electronic components are deposited
 - (C) Used in CPU
 - (D) All the above
- 19. Typewriter is an example of –
 - (A) Character printer (B) Impact printer
 - (C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these
- 20. Following is true for Database –
 - (A) A collection of data files integrated and organized into a single comprehensive file system
 - (B) Here data is arranged to minimize duplication of data
 - (C) It provides convenient access to information to satisfy a wide variety of user needs
 - (D) All the above
- 21. CODASYL is –
 - (A) Conference On Data Systems Languages
 - (B) Committee that helps to establish standards for various programming languages
 - (C) Both (A) & (B) are true
 - (D) None is true
- 22. In Circuit switching –
 - (A) A dedicated physical path is established between sender and the receiver through nodes of a network for the complete duration of information exchange
 - (B) A dedicated physical path is established between sender and the receiver through nodes of a network for the partial duration of information exchange
 - (C) A dedicated virtual path is established between sender and the receiver through nodes of a network for the complete duration of information exchange
 - (D) None of these
- 23. Combinational circuit is –
 - (A) A group of logic gates interconnected to form a logic circuit
 - (B) An entry in a computer program for the purpose of documentation or explanation
 - (C) A medium through which data (in the form of electrical signals) is transferred from one location to another
 - (D) None of these
- 24. Cyber space is –
 - (A) A synonym for the Internet
 - (B) A term used by author Willam Gibson
 - (C) The shared imaginary reality of computer networks
 - (D) All the above
- 25. A collection of facts in raw form that become information after proper processing is known as –
 - (A) Directory (B) Index
 - (C) Data (D) None of these
- 26. COBOL is –
 - (A) Common Business Oriented Language
 - (B) A high-level programming language

- (C) Developed for business data processing applications
 (D) All the above
27. Data communications system consists of –
 (A) A carriers
 (B) Devices used to transport data from one point to another
 (C) Sender and Receiver
 (D) All the above
28. A meaningful collection of related characters is referred as –
 (A) Data element (B) Information
 (C) Knowledge (D) None of these
29. The process of entering new data into computer memory typically from a keyboard is referred as –
 (A) Data entry (B) Scanning
 (C) Designing (D) None of these
30. A series of operations that convert raw facts (data) into useful information is known as –
 (A) Data processing (B) Key boarding
 (C) Data entry (D) None of these
31. Communications satellite is –
 (A) Microwave relay stations precisely rotate above earth with an orbit speed that exactly matches the earth's rotation speed.
 (B) Used for data transmission between any two randomly chosen points in a very large area.
 (C) Both (A) & (B)
 (D) None is true
32. To compile is –
 (A) To convert or translate a program written in a high-level language to an absolute or machine language form.
 (B) To transmit a program written in a high-level language to an absolute or machine language form.
 (C) To store a program written in a high-level language to an absolute or machine language form.
 (D) None of these
33. The time interval between the instant at which a read/write command is given to a memory and the instant when the next such instruction can be issued to the memory is referred as –
 (A) Response time (B) Cycle time
 (C) Display time (D) None of these
34. All tracks of a cylinder are accessible by –
 (A) Single movement of the access mechanism
 (B) Different movement of the access mechanism
 (C) Random movement of the access mechanism
 (D) None of these
35. Cyber crime is –
 (A) A movie
 (B) Offence done on/by using computer
 (C) Internet café
 (D) None of these
36. Daisy wheel printer is –
 (A) A letter-quality printer that uses a printing head with the appearance of daisy and/or a wheel
 (B) Character printer
 (C) Impact printer
 (D) All the above
37. Direct-Access Storage Device is also referred as –
 (A) DASD (B) DRDO
 (C) DISD (D) None of these
38. A system software package that converts a high-level language program to machine language is known as –
 (A) AmiPro (B) Compiler
 (C) Comment (D) Collate
39. The area of computer science which is concerned with the generation, manipulation and display of pictures with the aid of a computer is called –
 (A) Computer Graphics
 (B) Computer Documentation
 (C) Artificial Intelligence
 (D) None of these

Answers

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (C)
 6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (A)
 11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (A) 14. (D) 15. (A)
 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (D) 19. (D) 20. (D)
 21. (C) 22. (A) 23. (A) 24. (D) 25. (C)
 26. (D) 27. (D) 28. (A) 29. (A) 30. (A)
 31. (A) 32. (A) 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (B)
 36. (A) 37. (A) 38. (B) 39. (A)

Test - 4

1. Computer network is a –
 - (A) A distributed data processing system
 - (B) Multiple computers are linked together for the purpose of data communication and resource sharing
 - (C) Both (A) & (B) are false
 - (D) Both (A) & (B) are true
2. A process of collecting, organizing, storing and otherwise maintaining a complete historical record of programs and other document used or prepared during the different phases of the system is called –
 - (A) Documentation
 - (B) Document reader
 - (C) Data process
 - (D) None of these
3. What are connector symbol ?
 - (A) Are used in a flowchart
 - (B) It represents a junction in a flow line
 - (C) Often used to transfer flow between different pages of a lengthy chart
 - (D) All the above
4. Console is –
 - (A) A device that enables human operators to communicate with the computer
 - (B) A device that enables human operators not to communicate with the computer
 - (C) Communication between computers
 - (D) None of these
5. Constant is a value written into a program instruction –
 - (A) That does not change during the execution of the program
 - (B) That can change during the execution of the program
 - (C) That can vary during the execution of the program
 - (D) None of these
6. In CPU (Central Processing Unit) –
 - (A) The control unit and the arithmetic logic unit of a computer system jointly forms the CPU
 - (B) All calculations and comparisons done inside the CPU
 - (C) It is also responsible for activating and controlling the operations of the other units of a computer system.
 - (D) All the above
7. The Computer system consists of –
 - (A) Input device
 - (B) Output devices
 - (C) Storage/processor
 - (D) All the above
8. The computer is –
 - (A) A data processor
 - (B) Not a data processor
 - (C) Mechanical device
 - (D) None of these
9. Following is not true for CPU –
 - (A) Control unit and the arithmetic logic unit of a computer system jointly forms the CPU
 - (B) It contains auxiliary storage device
 - (C) It controls the functioning of the computer
 - (D) It is a brain of the computer
10. A removable direct-access storage medium containing multiple magnetic disks mounted vertically on a single-shaft is referred as –
 - (A) Tape pack
 - (B) Disk pack
 - (C) Cylinder
 - (D) None of these
11. Diskette is a –
 - (A) A low-cost, thin flexible magnetic disk storage device
 - (B) High volume storage device
 - (C) Primary storage device
 - (D) None of these

12. An optical input device that is used to read documents printed in a special type font is known as –
(A) Document reader (B) Documentation
(C) Printer (D) None of these
13. For checking spelling one uses –
(A) Dictionary Disk (B) Index Disk
(C) Directory (D) None of these
14. Process of finding/ correcting program errors is –
(A) Bugs (B) Debugging
(C) Hacking (D) Cracking
15. Diagnostic routines is a –
(A) Programs used to print error messages
(B) Indicates system problems and improper program instructions.
(C) Both (A) & (B) are true
(D) None of these
16. The term DBMS is referred to –
(A) Data Base Management system
(B) The software used for the management, maintenance and retrieval of the data stored in a data base
(C) Both (A) & (B) are true
(D) None of these
17. The speed at which data is transferred from the main memory to another medium on which data are recorded is referred as –
(A) Data transfer rate (B) Byte
(C) Buds (D) None of these
18. The time period during which a computer is malfunctioning or not operating correctly due to machine failures is referred as –
(A) Downtime (B) Uptime
(C) Runtime (D) None of these
19. Automatic execution of high-priority computer programs that have been designed to pre-empt the use of computer resources is referred as –
(A) Foreground processing
(B) Background processing
(C) Black processing
(D) White processing
20. Digitizer is an input device –
(A) Used to convert graphic and pictorial data into binary inputs for a digital computer
(B) Used to convert graphic and pictorial data into analog inputs for a digital computer.
(C) Used for debugging
(D) None of these
21. A storage devices where the access time is effectively independent of the location of the data is referred as –
(A) Direct access (B) Secondary storage
(C) Primary storage (D) None of these
22. A pictorial representation that uses pre-defined symbols to describe either the logic of a computer program or the data flow and processing steps of a system is referred as –
(A) Flowchart (B) Algorithm
(C) Program (D) None of these
23. A flat, circular plate coated with a magnetic material on which data can be stored by magnetization of portions of the flat surface is –
(A) Disk (B) Tape
(C) Pen drive (D) None of these
24. Disk operating system is referred for –
(A) DOS
(B) Operating system which contains the disk-oriented commands and uses disk devices for permanent storage
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of these
25. Document reader is –
(A) An optical input device used to read documents
(B) A device that arrange the documents
(C) A device that is used to edit document
(D) None of these
26. ENIAC, EDVAC and EDSAC are the example of –
(A) First generation computers
(B) Second generation computers
(C) Third generation computers
(D) Fourth generation computers
27. One or more identifying lines printed at the bottom of a page are referred as –

14 B | Computer Know.

- (A) Header (B) Footer
(C) Index (D) None of these
28. FORTRAN is –
(A) Formula Translation
(B) A high-level mathematically oriented programming language
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of these
29. A CPU designed specifically to handle the communications processing task with main purpose is to off-load communications processing task from the host computer so that the host computer can be dedicated for applications and data processing jobs.
(A) Backend processor
(B) Front-end processor
(C) Node processor
(D) None of these
30. An adder which adds three binary digits and outputs a result bit and a carry bit is referred as –
(A) Half adder (B) Quarter adder
(C) Full adder (D) None of these
31. Emulator is a program that –
(A) Permits one computer to execute the machine-language instructions of another computer of a different make
(B) Which is not broken down into smaller units
(C) Permits one computer to execute the machine-language instructions of another computer of same make.
(D) None of these
32. Emulator is a program that –
(A) Permits one computer to execute the machine-language instructions of another computer of a different make
(B) Which is not broken down into smaller units
(C) Permits one computer to execute the machine-language instructions of another computer of same make.
(D) None of these
33. EDP is referred to –
(A) Electronic Data Processing
(B) Data processing through equipment that is predominantly electronic such as digital computer
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of these
34. Internet banking is an example of –
(A) Electronic funds transfer (EFT)
(B) EDP (Electronic Data Processing)
(C) EBCDIC
(D) ASCII
35. EBCDIC is –
(A) 6-bit coding system
(B) 7-bit coding system
(C) 8-bit coding system
(D) 9-bit coding system
36. A data communication facility on which data can be transmitted in two directions is referred as –
(A) Duplex (B) Simplex
(C) Triplex (D) None of these
37. Electronic Mail /Message System (EMMS) best suits to –
(A) Postal service (B) Telephone service
(C) Telegraph service (D) None of these
38. Digital Computer is a computer –
(A) That works with discrete quantities
(B) That works with analog quantities
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of these
39. Laser printer is an example of –
(A) Electrostatic printer
(B) Electro-thermal printer
(C) Impact printer
(D) None of these

Answers

1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. (A)
6. (D) 7. (D) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (B)
11. (A) 12. (A) 13. (A) 14. (B) 15. (C)
16. (C) 17. (A) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (A)
21. (A) 22. (A) 23. (A) 24. (C) 25. (A)
26. (A) 27. (B) 28. (C) 29. (B) 30. (C)
31. (A) 32. (A) 33. (C) 34. (A) 35. (C)
36. (A) 37. (A) 38. (A) 39. (A)

Test - 5

- Elementary data item are –
 - Data item which is not broken down into smaller units
 - Data item that can be broken down into smaller units
 - Data item which is not decomposed into smaller units
 - None of these
- The first all-electronic digital computer developed by Mauchly and Eckert around 1946 is –
 - ENIAC
 - EDVAC
 - Apple
 - IBM pc
- A semiconductor memory which allows the eraser of the information stored in it so that new information can be stored in it is referred as –
 - EPROM
 - ROM
 - RAM
 - None of these
- Extended ASCII uses –
 - 8 bits for coding
 - 9 bits for coding
 - 10 bits for coding
 - 11 bits for coding
- A device used for transmission of images scanned at a transmitting point and duplicated at a receiving point is –
 - Facsimile (FAX)
 - Telephone
 - Photocopier
 - None of these
- A data transmission medium made of tiny threads of glass or plastic that can transmit huge amount of information at the speed of light is –
 - Fiber optic cable
 - Copper cable
 - Twisted wire cable
 - None of these
- A method of using a communication channel in which signals can be transmitted between a source and a destination in both directions simultaneously is called –
 - Full duplex
 - Half duplex
 - Quarter duplex
 - None of these
- A sequential electronic circuit which can be placed in one out of two stable states where each state may be used to represent a binary digit is stated as –
 - Integrated circuit
 - Firmware
 - Flip-flop
 - None of these
- A sequence of instruction (software) that is substituted for hardware and stored in read-only memory (ROM) is called –
 - Integrated circuit
 - Firmware
 - Flip-flop
 - None of these
- A technique for processing jobs on a first-come, first-served basis is –
 - Last-in, first-out LIFO
 - First-in, last-out FILO
 - First-in, first-out FIFO
 - None of these
- A collection of related records is referred as –
 - Field
 - File
 - Data
 - None of these
- First generation computers uses –
 - Vacuum tubes
 - Integrated circuits
 - Transistors
 - None of these
- First generation computers are programmed in –
 - Assembly language
 - Low level language
 - Middle level language
 - High level language
- Pertains to the fact that most computer errors are not machine errors, they are data errors caused by incorrect input data. Thus incorrect input data results in inaccurate output is referred as –
 - GIGO (Garbage in - garbage out)
 - FIFO (first in –first out)

16 B | Computer Know.

- (C) LIFO (Last in –first out)
(D) None of these
15. Keys labeled F1 to F10 on computer board are –
(A) Function keys (B) Enter key
(C) Numeric key (D) Alphanumeric key
16. Gateway is the device used to –
(A) To interface two otherwise incompatible network facilities
(B) An entry to network
(C) Gate on computer
(D) None of these
17. Software used to convert source program instructions to object or machine language instructions is known as –
(A) Language processor (B) Translator
(C) Interpreter (D) Adapter
18. A queuing technique in which the next item retrieved from a queue is the one that was most recently placed in the queue is referred as –
(A) LIFO (Last In/First Out)
(B) FIFO (first in / first out)
(C) FILO (first in / last out)
(D) None of these
19. A pen shaped device that is used as an input device to computers by writing or sketching on the screen of a cathode ray tube is known as –
(A) Light pen (B) Writing pen
(C) Ball pen (D) Ink pen
20. The physical components of a computer system such as electronic, magnetic and mechanical devices are referred as –
(A) Soft copy (B) Hard copy
(C) Hardware (D) Software
21. An adder which adds two binary digits and outputs a result bit and a carry bit (if any) is called –
(A) Half adder (B) Full adder
(C) Quarter adder (D) None of these
22. Printed or filmed output from a computer device in human readable form is called –
(A) Soft copy (B) Hard copy
(C) Hardware (D) Software
23. Printer that uses a combination of laser-beam and electro-photographic techniques is referred as –
(A) Dot matrix printer (B) Laser printer
(C) Ink-jet printer (D) None of these
24. A printer which prints characters by causing hammers to strike against the paper on which information is to be printed is known as –
(A) Impact printer (B) Non impact printer
(C) Laser printer (D) None of these
25. Internet Adapter (Telephonic IA) is –
(A) Unix program that enables a dial-up shell account to emulate a SLIP connections
(B) That allows the user to run Internet software native to his or her desktop environment without the full costs/full functionality of real SLIP
(C) Both (A) & (B) are true
(D) Both (A) & (B) are false
26. The addressable storage in a digital computer which is directly under the control of the CPU is known as –
(A) Internal storage (B) Secondary storage
(C) Auxiliary storage (D) None of these
27. In word processing/ printing , identifying lines printed at the top of a page are called –
(A) Footer (B) Header
(C) Document (D) None of these
28. A device used to enter information into a computer or other data processing devices –
(A) Input device (B) Output device
(C) Processor (D) None of these
29. Source data entered into data processing system is referred as –
(A) Output (B) Input
(C) Processing (D) None of these
30. Key-to-tape is –
(A) A device used to enter data onto a disk device
(B) A device used to enter data onto a magnetic tape
(C) An storage device
(D) None of these

31. LISP (LIST Processing) is a –
(A) High-level programming language
(B) Low level programming language
(C) Machine language
(D) None of these
32. Hybrid computer are –
(A) Combination of an analog and a digital computer
(B) Computer systems that utilize the measuring capability of an analog computer and the counting capability of a digital computer
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of these
33. Alphabetical listing of topics/ words/phrases accompanied by the page numbers where each topic word or phrase can be found is referred as –
(A) Dictionary (B) Directory
(C) Index (D) None of these
34. Integrated Software Package is –
(A) A software product that combines several applications
(B) A software that have single applications
(C) No application software
(D) None of these
35. Key-to-disk is –
(A) A device used to enter data onto a disk device
(B) A device used to enter data onto a magnetic tape
(C) An storage device
(D) None of these
36. Following is the Magnetic storage device –
(A) Hard disk (B) Compact disk
(C) Audio tapes (D) All the above
37. A programming language whose structure is application oriented and is independent of the structure of the computer is stated as –
(A) Low level language
(B) Middle level language
(C) High-level language
(D) None of these
38. Electronic circuit used to interconnect I/O devices to a computer's CPU/r memory is known as –
(A) Interface (B) IC
(C) Access (D) None of these

Answers

1. (A) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (A)
6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (C)
11. (B) 12. (A) 13. (A) 14. (A) 15. (A)
16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (C)
21. (A) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (A) 25. (C)
26. (A) 27. (B) 28. (A) 29. (B) 30. (B)
31. (A) 32. (B) 33. (C) 34. (A) 35. (A)
36. (D) 37. (C) 38. (A)

Test - 6

1. HTTP (Hyper text transport protocol) is –
 - (A) Internet protocol that defines how a Web server responds to requests for files made via anchors and URLs.
 - (B) Computer quiz
 - (C) Pertaining to the techniques/media/devices used for man-machine interaction.
 - (D) None of these
2. The following is not a input devices –
 - (A) Key board
 - (B) Optical scanners
 - (C) Voice-recognition devices
 - (D) Printer
3. Programming languages that normally translate from one source instruction to one object instruction and are machine dependent is called –
 - (A) Low-Level languages
 - (B) High level language
 - (C) Machine language
 - (D) None of these
4. An input-device that can read cards and paper documents printed with a special magnetic ink is called –
 - (A) Magnetic-ink character recognition
 - (B) Document reader
 - (C) Scanner
 - (D) None of these
5. LISP (LIST Processing) is a high level programming language –
 - (A) Suitable for handling logical operations and non-numeric applications
 - (B) Suitable for mathematical calculations
 - (C) Suitable for graphical applications
 - (D) None of these
6. A language processor that translates a statement of a high-level language and immediately executes it before translating the next source language statement is called –
 - (A) Interpreter
 - (B) Adapter
 - (C) Director
 - (D) None of these
7. A digital communication system capable of interconnecting, a large number of computers, terminals and other peripheral devices within a limited geographical area is called –
 - (A) LAN (Local Area Network)
 - (B) WAN (Wide Area Network)
 - (C) Internet
 - (D) None of these
8. A secondary storage device that uses a long plastic strip coated with a magnetic material as a recording medium is –
 - (A) Magnetic tape
 - (B) Compact disk
 - (C) Hard disk
 - (D) None of these
9. An E-mail protocol for storage, management and exchange, especially in corporate offices –
 - (A) Message handling service
 - (B) Postal service's
 - (C) Data storage
 - (D) None of these
10. Which of the following is an advantage of stored programs?
 - (A) Reliability
 - (B) Reduction in operation costs
 - (C) The computers becoming general-purpose
 - (D) All of the above
11. Which of the following is not true of primary storage?
 - (A) It is a part of the CPU
 - (B) It allows very fast access of data
 - (C) It is relatively more expensive then other storage devices.
 - (D) Can be removed and transported.

12. Function of control unit in the CPU is –
(A) To decode program instructions
(B) To transfer data to primary storage
(C) To perform logical operations
(D) To store program instructions
13. Electronic spreadsheets are useful in situation where relatively _____ data must be input .
(A) Small (B) Large
(C) No (D) None is true
14. A list of options from which a program user can select anyone in order to perform a desired action is referred as –
(A) Menu (B) Index
(C) Directory (D) None of these
15. A method whereby messages to be transmitted between computers are all sent to a central computer, which gathers them and routes them to the appropriate destination(s) is known as –
(A) Message switching
(B) Message delete
(C) Message accept
(D) None of these
16. Which of the following describe one or more characteristics of a modern computer?
(A) An electronic device
(B) A mechanical device
(C) A electro-mechanical device
(D) None of these
17. Combining records from two or more ordered files into a single ordered file is called –
(A) Menu (B) Merging
(C) Taking (D) None of these
18. The ascending order of a data hierarchy is –
(A) Bit-byte-record-field-file-database
(B) Byte-bit-field-record-file-database
(C) Byte-bit-record-file-field-database
(D) Bit-byte-field-record-file-database
19. A LSI chip which contains the entire CPU of computer except main memory is called –
(A) Microprocessor (B) Hard disk
(C) Input device (D) Output device
20. A storage medium that loses its contents in the event of power failure is called –
(A) Volatile storage
(B) Non Volatile storage
(C) Permanent storage
(D) None of these
21. One-millionth of a second is referred as –
(A) Microsecond (B) Millisecond
(C) Hour (D) Minute
22. Alternate facilities of programs, data files, hardware equipments, etc. used in case the original one is destroyed, lost, or fail to operate is –
(A) Backup (B) Forehead
(C) Delete (D) None of these
23. One-thousandth of a second is called –
(A) Microsecond (B) Millisecond
(C) Hour (D) Minute
24. The CPU (central processing unit) consists of –
(A) Input, output, and processing
(B) Control unit, primary storage, and secondary storage
(C) Control unit, arithmetic-logic unit, and primary storage
(D) None of these
25. The product of data processing is –
(A) Data (B) Information
(C) Software (D) Computer
26. The input device used by computer is –
(A) Motherboard
(B) Central processing unit
(C) Keyboard
(D) System unit
27. The structure of interconnecting of nodes of a computer network is referred as –
(A) Network topology
(B) Internet
(C) Local area network
(D) Wide Area Network
28. Nibble is –
(A) Double of byte (B) Half of byte
(C) Ten times of byte (D) Five times of byte
29. Multiprogramming is the –

20 B | Computer Know.

- (A) The inter-leaved execution of two or more different and independent programs by the same computer
(B) The execution of single by the different computers
(C) The inter-leaved execution of two or more different and independent programs by the different computers
(D) None of these
30. A facility available in an operating system that allows multiple functions from the same application package is referred as –
(A) Multi-threading (B) Multi-programming
(C) Multi-processing (D) None of these
31. Narrowband channel is a communication channels –
(A) That handle low volumes of data
(B) Used mainly for telegraph lines and low speed terminals
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of these
32. Following is the example of Network –
(A) LAN (B) WAN
(C) Internet (D) All the above
33. Peer-to-peer is a description –
(A) Of communications between two dissimilar devices
(B) Of communications between two equal devices
(C) Of communications between two different devices
(D) None of these
34. Non-document files are –
(A) Pure ASCII files that can be listed for any word processing software
(B) Non ASCII files that can be listed for any word processing software
(C) Pure ASCII files that can be listed for specific word processing software
(D) Non ASCII files that can be listed for specific word processing software
35. The method of dividing a physical channel into many logical channels so that a number of independent signals may be simultaneously transmitted on it is referred as –
(A) Multithreading (B) Multiprocessing
(C) Multiplexing (D) None of these
36. An interconnected computer configurations or computers with two or more independent CPUs that have the ability to simultaneously execute several programs is called –
(A) Multithreading (B) Multiprocessing
(C) Multiplexing (D) None of these
37. Following is not a non-impact printer –
(A) Thermal printer (B) Ink-jet printer
(C) Laser printer (D) Dot-matrix printer
38. A number system with a base of 8 is referred as –
(A) Binary (B) Decimal
(C) Octal (D) None of these

Answers

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (A)
6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (A)
11. (D) 12. (A) 13. (B) 14. (A) 15. (A)
16. (A) 17. (B) 18. (D) 19. (A) 20. (A)
21. (A) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (C) 25. (B)
26. (C) 27. (A) 28. (B) 29. (A) 30. (A)
31. (D) 32. (D) 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (C)
36. (B) 37. (D) 38. (C)

Test - 7

1. Devices converts digital signals to Sine waves at the sending end and back to digital signals at the receiving end is called –
(A) Modem (B) Telephone
(C) Mobile phone (D) None of these
2. Dividing a project into segments and smaller units in order to simplify the analysis, design and programming effort is referred as –
(A) Monitoring (B) Modular approach
(C) Micro processing (D) None of these
3. The technique where digital signals are converted to its analog form for transmission over an analog facility is called –
(A) Modulation (B) Digitization
(C) Multi processing (D) None of these
4. Multiprocessor is a computer system –
(A) Where many CPU under a common control
(B) Consisting of more than one input devices under common control
(C) Where many output devices under common control
(D) None of these
5. The point at which the flow of text in a document moves to the top of a new page ?
(A) Page break (B) Page insert
(C) Page format (D) None of these
6. Technique to implement virtual memory where memory is divided into units of fixed size memory is –
(A) Paging (B) De-fragments
(C) Segmentation (D) None of these
7. An adder where all the bits of the two operands are added simultaneously –
(A) Parallel adder (B) Half adder
(C) Full adder (D) None of these
8. An extra bit added to a string of bits that enables the computer to detect internal errors in the transmission of binary data –
(A) Parity bit (B) Byte
(C) Nibble (D) None of these
9. Password is –
(A) Code by which a user gains access to a computer system
(B) Pass for viewing movie
(C) Entrance with out paying some thing
(D) None of these
10. PL/1 (Programming Language One) is –
(A) High level programming language
(B) Low level programming language
(C) Machine language
(D) Assembly language
11. Pascal is –
(A) A high-level programming language
(B) Named after Blaise Pascal
(C) Named after mathematician that facilitates structured programming techniques
(D) All the above
12. Storage device where time to retrieve stored information is independent of address where it is stored is called –
(A) Random access memory (RAM)
(B) Primary memory
(C) Secondary memory
(D) None of these
13. Octal number system has a base –
(A) Two (B) Four
(C) Eight (D) Ten
14. Since input and output devices are on the edge of the main processing therefore they are referred as –

22 B | Computer Know.

- (A) Peripheral devices (B) Processing devices
(C) Personal devices (D) None of these
15. A system changeover method where complete changeover to the new system takes place incrementally over a period of time is referred as –
(A) Phased replacement
(B) Block replacement
(C) Complete replacement
(D) None of these
16. One trillionth of a second is –
(A) Pico second (B) Mille second
(C) Micro second (D) Minute
17. Following is of Non-volatile storage device –
(A) Magnetic tape (B) Compact disk
(C) Floppy disk (D) All the above
18. A storage medium that retains its contents even in the absence of power is referred as –
(A) Non-volatile storage
(B) Volatile storage
(C) Secondary storage
(D) Primary storage
19. A data item in one record that contains the location address of another logically related record –
(A) Pointer (B) Index
(C) Connector (D) None of these
20. The octal digits are –
(A) 0 and 1
(B) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7
(C) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9
(D) 2, 4, 6, and 8
21. A device or system not directly connected to the CPU is –
(A) Off-line (B) On-line
(C) Parallel-line (D) All the above
22. On-line is referred to –
(A) Device or system directly connected to the CPU
(B) Device or system directly not connected to the CPU
(C) Device or system parallel to the CPU
(D) None of these
23. An Input device which can read characters directly from all ordinary piece of paper by using a scanning mechanism –
(A) Optical bar-code reader
(B) Optical Mark Reader (OMR)
(C) Optical Character Reader (OCR)
(D) None of these
24. An input device that can interpret combinations of marks (bars) that represent data is called –
(A) Optical bar-code reader
(B) Optical Mark Reader (OMR)
(C) Optical Character Reader (OCR)
(D) None of these
25. An input device that can interpret pencil marks on paper media –
(A) Optical bar-code reader
(B) Optical Mark Reader (OMR)
(C) Optical Character Reader (OCR)
(D) None of these
26. The following device use scanning mechanism –
(A) Optical bar-code reader
(B) Optical Mark Reader (OMR)
(C) Optical Character Reader (OCR)
(D) All the above
27. The finished result of processing by a system is –
(A) Input (B) Output
(C) Processing (D) All the above
28. The unit of a computer system that supplies information and results after processing is called –
(A) Output unit (B) Input unit
(C) Processing unit (D) All the above
29. Which of the following is a factor when categorizing a computer?
(A) Amount of main memory
(B) Capacity of the storage devices
(C) Processor speed
(D) All the above
30. Following is most powerful type of computer –

- (A) Desk top (B) Microcomputer
(C) Supercomputer (D) Lap top
31. The following terms is related to a monitor –
(A) Processing (B) Speed
(C) Storage (D) Video display
32. Following storage device can be transported –
(A) Hard disk (B) System cabinet
(C) Diskette/CD's (D) Main memory
33. Who probably has least technical knowledge?
(A) Programmer
(B) User
(C) Systems analyst
(D) Computer professional
34. The following device allows the user to add external components to a computer system –
(A) Storage devices
(B) Keyboards
(C) Ports/ system boards
(D) Diskettes
35. Software that manages data in more than one file at a time and these files are treated as tables with rows and columns rather than as lists of records is –
(A) Relational Data Base Management Package
(B) Data Base Management Package
(C) Documentation package
(D) None of these
36. A program that remains in the memory whiles other programs are executing –
(A) Resident Program
(B) Non-Resident Program
(C) Permanent program
(D) None of these
37. The total time elapsed between submission of command and data to a computer and getting the result of computation is the –
(A) Access time (B) Response time
(C) Entrance time (D) None of these
38. An automatic machine that is made to performs routine human tasks is –
(A) Computer (B) Robot
(C) Tanker (D) None of these
39. The time required to complete a single, continuous execution of a object program is called –
(A) Run time (B) Access time
(C) Random time (D) Response time
40. Computers which used transistors in CPU, magnetic core as main memories and high-level languages like FORTRAN and COBOL for programming are referred as –
(A) First generation computers
(B) Second generation computers
(C) Third generation computers
(D) Fourth generation computers

Answers

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (A)
6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (A)
11. (D) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (A)
16. (A) 17. (D) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (B)
21. (A) 22. (B) 23. (C) 24. (A) 25. (B)
26. (D) 27. (B) 28. (A) 29. (D) 30. (C)
31. (D) 32. (C) 33. (B) 34. (C) 35. (A)
36. (A) 37. (B) 38. (B) 39. (A) 40. (B)

Test - 8

- In a disk system time required for a read/write head to move to the track where the record to be read or written is stored is –
(A) Access time (B) Random time
(C) Response time (D) Seek time
- Computer output which is displayed on the screen of a terminal without a permanent copy is called –
(A) Soft copy (B) Hard copy
(C) Hardware (D) None of these
- A storage device or medium where the access time is dependent upon the location of the data is called –
(A) Serial access (B) Parallel access
(C) Null access (D) None of these
- The set of computer programs, procedures, and associated documentation related to the effective operation of a computer system is referred as –
(A) Software (B) Hardware
(C) Hardcopy (D) Softcopy
- An adder in which the bits of the operands are added one after another is called –
(A) Serial adder (B) Parallel adder
(C) Full adder (D) Half adder
- A method of providing virtual memory –
(A) Segmentation (B) De-fragmentation
(C) Paging (D) None of these
- Transmission of data in one direction is called –
(A) Simplex (B) Duplex
(C) Triplex (D) None of these
- SNOBOL is –
(A) String oriented symbolic language
(B) High-level language
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of these
- Speech recognition is –
(A) Ability to input data directly into a computer system by speaking to it
(B) Ability to output data directly from a computer system by speaking
(C) Processing of voice in computer systems
(D) None of these
- Speech synthesis is –
(A) The ability to input data directly into a computer system by speaking to it
(B) The ability to output data directly from a computer system in spoken words
(C) Processing of voice in computer systems
(D) None of these
- A technique used to reduce the speed mismatch between slow speed I/O devices and fast CPU is called –
(A) Spooling (B) Paging
(C) Segmentation (D) None of these
- Storing programs on disk and then transferring these programs into main storage as and when they are needed. The technique is used to process large programs or several programs with limited memory is called –
(A) Swapping (B) Spooling
(C) Paging (D) Segmentation
- Terminals is –
(A) An input device which allows a user to communicate directly with a computer system
(B) An output device which allows a user to communicate directly with a computer system
(C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these
- A symbol to indicate beginning (START), ending (STOP) and pauses (HALT) in program logic flow are referred as –

- (A) Terminal symbol (B) Decision symbol
(C) Processing symbol (D) None of these
15. Portability is program ability to run on –
(A) Dissimilar machines with minimum modification
(B) Similar machines with maximum modification
(C) Dissimilar machines with maximum modification
(D) Similar machines with maximum modification
16. A protocol that specifies how a personal computer can connect to a mail server on the Internet and download E-mail is known as –
(A) Post office protocol
(B) System protocol
(C) Network protocol
(D) None of these
17. A unit of a computer system that interprets instructions and executes them is known as –
(A) Processor (B) Storage
(C) Peripherals (D) None of these
18. A register in CPU used to store the address of the next instruction to be executed is known as –
(A) Program counter (B) Program library
(C) Programmer (D) None of these
19. One who designs, writes, tests and maintenance computer programs is called –
(A) Programmer (B) Operator
(C) User (D) None of these
20. Which of the following terms applies to communication between two computer systems?
(A) Computer literacy
(B) Power supply
(C) Applications software
(D) Connectivity
21. A memory in CPU that holds program instructions, input data, intermediate results and the output information produced during processing is –
(A) Secondary memory
(B) Primary memory
(C) Auxiliary memory
(D) None of these
22. A collection of complete programs, subroutines, and program modules that have already been developed, tested and documented to be used by programming projects –
(A) Program counter (B) Program library
(C) Programmer (D) None of these
23. The following typically happens in the output phase of a computer based information system –
(A) Data is put into the computer for processing
(B) Information is produced in hardcopy/softcopy form
(C) Mathematical calculations are performed
(D) All of the above.
24. Which of the following best describes a computer-based information system?
(A) System where computer is used to turn data into information
(B) Inputting data
(C) Processing data
(D) Data is put into the computer for processing
25. The following piece of hardware is used as input phase of a computer-based information system?
(A) Printer (B) Diskette
(C) Monitor (D) Keyboard
26. Software instructions intended to satisfy a user specific processing needs are called –
(A) Systems software
(B) Microcomputer
(C) Documentation
(D) Applications software
27. A term used for diskette is –
(A) Disk cartridge (B) Disk pack
(C) Floppy disk (D) None of these
28. Following is true for the digital computer –
(A) Information is in form of a string of binary digits
(B) It can be used as analog processor
(C) It is less accurate than the analog computer
(D) None of these

26 B | Computer Know.

29. Comparing with secondary storage, primary storage is –
(A) Slow and inexpensive
(B) Fast and inexpensive
(C) Fast and expensive
(D) Slow and expensive
30. CPU performs read/write operations at any point in time in –
(A) ROM (B) PROM
(C) EPROM (D) RAM
31. Following is not the form of secondary storage –
(A) Magnetic tape (B) CD's
(C) Disk (D) Hard disk
32. Technique of placing software/programs in a ROM semiconductor chip is called –
(A) PROM (B) EPROM
(C) Firm ware (D) Microprocessor
33. Following is not true for magnetic tape –
(A) Low cost
(B) Direct-access storage medium
(C) Compact and portable
(D) Highly reliable
34. The following is an nonvolatile memory –
(A) ROM (B) RAM
(C) LSI (D) VLSI
35. The _____ can be programmed one time by either the manufacturer or the computer user. Once programmed, it cannot be modified.
(A) RAM (B) ROM
(C) PROM (D) EPROM
36. Which of the following is not true of a magnetic disk ?
(A) Users can update records by writing over the old data
(B) It provides sequential access to stored data
(C) It is slow relative to magnetic tape
(D) All of the above are true
37. Which of the following was (were) not used in first-generation computers?
(A) Vacuum tubes (B) Punch cards
(C) Magnetic core (D) All of the above

Answers

1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (A)
6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (B)
11. (A) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (A) 15. (A)
16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (D)
21. (B) 22. (B) 23. (B) 24. (A) 25. (D)
26. (D) 27. (C) 28. (A) 29. (C) 30. (C)
31. (D) 32. (C) 33. (B) 34. (A) 35. (C)
36. (B) 37. (C)

Test - 9

- Which of the following is true of the ENIAC ?
(A) It was developed by Charles Babbage
(B) It was the first stored-program electronic digital computer
(C) It was an electromechanical computer
(D) It has used vacuum tubes
- The third generation of computers covers the period –
(A) 1959-1964 (B) 1965-1971
(C) 1971-1981 (D) 1991-
- In the third generation of computers –
(A) An operating system was first developed
(B) Distributed data processing started
(C) On real-time systems first became popular
(D) None of these
- Which of the following is true of future computers?
(A) Faster processing
(B) Developments in artificial intelligence systems
(C) Development of user friendly system
(D) All of the above are true
- The subdivision of fields –
(A) Always done to give the programmer greater flexibility
(B) Dependent on programming language used
(C) Never accomplished on fields containing numeric data
(D) All the above
- The checking operation performed on input is called –
(A) Validation of data (B) Verification of data
(C) Vilification of data (D) Control of data
- A device that attaches to both ends of an electrical bus and prevents reflection of echoes of signals that reach the end of the bus is called –
(A) Terminator (B) Connector
(C) Processor (D) None of these
- Thermal printer is –
(A) A printing device that utilizes paper that is sensitive to heat.
(B) Non impact printer
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of these
- Computers that used integrated circuits in CPU, high speed magnetic core main memories, powerful high level languages and saw the advents of time sharing operating system are referred as –
(A) First generation computer
(B) Second generation computer
(C) Third generation computer
(D) Fourth generation computer
- A device mounted on a communication satellite which receives, amplifies and retransmits signals' from earth stations is called –
(A) Terminator (B) Connector
(C) Processor (D) Transponder
- Technique of using disk space to make programs believe that the system contains more random access memory (RAM) than is actually available is called –
(A) Virtual memory
(B) Secondary memory
(C) Primary memory
(D) None of these
- A term means that the application software is priced separately from the computer hardware is called –
(A) Unbundled (B) Bundled
(C) Utility (D) None of these
- The first commercially available computer is –
(A) UNIVAC (B) IBM
(C) APPPLE (D) MACK
- Following is not the operating system –

28 B | Computer Know.

- (A) UNIX (B) DOS
(C) WINDOWS (D) BASIC
15. Which of the following is true concerning personal computers?
(A) They have been most successful in the home.
(B) They are user friendly
(C) No specific programming technique required
(D) All the above.
16. While buying a PC system, one should first –
(A) Identify hardware components
(B) Define computing needs
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of these
17. The microcomputers which have the same operating characteristics as the IBM microcomputers are called?
(A) IBM desk top
(B) IBM PC
(C) IBM advanced computers
(D) None of these
18. The personal computers are also referred as –
(A) Desk top micros
(B) Advanced computers
(C) Palmtop computers
(D) All the above
19. Linkage between the CPU and the end users is provided by –
(A) Peripheral devices (B) Storage device
(C) Control unit (D) Software
20. Which of the following is widely used in academic testing?
(A) MICR (B) POS
(C) OCR (D) OMR
21. The _____ is a non impact printer that can produce very high quality, letter-perfect printing.
(A) Dot-matrix printer
(B) Daisy-wheel printer
(C) Electrostatic printer
(D) Laser printer
22. POS data-entry system is used extensively by –
(A) Banking industry
(B) Grocery industry
(C) Railroad industry
(D) Word-processing industry
23. Primary advantage of key-to-tape data-entry systems –
(A) A large percentage of editing can be performed at the time of data entry
(B) Key verification is easily performed
(C) The tape is reusable
(D) Keying errors can be detected as they occur
24. Maximum character EBCDIC can code –
(A) 8 (B) 16
(C) 64 (D) 256
25. The hexadecimal number system has a base of –
(A) 2 (B) 4
(C) 8 (D) 16
26. The use of parity bit is for –
(A) Coding (B) Indexing
(C) Error-detection (D) None of these
27. The following are basic types of record-access methods –
(A) Sequential and random
(B) Direct and immediate
(C) Sequential and indexed
(D) On-line and real-time
28. Which of the following is input/output device?
(A) Monitors (B) Punched cards
(C) Optical scanners (D) All the above
29. The following magazine covers only the IBM PC and its compatibles –
(A) Byte
(B) PC Magazine
(C) Personal Computing
(D) Interface Age
30. The word size of a microprocessor refers to –
(A) The number of machine operations performed/ second
(B) The amount of information that can be stored / cycle
(C) The amount of information that can be stored in bytes
(D) None of these

31. The primary memory of a personal computer consists –
(A) ROM only
(B) RAM only
(C) Both ROM and RAM
(D) Memory module
32. Microsoft Excel is –
(A) Financial planning package
(B) Electronic spreadsheet
(C) Graphics package
(D) Data-base management package
33. All the keys on the IBM PC keyboard repeat as long as one holds them down. These keys are known as –
(A) Typematic keys (B) Functional keys
(C) Automatic keys (D) Alphabetic keys
34. Distributed data processing configuration where all activities pass through a centrally located computer is –
(A) Ring network
(B) Spider network
(C) Hierarchical network
(D) Data control network
35. Communications device, combines transmissions from several devices into one line is –
(A) Concentrator (B) Modifier
(C) Multiplexer (D) Full-duplex line
36. Data communications involving telegraph lines uses –
(A) Simplex lines
(B) Wideband channels
(C) Narrowband channels
(D) Dialed service
37. An advantage of the laser printer respect to impact printer is –
(A) It is quieter/ faster
(B) Output is of a high quality
(C) Support wide range of type fonts
(D) All the above
38. Data entry can be performed with all of the following except –
(A) OCR/OMR
(B) COM
(C) Voice-recognition systems
(D) MICR
39. Magnetic tape can serve as:
(A) Input media
(B) Output media
(C) Secondary-storage media
(D) All of the above
40. The advantages of COM are its_____and _____.
(A) Compact size; readability
(B) Compact size; speed
(C) Readability; speed
(D) Compact size; low cost

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (B) | 3. (C) | 4. (D) | 5. (B) |
| 6. (A) | 7. (A) | 8. (A) | 9. (C) | 10. (D) |
| 11. (A) | 12. (A) | 13. (A) | 14. (D) | 15. (D) |
| 16. (C) | 17. (B) | 18. (A) | 19. (A) | 20. (D) |
| 21. (D) | 22. (B) | 23. (C) | 24. (D) | 25. (D) |
| 26. (C) | 27. (A) | 28. (D) | 29. (B) | 30. (B) |
| 31. (C) | 32. (B) | 33. (A) | 34. (B) | 35. (C) |
| 36. (C) | 37. (D) | 38. (B) | 39. (D) | 40. (B) |

Test - 10

1. In the IBM PC's, the CPU, the device drives, memory, expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board referred as –
(A) Motherboard (B) Breadboard
(C) Daughter board (D) Father board
2. Instead of buying new computer, productivity of old one can be economically enhanced with the help of –
(A) Motherboard
(B) Breadboard
(C) Daughter board
(D) Grandmother board
3. In personal computers numbers of chips are mounted on a main circuit board called –
(A) Daughter board (B) Motherboard
(C) Father board (D) Bread board
4. Following communications lines, best suites to interactive processing applications –
(A) Narrowband channels
(B) Simplex lines
(C) Full-duplex lines
(D) Mixed-band channels
5. Advantage of a multiprogramming system is –
(A) Simultaneous execution of program instructions from two applications
(B) Concurrent processing of two or more programs
(C) Single processing at a time
(D) None of these
6. A remote batch-processing operation where data is solely input to a central computer would require?
(A) Telegraph line
(B) Simplex lines
(C) Mixed-band channel
(D) None of these
7. A required feature of an on-line real-time system is –
(A) More than one CPU
(B) Offline batch processing
(C) No delay in processing
(D) None of these
8. Systematic access of computers in a distributed data processing system is referred as –
(A) Dialed service
(B) Multiplexing
(C) Polling
(D) Conversational mode
9. Band is equal to –
(A) Byte (B) Bit
(C) 100 bits (D) None of these
10. Communications modes support two-way traffic with only one direction at a time –
(A) Simplex
(B) Half-duplex
(C) Three-quarters duplex
(D) None of the above
11. The following is not a transmission medium?
(A) Telephone lines
(B) Coaxial cable
(C) Modem
(D) Microwave systems
12. The latest PC keyboards use a circuit that senses the movement by the change in its capacitance. These keyboards are referred as –
(A) Capacitance keyboards
(B) Chanical keyboards
(C) Qwerty keyboards
(D) Dvorak keyboards.
13. Different component on the motherboard of a PC processor unit are linked together by sets of parallel electrical conducting lines. These lines are referred as –

- (A) Conductors (B) Buses
(C) Connectors (D) None of these
14. The following does not allow multiple users to share one communications line –
(A) Doubleplexer (B) Multiplexer
(C) Concentrator (D) Controller
15. Communication channels that transmit data in both directions not at the same time are operation is referred as –
(A) Simplex mode
(B) Half-duplex mode
(C) Full-duplex mode
(D) Asynchronous mode
16. Data items grouped together for storage purposes are called –
(A) Record (B) Title
(C) List (D) String
17. Systems conversion technique of completely removing existing system and implementing new system is called –
(A) Crash conversion (B) Phased conversion
(C) Pilot conversion (D) Parallel run
18. Basic types of operating systems are –
(A) Sequential and direct
(B) Sequential and real-time
(C) Direct and interactive
(D) Batch and interactive
19. A translator that reads programs written in a high level language and converts them into machine language code is –
(A) Compiler (B) System software
(C) Operating system (D) None of these
20. Systems software is a program that directs the overall operation of the computer, facilitates its use and interacts with the users. The different types of this software are –
(A) Operating system (B) Languages
(C) Utilities (D) All of the above
21. The alternative name for application software is –
(A) Utility software (B) Specific software
(C) End-user software (D) Practical software
22. Software should be recommended to use if one often need to create, edit, and print document –
(A) Word processing (B) Spreadsheet
(C) UNIX (D) Internet explorer
23. Following converts high-level language instructions into machine language –
(A) System software
(B) Applications software
(C) Operating environment
(D) Interpreter
24. Multiprogramming is possible due to –
(A) Input/output units operate independently of the CPU
(B) Operating systems
(C) Both (A) and (B) are true
(D) Neither (A) nor (B) is true
25. Following performs modulation/demodulation –
(A) Fiber optic (B) Satellite
(C) Coaxial cable (D) Modem
26. Converting analog signals into digital signals for processing by a computer is referred as –
(A) Modulation (B) Demodulation
(C) Synchronizing (D) Asynchronizing
27. Advantage to using fiber optics data transmission –
(A) Fast data transmission rate
(B) Low noise level
(C) Few transmission errors
(D) All of the above
28. Following are required to communicate between two computers –
(A) Communications software
(B) Protocol
(C) Communications hardware
(D) All of the above
29. Following communication channel moves data moderately slowly –
(A) Wideband channel
(B) Voice band channel
(C) Narrowband channel
(D) Broadband channel
30. A subdivision of main storage created by operating system software is referred to as –

32 B | Computer Know.

- (A) Compartment
 - (B) Time-shared program
 - (C) Divided core
 - (D) Partition
31. Multi-programming operation provides –
- (A) Reduced computer idle time
 - (B) Handling of more jobs
 - (C) Better scheduling of work
 - (D) All of the above
32. Under virtual storage _____.
- (A) Signal program is processed by two CPU's
 - (B) Two or more programs are stored in primary storage
 - (C) Only active pages of a program in primary storage
 - (D) Inter-program, interference may occur
33. Front end processor is frequently used in –
- (A) Multiprogramming
 - (B) Virtual storage
 - (C) Timesharing
 - (D) Multiprocessing
34. Following are loaded into main memory when computer is booted –
- (A) Internal command instructions
 - (B) External command instructions
 - (C) Utility programs
 - (D) Word processing instructions
35. The set of instructions that tells the computer what to do is –
- (A) Software (B) Hardcopy
 - (C) Softcopy (D) Hardware
36. Software is –
- (A) Computer program
 - (B) Equipment
 - (C) Peripheral
 - (D) None of these
37. Program is –
- (A) A set of step-by-step instructions.
 - (B) Defined instructions to do the tasks
 - (C) Only A
 - (D) Both (A) & (B)
38. A computer programmer is a person who –
- (A) Writes programs
 - (B) Use programs
 - (C) Sells program
 - (D) None of these
39. The name of the computer program that are written for making use of a computer –
- (A) Command driven program
 - (B) Application program
 - (C) Utilities program
 - (D) Customized program

Answers

- 1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (B)
 - 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (C) 9. (D) 10. (B)
 - 11. (C) 12. (A) 13. (B) 14. (A) 15. (B)
 - 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (D) 19. (D) 20. (D)
 - 21. (C) 22. (A) 23. (D) 24. (C) 25. (D)
 - 26. (B) 27. (D) 28. (D) 29. (C) 30. (D)
 - 31. (D) 32. (C) 33. (C) 34. (A) 35. (A)
 - 36. (A) 37. (D) 38. (A) 39. (B)
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