

Quantitative Analysis

- Q1. A and B had some candies each. If A gave 5 candies to B, then B will have twice as many as A. Instead of that, if B were to give 5 candies to A, then they will both have the same number of candies. How many did A have?
(a) 28 (b) 21 (c) 26 (d) 25
- Q2. A man spends Rs.4250 and saves 15% of his income. His monthly income is:
(a) 3937.50 (b) 4000 (c) 4250 (d) 5000
- Q3. If $A : B = 3 : 2$ and $B : C = 8 : 19$, then $A : C$ is:
(a) 1 : 3 (b) 3 : 2 (c) 2 : 3 (d) 12 : 19
- Q4. Kedar buys 2 articles for Rs 800. He sells one of them at a profit of 30% and other at a loss of 50% and makes no profit or loss at the end. What is the cost price of the article he sold at a loss ?
(a) Rs 300 (b) Rs 320 (c) Rs 340 (d) None
- Q5. A, B, C subscribe Rs. 1,00,000 for a business. A subscribes Rs. 8,000 more than B and B Rs. 10,000 more than C. Out of a total profit of Rs. 70,000, A receives:
(a) Rs. 20,000 (b) Rs. 18,000 (c) Rs. 29,400 (d) Rs.32,700
- Q6. Find the LCM and HCF of 0.25, 0.5, 0.75
(a) 7.5, 0.05 (b) 0.75, 0.5 (c) 0.75, 0.05 (d) 7.5, 0.5
- Q7. LCM of two numbers is 12 times of their HCF. Sum of LCM and HCF is 195. If one of them is 60. Find the other.
(a) 48 (b) 45 (c) 52 (d) 36
- Q8. What must be added to 581173 to make it exactly divisible by 11 ?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 0 (d) 3
- Q9. Find the units digit of the expression $25^{6251} + 36^{528} + 73^{54}$.
(a) 4 (b) 0 (c) 6 (d) 5
- Q10. Rs 1045 is divided among Anand, Bhanu and Chandan in such a way that if Rs10, Rs 15 and Rs 20 be diminished from their shares respectively the remainders will be in the ratio of 5 : 8 : 7. What is the share of Bhanu?
(a) Rs 400 (b) Rs 415 (c) Rs 350 (d) Rs 450
- Q11. How much rice at Rs 9.00 per kg should be mixed to 15 kg of rice, at Rs 15.00 per kg so as to make a mixture worth Rs 11.00 per kg ?
(a) 30 kg (b) 24 kg (c) 32 kg (d) 28 kg
- Q12. The ratio of the present ages of two brothers is 3 : 4 and 5 years back, the ratio was 2 : 3. What will be the ratio of their ages after 5 years ?
(a) 1 : 4 (b) 2 : 3 (c) 4 : 5 (d) 5 : 6
- Q13. Anshu can do a job in 6 days and Anshu and Bahubali can do it together in 2 days. How many days will be taken by

Bahubali to do the job alone

(a) 5

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 8



Q14. Find the ratio of the speed of two trains, one moving at speed of 90 km/h and the other at 20m/s.

- (a) 7:6 (b)5:4 (c)4:5 (d)9:8

Q15. A train 350 m long is running at the speed of 36 km/hr. If it crosses a tunnel in 1 minute, then the length of the tunnel (in meters) is:

- (a) 350 (b) 300 (c) 275 (d) 250

Data Interpretation

Direction for (Qs.16-22): These questions are based on the data given in the following table. There are eight major locations in a zoo at Mysore. A survey was conducted to find out movement of people within the zoo. Following results:

		To							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
From	A		48	46	86	24	4	68	64
	B	20		64	152	64	90	108	86
	C	28	108		88	86	46	130	130
	D	52	92	66		42	82	20	4
	E	70	48	50	110		26	46	22
	F	24	74	92	68	112		120	60
	G	28	32	134	152	6	86		26
	H	50	70	90	108	68	110	86	

16. The least number of people go to which location?

- (a) G (b) D (c) B (d) A

17. What percentage of total visiting E comes from D?

- (a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 40 (d) 30

18. What is the difference between the number of people going from B to F & G and D to F and G?

- (a) 48 (b) 96 (c) 72 (d) 84

19. The least of number of people leave from which place?

- (a) H (b) G (c) A (d) E

20. The number of people leaving F for C is..... the number of people leaving C for F.

- (a) greater than (b) less than (c) equal to (d) cannot be said with certainty

21. The number of people going to A from B & C is equal to the number of people going to.....from.....and.....

- (a) E,A & C (b) E,D & C (c) F, A & C (d) H, E & G

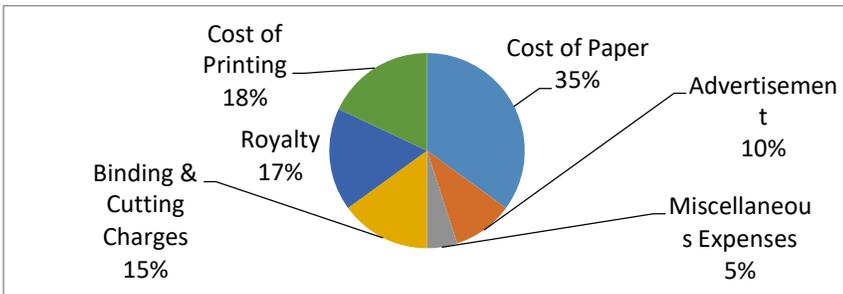
22. The highest number of people leave from which place?

- (a) C (b) D (c) H (d) F

Direction for (Qs.23-27): Study the following pie-chart and answer the questions based upon the information provided in the pie-chart.

% EXPENSES ON VARIOUS ITEMS DURING THE PRODUCTION OF A BOOK





23. The 'binding and cutting charges' are approximately what percent of the 'cost of paper'?

- (a) 37% (b) 39% (c) 43% (d) 51%

24. The central angle corresponding to the 'royalty' is more than that of 'advertisement charges' by

- (a) 18° (b) 21.6° (c) 25.2° (d) 20°

25. If the 'cost of printing' is Rs. 30600, then the 'royalty' paid is

- (a) Rs. 25500 (b) Rs. 27300 (c) Rs. 28100 (d) Rs. 28900

26. The central angle for the sector on 'binding and cutting charges' is

- (a) 15° (b) 54° (c) 72° (d) 75°

27. If the 'miscellaneous expenses' are Rs. 6000, then by how much are 'royalty' expenses more than 'advertisement' charges?

- (a) Rs. 5600 (b) Rs. 7400 (c) Rs. 7800 (d) Rs. 8400

Logical Reasoning

Directions (Q. 28-31) : Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below : Six persons Piya, Siya, Riya, Sonal, Tina and Usha are sitting in a circle facing one another. Piya is sitting in front of Siya. Siya is sitting to the right of Tina and left of Riya. Piya is to the left of Usha and right of Sonal.

28. Who is sitting opposite to Riya ?

- (a) Piya (b) Siya (c) Sonal (d) Tina (e) Usha

29. Who is sitting opposite to Siya ?

- (a) Usha (b) Tina (c) Riya (d) Piya (e) Sonal

30. Who is sitting between Piya and Riya ?

- (a) Sonal (b) Tina (c) Usha (d) Siya (e) None

31. If the positions of Piya and Riya are changed, who will be sitting between Sonal and Usha ?

- (a) Piya (b) Riya (c) Siya (d) Tina (e) Can't be determined

Directions (Q. 32-33) : Read the following information and answer the questions based on it: Eight friends Anil, Bablu, Chintu, David, Eshan, Firoz, Gagan and Harish are sitting in a circle facing the centre. Bablu is sitting between Gagan and Dawid. Harish is third to the left of Bablu and second to the right of Anil. Chintu is sitting between Anil & Gagan and Bablu & Eshan are not sitting opposite to each other.

32. Who is third to the left of David ?

(a) Firoz (b) Eshan (c) Anil (d) Can't be determined (e) None of these



33. Which of the following statements is not correct ?

- (a) David and Anil are sitting opposite to each other.
- (b) Chintu is third to the right of David.
- (c) Eshan is sitting between Firoz and David.
- (d) Anil is sitting between Chintu and Firoz.
- (e) Eshan and Chintu are sitting opposite to each other.

Q34. From a point, Suraj started walking East and walked 35 m. He then turned towards his right and walked 20 m and he again turned right and walked 35 m. Finally, he turned his left and walked 20 m and reached his destination. Now, how far is he from his starting point ?

- (a) 50 m
- (b) 55 m
- (c) 20 m
- (d) 40 m
- (e) None of these

Q35. In a certain code, COMPUTER is written as RFUVQNPC. How is MEDICINE written in the same code ?

- (a) MFEDJJOE
- (b) EOJDEJFM
- (c) MFEJDJOE
- (d) EOJDJEFM
- (e) None of these

Q36. 17, 7, 24, 19, 9, 28, , 8, 31, 27, 10, 37

- (a) 20
- (b) 21
- (c) 18
- (d) 12
- (e) 23

Directions (Q. 37-40) : Read the following information given below and answer the questions based on them.

Four young men Ashu, Madhur, Priyesh and Yash are lovingly called Tim, Rim, Jin, Pin by everyone. They are married to Meena, Sudha, Jayshri and Arti.

(I) Arti and Meena are not married to Priyesh or Ashu nor is their husband called Rim.

(II) Rim is not married to Sudha and his name is not Priyesh.

(III) Sudha is not married to Tim.

(IV) Madhur is neither Tim nor Jin nor is married to Meena.

37. Which of the following pair of husband-wife is not correct ?

- (a) Tim, Meena
- (b) Rim, Jayshri
- (c) Pin, Jayshri
- (d) None of these
- (e) All correct

38. What is the nickname of Madhur ?

- (a) Rim
- (b) Pin
- (c) Tim
- (d) Jin
- (e) Either Pin or Tim

39. Who is the husband of Sudha ?

- (a) Ashu
- (b) Madhur
- (c) Priyesh
- (d) Yash
- (e) Cannot be determined

40. Yash is married to whom ?

- (a) Sudha
- (b) Arti
- (c) Meena
- (d) Jayshri
- (e) Cannot be determined

Reading Comprehension And Verbal Ability

Q. Esperanto was designed to be easier to learn than any ethnic or national language. The morphology is regular (that is, there are no irregular verbs or nouns), the spelling is phonetic, and the vocabulary, based on the Romance and Germanic languages, is recognizable to anyone who already knows one of these languages, which includes most of the world's educated population. There is, in addition, a regular and productive system of affixes which are used to form new words, so that people need only learn a fraction of the number of roots they would require for the same level of

communication in an ethnic language, and can have more confidence that their speech is correct.



Esperanto was conceived as a language of international communication, more precisely as a universal second language. Esperantists believe that Esperanto is a more neutral medium of international communication than English or any other national language. The current system of international communication threatens linguistic diversity. Speakers of many minority languages may not pass their language on to the next generation, preferring instead that their children learn a language of wider communication than their mother tongue.

However, Esperanto is often accused of being Eurocentric. This is noted in regard to the vocabulary, but applies equally to the orthography, phonology, and semantics, all of which are thoroughly European. The vocabulary, for example, is about two-thirds Romance and one-third Germanic; the syntax is Romance; and the phonology and semantics are Slavic. Critics argue that a truly neutral language would draw its vocabulary from a much wider variety of languages, so as not to give unfair advantage to speakers of any of them.

But, speakers of Western European languages often complain that the orthography and endings in Esperanto can be significantly different from their etymological cognates in national European languages, more so than in many competing constructed languages. For example: English quarter, Italian quarto, but Esperanto kvarono (derived regularly from the numeral kvar 'four'); also English government, French government, Interlingua government, but Esperanto registaro (derived regularly from the verb regi 'to rule').

Critics counter that Esperanto could simply take over from national languages and continue the destruction of linguistic diversity that is already taking place. The very ease of acquiring Esperanto might even accelerate the process. They point to other easy-to-learn languages such as Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea, which have had deleterious effects on minority languages.

Esperanto is frequently accused of being inherently sexist, because the default form of some nouns is masculine while a derived form is used for the feminine, which is said to retain traces of the male-dominated society of late 19th-century Europe of which Esperanto is a product. There are a couple dozen masculine nouns, primarily titles and kin terms, such as sinjoro "Mr, sir" vs. sinjorino "Mrs, lady" and patro "father" vs. patrino "mother". In addition, neuter nouns are often assumed to be male unless explicitly made female, such as doktoro, a PhD doctor (male or unspecified) versus doktorino, a female PhD. This is the situation with the English suffix -ess, as in baron/baroness, waiter/waitress etc. Esperanto pronouns are similar. As in English, li "he" may be used generically, whereas ŝi "she" is always female. Esperantists concede that the language has little chance of ever competing with English. However, many people today learn it for other reasons. For example, many Esperantists have tried learning a natural language for years without success, but find that with relatively little study they can correspond in Esperanto, read its literature, and travel abroad using programs such as Pasporta Servo that cater to Esperanto speakers, and in addition enjoy the fact that many of the people they meet have similarly internationalist views of the world.

41. In the context of the passage, which of the following options are closest in meaning for the word 'cognate':

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1) A word related to one in another language | 2) Dissimilar concepts |
| 3) Prototypes of similar concepts | 4) Friendly ideas |

42. Esperanto is characterized by:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) An inbuilt sexism | 2) A Eurocentric vocabulary | 3) Phonetic spelling | 4) All of the above |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|

43. The drawbacks of Esperanto are:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1) It does not have the potential to take over minority languages. | 2) It is a neutral language. |
| 3) Americans have a tougher time learning the language. | 4) None of these. |

44. A suitable title for this passage is:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1) Criticism of Esperanto | 2) Esperanto - the lingua franca of future |
|---------------------------|--|

3) Esperanto: Does it have a future? 4) Esperanto for everyone



45. Which of the following statements is not true?

- 1) Esperanto was meant to be a universal second language to facilitate international communication.
- 2) There are nearly as many Esperanto speakers in the world as there are those who speak English
- 3) Esperanto was designed to be easy to learn.
- 4) Esperantists can travel abroad.

46. The phrase 'internationalist views of the world' in this context means:

- 1) Esperanto was expected to be accepted universally as a second language.
- 2) Most of the world's educated population can learn Esperanto.
- 3) Even speakers of little-spoken languages can learn Esperanto easily, thereby creating a new culture.
- 4) All of the above

Direction (Q 47-48) Give the Synonym

47. INCONGRUOUS

- (a) Inconceivable
- (b) Inevitable
- (c) Inconsistent
- (d) Incontrovertible

48. SLIPSHOD

- (a) Vulgar
- (b) Careless
- (c) Common place
- (d) Retaliatory

Direction (Q 49-50) Give the Antonym

49. PALTRY

- (a) obsolete
- (b) cautious
- (c) random
- (d) plentiful

50. PROPENSITY

- (a) disinclination
- (b) forecast
- (c) stagnation
- (d) restlessness

Direction (Q. 51-54) Give the correct preposition

51. David cleaned his room by stuffing everything _____ his bed.

- (a) In
- (b) On
- (c) Under
- (d) Along



52. We often go fishing _____ the river bank.



- (a) Towards
- (b) Inside
- (c) Along
- (d) Around

53. The lecture will be held right _____ the tutorial.

- (a) At
- (b) Before
- (c) Over
- (d) Beyond

54. John needs to submit the report _____ his boss before 5 pm.

- (a) At
- (b) To
- (c) Of
- (d) On

Direction (Q 55-57) In the given sentence replace the phrase printed in **bold** type to make the grammatically correct

55. The population of Tokyo is **greater than that of any other** town in the world.

- (a) greatest among any other
- (b) greater than all other
- (c) greater than those of any other
- (d) No Correction required

56. The man **to whom I sold** my house was a cheat.

- (a) to whom I sell
- (b) to who I sell
- (c) who was sold to
- (d) to whom I sold

57. The performance of our players was rather **worst than I had expected**.

- (a) bad as I had expected
- (b) worse than I had expected
- (c) worse than expectation
- (d) No correction required

Verbal Reasoning

Direction (Q 58-59) In each of the following questions two statements are given and these statements are followed by two conclusions numbered (1) and (2). You have to take the given two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

58. **Statements:** All the actors are girls. All the girls are beautiful.

Conclusions: 1. All the actors are beautiful.

2. Some girls are actors.

- (a) Only (1) conclusion follows
- (b) Only (2) conclusion follows
- (c) Either (1) or (2) follows
- (d) Neither (1) or (2) follows
- (e) Both (1) and (2) follow

59. **Statements:** All the windows are doors. No door is a wall.

Conclusions: 1. Some windows are walls.



2. No wall is a door.

- (a) Only (1) conclusion follows
- (b) Only (2) conclusion follows
- (c) Either (1) or (2) follows
- (d) Neither (1) or (2) follows
- (e) Both (1) and (2) follow

Direction (Q 60-61) 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.

60. **Statements:** Prime age school-going children in urban India have now become avid as well as more regular viewers of television, even in households without a TV. As a result there has been an alarming decline in the extent of readership of newspapers.

Conclusions: 1. Method of increasing the readership of newspapers should be devised.
2. A team of experts should be sent to other countries to study the impact of TV. on the readership of newspapers.

- (a) Only conclusion 1 follows
- (b) Only conclusion 2 follows
- (c) Either 1 or 2 follows
- (d) Neither 1 or 2 follows
- (e) Both 1 and 2 follow

61. **Statements:** In Japan, the incidence of stomach cancer is very high, while that of bowel cancer is very low. But Japanese immigrate to Hawaii, this is reversed - the rate of bowel cancer increases but the rate of stomach cancer is reduced in the next generation. All this is related to nutrition - the diets of Japanese in Hawaii are different than those in Japan.

Conclusions: 1. The same diet as in Hawaii should be propagated in Japan also.
2. Bowel cancer is less severe than stomach cancer.

- (a) Only conclusion 1 follows
- (b) Only conclusion 2 follows
- (c) Either 1 or 2 follows
- (d) Neither 1 or 2 follows
- (e) Both 1 and 2 follow

Direction (Q 62-63) Each question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.

62. **Statement:** Should India give away Kashmir to Pakistan?

Arguments: 1. No. Kashmir is a beautiful state. It earns a lot of foreign exchange for India.
2. Yes. This would help settle conflicts.

- (a) Only argument I is strong
- (b) Only argument II is strong
- (c) Either I or II is strong
- (d) Neither I or II is strong
- (e) Both I and II are strong

63. **Statement:** Should cottage industries be encouraged in rural areas?



Arguments: 1. Yes. Rural people are creative.

2. Yes. This would help to solve the problem of unemployment to some extent.

- (a) Only argument I is strong
- (b) Only argument II is strong
- (c) Either I or II is strong
- (d) Neither I or II is strong
- (e) Both I and II are strong

Direction (Q 64-65) In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement, decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing.

64. **Statement:** Most of those who study in premier engineering colleges in India migrate to developed nations for better prospects in their professional pursuits.

Courses of Action: 1. All the students joining these colleges should be asked to sign a bond at the time of admission to the effect that they will remain in India at least for ten years after they complete education.
2. All those students who desire to settle in the developed nations should be asked to pay entire cost of their education which the government subsidises.

- (a) Only I follows
- (b) Only II follows
- (c) Either I or II follows
- (d) Neither I or II follows
- (e) Both I and II follows

65. **Statement:** There is an unprecedented increase in migration of villagers to urban areas as repeated crop failure has put them into precarious financial situation.

Courses of Action: 1. The villagers should be provided with alternate source of income in their villages which will make them stay put.
2. The migrated villagers should be provided with jobs in the urban areas to help them survive.

- (a) Only I follows
- (b) Only II follows
- (c) Either I or II follows
- (d) Neither I or II follows
- (e) Both I and II follows

Sports Awareness (66-90)

66. Archery is the national sport of which country?

- a. Afghanistan b. Bhutan c. Japan d. India

67. _____ has Cricket as its national sports.

- a. India b. Jamaica c. Sri Lanka d. United States

68. _____ is the national sport of Turkey

- a. Wrestling b. Rugby union c. Golf d. Basketball

69. _____ has won Cricket world cup for the maximum number of times.

- a. Australia b. India c. West Indies d. Sri Lanka

70. Football World Cup has been won by which country for the maximum number of times?

a. Italy

b. Uruguay

c. West Germany

d. Brazil



71. Which country had started Football World?
a. Uruguay b. Italy c. West Germany d. Brazil
72. Kambala Buffalo Race is famous in which Indian State?
a. Tamil Nadu b. Kerala c. Karnataka d. Andhra Pradesh
73. Durand Cup is associated with which of the following games?
a. Hockey b. Badminton c. Football d. Cricket
74. Name the first Indian woman athlete to win a gold medal at Asian games?
a. PT Usha b. Kamaljeet Sandhu c. Shiny Abraham d. Anju Bobby George
75. Jallikattu is a famous game in which Indian State?
a. Kerala b. Karnataka c. Tamil Nadu d. Andhra Pradesh
76. Volleyball is the national game of which of the following country?
a. England b. Srilanka c. Russia d. Pakistan
77. Which among the following is not a trophy or cup related to Hockey?
a. Bombay Gold Cup b. Gurmeet Trophy c. Indira Gold Cup d. Narang Cup
78. Who among the following served as India's first Test Captain?
a. Nawab of Pataudi Senior b. Nawab Mansoor Ali Khan c. C. K. Nayudu d. Lala Amarna
79. What is the other name of Salt Lake Stadium?
a. Yuba Bharti Stadium b. Bharat Bharti Stadium c. Eden Gardens d. Kolkata Stadium
80. Ezat Cup is related to which of the following sports?
a. Polo b. Tennis c. Lawn Tennis d. Cricket
81. What is the approximate maximum weight of Golf Ball as per Rules of Golf?
a. 20 gms b. 25 gms c. 40 gms d. 45 gms
82. Which among the following team was first winner of "World Cup Hockey"?
a. Spain b. France c. UK d. Pakistan
83. With which of the following sports M Vijayakrishna Memorial Cup is related to?
a. Badminton b. Table Tennis c. Horse Races d. Polo
84. For how many times "Undivided India" was part / member of summer Olympics?
a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
85. Which among the following sports have largest number of participants in teams of either side?
a. Rugby Football b. Water polo c. Baseball d. Soccer
86. The terms "Technical foul" and "Flagrant Foul" are most commonly associated with which of the following sports?
a. Table Tennis b. Badminton c. Basket Ball d. Football
87. "Birdie" and "Eagle" are two terms related to which of the following sports?
a. Polo b. Golf c. Chess d. Billiards
88. Who among the following was first Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna?
a. Viswanathan Anand b. Geet Sethi c. Karnam Malleswari d. Nameirakpam Kunjarani
89. Kazakhstan is a part of which of the following continental confederations recognized by FIFA?
a. Asian Football Confederation b. Confederation Africaine de Football
c. Union of European Football Associations d. None of them
90. "National Football Museum" which keeps FIFA collection is located in which country?
a. Switzerland b. Canada c. England d. France

