

1. If 'DEAR' is coded as "FGCT", then how will "READ" be coded as?

(a) TGCF (b) FGCF (c) TSFC (d) TCGF

**Explanations:-**

D	E	A	R
↓+2	↓+2	↓+2	↓+2
F	G	C	T

Similarly

R	E	A	D
↓+2	↓+2	↓+2	↓+2
T	G	C	F

2. If 'BEAR' is coded as 'FISH', 'FISH' as 'CROW', 'CROW' as 'DOG' and "DOG" as 'ELEPHANT' and 'ELEPHANT' as 'ASS', then who cannot remain alive in other place than water?

(a) FISH (b) ELEPHANT (c) DOG (d) CROW

**Explanation:-**

FISH can't remain alive in other place than water and FISH is coded as CROW. So answer will be CROW.

3. If all the prime numbers from 1 to 49 are removed, then how many numbers will remain?

(a) 33 (b) 34 (c) 32 (d) 36

**Explanation:-**

There are 15 prime numbers in between 1 to 49. Then number will remain after removing the prime numbers are  $49 - 15 = 34$

4. These are 35 steps to reach temple. On descending from the temple Soni takes two steps in the same time Gunjan ascends four steps. If they start to work simultaneously, at which step will they meet each other?

(a) 18<sup>th</sup> (b) 10<sup>th</sup> (c) 24<sup>th</sup> (d) 17<sup>th</sup>

**Explanation:-**

From top Soni touches 12<sup>th</sup> step and at the same Gunjan touch 24<sup>th</sup> step so  $(24 + 12) - 1 = 35$  so common step will be 24<sup>th</sup> from bottom.

So answer will be 24<sup>th</sup>.

5. How many numbers are there from 4 to 53 which are either divisible by 3 or of which any digit contains zero?

(a) 20 (b) 15 (c) 16 (d) 19

**Explanation :-**

Numbers between 4 to 53 which are divisible by 3 are 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51 & digits contains Zero are 10, 20, 40, 50. So answer will be 20. (Total Numbers)

6. If the following numbers are written in ascending order then what will be the middle digit of the middle term? 815, 686, 795, 835, 765, 822, 719

(a) 8 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 9

**Explanation :-**

After arranging the given terms in ascending order the middle term will be 795, and the middle digit of the middle term will be 9.

7. Q's mother is sister of P and daughter of M. S is the daughter of P and sister of T. How is M related to T?

(a) Father (b) Grandfather  
(c) Grandmother (d) Maternal grandfather or grand-mother

**Explanation :-**

M (+/-)

|

(-)----- P(+/-)  
 |                      |  
 Q----- S(-)----- T

As the gender of P has not qualified so as per best possible option (D) will be the suggestive answer.

8. If 'P + Q' means 'P is the husband of Q', 'P/Q' means 'P is the sister of Q' and 'P × Q' means 'P is son of Q', which of the following shows 'A is the daughter of B'?

(a)  $A/D \times B$                       (b)  $D \times B + C/A$                       (c)  $B + C \times A$                       (d)  $C \times B/A$

**Explanation:-**

As in option B, C & D 'A' s gender has not qualified. But in option A, qualified that A is the daughter of B.

9. Pointing to a photograph a man said 'I have no brother or sister but that man's father is my father's son'. Whose photograph was it?

(a) His son's                      (b) His own                      (c) His father's                      (d) His nephew's

**Explanation :-**

As that person has no siblings so the person in the photograph will be the son of that person. So answer will be 'A'

10. Statement : If Dinesh has finished reading the instruction then let him begin the activities accordingly.

Assumptions :

- (i) Dinesh would understand the instructions.  
 (ii) Dinesh is capable of performing the activities

(a) If only argument (i) is implicit                      (b) If only argument (ii) is implicit  
 (c) If either (i) or (ii) is implicit                      **(d) If neither (i) nor (ii) is implicit**

**Explanation:-**

From the statement is not cleared that Dinesh would understand the instructions and he will be capable of performing the activities, Therefore neither I nor II is implicit.

11. Statement : We need not worry about errors but we must try to learn from our errors.

Assumptions :

- (i) Errors may take place when are carrying out certain work.  
 (ii) We are capable of benefitting from the past and improve our chances error free work.

(a) if only argument (i) is implicit                      (b) If only argument (ii) is implicit  
 (c) If either (i) or (ii) is implicit                      **(d) If both (i) and (ii) are implicit**

**Explanation:-**

As per the statement we must try to learn from our errors defines that it may take place when we are carrying out certain work and can also learn the process to improve our work. So both implicit.

12. A solid cube of size 6 cm, whose opposite faces are painted red, green and pinkish respectively, is cut into smaller cubes of size 1 cm each, then how many small cubes will be there with no face painted?

(a) 9                      (b) 8                      (c) 32                      (d) 24

**Explanation:-**

After cutting smaller cubes of 216 and painted in all outer surfaces the number of unpainted smaller cubes will be 64, but unfortunately answer option of 64 has not given.

13. Statement : Should the private companies be allowed to operate passenger train service in India?

Arguments :

- (i) Yes. This will improve the quality of service in Indian railways and it will be faced with severe conditions.

(ii) No. The private companies may not agree to operate in the non-profitable sectors.

**(a) If only argument (i) is strong**

**(b) If only argument (ii) is strong**

**(c) If either (i) or (ii) is strong**

**(d) If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong**

**Explanation:-**

As per the statement private company should be allowed to operate passenger train services in India because it will create competition which helps Indian railways to improve. But in case of argument II we cannot say regarding the agreement of private companies. So, only I argument is strong.

14. Statement : Should school education be made free in India?

Arguments :

(i) Yes. This is the only way to improve the level of literacy.

(ii) No. It should add to the already heavy burden on the exchequer.

**(a) If only argument (i) is strong**

**(b) If only argument (ii) is strong**

**(c) If either (i) or (ii) is strong**

**(d) If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong**

**Explanation:-**

In both of the argument we cannot conclude any type of conclusion to decide whether school education be made free or not. So neither is strong.

15. Statement : Should open book examination be introduced for professional courses in India?

Arguments :

(i) No, it will not seriously improve the value and importance of present examination system.

(ii) Yes, all candidates can pass easily and can start their professional life.

**(a) If only argument (i) is strong**

**(b) If only argument (ii) is strong**

**(c) If either (i) or (ii) is strong**

**(d) If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong**

**Explanation:-**

As per the intention of the statement argument I is vague. But II can be strong argument.

16. Statement : Should scheme of lotteries be completely stopped in India?

Arguments :

(i) No, Many state governments will have to stop some of their developmental activities which they fund from surplus generated by their lottery scheme?

(ii) No, many unemployed youth who sell lottery tickets to earn their livelihood will face hardship.

**(a) If only argument (i) is strong**

**(b) If only (ii) is strong**

**(c) If either (i) or (ii) is strong**

**(d) If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong**

**Explanation:-**

As lottery is a gambling activities we cannot promote it for livelihood purpose, But development work of government must not be ignored. So only argument I is strong.

17. Statement : Should getting primary education be incorporated as a fundamental right in India?

Arguments :

(i) No, What is the use? Have we fulfilled our duties regarding other fundamental rights?

(ii) Yes, this is what all the developed countries have done.

**(a) If only argument (i) is strong**

**(b) If only argument (ii) is strong**

**(c) If either (i) or (ii) is strong**

**(d) If neither (i) nor (ii) is strong**

**Explanation:-**

As per the statement neither argument I nor II is strong. As because of in argument I this is simply question against question and in argument II direct example has given. So both are weak argument.

**Direction (Q. 18 to 22): Study the following table carefully and answer the given questions.**

**During the year 1994 – 1999, the number of presented and passed candidates from six states.**

State – Year	A		B		C		D		E		F	
	Pre – sented	Pas – sed	Pre – sented	Pas – sed	Pre – sented	Pas – sed	Pre – sented	Pas – sed	Pre – sented	Pas – sed	Pre – sented	Pas – sed
1994	1200	105	1400	125	1650	140	1450	160	1700	185	1800	165
1995	1450	110	1250	130	1500	125	1600	145	1850	170	1650	170
1996	1100	120	1300	115	1400	150	1250	120	1400	160	1550	140
1997	1350	125	1100	120	1550	145	1300	140	1550	155	1700	155
1998	1400	135	1550	105	1750	155	1400	155	1650	175	1750	160
1999	1500	140	1450	110	1700	130	1500	165	1500	165	1600	175

18. What is the approx. Percentage of the passed candidate jointly from all the six states to the presented candidates in the year 1994?

(a) 15 (b) 10 (c) 7 (d) 12

**Explanation:-**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Required percentage} &= \frac{105+125+140+160+185+165}{1200+1400+1650+1450+1700+1800} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{880}{9200} \times 100 = 10\% (\text{approx})\end{aligned}$$

19. Which is one of the following states has maximum percentage of the passed candidates to the presented candidates in 1996?

(a) A (b) D (c) C (d) E

**Explanation:-**

Pass % age of candidate in 1996 in different state

$$\text{pass \% age in State A} = \frac{120}{1100} \times 100 = 10.90$$

$$\text{pass \% age in State B} = \frac{115}{1300} \times 100 = 8.84$$

$$\text{pass \% age in State C} = \frac{150}{1400} \times 100 = 10.71$$

$$\text{pass \% age in State D} = \frac{120}{1250} \times 100 = 9.6$$

$$\text{pass \% age in State E} = \frac{160}{1400} \times 100 = 11.42$$

$$\text{pass \% age in State F} = \frac{140}{1550} \times 100 = 9.03$$

Hence the maximum pass percentage of candidates in 1996 is of state E.

20. What is the percentage of passed candidates jointly from the state “C” in the year 1995 and 1998 to the presented candidates jointly from the state ‘B’ in the year 1994 and 1997?

(a) 12.5 (b) 10.8 (c) 10.2 (d) None of these

**Explanation:-**

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{280}{2500} \times 100 = 11.2$$

21. What is the approx. average number of passed candidates from state D in the given years?

(a) 148 (b) 158 (c) 142 (d) 154

**Explanation:-**

Average number of passed candidates from

state D in the given years =  $\frac{885}{6} \cong 148$  (Approximately)

22. Which one of the following yrs. has least percentage of passed candidates to the presented candidates from the state F?

(a) 1998 (b) 1997 (c) **1996** (d) 1994

**Explanation:-**

Percentage of passed candidate to the present candidates from the state F in different years

$$\text{In 1994} = \frac{165}{1800} \times 100 = 9.16$$

$$\text{In 1995} = \frac{170}{1650} \times 100 = 10.3$$

$$\text{In 1996} = \frac{140}{1550} \times 100 = 9.03$$

$$\text{In 1997} = \frac{155}{1700} \times 100 = 9.11$$

$$\text{In 1998} = \frac{160}{1750} \times 100 = 9.14$$

$$\text{In 1999} = \frac{175}{1600} \times 100 = 10.93$$

So percentage of passed candidate to the present candidate is minimum in 1996.

23. In the following question find out the group of letters in the place of question in the letter series :

H3M, 15O, L9S, Q17A, ?

(a) **X33Q** (b) Z33P (c) X33P (d) W33R

**Explanation:-**

H  $\rightarrow$  (+1) I  $\rightarrow$  (+3) L  $\rightarrow$  (+5) Q  $\rightarrow$  (+7) X

3  $\rightarrow$  (+2) 5  $\rightarrow$  (+4) 9  $\rightarrow$  (+8) 17  $\rightarrow$  (+16) 33

M  $\rightarrow$  (+2) O  $\rightarrow$  (+4) S  $\rightarrow$  (+8) A  $\rightarrow$  (+16) Q

So answer will be "A"

24. In the following question find out the group of letters in the place of question in the letter series :

I/R, 3/O, 5/K, 9/F, 13/Z, ?

(a) **19/S** (b) 20/T (c) 19/T (d) 21/R

**Explanation:-**

Number gap is + 2, +2, +4, +4, +6, +6, which makes 19.

Letter gap is - 3, -4, -5, -6, and -7. Which makes S.

So, answer will be "A".

25. In the following question find out the group of letters in the place of question in the letter series:

(a) 1/AB (b) 65/XY (c) 66/YZ (d) 65/WX

**Explanation:-**

Question missing.

26. In a matrix some numbers are filled according to a rule. A place is left blank. Find the number from the given possible answers :

6	7	4	15
7	15	25	28
8	13	?	20
3	5	7	9

(a) 14

(b) 22

(c) 18

(d) 20

**Explanation:-**

$$\frac{6+7+8}{7} = 3$$

$$\frac{7+15+13}{7} = 5$$

$$\frac{15+28+20}{7} = 9$$

$$\frac{4+25+20}{7} = 7$$

27. In a matrix some numbers are filled according to a rule. A place is left blank. Find the number from the given possible answers :

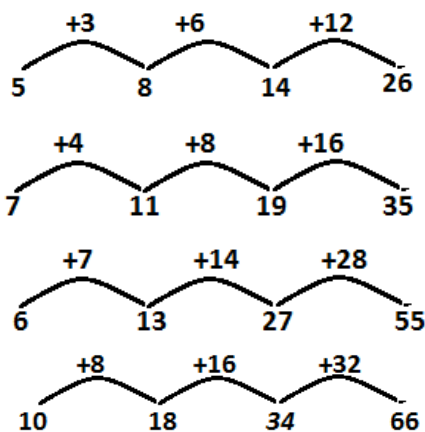
5	7	6	10
8	11	13	18
14	19	27	?
26	25	55	66

(a) 34

(b) 36

(c) 30

(d) 38

**Explanation:-**


28. In a matrix some numbers are filled according to a rule. A place is left blank. Find the number from the given possible answer :

7	11	14
8	?	10
9	10	16
6	10	8

(a) 8

(b) 10

(c) 9

(d) 11

**Explanation:-**

$$7 + 8 - 9 = 6$$

$$11 + 9 - 10 = 10$$

$$14 + 10 - 16 = 8$$

29. The value of  $\sqrt{5 + \sqrt{11 + \sqrt{19 + \sqrt{29 + \sqrt{49}}}}} = ?$

(a) 3

(b) 5

(c) 7

(d) 9

**Explanation:-**

$$\sqrt{5 + \sqrt{11 + \sqrt{19 + \sqrt{29 + \sqrt{49}}}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{11 + \sqrt{19 + \sqrt{36}}}} \\
 &= \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{11 + \sqrt{25}}} \\
 &= \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{16}} \\
 &= \sqrt{9} = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

30. The smallest number of 4 digits, which is a perfect square, is :

(a) 1000

(b) 1016

(c) **1024**

(d) 1036

**Explanation:-**

1024 is perfect square nearest to 1000

31. Square root of  $\frac{\left(3\frac{1}{4}\right)^4 - \left(4\frac{1}{3}\right)^4}{\left(3\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \left(4\frac{1}{3}\right)^2}$  is :

(a)  $1\frac{7}{12}$

(b)  $1\frac{1}{12}$

(c)  $5\frac{5}{12}$

(d)  $7\frac{1}{12}$

**Explanation:-**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\left(3\frac{1}{4}\right)^4 - \left(4\frac{1}{3}\right)^4}{\left(3\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \left(4\frac{1}{3}\right)^2}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{13}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{13}{3}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{169}{16} + \frac{169}{9}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{169 \times 25}{16 \times 9}} \\
 &\Rightarrow \frac{13 \times 5}{4 \times 3} = 5\frac{5}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

32. A frog tries to come out of a dried well 9 m deep with slippery walls. Every time the frog jumps 60 cm, slides back by 30 cm. How many jumps the frog have to take to come out of the wall?

(a) 20

(b) **29**

(c) 22

(d) 25

**Explanation:-**

A frog tries to come out 900 cm

In the last jump it cover 60cm

$$\text{Remaining 840 cm cover in } \left(\frac{840}{60 - 30}\right) \text{ jump} = 28 \text{ jump}$$

$$80 \text{ reached jump} = 28 + 1 = 29$$

33. The total monthly income of 16 persons is Rs. 80,800 and the income of one of them is 120% of the average income, then his income is :

(a) Rs. 5,050

(b) **Rs. 6,060**

(c) Rs. 6,160

(d) Rs. 6,600

**Explanation:-**

$$\text{His Income is } \frac{80800}{16} \times \frac{120}{100} = 6060$$

**Directions (Q. 34 & 35):** A School has four Sections – A, B, C, D of Class IX students. The results of half yearly and annual examinations are shown in the table given below.

Result	No. of Students			
	Section – A	Section – B	Section – C	Section – D
Students failed in both Exam.	28	23	17	27
Students failed in Half-yearly but passed in Annual Exams.	14	12	8	13
Students passed in Half-yearly but failed in Annual Exams.	6	17	9	15
Students passed in both the Exams.	64	55	46	76

34. If the number of students passing an examination be considered a criteria for comparison of difficulty level of two examinations, which one of the following statements is true in this context?

- (a) Half yearly examinations were more difficult  
 (b) Annual examinations were more difficult  
**(c) Both the examinations had almost the same difficulty level**  
 (d) The two examinations cannot be compared for difficulty level

**Explanation:-**

The no of fail Students in Both the half yearly and annually are same

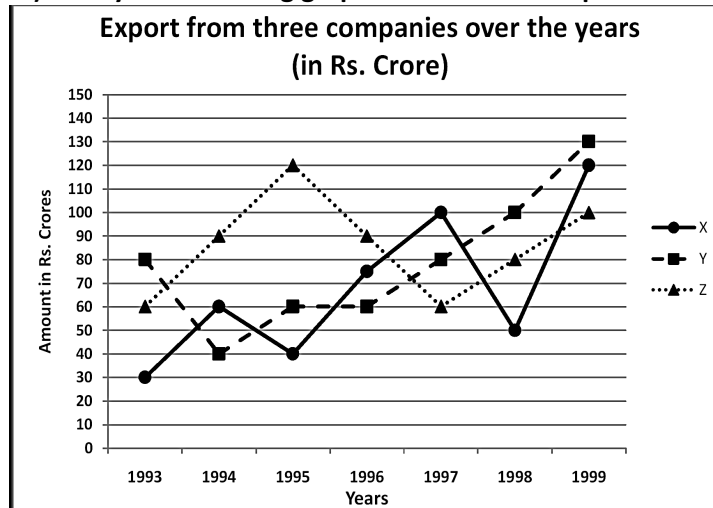
35. How many students are there in Class IX in the school?

- (a) 336 (b) 189 (c) 335 **(d) 430**

**Explanation:-**

Answer is 430

**Directions (Q. 36 & 37):** Study the following graph and answer the questions.



36. For which of the following pairs of years the total exports from the three companies together are equal?

- (a) 1995 and 1998 (b) 1996 and 1998 (c) 1997 and 1998 **(d) 1995 and 1996**

**Explanation:-**

Wrong question, Option not found

37. What was the difference between the average exports of the three companies in 1993 and the average exports in 1998?

- (a) Rs. 15.33 crores (b) Rs. 18.67 crores **(c) Rs. 20 crores** (d) Rs. 22.17 crores



**Explanation:-**

$$\left| \frac{30 + 60 + 80}{3} - \frac{50 + 80 + 100}{3} \right| = \frac{60}{3} = 20$$

**Direction (Q. 38):** The following data represents the distribution of male and female in a village for the following years.

Year	Population in thousands	
	Male	Female
2010	25	24
2011	27	26
2012	28	27
2013	30	28
2014	32	30
2015	35	33

38. Which of the following regarding the sex ratio (No. Of females per 1,000 males) is true?

- (a) It steadily increases and then decreases      (b) It steadily increases  
 (c) It steadily decreases      (d) None of these

**Explanation:-**

No. of female respect to 1000 male in different years

$$2010 = \frac{1000}{25} \times 24 = 960$$

2011 is 962

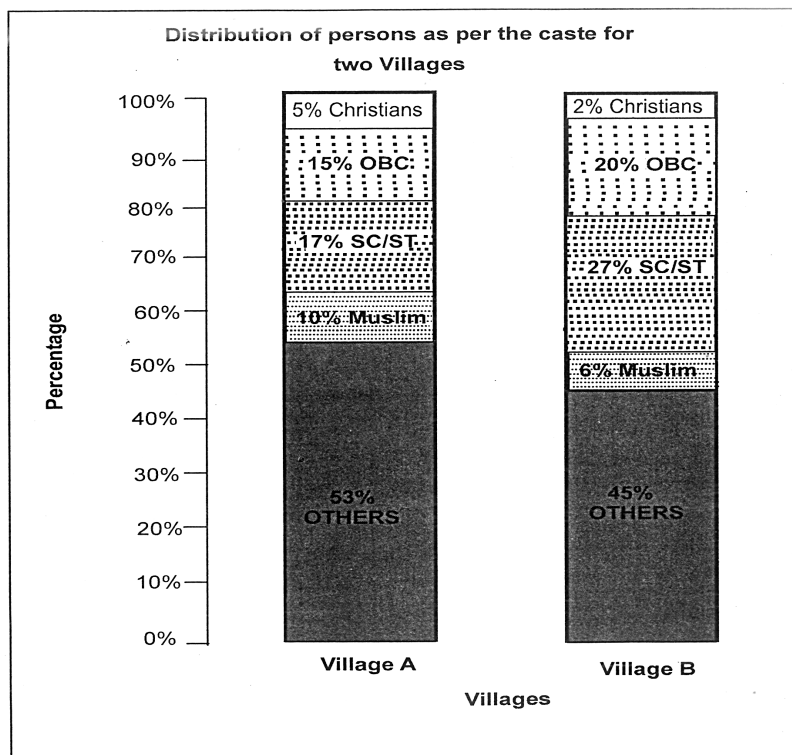
2012 is 964

2013 is 933

2014 is 937.5

2015 is 942

**Directions (Q. 39 & 40):** the following data represents the percentage bar diagram of population in the year 2015 in two villages.



39. What is the ratio of Christians to Muslims in Village A?

- (a) 1 : 3                      (b) 2 : 1                      (c) 1 : 2                      (d) None of these

**Explanation:-**

$$\text{Required ratio} = \frac{\text{Christians}}{\text{Muslims}} = \frac{5\%}{10\%} = \frac{1}{2} = 1 : 2$$

40. What is the difference in the percentage of SC/ST compared to other caste in Village A and B?

- (a) 18%                      (b) 8%                      (c) 10%                      (d) None of these

**Explanation:-**

$$\text{Percentage of SC/ST compared to other cast of A} = \frac{17}{53} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage of SC/ST compared to other cast of B} = \frac{27}{45} \times 100$$

$$\text{required difference} = \frac{2700}{45} - \frac{1700}{53} = 60 - 32.07 = 27.93\%$$

**Directions (Q. 41 – 45): Read the following passage and answer the given questions.**

It was in Germany and France that the first successful attempts were made to produce and internal-combustion engine driven by petrol. In England, people were strangely timid about horseless vehicles. English inventors were handicapped by a quaint old law that forbade any such vehicle to attain a greater speed than four miles an hour, and compelled each one to be preceded by a man carrying a red flag. This law was not repealed until 1896.

The earliest motor cars were looked upon as mere jokes, or a rather dangerous playthings, by everyone except their inventors. Some of them were single-seaters, others would carry two or even three people; but all were noisy, clumsy, queer looking things. When in 1888, Carl Benz, a German, produced a three-wheeled, internal combustion car, great forward stride had been made. Another German, whose name Daimler, is often seen on motor cars to this day, was experimenting about the same time, and testing a petrol-driven engine.

It is easy to understand how the introduction of the petrol-driven engine revolutionized road transport throughout the world. Until then the necessary power to push a vehicle along could not be obtained without the cumbersome tanks, boilers and furnaces of the steam engine. The internal-combustion engine is light in weight and small in size by comparison; the fuel is burned in it, so that there is no waste, like the dusty cinders of a coal fire.

41. How did most people regard early motor cars?

- (a) Not better than horse-driven vehicles
- 
- (b) A mere joke, or as rather dangerous playthings**
- 
- (c) A mere scientific experiment
- 
- (d) A cumbersome vehicle

**Explanation:-**

As per passage option 'B' is right answer

42. What were all early motor cars?

- (a) A plaything or toy                      (b) A vehicle better than horse drives vehicle
- 
- (c) Noisy, clumsy, queer looking things**
- (d) Dangerous and risky

**Explanation:-**

According to passage 'C' is right answer

43. What does 'repealed' mean?

- (a) Repeated
- (b) Abolished**
- (c) Contradicted                      (d) Enforced

**Explanation:-**

Repealed means abolished

44. Which among the following words is as closely opposite to 'clumsy'?

- (a) Unhandy
- (b) Refined**
- (c) Unusually large                      (d) Unusual

**Explanation:-**

Clumsy means not cleared or refined so 'B' is right answer.

45. What is incorrect about the internal combustion engine?

- (a) **Fuel burnt in as waste** (b) Light in weight  
 (c) Noisy and clumsy (d) Small in size

**Explanation:-**

Whole passage all the information's are given right except 'A', so 'A' is answer

**Directions (Q. 46 – 50): Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

On August 15, 1947, India was granted independence from British colonial dominance. This was an event of international significance. From this day onwards, the Indian Union assumed a role in world politics that was appropriate enough to modify the thinking of nations. Concepts like non-alignment tolerance, non-violence and peaceful coexistence were introduced by India into the international vocabulary.

"Our dreams concern India", said the first Prime Minister of the country, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, on the eve of achieving freedom, "but they also concern the whole world, for the world has become one." Mahatma Gandhi chose Nehru to become the first Prime Minister of independent India. With his vision of unity of the nation, he became the architect of modern India. It was to be a federal state based on secularism — the commitment to an Indian identity, which was above all races, castes, and religions. It was vision of extraordinary dimensions.

Nehru as well as his daughter and successor, Smt. Indira Gandhi, Were well aware that only a firm anchorage in the Indian identity could unite the nation and enable it to make an impact on the world. In these days of mutual interdependence, the western powers and America cannot afford to ignore what is happening in this region. It is possible that the fate of the Asian democracies would one day be decided on the banks of the Ganges. If India fails to remain a democracy, this would trigger the fall of the whole of South East Asia. That is why the Indian Prime Minister has to play a role that goes well beyond duties related to internal affairs only. It is of international political significance.

46. What made Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru the architect of modern India?

- (a) He secured independence for India  
 (b) **His vision of the unity of the nation**  
 (c) Because he was the first Prime Minister of India  
 (d) He wanted India to make an impact on the world

**Explanation:-**

As per passage he has vision to unity of the nation

47. Which of the following concepts have been introduced by India into the international vocabulary

1. Mutual independence and democracy  
 2. Non-alignment and tolerance  
 3. Non-violence and peaceful coexistence  
 (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) **2 and 3 only** (d) All of these

**Explanation:-**

'C' is right answer

48. Which word in this passage is used to describe the phrase "to live together with mutual tolerance"?

- (a) Non-alignment (b) **Co-existence** (c) Secularism (d) Anchorage

**Explanation:-**

To live together with mutual it's coexistence

49. Select from the answer choices, the word that is synonymous to 'dimensions' :

- (a) Support (b) Size (c) **Importance** (d) Height

**Explanation:-**

Dimension means support among race, religion and culture so 'C' is answer

50. Select the word that is nearly opposite in meaning to 'dominance' used in this passage :

- (a) Government (b) Rule (c) **Subordination** (d) Importance

**Explanation:-**

Dominance Opposite subordination

**Directions (Q. 51 – 60):** Read the following two passages and answer the questions that follow each passage. Your answer to these questions should be based on the passages only.

**Passage - I**

Long ago there was a poor Brahmin named Krishnan. He could not find enough work to do. Sometimes, he and his family had to go without food. At last Krishnan decided to leave his village in search of work. Early next morning, he left the house. He walked the whole day until he came to a thick jungle. He was tired, thirsty and hungry. While looking around for water to drink, he found a well. He went to the well and looked in. There he saw a jaguar, a monkey, a snake and a man. They had all fallen into the well. They all requested the Brahmin for help. But Krishnan afraid initially of their cruel nature them and thinking that the snake would bite him. Finally he helped jaguar also known as Shersingh, the monkey also known as Bali, the snake also known as Naagesh, and the man called Seth Ghanshyamdas, all thanked the Brahmin and offered their help to the Brahmin.

After that, the Brahmin continued his journey. But he could not find any work. He then remembered Shersingh, Bali, Naagesh and Seth Ghanshyamdas. He thought it was time to seek their help. He first went to Bali. The monkey was overjoyed to see him. He gave him a warm welcome and offered him some really delicious fruits. Now Krishnan went to see Shersingh, the jaguar. Then Krishnan was given a beautiful gold necklace and other precious jewellery. Krishnan thought he would able The ornaments for a good price. But who could help him to sell the ornaments? He then remembered Seth Ghanshyamdas. He went to him. The goldsmith was glad to see Krishnan. I have come to ask for your help, said Krishnan. "Here are some ornaments. Please give me a good price for them." Seth Ghanshyamdas took the jewellery and examined it carefully. "I shall certainly help you", he said. "But let me show them to another goldsmith. Please wait here. I will be right back." He then went out with the ornaments. Seth at once rushed to the Palace of the King. He said, "A man brought these ornaments to me and asked me to sell them. But they are the ornaments I made for the Prince who is missing", "Who is this man? Where is he?" thundered the King. "This rogue must have murdered my little Prince and robbed his jewels!" "He is a Brahmin named Krishnan, Your Majesty", replied the goldsmith, "and he is there, in my house". The King called for his most dreaded soldiers. "Arrest the Brahmin who is in the goldsmith's house and throw him into the darkest dungeon's of the Kingdom !" roared the King.

51. Why did Krishnan decide to leave his village?

- (a) As he could not find much work in his own village and his family had to starve sometimes because of it
- (b) As his family had requested him to do so
- (c) As his village people had asked him to leave their village and look for work somewhere else
- (d) As he wanted to search for food in a village different from his own.

**Explanation:-**

He left house due to not having work and starvation

52. Why did the jaguar, the monkey and the snake tell Krishnan, not to save the man in the well?

- (a) As the man in the well was a goldsmith
- (b) As the man in the well had cheated the snake, the monkey and the jaguar
- (c) As the snake, the monkey and the jaguar hated the man as they had known him for a very long time
- (d) None of these

**Explanation:-**

No information is given as per the question, so 'D' will be ans.

53. Why was Krishnan afraid to save Naagesh from the well?

- (a) As Naagesh had threatened him with dire consequences
- (b) As he thought Naagesh would eat him
- (c) As he thought Naagesh would bite him once he was out of the well

(d) As he thought that Naagesh would capture, him as soon as he got out of the well

**Explanation:-**

Naagesh was a snake so it may bit him so 'C' is answer

54. Why did Krishnan go to meet Seth Ghanshyamdas?

(a) **As he thought that Seth Ghanshyamdas could help him in selling the ornaments gifted to him by Shersingh**

(b) As he knew that Seth Ghanshyam-das had contact with the King which could prove to be beneficial

(c) As Seth Ghanshyamdas had requested Krishnan to sell ornaments only to him

(d) As Krishnan extremely fond of Seth Ghanshyamdas

**Explanation:-**

For selling the ornaments 'A' is right answer

55. What did Bali, do after seeing Krishnan at his house?

1. He gave Krishnan directions to Shersingh's house.

2. He welcomed Krishnan to his house.

3. He offered tasty fruits to Krishnan

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Only 3

**(d) Only 2 and 3**

**Explanation:-**

After seeing him he welcome him and offered fruits, so 'D' will be the answer

**Passage - II**

Sheela and Jairam were a poor old couple. Their only possession was one cow. Once, Jairam fell very sick. Soon all their money was used up in buying medicines and they realised that they would have to sell their cow in order to bear the rest of the expenses. Sheela decided to go to the market and sell the cow. She set off, leading the cow by a rope. On the way, she met four young men. They were the local bullies who enjoyed teasing and tormenting old people. When they saw old Sheela with her cow, they decided to play a trick. One of them sneaked up behind her, untied the cow and tied a goat in its place. Sheela had been walking immersed in thought, worried about Jairam. The four bullies continuously deceived the old woman by replacing the cow with a goat, a rooster, a log of wood and finally leaving rope itself and they shouted each time, "Magic in the air, Grandma".

When Sheela finally reached the market, she found that she had nothing but a rope in her hand. She came back home dejected as she had lost the cow. She told Jairam the whole story. He immediately understood what had happened and he asked to cook for at least four people. I said he would come home with some guests. As soon as they come you must say, 'I cooked what the rabbit told me. Come, eat your lunch.' Leave everything else to me", Jairam reassured her. He borrowed two identical rabbits from a friend. He left one at home, tied the other one with a string and started walking towards the market with it. On the way he too met the four bullies. They tried to tease the old man. Jairam sighed sadly and said, "This rabbit is like my son. It obeys everything I say. But now I am sick and we need money, so I am going to sell it in the market." The four bullies were surprised when they heard this. "Does it really understand what you say, Grandfather?" they asked. Jairam replied, "Of course it does. Here, watch me." Jairam turned towards the rabbit and said, Hop home and tell Sheela to make chapattis, vegetable and kheer for four people." Then he untied the string and let the rabbit hop away. He turned towards the four boys and said, "Come home and have launch with me." When they reached his home his wife welcomed them and said, "I cooked what the rabbit asked me to cook. Come, eat you lunch. She served the chapattis, vegetable and kheer to all of them. The four bullies were stunned when they saw the rabbit sitting in the corner. They told Joiram, "We will buy your rabbit." Jairam pretended to think and said, "It is very precious to me." The four bullies immediately offered him a higher price. Jairam showed some reluctance. The moment he agreed to sell the rabbit they paid him the money and left with the rabbit immediately. The four bullies decided to test the rabbit, "Go and tell the landlord to bring us the money within ten minutes." The rabbit hopped off. They waited but the landlord did not come with money. They marched to his house and yelled, "Give us the money and our rabbit." The landlord decided to teach

these bullies a lesson. He ordered his strongest bodyguard to give them a good thrashing. Bleeding and bruised they went back to Jairam's house and said, "You fooled us. Return our money at once." Jairam simply smiled and said, the money has disappeared ! There is magic in the air.

56. When did Sheela and Jairam decide to sell the cow?

- (a) **They had spent all their money on Jairam's sickness and needed more money**
- (b) They were fed up of the four bullies and wanted to teach them a lesson
- (c) They wanted to invite the four bullies for lunch and needed money for buying the ingredients
- (d) None of the options

**Explanation:-**

Due to money for more expenses

57. Why was Jairam reluctant to sell the rabbit?

- (a) **He only pretended to be reluctant in order to fool the bullies**
- (b) He was fond of the little rabbit and did not want to sell it to the bullies
- (c) None of the options
- (d) He wanted to sell the rabbit in the market and get a better price for it

**Explanation:-**

Answer 'A'

58. Which of the following may be an appropriate title to the passage?

- (a) **Magic in the air**
- (b) Never steal a cow
- (c) The strongest bodyguard
- (d) None of the options

**Explanation:-**

Option 'A' is repeated several times

59. What did Sheela do after reaching the market empty handed?

- (a) Determined to earn money, she managed to sell the rope that she was left with
- (b) **She returned home dejected and narrated the while incident to her husband**
- (c) She bought two rabbits and devised a plan to get back at the bullies
- (d) None of the option

**Explanation:-**

As it is clearly mention in passage

60. Arrange the following incidents in a chronological order as they occurred in the passage ;

1. Jairam and Sheela needed money
  2. The four bullies sent the rabbit to the landlord
  3. Sheela cooked chapattis, vegetable and kheer
  4. The four bullies tied a log of wood to the rope
- (a) 1, 4, 2, 3                      (b) 1, 3, 4, 2                      (c) **1, 4, 3, 2**                      (d) None of these

**Explanation:-**

Sequence has been represented in the passage according option 'C'

61. When your test says that interpersonal communication can be thought of as a constellation of behaviours, it means that :

- (a) **It is important to understand the joint actions people perform when they are together**
- (b) It is important to understand how people level and evaluate relationships
- (c) It is important to understand the opposing forces that pull communicators in different directions
- (d) Inter-personal communication

**Explanation:-**

Answer 'A'

62. A letter that completes a valid contract between a buyer and a seller is called :-

- (a) An order letter
- (b) **An acknowledgement letter**
- (c) An inquiry
- (d) A sales letter

**Explanation:-**



Answer 'B'

63. In order to understand verbal and non-verbal communication which of the following things should we do?
- (a) Accept cultural differences (b) Studying your own culture  
(c) Learn about other cultures (d) **All of the above**

**Explanation:-**

Answer – 'D'

64. It refers to the behavioural characteristic, typical of a group. It can be defined as all the ways of life including arts, beliefs and institutions of a population that is passed down from generation to generation. Match this statement with one of the following concepts :

(a) **Culture** (b) Communication (c) Social lag (d) Norms

**Explanation:-**

Answer – 'A'

65. They maintain friendly, pleasant relations with you, regardless, whether you agree with them or not. Good communicator's command you respond and goodwill. You are willing to work with them again, despite their differences.

Match the above statement with one of the following

(a) Precision (b) Credibility (c) Control (d) **Congeniality**

**Explanation:-**

Answer – 'D'

66. When the company thinks you audience will be interested in what you have to say or willing to cooperate, it usually opts for :

(a) Indirect approach (b) Direct approach (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of the above

**Explanation:-**

Answer – 'C'

67. The nature of communication can be expressed as a process of :-

(a) Establishing mutual relationship (b) Exchange of ideas between two persons

(c) Discussions (d) **All of the above**

**Explanation:-**

Answer – 'D'

68. When an individual becomes a 'source' in the process of communication he is called :-

(a) **A messenger** (b) A living source (c) A receiver (d) A translator

**Explanation:-**

Answer – 'A'

69. "Channel" in communication is :-

(a) The way or medium by which a message travels

(b) The linking process between sender and receiver

(c) **A functional state of communication**

(d) None of these

**Explanation:-**

Answer – 'C'

70. The word communication is derived from :-

(a) **Communis** (b) Communique (c) Communit (d) Commune

**Explanation:-**

Answer – 'A'

71. "Chronemics" is related to :-

(a) **Time-related communication** (b) Muscular-related communication

(c) Signal-related communication (d) Expression-related communication

**Explanation:-**

Answer – 'A'

72. A cube of side 3 cm is coloured pinkish on all sides. It is then cut into smaller cubes of 1 cm side. How many cubes will have two faced coloured?

(a) 9 (b) 8 (c) 16 (d) 12

**Explanation:-**

After converting 27 smaller cubes with all surfaces painted only 12 smaller cubes can be realised of exactly 2 surfaces painted. So answer will be D.

73. A cube is coloured red on one face, green on the opposite face, yellow on another face and blue on a face adjacent to the yellow face. The other two faces are left uncoloured. It is then cut into 125 smaller cubes of equal size. How many cubes are uncoloured on all the faces?

(a) 27 (b) 36 (c) 48 (d) 64

**Explanation:-**

After converting 125 smaller cubes with required colour as red opposite is green and blue adjacent is yellow remaining 2 adjacent faces unpainted. As per the given condition 48 smaller cubes will be their uncoloured. So answer will be C

74. Statement : It is desirable to put the child in school at the age of 5 or so.

Assumptions

(i) At that age the child reaches appropriate level of development and ready to learn.

(ii) The schools do not admit children after six years of age.

(a) If only argument (i) is implicit (b) If only argument (ii) is implicit  
(c) If either (i) or (ii) is implicit (d) If neither (i) nor (ii) implicit

**Explanation:-**

From the statement we can say a child reaches appropriate stage to learn. So we can say assumption only assumption I only implicit.

75. If the following series is written in reverse order and then all the vowels are detected which will be the 8<sup>th</sup> letter from the right the new series?

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) L (b) H (c) K (d) None of the above

**Explanation:-**

As the series has given left to right and we have to count again after make it reverse so it can be count 8<sup>th</sup> letter from left after deleting vowels. It will be K. So answer will be C.

76. If the first and fifth letters of the word 'BILINGUAL' were interchanged, also the second and sixth letters, and so on, which of the following would be 7<sup>th</sup> letter from your right?

(a) A (b) I (c) G (d) None of these

**Explanation:-**

After inter changing the newly formed letter bunch will be NGUABILIL, so answer will be U as we have to move 7<sup>th</sup> letter from the right end.

77. In the following question which letter group is different from the rest?

(a) MNW (b) OPY (c) JKT (d) GHO

**Explanation:-**

Sum of first and Second letter's position value is third letter and this logic only qualifies in option number D.

78. Out of the following find out the odd one :

(a) Flower (b) Stem (c) Branch (d) Roots

**Explanation:-**

Roots will be odd man out as because of it is only part of a tree which grows in inside earth surface.

79. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?

(a) Cloth (b) Plastic (c) Thread (d) Cotton



**Explanation:-**

Only plastic is not maintaining the group.

80. Find the word which is different from the other three words :

- (a) Disperse                      (b) Congregate                      (c) Accumulate                      (d) Aggregate

**Explanation:-**

Disperse is the only word which does not matched with others. Because all others are similar to each other.