

Directions (Question 1-5) : *In each of these questions, choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the idiom /phrase underlined in the sentence.*

1. The old man was cut to the quick when his rich son refused to recognise him.
(1) hurt intensely (2) surprised (3) annoyed (4) irritated
2. It is hard to make changes in the department without treading on a lot of toes.
(1) offending a lot to them (2) following them grudgingly
(3) treating them indifferently (4) being kicked by them
3. We were in hurry. The road being zigzag, we had to cut off a corner to reach in time.
(1) to cut a portion of the road (2) to take a short cut
(3) to take an alternative route (4) to go fast
4. I tried to do well in this class, but I've been at sea since we started.
(1) a family voyage (2) completely confused
(3) in the middle of the ocean (4) a string of islands
5. I am afraid he is burning the candle at both ends and ruining his life.
(1) losing his objectives (2) wasting his money
(3) becoming overgenerous (4) overtaxing his energies

Directions (Questions 6-10) : *In each of these questions, choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.*

6. A. One of the main reasons for industrial sickness in our country has been the fact that business and industrial managers, have not been able to look beyond the immediate future.
B. The planning horizon has hardly ever exceeded five years.
C. A leading Indian industrialist in an article on ways to strengthen India's economy has drawn attention to the problems of inflation and industrial sickness among other things.
D. They have been too preoccupied with their attempts to report favourable results for the current year-higher profits and larger dividends to the shareholders.
(1) ABCD (2) CADB (3) ACBD (4) CDAB
7. A. Bigger scientific riddles are posed by multifactorial diseases in which several genes appear to play some part.
B. Researchers are making progress in their search of cures for diseases such as Duchenne muscular dystrophy, cystic fibrosis and adult polycystic kidney disease.
C. But these diseases are genetically straightforward, associated with genetic mutations in one gene, and they are usually rare.
D. These include heart disease, asthma, diabetes and schizophrenia, and extract a dreadful toll in developed countries.
(1) DCBA (2) BCAD (3) BDAC (4) BADC

8. A. A Standing Committee in Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) will oversee the implementation of this order and will further make recommendations to Nodal Ministries and procuring entities.
 B. The new policy will boost domestic manufacturing and service provision and will enhance income and employment.
 C. The policy aims to maintain the balance between promoting 'Make in India' and ensuring timely, quality and value-for-money products for the procuring government entities.
 D. The Union Cabinet Chaired by Prime Minister has given its approval for a national procurement policy that gives preference to 'Make in India' in government procurements.
 (1) BCAD (2) DABC (3) DCBA (4) ABDC
9. A. Akash, with his shiny dark hair and unreal tan, is lying on a hospital trolley dressed in a lightweight green surgical gown.
 B. He blinks and his pupils dilate, as a bright light is shone into his eyes.
 C. A young woman listens to his heart as his chest gently rises and falls..
 D. Adjusting Akash's head, she pushes a plastic breathing tube into the back of his mouth, past his vocal cords into his lungs.
 (1) CDAB (2) CABD (3) ACBD (4) ADBC
10. A. In a newly independent country like India, determined to develop her industries as quickly as possible, there was every danger of leadership in scientific research falling into the hands of those whom C.P. Snow has called 'slide-rule' scientists.
 B. As a safeguard against this, even before independence, Bose founded a scientific journal in Bengali, to spread scientific knowledge among the common people.
 C. S.N. Bose's experimental skill was not confined to physics alone.
 D. His energy had been channelized in several directions; one direction in which his energy flowed more consistently than in any other was the popularization of science.
 (1) ABCD (2) CDAB (3) ACBD (4) DCAB

Directions (Questions 11-15) : *In each of these questions, choose the alternative which can replace the underlined word without changing the meaning of the sentence.*

11. The Puritan elders tried to ban levity of all sorts from the community meetings.
 (1) uneducated (2) frivolity (3) illiterates (4) superstition
12. The most remarkable thing about her was her voice, high, metallic, and without inflection.
 (1) harmony (2) monotony (3) modulation (4) clamour
13. It is an interesting idea, but not germane to the main idea of the essay.
 (1) paradoxical (2) divergent (3) useful (4) relevant
14. The inquiry exonerated the share broker of blame in the stock market scam.
 (1) liberated (2) exempted (3) relieved (4) acquitted
15. It is hard to locate the roots of peripatetic gypsies and their borrowed traditions.
 (1) colourful (2) static (3) resident (4) itinerant

Directions (Questions 16-20): *In each of these questions, choose the option which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.*

16. An expression of blame or disapproval
(1) Impertinence (2) Admonition (3) Reproof (4) Denigration
17. A person who hates reason or discussion
(1) Misogynist (2) Misologist (3) Misanthropist (4) Bibliophile
18. A child who stays away from school without leave or explanation
(1) Truant (2) Cynic (3) Martinet (4) Acquiescent
19. Using more words than necessary to express thought
(1) Pedantic (2) Verbose (3) Succinct (4) Rhetorical
20. To express vehement protest
(1) Invigorate (2) Fulminate (3) Exaltation (4) Languish

Directions (Questions 21-25) : *Fill in the blanks.*

21. New satellites can _____ the downloading speeds on the net provided the law is _____.
(1) change, altered (2) increase, scrapped
(3) increase, changed (4) alter, improved
22. The _____ of the job made him do his work _____.
(1) boredom, surreptitiously (2) nature, ambiguously
(3) monotony, perfunctorily (4) place, indignantly
23. I have seen many people go through a lifetime of anger _____ at the rottenness of our society at the inefficiency of our infrastructure, the _____ things they are not capable of doing.
(1) exploding, callous (2) raving, cruel
(3) shouting, mean (4) ranting, unhappy
24. The seasoned politician was not _____ by the _____ of the sitarist.
(1) chafed, ridicule (2) influenced, motivation
(3) shaken, approbation (4) deserted, influence
25. The retired judge was too much _____ to be taken in by the spurious excuses presented by the _____ crook.
(1) perspicacious, petty (2) sagacious, ingenious
(3) astute, belligerent (4) obtuse, paltry

Directions (Questions 26-30): *Identify the best way of writing the sentence ensuring that the message being conveyed remains the same.*

26. (1) One of the most universal forms of irrationality is the attitude taken by people towards malicious gossip.
(2) One of the most universal forms of irrationality is the attitude taken by people towards gossip which is malicious.
(3) One of the most universal forms of irrationality was the attitude taken by people towards gossip.
(4) One of the most universal forms of irrationality is the malicious attitude taken by people towards gossip.
27. (1) It was decided by the CEO of the company to give good bonuses to his employees.
(2) Good bonuses were allotted for the employees by the CEO's decision.
(3) The CEO of the company decided to give good bonuses to his employees.
(4) The company CEO's decision had been to give good bonuses to his employees.
28. (1) Said to be on the verge of extinction, a great deal of attention is attracted by Olive Ridley turtle from conservationists and the media.
(2) Said to be on the verge of extinction, the conservationists and the media are giving a great deal of attention to Olive Ridley turtle.
(3) Said to be on the verge of extinction, the Olive Ridley turtle is attracting the conservationists and the media to a great deal of attention.
(4) Said to be on the verge of extinction, the Olive Ridley turtle attracts a great deal of attention from conservationists and the media.
29. (1) Whoever leaves the room last is requested for lock the door after him.
(2) Whomever leaves the room last is requested to lock the door after him.
(3) Whoever leaves the room last is requested to lock the door after him.
(4) Whomever leaves the room last is requested for lock the door after him.
30. (1) Mrs. Verma our class teacher and who is also a member of the school committee can speak excellent French.
(2) Mrs. Verma our class teacher and who also is a member of the school committee can speak excellent French.
(3) Mrs. Verma our class teacher and also a member of the school committee can speak in French.
(4) Mrs. Verma our class teacher and a member of the school committee can speak excellent French.

Directions (Questions 31-50): Study the following passages to answer the questions that follow each passage.

Passage-I

Nature is like business. Business sense dictates that we guard our capital and live from the interest earned. Nature's capital is the enormous diversity of living things. Without it, we cannot feed ourselves, cure ourselves of illness or provide industry with the raw materials of wealth creation. Professor Edward Wilson, of Harvard University says, "The folly our descendants are least likely to forgive us is the ongoing loss of genetic and species diversity. This will take millions of years to correct."

Only 150 plant species have ever been widely cultivated. Yet over 75,000 edible plants are known in the wild. In a hungry world, with a population growing by 90 million each year, so much wasted potential is tragic. Medicines from the wild are worth around 40 billion dollars a year. Over 5000 species are known to yield chemicals with cancer fighting potential. Scientists currently estimate that the total number of species in the world is between 10-20 million with only around 1.4 million identified.

The web of life is torn when mankind exploits natural resources in short-sighted ways. The trade in tropical hardwoods can destroy whole forests to extract just a few commercially attractive specimens. Bad agricultural practice triggers 24 billion tonnes of top soil erosion a year losing the equivalent of 9 million tonnes of grain output. Cutting this kind of unsuitable exploitation and instituting "sustainable utilisation" will help turn the environmental crisis around.

31. Which of the following statements is false in context of the given passage?
- (1) Scientists know the usefulness of most plant species.
 - (2) Chemicals for cancer treatment are available from plants.
 - (3) There are around ten times the plant species undiscovered as compared to the discovered ones.
 - (4) The diversity of plant life is essential for human existence.
32. Which of the following correctly reflects the opinion of the author to take care of hunger in the world?
- (1) Increase the number of edible plants being cultivated.
 - (2) Increase the potential of the uncultivated edible plants.
 - (3) Increase the cultivation of medicinal plants.
 - (4) Increase cultivation of the 150 species presently under cultivation.
33. The author compares 'nature' to business because of the
- (1) diversity of the various capital inputs.
 - (2) capital depletion in nature and business.
 - (3) similarity with which one should use both.
 - (4) None of these

34. What is the business equivalent of the folly the author is referring to in the statement "The folly our descendants are least likely to forgive us."?
- (1) Reducing the profit margin.
 - (2) Eroding the capital lease of the business.
 - (3) Putting interest on capital back into the business.
 - (4) Not pumping some money out of profit into the business.
35. Which of the following is mentioned as the immediate cause for the destruction of plant species?
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Cultivation | (2) Agricultural practices |
| (3) Destruction of habitat | (4) All of these |

Passage-II

Mountaineering is now looked upon as the king of sports. But men have lived amongst the mountains since prehistoric times and in some parts of the world, as in the Andes and Himalayas, difficult mountain journeys have inevitably been part of their everyday life. However, some of the peaks there were easily accessible from most of the cities of Europe. It is quite interesting that while modern mountaineers prefer difficult routes for the greater enjoyment of sport, the early climbers looked for the easiest ones as the summit was the prize they all set their eyes on. Popular interest in mountaineering increased considerably after the ascent of the Alpine peak of Matterhorn in 1865 and Edward Whymper's dramatic account of the climb and fatal accident which occurred during the descent. In the risky sport of mountaineering, the element of competition between either individuals or teams is totally absent. Rather one can say that the competition is between the team and the peaks themselves. The individuals making up a party must climb together as a team for they depend upon one another for their safety. Mountaineering can be dangerous unless reasonable precautions are taken. However, the majority of fatal accidents happen to parties which are inexperienced or not properly equipped. Since many accidents are caused due to bad weather, the safe climber is the one who knows when it is time to turn back, however, tempting it may be to press on and try to reach the summit.

36. Mountaineering is different from other sports because
- (1) it is thrilling and exciting.
 - (2) there is no competition between individuals.
 - (3) it can be fatal.
 - (4) it is risky and dangerous.
37. In the context of the passage, the statement "the summit was the prize they all set their eyes on" means
- (1) they chose a route from which they could see the summit clearly.
 - (2) they cared for nothing but the prize of reaching the summit.
 - (3) they kept their eyes steadily on reaching the summit.
 - (4) reaching the top was their exclusive concern.

38. Mountaineers climb as a team because
- (1) the competition is between the team and the peak.
 - (2) the height is too much for one individual.
 - (3) there is no competition amongst them.
 - (4) they have to rely on each other for safety.
39. The phrase “to press” in the last sentence of the passage means
- (1) to continue in a determined manner.
 - (2) to work fearlessly.
 - (3) to force upon others.
 - (4) to struggle in a forceful manner.
40. People living in the Andes and the Himalayas made difficult mountain journeys because
- (1) of the challenge offered by the difficult journey.
 - (2) they lived in pre –historic time.
 - (3) they had to undertake them in their day-to-day life.
 - (4) it was a kind of sport for them.

Passage–III

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.

Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edger Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment to lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years, even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means much more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing open university programmes for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to co-operate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programmes, health services etc.

41. According to the passage, the present structure of education assumes which of the following?
- (1) Educational planning at present is practical
 - (2) All people can be educated as per their needs
 - (3) Rearrangement of the present educational system is a must
 - (4) Education is a one time process

42. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the given passage?
- (1) Schools and colleges should also start extension services
 - (2) 'Learning to Be' subscribes to the view that it is a terminal point to education
 - (3) Worker's knowledge and skills also need to be updated constantly
 - (4) Life long learning is a recent concept
43. According to the author, educational planning should attempt to
- (1) decide a terminal point of education
 - (2) overlook the people on the periphery
 - (3) train the people at the core
 - (4) fulfill the educational needs of everyone
44. Which of the following best describes the motive of the author?
- (1) To strengthen the present educational practices
 - (2) To criticize the present educational system
 - (3) To present a pragmatic point of view
 - (4) To support non-conventional educational organizations
45. In the context of the passage, the sentence "The writing is already on the wall' indicates that
- (1) changes have already taken place
 - (2) you can not change the future
 - (3) clear signs of change are already visible
 - (4) everything is uncertain now-a-days

Passage–IV

It is essential that we mitigate the emissions of greenhouse gases and thus avoid some of the worst impacts of climate change that would take place in coming years and decades. Mitigation would require a major shift in the way we produce and consume energy. A shift away from overwhelming dependence on fossil fuels is now long overdue, but unfortunately, technological development has been slow and inadequate largely because government policies have not promoted investments in research and development, myopically as a result of relatively low prices of oil. It is now, therefore, imperative for a country like India treating the opportunity of harnessing renewable energy on a large scale as a national imperative. This country is extremely well endowed with solar, wind and biomass sources of energy. Where we have lagged, unfortunately, is in our ability to develop and to create technological solutions for harnessing these resources.

One particular trajectory for carrying out stringent mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) clearly shows the need for ensuring that global emissions of greenhouse gases peak no later than 2015 and reduce rapidly thereafter. The cost associated with such a trajectory is truly modest and would amount, in the estimation of IPCC, to not more than 3 per cent of the global GDP in 2030. In other words, the level of prosperity that the world would have reached without mitigation would at worst be postponed by a few months or a year at the most. This is clearly not a very high price to pay for protecting hundreds of millions of people from the worst risks associated with climate change. Any such effort, however, would require lifestyles to change appropriately also. Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions is not a mere technological fix, and clearly requires changes in lifestyles and transformation of a country's economic structure, whereby effective reduction in emissions is brought about, such as through the consumption of much lower quantities of animal protein. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has determined

that the emissions from the livestock sector amount to 18 per cent of the total. The reduction of emissions from this source is entirely in the hands of human beings, who have never questioned the impacts that their dietary habits of consuming more and more animal protein are bringing about. Mitigation overall has huge co-benefits, such as lower air pollution and health benefits, higher energy security and greater employment.

46. According to the passage, which of the following would help in the mitigation of greenhouse gases ?

- I. Reducing the consumption of meat
- II. Rapid economic liberalization
- III. Modern management practices of livestock.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (1) I and II (2) II and III (3) I only (4) II only

47. What is the reason that we continue to depend on the fossil fuels heavily?

- I. Inadequate technological development.
- II. Inadequate funds for research and development.
- III. Inadequate availability of alternative sources of energy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (1) I only (2) II and III only (3) I and III only (4) I, II and III

48. According to the passage, how does the mitigation of greenhouse gases help us ?

- I. It reduces expenditure on public health.
- II. It reduces dependence on livestock.
- III. It reduces energy requirements.
- IV. It reduces rate of global climate change.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (1) I, II and III (2) I, III and IV (3) II, III and IV (4) I and IV only

49. What is the essential message of the passage?

- (1) We continue to depend on fossil fuels heavily
- (2) Mitigation of the greenhouse gases is imperative
- (3) We must invest in research and development
- (4) People must change their lifestyle

50. Which of the following words is most opposite in meaning of the word 'mitigation' as used in the passage?

- (1) Alleviation (2) Palliation (3) Diminution (4) Intensification

51. The sum of two numbers is 85 and their difference is 9. What is the difference of their squares?
 (1) 765 (2) 845 (3) 565 (4) 645
52. $\frac{4}{5}$ of a number exceeds its $\frac{2}{3}$ by 8. The number is _____.
 (1) 30 (2) 60 (3) 90 (4) None of these
53. Two-fifth of the square of a certain number is 62.5. What is the number?
 (1) 10.5 (2) 12.5 (3) 1.25 (4) 1.05
54. The product of two numbers is 3024 and their LCM is 36. Find their HCF.
 (1) 88 (2) 82 (3) 84 (4) 86
55. If 25 binders bind 25 books in 25 days, how many binders can bind 10 books in 10 days?
 (1) 25 (2) 10 (3) 15 (4) 20
56. Five years ago, the average age of four men was 48 yrs. Now, a new man joins and the average age increases by 2 yrs. What is the age of the new man ?
 (1) 36 yrs (2) 42 yrs (3) 41 yrs (4) 38 yrs
57. What per cent decrease in salaries would exactly cancel out the 25% increase?
 (1) 25% (2) 20% (3) 24% (4) 27%
58. On selling an article for ₹240, a trader loses 4%. In order to gain 10%, he must sell that article for _____.
 (1) ₹275 (2) ₹340 (3) ₹320 (4) ₹264
59. 4 kg of rice at ₹5 kg is mixed with 8 kg of rice at ₹6 per kg. Find the average price of the mixture.
 (1) ₹5 per kg (2) ₹5.55 per kg (3) ₹5.66 per kg (4) ₹6 per kg
60. 8 men and 10 women are working together on a job and can complete it in 10 days. The work done by each woman is four-fifth of the work by each man. In how many days 10 men alone can complete the same work?
 (1) 20 days (2) 12 days (3) 15 days (4) 16 days

Directions (Questions 61-62) : Each of the following questions is based on the following information:

- (i) $S \times T$ means S is the brother of T
- (ii) $S - T$ means S is the mother of T
- (iii) $S \div T$ means S is the father of T

61. Which of the following means M is the son of Q?

- (1) $M \times R \div Q$ (2) $M \div R \times Q$ (3) $M - R \div Q$ (4) $Q \div M \times R$

62. In answering the above question, which of the statements is superfluous?

- (1) Only (ii) (2) Only (iii) (3) (i) or (ii) (4) None of these

Directions (Questions 63-66) : Read the following information to answer these questions.

- (i) A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in a row facing North
- (ii) F is to the immediate right of E
- (iii) E is 4th to the right of G
- (iv) C is the neighbour of B and D
- (v) Person who is third to the left of D is at one of the ends.

63. What is the position of A?

- (1) Between E and D (2) Extreme left (3) Centre (4) Extreme right

64. Who is/are to the left of C?

- (1) Only B (2) G, B and D (3) G and B (4) D, E, F and A

65. Who are the neighbours of B?

- (1) C and D (2) C and G (3) G and F (4) C and E

66. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (1) E is to the immediate left of D (2) A is at one of the ends
(3) G is to the immediate left of B (4) F is second to the right of D

67. Pune is larger than Jhansi. Sitapur is larger than Chittore. Rajgarh is not as large as Jhansi but smaller than Sitapur. Which is the smallest city out of these?

- (1) Pune (2) Jhansi (3) Sitapur (4) Chittore

68. It + means \div , - means \times , \div means + and \times means -, then which of the following equations is correct?

- (1) $2 - 40 + 10 \div 6 \times 8 = 5$ (2) $20 \div 7 - 30 + 6 \div 2 = 43$
(3) $10 - 2 \div 4 \times 10 + 5 = 32$ (4) $10 \div 5 - 4 \times 18 + 13 = 24$

69. Two persons A and B travel a distance of 25 km from M to N with the speed of 2 km/hour and 3 km/hour respectively. After reaching N, B returns immediately and meets A at the point O. What is the distance of O from M?

- (1) 9 km (2) 17 km (3) 16 km (4) 20 km

Directions (Questions 70-72) : In each of these questions, choose the incorrect term.

70. 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 96
(1) 4 (2) 32 (3) 96 (4) 64
71. 3, 10, 27, 4, 16, 64, 5, 25, 125
(1) 10 (2) 27 (3) 4 (4) 25
72. 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 4, 6, 12, 24, 60
(1) 1 (2) 12 (3) 60 (4) 24

Directions (Questions 73-75) : Complete the series by replacing the ‘?’.

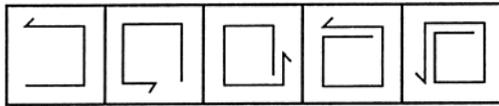
73. 20, 19, 17, ‘?’, 10, 5
(1) 14 (2) 13 (3) 12 (4) 15
74. W, V, T, S, Q, P, N, M, ‘?’, ‘?’
(1) J, I (2) I, J (3) J, K (4) K, J
75. Z, S, W, O, T, K, Q, G, ‘?’, ‘?’
(1) N, D (2) N, C (3) O, C (4) O, D

Directions (Questions 76-79) : In each of these questions two statements I and II are given. These statements may be either independent causes or may be effects of independent causes or a common cause. One of these statements may be the effect of the other statements. Read both the statements and decide which of the following answer choices correctly depicts the relationship between these two statements. Mark answer as

- (1) if statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.
(2) if statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.
(3) if both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes.
(4) if both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause.
76. I. The literacy rate in the district has been increasing for the last four years.
II. The district administration has conducted extensive training programme for the workers involved in the literacy drive.
77. I. The government has allowed private airline companies in India to operate to overseas destinations.
II. The national air carrier has increased its flights to overseas destinations.
78. I. The prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities in the open market have risen sharply during the past three months.
II. The political party in opposition has given a call for general strike to protest against the government's economic policy.
79. I. Large number of people have fallen sick after consuming sweets from a particular shop in the locality.
II. Major part of the locality is flooded and has become inaccessible to outsiders.

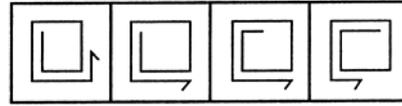
Directions (Questions 80-82): Each of these questions consists of two sets. Figures A, B, C, D and E constitute the set of Question Figures and figures (1), (2), (3) and (4) constitute the set of Answer Figures. There is a definite relationship among figures A, B, C, D and E. Select a suitable figure from the Answer Figures (1), (2), (3), (4) which established a similar relationship after E.

80. Question Figures



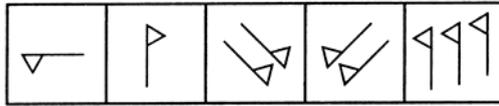
A B C D E

Answer Figures



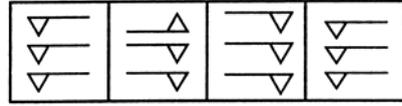
(1) (2) (3) (4)

81. Question Figures



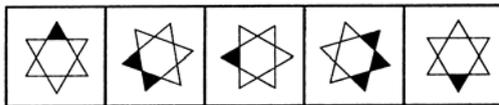
A B C D E

Answer Figures



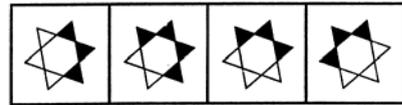
(1) (2) (3) (4)

82. Question Figures



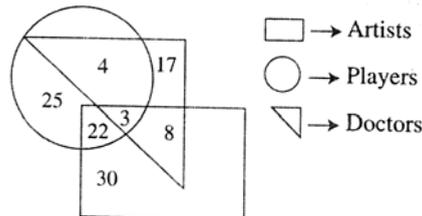
A B C D E

Answer Figures



(1) (2) (3) (4)

Directions (Questions 83-85) : Study the following figure to answer these questions.



□ → Artists
○ → Players
▽ → Doctors

83. How many doctors are both players and artists?

(1) 22 (2) 8 (3) 3 (4) 30

84. How many artists are players?

(1) 5 (2) 22 (3) 25 (4) None of these

85. How many doctors are neither artists nor players?

(1) 17 (2) 5 (3) 10 (4) 30

86. Who among the following filmmakers and actors has been conferred Dadasaheb Phalke award for 2016 by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting?
- (1) Manoj Kumar (2) Shashi Kapoor
(3) Kasinadhuni Viswanath (4) None of these
87. What was the theme of the World Youth Skills Day which was observed across the world on July 15, 2017?
- (1) Youth Skills for Work and Life
(2) Skills Development to Improve Youth Employment
(3) Skills for All
(4) None of these
88. Which of the following Geneva-based organization has been selected for the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize?
- (1) The Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet
(2) Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
(3) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
(4) International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
89. Which former French Minister has been recently elected as the new Director General of UNESCO – the UN’s education, science and culture agency?
- (1) Audrey Azoulay (2) Irina Bokova (3) Marlene Schiappa (4) Fracoise Giroud
90. India won the 2017 Asia Cup hockey title by defeating _____ by 2-1 score in the final match held in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- (1) Pakistan (2) Malaysia (3) South Korea (4) Japan
91. Which among the following nations has won the FIFA Under-17 World Cup 2017 Title played in India in October 2017?
- (1) Spain (2) England (3) Brazil (4) Germany
92. Who among the following Indian actress-activist has been recently appointed as the UN Environment Goodwill Ambassador for India?
- (1) Gul Panag (2) Dia Mirza (3) Shilpa Shetty (4) None of these
93. Which Indian weightlifter has recently won the gold in 48 kg event at the World Weightlifting Championship held in USA?
- (1) Kunjarani Devi (2) Sanjita Chanu (3) Mirabai Chanu (4) None of these

94. "Something Fresh every day", is the punch line of which one of the famous food, home and fashion retail chain?
- (1) Bharti Retail (2) HyperCity (3) Reliance Retail (4) Future Group
95. Which of the following famous pairs is seen in the promotional ad of the Indian ethnic wear collection 'Manyavar'?
- (1) Shah Rukh Khan and Gauri Khan (2) Akshay Kumar and Twinkle Khanna
(3) Virat Kohli and Anushka Sharma (4) Mahesh Bhupathi and Lara Dutta
96. 'Taneira', a new and the premium saris and women's ethnic-wear brand is from the house of _____.
- (1) Pantaloons (2) Titan (3) Reliance Trends (4) Fabindia
97. 'BIBA', the popular Indian fashion apparel brand is owned by_____.
- (1) Ritu Kumar (2) Anita Dongre (3) Meena Bindra (4) None of these
98. 'Sephora' one of the world's largest beauty retailer, having franchise partnership in India with Arvind Mills is from_____.
- (1) Italy (2) France (3) South Korea (4) Singapore
99. Where did Amazon India open its first fashion studio Blink in India, which is Amazon's third fashion studio in the world after London and New York?
- (1) Gurugram (2) Pune (3) Bengaluru (4) Kolkata
100. Which among the following famous fashion designers is seen promoting the 'Titan Raga' range of wrist watch brand?
- (1) Masaba Gupta (2) Ritu Beri (3) Archana Kochhar (4) None of these
101. Which Indian actress is seen in the TV commercial ads of 'Axis Bank'?
- (1) Deepika Padukone (2) Anushka Sharma
(3) Sonakshi Sinha (4) Tapsee Pannu
102. Who built the Stupa at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh?
- (1) Harsha (2) Ashoka (3) Kanishka (4) Chandragupta

103. If a Minister of a state government wants to resign, to whom he should address the letter of his resignation?
- (1) Chief Minister of State (2) Speaker of Vidhan Sabha
(3) Governor of the State (4) Leader of his political party
104. When the Lok Sabha (the lower house of the Parliament of India) is dissolved, the Speaker continues in office till a new
- (1) Lok Sabha is formed.
(2) Speaker is appointed by the President of India.
(3) Speaker is elected when the new House meets.
(4) Government is formed.
105. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India?
- (1) Only Lok Sabha (2) Only Rajya Sabha
(3) Any Vidhan Sabha (4) Either House of Parliament
106. In the earth's atmosphere, the atmospheric pressure
- (1) increases with height.
(2) decreases with height.
(3) remains constant with height.
(4) first increases and then decreases with height.
107. Kilimanjaro in Africa is a
- (1) mountain peak. (2) river. (3) tribe. (4) volcano.
108. The 'Roof of the World' is
- (1) The Alps (2) The Andes
(3) The Apennines (4) The Pamir Plateau
109. Which among the following is not a BRICS country?
- (1) China (2) Singapore (3) Brazil (4) India
110. 1st generation of computers used_____.
- (1) Vacuum Tube (2) Transistors
(3) Integrated Circuits (4) Large Scale Integration

Directions (Questions 111–130): Read the following business situations to answer the questions given at the end of each situation on the basis of information provided.

Situation–I

In a new tryst with destiny, once again at the stroke of the midnight hour on November 8-9, Narendra Modi effectively demonetised large denomination notes in India. Of the ₹ 16 lakh crore-plus in circulation, ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 notes account for about ₹ 14 lakh crore and more than 85 per cent by value of all rupee bills in circulation, as per Reserve Bank of India data. With this master stroke, the Prime Minister has walked the talk and shown that when it comes to doing the right thing, and eliminating the wrong, he doesn't spare even the corrupt in his own party. He has effectively dealt a death knell to the private businesses of all politicians, lawyers and bureaucrats. All those craving for big-bang reforms couldn't have asked for more — corruption cannot thrive where money is traceable and Mr. Modi's is a significant step against big-ticket corruption and black money. The secrecy with which it was conceived and executed has left the nation stunned. It is far bigger in scope and scale than those attempted ever before in independent India, and is the first of many bold steps which perhaps only this Prime Minister could have done for disrupting the business model of Indian politics forever. Indeed, there will be some contraction in money supply and thus a slight deflationary impact, which will cause some inconvenience in the very short term to the average citizen, which the Prime Minister has acknowledged repeatedly in his speech, but this will be compensated by significant benefits in the long term for all law-abiding citizens. The incentives for honesty have been improved, dramatically, with this reform measure, much needed after it was last done in 1978. This will seriously affect the stock of black money but the effect on future flows is unpredictable. However, the flows will perhaps be reduced because of the increased risk perception in cash transactions. Further, the government should take steps to increase mobile penetration, pre-bundled with cash apps, which will make it easier for those who wish to go digital. Cash is the new trash and the Prime Minister has acted decisively, ending reams of debates, declamations and declarations. As a small aside, he has also dealt a body blow to 'terror money', and electoral politics in India will never be the same again.

111. What according to the passage is/are amongst the primary objective(s) of the "demonetisation" announced by the PM?

A Ending the business of the politicians in the country.

B Trashing all the unaccounted cash in India.

C Dealing a body blow to 'terror money'.

(1) A only

(2) A & B only

(3) A, B & C

(4) None of these

112. Which of the following statements is/are true according to the passage?

A Mr. Modi is the first PM to demonetise large denomination currency notes in India.

B The "demonetisation" announcement was made on TV by the PM at midnight on 8-9 Nov. 2016

C Narendra Modi is concerned about the hardship that ordinary people will face due to "demonetisation".

(1) A & B

(2) A & C

(3) A, B & C

(4) C only

113. Which of the following statements is implied in the passage?
- (1) All the people of the country were craving for big bang reforms.
 - (2) Mr. Modi is average to politicians, whether from his own party or others.
 - (3) Only 15% of the value of all rupee bills in circulation in India are accounted for by notes of denomination ₹ 100 or less.
 - (4) All these
114. Following the "demonetisation" announcement, the population of India can expect which of the following to come true?
- (1) Corruption among politicians in Mr. Modi's own party will die out.
 - (2) The businessman politician nexus will get erased.
 - (3) The honest citizens of the country will be happier with its long term outcomes.
 - (4) There will be no more black money left in the country.
115. The business model of Indian politics will get healthier from now onwards because
- (1) PM Modi is a bold man.
 - (2) There is going to be no black money left in the country.
 - (3) "Demonetisation" will be followed by more such effective steps by this government.
 - (4) Mr. Modi not only believes in talking but also walking.

Situation–II

During the cricket Test being played in Delhi between India and Sri Lanka, the visitors took to the field in masks to protect themselves from toxic air. One Sri Lankan even vomited on the field. Sri Lanka's complaints about Delhi's smog may have raised nationalist hackles. But last winter even domestic matches had to be cancelled on account of smog. Sri Lankans to their credit at least opted to play. Australia or England are unlikely to be as accommodative.

The damage extends beyond sport. Delhi's pollution is making waves in international media and toxic air contributes greatly to the national capital region's reputation as a hardship post for expatriates. Winter pollution could greatly affect foreign investment coming into NCR or into north India in general. In addition, since north India attracts most international tourists in winter, the tourist trade will be damaged as well. These incidents serve to highlight that over and beyond the public health crisis that winter pollution represents, it threatens to sap the region of its economic vitality as well. It's unfortunate that governments concerned lack the will to solve this problem.

If toxic air is to be confronted, governments need to work out an integrated public transport plan which sees this region as one economic ecosystem. Only this approach can bring about a transport policy which keeps more personal vehicles off the road. In addition, states and Centre need to coordinate on moving the region's energy usage towards cleaner fuels and devising an economic package to discourage crop burning after harvest. Investments needed on this score, such as more buses for Delhi or subsidising 'happy seeder' equipment for farmers, should not be avoided as they will repay themselves many times over.

116. Cricketers struggling with smog indicates
- (1) future of cricket is not good in India.
 - (2) many more dangers ahead for north India.
 - (3) good cricketers may not play in India.
 - (4) None of these
117. In the recent past, Delhi's smog has
- (1) been ignored by the international media.
 - (2) not been given much significance by the media.
 - (3) been highlighted in the international media.
 - (4) None of these
118. Which of the following factors has been chiefly responsible for high levels of pollution in Delhi?
- (1) Large number of private vehicles
 - (2) Crop burning
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of these
119. The inflow of foreign tourists in north India is more during _____ season.
- (1) summer
 - (2) winter
 - (3) rainy
 - (4) All these
120. Which of the following statements is/are not true?
- (1) Cleaner fuels do not impact pollution levels
 - (2) Delhi must promote public transport system
 - (3) Foreign investment would be adversely affected due to high levels of pollution in north India
 - (4) All these

Situation–III

The conclusion of World Trade Organization's 11th biennial ministerial conference at Buenos Aires was worrisome. From an Indian standpoint, there was no loss as status quo continues in the most important issue: the right to continue the food security programme by using support prices. But the inability of the negotiators to reach even one substantive outcome suggests that WTO's efficacy is under question. As a 164-country multilateral organisation dedicated to crafting rules of trade through consensus, WTO represents the optimal bet for developing countries such as India. Strengthening WTO is in India's best interest.

Perhaps the biggest threat to WTO's efficacy today is the attitude of the US. The world's largest economy appears to have lost faith in the organisation and has begun to undermine one of its most successful segments, the dispute redressal mechanism. This is significant as the US has been directly involved in nearly half of all cases brought to WTO. Separately, large groups of countries decided to pursue negotiations on e-commerce, investment facilitation and removal of trade obstacles for medium and small scale industries. By itself this should not weaken WTO. But it comes at a time when there is growing frustration with gridlock at WTO.

India did well to defend its position on its food security programme. The envisaged reform package which will see a greater use of direct cash transfers to beneficiaries will be in sync with what developed countries do. But it's important for India to enhance its efforts to reinvigorate WTO. In this context, India's plan to organise a meeting of some countries early next year is a step in the right direction. WTO represents the best available platform to accommodate interests of a diverse set of nations. Therefore, India should be at the forefront of moves to fortify it.

121. Developing nations need to

- (1) ignore WTO in their own interest.
- (2) boycott all dealings with WTO.
- (3) work together to make WTO more strong.
- (4) avoid referring their problems and disputes to WTO.

122. In the recent past, US has

- (1) displayed increased trust in WTO.
- (2) provided much support to WTO.
- (3) not shown any trust in WTO.
- (4) None of these

123. The recent WTO ministerial conference ended

- (1) on a happy note.
- (2) without much optimism.
- (3) with all countries becoming much satisfied with the outcome.
- (4) None of these

124. The number of cases brought before WTO, that involve US, is _____.

- (1) almost negligible
- (2) fairly low
- (3) quite large
- (4) None of these

125. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (1) In the recent WTO meeting, India was not able to guard her interest.
- (2) India should discuss with other countries regarding modalities to make WTO a more viable organization.
- (3) Presently, a good number of nations are members of WTO.
- (4) All these

Situation–IV

Chinese electronics major Lenovo India posted 14% growth in sales last fiscal, which industry executives attributed to the performance of its two smartphone brands — Motorola and Lenovo — given that personal computer market had declined last fiscal which had impacted all the industry biggies.

According to the company's latest regulatory filings, Lenovo India's sales rose to ₹11,950.13 crore in the year ended March 2017, compared with ₹10,483.62 crore the year before. In absolute terms,

Lenovo India's pace of growth came down last fiscal considering it grew by 87% the year before, but industry executives attributed it to a higher base effect, around 15% decline in sales of the PC market and smartphone sales getting affected after demonetisation.

"Oppo, Vivo and Xiaomi had eaten sales of all brands last fiscal, including Lenovo-Motorola. However, this fiscal Lenovo's sales growth will be better considering Oppo and Vivo's sales growth has come down. Also, it is driving offline expansion of the Motorola brand which is getting all the focus. Even the PC market grew in July-September," an industry analyst said.

Lenovo India in its filings to the Registrar of Companies also said it has transferred its data centre business to a new group entity, Lenovo Global Technology India, valuing it at ₹24.95 crore. The company in its filing said this was done to ensure that it can "concentrate and expand its flagship business of laptops, desktops and mobile phones".

An industry executive said that the data centre business was transferred to a new entity to pave the way for Lenovo India to file the application to set up wholly-owned stores in India under foreign direct investment for retail. The company does not want to keep the data centre business in the application as these hightech products are not going to be manufactured locally and sold directly to enterprises.

126. Consequent to demonetization, sales of which of the following got adversely affected?

- (1) PC market (2) Smart phones (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None of these

127. During the last fiscal year, which of the following brands had shown considerable jump in their sales?

- (1) Vivo (2) Xiaomi (3) Oppo (4) All these

128. With regard to data centre business, Lenovo India has decided to

- (1) continue controlling it. (2) transfer it to a new agency.
(3) exercise more street control over it. (4) None of these

129. During the last fiscal, owing to performance of Motorola and Lenovo smartphones, Lenovo India registered

- (1) huge decline. (2) marginal decline. (3) reasonable growth. (4) None of these

130. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (1) Last fiscal Lenovo India's pace of growth increased.
(2) Lenovo India plans to set up stores in India under FDI retail.
(3) This fiscal, sales growth of Vivo and Oppo has come down.
(4) All are not true

Directions (Questions 131-140): *In each of these questions, a passage is followed by several 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 as*

- (1) if the inference is 'definitely true' i.e., it directly follows from the facts given in the passage.
- (2) if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given.
- (3) if you think the inference is 'probably false' though not definitely false in the light of the facts given.
- (4) if you think the inference is 'definitely false' i.e., it contradicts the given facts.

Passage–I

Our country needs about nine to ten percent of yearly increase in power capacity. That means from the present 86000 MW we have today, we require an additional 8000 to 10000 MW every year. The private industries or foreign companies may contribute by 1000 MW to 2000 MW. So, basically 90 percent of the capacity addition will have to be done by public sector companies. But Government cannot continuously give money for this. This means that the tariff has to be regulated to generate money, not based on the cost of 25 years ago. If this happens, optional utilization of power will take place. It will not be wasted.

131. Presently some power is being wasted as the tariff is low.
132. There is likelihood of increase in power tariffs in future.
133. The private industries are not willing to install big plants to generate power.
134. The public sector enterprises in power generation have done a commendable job.
135. Once we attain 10 percent increase in the present power capacity for few years we will have no problem.

Passage–II

Urban services have not expanded fast enough to cope with urban expansion. Low investment allocations have tended to be under spent. Both public (e.g. water and sewage) and private (e.g. low-income area housing) infrastructure quality has declined. This impact of the environment in which children live and the supporting services available to them when they fall ill, seems clear. The decline in average food availability and the rise in absolute poverty point in the same unsatisfactory direction.

136. There is nothing to boast about urban services.
137. The public transport system is in the hands of private sector.
138. The environment around plays an important role on the health status.
139. Low-cost urban housing is one of the priorities.
140. Though adequate provisions of funds were made, but they remained unspent.

Directions (Questions 141-150): *Each of these questions has a statement based on the preceding passage. Evaluate each statement and mark answer as*

- (1) if the statement is a Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.
- (2) if the statement is a Major Factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, which fundamentally affects and/or determines the decision.
- (3) if the statement is a Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.
- (4) if the statement is a Major Assumption in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factor and alternative.

Passage-I

Fanfare is missing around Apple's new iPhone 8 and 8Plus in India as well, with bookings ahead of the local launch at about half of what the iPhone 7 and 7Plus recorded a year ago. Retailers said most of the potential consumers were waiting for the pricier and much-hyped iPhone X, which would be available just over a month after the iPhone 8 series goes on sale.

Indian consumers are mirroring a trend reported from all of Apple's key markets, including the US, UK and China, where fewer customers queued up outside stores to buy the iPhone 8 and 8Plus with most people waiting for the iPhone X.

Three senior industry executives, who requested anonymity, said Apple was asking its exclusive stores in India — the franchisee-run Apple Premium Resellers — to stock a minimum number of handsets to push sales from the stores. The company is confident that sales of the iPhone 8 series will pick up as its India launch is timed to cover both key festivals of Dussehra and Diwali, they said.

"Some distributor officials have asked the exclusive stores to stock around 500 units at the launch phase without which they may not get adequate stock of the iPhone X. These are signs of some anxiety which is not typical of Apple," said a senior executive at a leading cellphone retail chain.

"However, demand may pick up after a month or so if there is a shortage of the iPhone X, as expected, whereby the buyers withholding their purchase decision will go for the iPhone 8 and 8Plus," he said, while also pointing to the possibilities of an increased cash back or buyback offer on these two models. It has been widely reported that the new iPhone 8 and 8Plus had muted launch this year across the world. A recent report by Reuters said the low turnout globally was in part due to reviews of the new handsets having fewer incremental features over the previous series.

Several analysts have predicted a shortage of the iPhone X when sales of the substantially upgraded version start. Reports suggest the iPhone X's global pre-orders to touch a record 50 million.

141. Most of the potential consumers were waiting for the pricier and much hyped iPhoneX, which would be available just over a month after the iPhone 8 series goes on sale.
142. Apple wants to push sales from the stores.
143. The buyers withholding their purchase decision will go for the iPhone 8 and 8 Plus.
144. There were reviews of the new handsets having fewer incremental features over the previous series.
145. There will be a shortage of the iPhoneX when sales of the substantially upgraded version starts.

Passage-II

The telecom regulator has recommended time-bound approval of M&A proposals, more options for conforming to spectrum holding limits after a merger and streamlining of the penalty process among measures to make it easier to do business in the rapidly consolidating but financially-troubled sector.

“In the past, it has been noticed that the written approval for merger of service licences from the licensor sometimes takes a very long time. Such considerable delays could also hamper the benefits of synergies through merger,” Trai said.

At the recent Economic Times Awards for Corporate Excellence 2017, Sunil Mittal, Chairman of Bharti Airtel, had also flagged delays in M&A clearances as a major concern, and wanted definitive timelines for the same.

The regulator also suggested allowing trading of excess spectrum of a merged entity within a year instead of just surrendering, and framing guidelines that would link penalty amount to the severity of the violation and its recurrence, instead of imposing the maximum penalty of ₹50 crore for each violation, suggestions that were welcomed by carriers. The telcos added that this move help reduce the long and financially draining process of litigation, as most penalties end up being challenged in court.

“At the time of issuance of M&A guidelines, spectrum trading was not permitted. In October 2015, DoT permitted spectrum trading,” the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Trai) said on Thursday while issuing the recommendations.

“Since a mechanism is now in place, the resultant entity after merger should be given an option to either surrender or trade its spectrum holding to shed its extra spectrum holding beyond permissible spectrum cap, within one year,” it said, adding that the M&A guidelines should be amended accordingly.

The telecom industry said the moves, when implemented by DoT, would improve business environment and add clarity on a policy level, at a time when consolidation is reducing the number of players but not reducing competition.

146. The telecom regulator wants to make it easier to do business in the rapidly consolidating but financially troubled sector.
147. The written approval for merger of service licences from the licensor takes a very long time.
148. The telcos feel that there would be a reduction in the long and financially draining process of litigation.
149. Trai feels that a mechanism is in place.
150. The telecom industry expects improvement in business environment.