

ANUSHKA ACADEMY

BANK MOCK TEST - 129

तर्कशक्ति परीक्षण

निर्देश (1-5) : निम्न जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

A, B, C, D, E, F तथा G सात कर्मचारी जो विभिन्न विभागों यथा, प्रशासन, सुरक्षा, वित्त तथा एच आर में सम्मेलन के लिए सोमवार से रविवार को जाते हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं है कि इसी क्रम में। एक कर्मचारी केवल एक सम्मेलन के लिए जाता है एवं केवल एक सम्मेलन प्रत्येक दिन आयोजित होता है। प्रशासन, सुरक्षा, एच आर विभाग में दो कर्मचारी जाते हैं एवं वित्त विभाग में केवल एक कर्मचारी जाते हैं।

A, गुरुवार को सम्मेलन के लिए जाता है। A तथा एच आर विभाग में सम्मेलन के लिए जाने वाले व्यक्ति के बीच दो व्यक्ति जाते हैं। प्रशासन विभाग तथा वित्त विभाग में सम्मेलन के लिए जाने वाले व्यक्ति के बीच तीन व्यक्ति सम्मेलन के लिए जाते हैं। प्रशासन विभाग में सम्मेलन के लिए जाने वाला व्यक्ति, वित्त विभाग में सम्मेलन में जाने वाले व्यक्ति के पहले जाता है। वित्त विभाग में सम्मेलन में जाने वाला व्यक्ति शनिवार को नहीं जाता है। A तथा वित्त विभाग में सम्मेलन में जाने वाले के बीच व्यक्ति की संख्या, D तथा सुरक्षा विभाग में सम्मेलन में जाने वाले के बीच व्यक्ति की संख्या के समान है। सुरक्षा विभाग में सम्मेलन में जाने वाला व्यक्ति, D से पहले जाता है। D, एच आर विभाग में सम्मेलन के लिए नहीं जाता है। F, A के सम्मेलन के दिन के ठीक एक दिन पहले सम्मेलन के लिए जाता है। D, A के सम्मेलन के दिन के ठीक बाद सम्मेलन के लिए नहीं जाता है। A तथा E के बीच सम्मेलन में जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या, A तथा G के बीच सम्मेलन में जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के समान है। E, G के सम्मेलन के किसी एक दिन पहले सम्मेलन के लिए जाता है। C, प्रशासन विभाग में सम्मेलन के लिए जाता है। G, सुरक्षा विभाग में सम्मेलन के लिए नहीं जाता है।

1. शुक्रवार को सम्मेलन के लिए निम्न में से कौन जाता है?

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

2. दिए गए व्यवस्था के आधार पर निम्न में से 'व्यक्ति-दिन' की कौन सी युक्ति सत्य है?

- (1) G - शुक्रवार (2) B - शनिवार
(3) F - गुरुवार (4) E - शुक्रवार
(5) E - मंगलवार

3. निम्न में से A किस विभाग में सम्मेलन के लिए जाता है?

- (1) सुरक्षा (2) एच आर
(3) प्रशासन (4) वित्त
(5) या तो (1) या (2)

4. दी गयी व्यवस्था में, F, सोमवार से संबंधित है, A, सुरक्षा से संबंधित है, तो उसी प्रकार C किससे संबंधित होगा?

- (1) गुरुवार (2) बुधवार
(3) रविवार (4) एच आर
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

5. E तथा D के बीच कितने व्यक्ति सम्मेलन के लिए जाते हैं?

- (1) तीन (2) चार
(3) दो (4) एक
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश (6-10): प्रश्नों में विभिन्न तत्वों के बीच संबंध, कथनों में दर्शाए गए हैं। कथन, दो निष्कर्षों द्वारा अनुगमन किया जाता है। दिए गए कथन के आधार पर निष्कर्षों का अध्ययन करें और उचित उत्तर चुनें।

- (1) यदि दोनों निष्कर्ष I और II सत्य हैं।
(2) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।
(3) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है।
(4) यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II सत्य है।
(5) ना तो निष्कर्ष I ना ही II सत्य है।

(6-7):

कथन :

$$L > I = N > P; I \geq R > K; N \leq E < Z$$

6. **निष्कर्ष :**

I. $E > P$

II. $R < L$

7. **निष्कर्ष :**

I. $K > N$

II. $I < Z$

(8-9):

कथन :

$$S > A = N \geq D; A \geq L > E; M \leq L \leq D$$

8. **निष्कर्ष :**

I. $S > E$

II. $L < S$

9. **निष्कर्ष :**

I. $A > M$

II. $A = M$

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REASONING

Direction (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven employees who attended meeting in different department viz; Administrative, Security, Finance and HR department on different days from Monday to Sunday, but not necessarily in the same order. One employee attends only one meeting and only one meeting is held on each day. There are two employees who attend meeting in Administrative, Security, HR department and only one employee attends meeting in Finance department.

A attends meeting on Thursday. There are two persons who attend meeting between A and the person who attends meeting in HR department. There are three persons who attend meeting between the persons who attend meeting in Administrative department and the one who attends meeting in Finance department. The one who attends meeting in Administrative department attends before the one who attends in Finance department. The one who attends meeting in Finance department does not attend on Saturday. The number of persons who attend meeting between A and the one who attend meeting in Finance department is same as the number of persons who attend meeting between D and the one who attends meeting in Security Department. The one who attends meeting in Security department attend before D. D does not attend meeting in HR department. F attends meeting on the day immediately before the day on which A attends meeting. D does not attend meeting on the day just after the day on which A attends meeting. The number of persons who attend meeting between A and E is same as the number of persons who attend meeting between A and G. E attends meeting in one of the day before the day on which G attends meeting. C attends meeting in Administrative department. G does not attend meeting in Security department.

- Who among the following person attend meeting on Friday?
(1) D (2) B
(3) E (4) C
(5) G
- Which of the following combinations of 'Person - Day' is true with respect to the given arrangement?
(1) G - Friday (2) B - Saturday
(3) F - Thursday (4) E - Friday
(5) E - Tuesday

- A attends meeting in which of the following department?
(1) Security (2) HR
(3) Administrative (4) Finance
(5) Either (1) or (2)
- In the given arrangement, F is related to Monday, A is related to Security, then in the same way C is related to?
(1) Thursday (2) Wednesday
(3) Sunday (4) HR
(5) None of these
- How many persons attend meeting between E and D?
(1) Three (2) Four
(3) Two (4) One
(5) None of these

Direction (6-10): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

- If both conclusions I and II are true.
- If only conclusion II is true.
- If only conclusion I is true.
- If either conclusion I or II is true.
- If neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(6-7):

Statements:

$L > I = N > P; I \geq R > K; N \leq E < Z$

6. **Conclusions:**

I. $E > P$

II. $R < L$

7. **Conclusions:**

I. $K > N$

II. $I < Z$

(8-9):

Statements:

$S > A = N \geq D; A \geq L > E; M \leq L \leq D$

8. **Conclusions:**

I. $S > E$

II. $L < S$

9. **Conclusions:**

I. $A > M$

II. $A = M$

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10. कथन :

$$P \geq V \geq R \leq E < Y; G \geq E > N$$

निष्कर्ष :

I. $P > N$

II. $G \geq Y$

निर्देश (11 – 15) : निम्न जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

सात व्यक्ति L, M, N, O, P, Q तथा R विभिन्न रंग यथा, पीला, सफेद, लाल, नारंगी, नीला, भूरा तथा काला पसंद करते हैं। वे एक देश विभिन्न महीनों जनवरी से जुलाई में भ्रमण के लिए जाते हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं इसी क्रम में।

L, अप्रैल के बाद किसी एक महीने में भ्रमण के लिए जाता है। L तथा M के बीच केवल चार व्यक्ति भ्रमण के लिए जाते हैं। लाल पसंद करने वाला व्यक्ति, M के ठीक बाद भ्रमण के लिए जाता है। लाल तथा नीला पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति भ्रमण के लिए जाता है। सफेद पसंद करने वाला व्यक्ति, N के ठीक पहले किसी एक महीनों में भ्रमण के लिए जाता है। सफेद पसंद करने वाला व्यक्ति जनवरी में भ्रमण के लिए नहीं जाता है। O, P से पहले भ्रमण के लिए जाता है। O तथा P के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति भ्रमण के लिए जाता है। O, पीला पसंद करता है। L तथा नीला पसंद करने वाले के बीच भ्रमण के लिए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या, M तथा N के बीच भ्रमण के लिए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या से एक कम है। ना तो R ना ही Q, काला या सफेद रंग पसंद करता है। R तथा P, जून में भ्रमण के लिए नहीं जाते हैं तथा R, भूरा पसंद नहीं करता है।

11. Q से पहले भ्रमण करने वाला व्यक्ति निम्न में से कौन सा रंग पसंद करता है?

- (1) नीला (2) लाल
(3) नारंगी (4) सफेद
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

12. निम्न में से कौन जूलाई में भ्रमण के लिए जाता है?

- (1) M
(2) वह जो लाल पसंद करता है
(3) L
(4) वह जो भूरा पसंद करता है
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

13. दिए गए व्यवस्था के आधार पर निम्न में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?

- (1) O, सफेद पसंद करता है
(2) Q, मार्च में भ्रमण के लिए जाता है
(3) N, Q के ठीक बाद भ्रमण के लिए जाता है
(4) L, भूरा पसंद करता है
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

14. निम्न में से किस महीने में Q भ्रमण के लिए जाता है?

- (1) जनवरी (2) जून
(3) जूलाई (4) फरवरी
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

15. निम्न में से L कौन सा रंग पसंद करता है?

- (1) सफेद (2) पीला
(3) लाल (4) काला
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश (16 – 20) : निम्न जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

दस व्यक्ति दो समांतर पंक्तियों, जिसमें प्रत्येक में पांच व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। पहली पंक्ति में M, N, O, P तथा Q बैठे हैं एवं सभी का मुख दक्षिण की ओर है। दूसरी पंक्ति में U, V, X, Y तथा Z बैठे हैं एवं सभी का मुख उत्तर की ओर है। इस प्रकार दी गयी बैठक व्यवस्था में, पहली पंक्ति में बैठा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, दूसरी पंक्ति में बैठे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के सम्मुख है। वे विभिन्न राज्यों यथा, बिहार, दिल्ली, उड़ीसा, यूपी, एमपी, एचपी, उत्तराखंड, केरल, महाराष्ट्र तथा गोवा से हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं है कि इसी क्रम में।

M, यूपी से नहीं है तथा P, एमपी से है। Y, U के बाएं से तीसरा बैठा है तथा U, उत्तराखण्ड से है। M, Y के ठीक पड़ोसी के सम्मुख है तथा Y, दिल्ली से है। वह जो महाराष्ट्र से है, अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है। O, M के दाये से दूसरा बैठा है। वह जो बिहार से है, केरल वाले व्यक्ति के सम्मुख है लेकिन M, केरल से नहीं है। N तथा P के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। V तथा Z ठीक पड़ोसी है। Z, M तथा N के सम्मुख नहीं है तथा N, गोवा से नहीं है। वह जो U के सम्मुख है, एचपी से है। Y के पड़ोसी के सम्मुख बैठा व्यक्ति, यूपी से है।

16. N तथा एचपी वाले व्यक्ति के बीच कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

- (1) कोई नहीं (2) एक
(3) दो (4) तीन
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

17. निम्न में से कौन P के सम्मुख है?

- (1) U
(2) वह जो केरल से है
(3) X
(4) N
(5) वह जो गोवा से है

18. निम्न में से क्या M के बारे में सत्य है?

- (1) N तथा O, M के ठीक पड़ोसी हैं
(2) M पंक्ति के किसी एक अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है।
(3) M, एमपी से है
(4) P, M के ठीक बाये बैठा है
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

19. निम्न में से कौन सा जोड़ा पंक्ति के ठीक बीच बैठा है?

- (1) M, Z (2) P, Y
(3) M, V (4) U, N
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

20. निम्न में से V किस राज्य से हैं?

- (1) यूपी (2) केरल
(3) एमपी (4) एचपी
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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10. **Statements:**

$$P \geq V \geq R \leq E < Y; G \geq E > N$$

Conclusions:

I. $P > N$

II. $G \geq Y$

Direction (11-15) : Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Seven persons L, M, N, O, P, Q and R like seven colours i.e. Yellow, White, Red, Orange, Blue, Grey and Black. They visit in a country on different months starting from January to July, but not necessarily in the same order.

L visits one of the months after April. Only four people visit between L and M. The one who likes Red visits immediately after M. Only one person visits between one who like Red and Blue. The one who likes White visits before one of the months on which month N visits. The one who likes White does not visit on January. O visits before P. Only one person visit between O and P. O likes Yellow. The number of persons who visit between L and the who likes Blue is one less than the number of person who visit between M and N. Neither R nor Q likes Black or White. R and P do not visit on June and R doesn't like Grey.

11. The one who visits just before Q, likes which of the following colour?

- (1) Blue (2) Red
(3) Orange (4) White
(5) None of these

12. Who amongst the following visits on July?

- (1) M
(2) The one who likes Red
(3) O
(4) The one who likes Grey
(5) None of these

13. Which of the following is true according to the given arrangement?

- (1) O likes White
(2) Q visits on March
(3) N visits just after Q
(4) L likes Grey
(5) None of these

14. Q visits on which of the following month?

- (1) January (2) June
(3) July (4) February
(5) None of these

15. L likes which of the following colour?

- (1) White (2) Yellow
(3) Red (4) Black
(5) None of these

Direction (16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Ten persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing five persons in each row. In 1st row M, N, O, P and Q are seated and are facing south. In 2nd row, U, V, X, Y and Z are seated and are facing north. Therefore in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. They belong to different states, viz. Bihar, Delhi, Odisha, UP, MP, HP, Uttrakhand, Keral, Maharashtra and Goa, but not necessarily in the same order.

M doesn't belong to UP and P belongs to MP. Y sits third to the left of U, who belongs to Uttrakhand. M faces immediate neighbour of Y, who belongs to Delhi. The one who belongs to Maharashtra sits at extreme end. O sits second to the right of M. The one who belongs to Bihar faces the one who belongs to Keral, but M doesn't belongs Keral. Only one person sits between N and P. V and Z are immediate neighbours. Z does not face M and N, who doesn't belongs to Goa. The one who faces U belongs HP. The one who faces an immediate neighbour of Y, belongs to UP.

16. How many persons are seated between N and the one who belongs to?

- (1) None (2) One
(3) Two (4) Three
(5) None of these

17. Who amongst the following faces P?

- (1) U
(2) The one who belongs to Keral
(3) X
(4) N
(5) The one who belongs to Goa

18. Which of the following is true regarding M?

- (1) N and O are immediate neighbours of M
(2) M sits at one of the extreme ends of the line.
(3) M belongs to MP
(4) P sits immediate left of M
(5) None of these

19. Who amongst the following pair sits exactly in the middle of the rows?

- (1) M, Z (2) P, Y
(3) M, V (4) U, N
(5) None of these

20. V belongs to which of the following state?

- (1) UP (2) Keral
(3) MP (4) HP
(5) None of these

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श्न में तीन कथन एवं उसके बाद दो निष्कर्ष I तथा II दिए गए हैं। आपको इन सभी कथनों को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वो सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हैं। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़े फिर तय करें कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा/से तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता/करते हैं?

- (1) यदि दोनों निष्कर्ष I और II सत्य हैं।
- (2) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।
- (3) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है।
- (4) यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II सत्य है।
- (5) यदि कोई निष्कर्ष सत्य नहीं है।

(21-22):

कथन :

सभी मोबाइल कलम है।
कुछ कलम शब्द है।
कोई भी शब्द पेंसिल नहीं है।

21. **निष्कर्ष :**

- I. कुछ कलम निश्चित रूप से पेंसिल नहीं है।
- II. सभी पेंसिलों के कलम होने की संभावना है।

22. **निष्कर्ष :**

- I. सभी मोबाइलों के शब्द होने की संभावना है।
- II. कम से कम कुछ मोबाइल पेंसिल हैं।

23. **कथन :**

कुछ फाइल फोल्डर है।
सभी फोल्डर पिन है।
कोई भी पिन प्लास्टिक नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष :

- I. कोई भी फाइल प्लास्टिक नहीं है।
- II. कुछ फाइल प्लास्टिक है।

24. **कथन :**

कुछ मेज कुर्सी है।
कुछ कुर्सी बटन है।
कोई भी बटन बैग नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष :

- I. सभी मेज कभी भी बैग नहीं हो सकते है।
- II. कुछ कुर्सीया निश्चित रूप से बैग नहीं है।

25. **कथन :**

सभी बस कार है।
सभी कार रास्ते है।
कुछ कार पुल नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष :

- I. कम से कम कुछ पुल बस है।
- II. सभी बसों के पुल होने की संभावना है।

26. शब्द 'CHANDIGARH' के बीच अक्षरों के ऐसे कितने जोड़े है, जिसके बीच अक्षरों की संख्या, अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला में अक्षरों की संख्या के बीच होता है?

- (1) कोई नहीं
- (2) एक
- (3) तीन
- (4) तीन से अधिक
- (5) दो

निर्देश (27 - 31) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

आठ व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, F, G तथा H एक सीधी रेखा में बैठे है। वे सभी सभ्य का मुख उत्तर की ओर है। इनमें से सभी की विभिन्न आयु यथा, 8, 11, 15, 17, 21, 25, 27 एवं 30 वर्ष है, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं है इसी क्रम में।

A रेखा के किसी एक अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है। A तथा 11 वर्ष के व्यक्ति के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे है। C, 17 वर्ष वाले व्यक्ति के बाएं से तीसरा बैठा है। 17 वर्ष वाला व्यक्ति, 11 वर्ष वाले व्यक्ति का ठीक पड़ोसी नहीं है। C, 11 वर्ष का नहीं है। A, 17 वर्ष का नहीं है। B, 15 वर्ष का है। D सबसे छोटा व्यक्ति नहीं है। C, A से बड़ा है, लेकिन उसको आयु पूर्ण वर्ग संख्या नहीं है। A तथा C के बीच जितने व्यक्ति बैठे है, उतने ही व्यक्ति H तथा 30 वर्ष वाले व्यक्ति के बीच बैठे हैं। E, 8 वर्ष वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक बाएं बैठा है। P, D के बाएं से तीसरा बैठा है। सबसे छोटा व्यक्ति रेखा के दाएं सबसे अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है। H के बाएं बैठा व्यक्ति, H से छोटा है। F, G से बड़ा है। B सबसे अंतिम बाएं छोर पर नहीं बैठा है।

27. निम्न में से कौन सा व्यक्ति रेखा के अंतिम बाएं छोर पर बैठा है?

- (1) F
- (2) A
- (3) E
- (4) B
- (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

28. कितने व्यक्ति D से बड़े है?

- (1) तीन
- (2) पांच
- (3) कोई नहीं
- (4) छः
- (5) चार

29. 25 वर्ष वाले व्यक्ति तथा F के ठीक दाएं बैठे व्यक्ति के बीच कितने व्यक्ति बैठे है?

- (1) कोई नहीं
- (2) तीन
- (3) पांच
- (4) छः
- (5) एक

30. दी गयी बैठक व्यवस्था के आधार पर निम्न में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?

- (1) C, A के दाएं से तीसरा बैठा है।
- (2) C, D के ठीक बाएं बैठा है।
- (3) H, 15 वर्ष वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक दाएं बैठा है।
- (4) E, 17 वर्ष का है।
- (5) सभी सत्य है।

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Direction (21-25): In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I & II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

- (1) If both conclusion I and II are true
- (2) If only conclusion II is true
- (3) If only conclusion I is true
- (4) If either conclusion I or II is true
- (5) If neither conclusion I nor II is true

(21-22):

Statements:

All Mobiles are Pens.
Some Pens are Words.
No Word is Pencil.

21. **Conclusions:**

- I. Some Pens are definitely not Pencils.
- II. All Pencils being Pen is possibility.

22. **Conclusions:**

- I. All Mobiles being words is possibility.
- II. At least some Mobiles are Pencils.

23. **Statements:**

Some Files are Folder.
All Folders are Pins.
No Pin is Plastic.

Conclusions:

- I. No File is Plastic.
- II. Some Files are Plastics.

24. **Statements:**

Some Tables are Chairs.
Some Chairs are Button.
No Button is Bag.

Conclusions:

- I. All Tables can never be Bag.
- II. Some Chairs are definitely not Bag.

25. **Statements:**

All Bus are Car.
All Cars are Paths.
Some Cars are Bridges.

Conclusions:

- I. Atleast some Bridges are Bus.
- II. All Bus being Bridge is possibility.

26. How Many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'CHANDIGARH', each of which has as many letters between them in the word as they have between them in the English alphabet?

- (1) None
- (2) One
- (3) Three
- (4) More than three
- (5) Two

Direction (27 - 31): Study the following information carefully and answer the given question.

Eight people A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a straight line. They all are facing north. Each one of them has a different age i.e. 8, 11, 15, 17, 21, 25, 27 and 30 year, but not necessarily in the same order.

A sits one of the extreme ends of the row. There are three persons sits between A and the one who is 11 year old. C sits third to the left of the person who is 17 year old. The person who is 17 year old, is not immediate neighbour of the person, who is 11 year old. C is not 11 year old. A is not 17 year old. B is 15 year old. D is not the youngest person. C is older than A, but his age is a not whole square number. There are as many person sits between A and C is same as the person sits between H and the person, who is 30 year old. E sits immediate left of the person, who is 8 year old. B sits third to the left of D. Youngest person sits extreme right end of the row. Persons, who sits left of H are younger than H. F is older than G. B does not sit at extreme left end.

27. Who among the following person sits extreme right end of the row?

- (1) F
- (2) A
- (3) E
- (4) B
- (5) None of these

28. How many persons are older than D?

- (1) Three
- (2) Five
- (3) None
- (4) Six
- (5) Four

29. How many persons are sits between the person, who is 25 year old and the person, who sits immediate right of F?

- (1) None
- (2) Three
- (3) Five
- (4) Six
- (5) One

30. Which of the following statement is true according to the given setting arrangement?

- (1) C sits third to the right of A.
- (2) C sits immediate left of D.
- (3) H sits immediate right of the person, who is 15 year old.
- (4) E is 17 year old.
- (5) All are true

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31. निम्न में से कौन से व्यक्ति रेखा के अंतिम छोरो पर बैठे है?

- (1) H तथा 21 वर्ष वाला व्यक्ति
- (2) 21 वर्ष वाला व्यक्ति तथा G
- (3) A तथा 15 वर्ष वाला व्यक्ति
- (4) B तथा 8 वर्ष वाला व्यक्ति
- (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश (32 - 33) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

W, S की बहन है। Y, W का पिता है। Z, S का पुत्र है। L, Z का नाना है। Y की पुत्री विवाहित नहीं है।

32. W, Z से कैसे संबंधित है?

- (1) चाचा/मामा
- (2) आंट
- (3) माता
- (4) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता
- (5) भतीजा

33. यदि B, S से विवाहित है, तो B, Y से कैसे संबंधित है?

- (1) पौत्र/नाति
- (2) दामाद
- (3) पुत्र
- (4) बहु
- (5) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता

निर्देश (34 - 35) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

बिन्दु A, बिन्दु B के 8 मीटर दक्षिण में है। बिन्दु G, बिन्दु A के 4 मीटर पूर्व में है। बिन्दु H, बिन्दु G के 4 मीटर दक्षिण में है। बिन्दु D, बिन्दु H के 5 मीटर पश्चिम में है। बिन्दु C, बिन्दु D के 8 मीटर उत्तर में है। बिन्दु K, बिन्दु C के 5 मीटर पूर्व में है। बिन्दु L, बिन्दु K के 4 मीटर उत्तर में है।

34. निम्न में से क्या बिन्दु D के दिशा को बिन्दु L के सापेक्ष में निर्देशित करता है?

- (1) दक्षिण-पूर्व
- (2) उत्तर-पश्चिम
- (3) दक्षिण-पश्चिम
- (4) दक्षिण
- (5) उत्तर-पूर्व

35. बिन्दु B, बिन्दु L से कितना दूर है?

- (1) 5 मीटर
- (2) 4 मीटर
- (3) 6 मीटर
- (4) 3 मीटर
- (5) 7 मीटर

निर्देश (36 - 37) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

Q, M की बहन है। P, M की पत्नी है। P को केवल एक पुत्र R है। S, P की माता है। S, T से विवाहित है। T को केवल एक पुत्र तथा एक पुत्री है।

36. यदि P, J की बहन है, तो J, M से कैसे संबंधित है?

- (1) सिस्टर-इन-लॉ
- (2) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता
- (3) भाई
- (4) ब्रदर-इन-लॉ
- (5) चाचा

37. दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, M, S से कैसे संबंधित है?

- (1) पुत्र
- (2) दामाद
- (3) भतीजी
- (4) भतीजा
- (5) बहू

निर्देश (38 - 40) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

छः व्यक्ति सुनील, टीना, उत्सव, विपिन, दीपक तथा सोहन एक परीक्षा में विभिन्न अंक प्राप्त करते हैं। सुनील केवल उत्सव तथा सोहन से अधिक अंक प्राप्त करता है। टीना, दीपक से कम अंक प्राप्त करती है एवं दीपक परीक्षा में अधिकतम अंक प्राप्त नहीं करता है। दूसरी सबसे अधिक अंक प्राप्त करने वाला व्यक्ति 92 अंक प्राप्त करता है।

38. कितने व्यक्ति उत्सव से अधिक अंक प्राप्त करते हैं?

- (1) चार
- (2) दो
- (3) पांच
- (4) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता
- (5) एक

39. यदि सुनील 69 अंक एवं उत्सव 68 अंक प्राप्त करता है, तो निम्न में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?

- (1) सोहन सबसे कम अंक प्राप्त करता है।
- (2) उत्सव पांचवा सबसे अधिक अंक प्राप्त करता है।
- (3) सोहन से पांच व्यक्ति अधिक अंक प्राप्त करते हैं।
- (4) सभी सत्य है।
- (5) सोहन के 66 अंक प्राप्त करने की संभावना है।

40. निम्न में से विपिन का संभव अंक क्या है?

- (1) 85
- (2) 66
- (3) 92
- (4) 89
- (5) 94

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31. Who among the following persons sits extreme ends of the row?

- (1) H, The person who is 21 year old.
- (2) The person, who is 21 year old and G.
- (3) A and The person, who is 15 year old.
- (4) B and The person, who is 8 year old.
- (5) None of these

Direction (32 – 33): Study the following information carefully and answer the given question.

W is the sister of S. Y is the father of W. Z is the son of S. L is the maternal grandfather of Z. Y does not have married daughter.

32. How is W related to Z?

- (1) Uncle
- (2) Aunt
- (3) Mother
- (4) Can't be determined
- (5) Nephew

33. If B is married to S, then how is B related to Y?

- (1) Grandson
- (2) Son-in-law
- (3) Son
- (4) Daughter-in-law
- (5) Can't be determined

Direction (34 – 35): Study the following information carefully and answer the given question.

Point A is 8 m to the south of point B. Point G is 4 m to the east of point A. Point H is 4 m to the south of point G. Point D is 5 m to the west of point H. Point C is 8 m to the north of point D. Point K is 5 m to the east of point C. Point L is 4 m to the north of point K.

34. Which of the following represents the direction of point D with respect to point L?

- (1) South-east
- (2) North-west
- (3) South-west
- (4) South
- (5) North-east

35. How far is point B from point L?

- (1) 5 m
- (2) 4 m
- (3) 6 m
- (4) 3 m
- (5) 7 m

Direction (36 – 37): Study the following information carefully and answer the given question.

Q is the sister of M. P is wife of M. P has only one son R. S is mother of P. S is married to T. T has only one son and only one daughter.

36. If P is sister of J, how is J related to M?

- (1) Sister-in-law
- (2) Cannot be determined
- (3) Brother
- (4) Brother-in-law
- (5) Uncle

37. As per the given information, how is M related to S?

- (1) Son
- (2) Son-in-law
- (3) Niece
- (4) Nephew
- (5) Daughter-in-law

Direction (38 – 40): Study the following information carefully and answer the given question.

There are six persons Sunil, Tina, Utsav, Vipin, Deepak and Sohan, who got different marks in the examination. Sunil got more marks than only Utsav and Sohan. Tina got less marks than Deepak, who did not get the highest marks in the examination. The Second highest person got 92 marks.

38. How many persons got more marks than Utsav?

- (1) Four
- (2) Two
- (3) Five
- (4) Can't be determined
- (5) One

39. If Sunil got 69 marks and Utsav got 68 marks, then which of the following statement is true?

- (1) Sohan got the lowest marks
- (2) Utsav got the fifth highest marks
- (3) Five persons got more marks than Sohan
- (4) All are true
- (5) Sohan got 66 marks is a possibility.

40. Vipin got which of the following possible score?

- (1) 85
- (2) 66
- (3) 92
- (4) 89
- (5) 94

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संख्यात्मक अभियोग्यता

निर्देश (41 – 45) : निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्न चिन्ह (?) के स्थान पर लगभग क्या मान आना चाहिए? (आपको यथार्थ मान की गणना करना आवश्यक नहीं है)

41. $(\sqrt{80.997} - \sqrt{25.001}) \times (\sqrt{120.90} + \sqrt{16.02}) = ?$

- (1) 50 (2) 60
(3) 75 (4) 70
(5) 55

42. $\sqrt{3099.985 \div 62.001 + 14.001} = ?$

- (1) 7 (2) 8
(3) 6 (4) 9
(5) 5

43. $(111.99 \times 5) \div 14.02 = 11.002 + ?$

- (1) 34 (2) 19
(3) 39 (4) 29
(5) 38

44. 84.01 का 24.97% \div 6.995 = ?

- (1) 3 (2) 4
(3) 5 (4) 7
(5) 6

45. $(184.002 - \frac{29}{5}) \times 29.99 = ?$

- (1) 4950 (2) 4820
(3) 5550 (4) 5340
(5) 5260

निर्देश (46 – 50) : निम्न तालिका का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

तालिका चार विद्यालयों में छात्रों की संख्या तथा इनके बीच सिनेमा तथा पढ़ाई को पसंद करने वाले छात्रों के प्रतिशत को दर्शाता है।

विद्यालय	कुल छात्र	छात्रों का प्रतिशत	
		सिनेमा	पढ़ाई
A	500	15	8
B	400	10	6
C	360	25	10
D	250	10	12

46. विद्यालय C तथा D में एक साथ सिनेमा पसंद करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या तथा विद्यालय A तथा B में एक साथ पढ़ाई पसंद करने वाले छात्रों की संख्याओं के बीच अनुपात क्या है?

- (1) 43 : 53 (2) 65 : 76
(3) 44 : 57 (4) 63 : 71
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

47. सभी विद्यालयों में एक साथ पढ़ाई पसंद करने वाले छात्रों की संख्याओं का लगभग औसत क्या है?

- (1) 33 (2) 38
(3) 27 (4) 36
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

48. विद्यालय B में सिनेमा पसंद करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या, विद्यालय D में पढ़ाई पसंद करने वाले छात्रों की संख्याओं से कितना प्रतिशत अधिक/कम है?

- (1) $12\frac{2}{7}\%$ कम (2) $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ अधिक

- (3) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ अधिक (4) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ कम

- (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

49. विद्यालय A तथा B में एक साथ सिनेमा तथा पढ़ाई पसंद नहीं करने वाले छात्रों की संख्याओं का योग क्या है?

- (1) 721 (2) 480
(3) 620 (4) 580

- (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

50. यदि विद्यालय A में 20% छात्र जो सिनेमा पसंद करते हैं, पढ़ाई भी पसंद करते हैं, तो विद्यालय A में केवल सिनेमा पसंद करने वाले तथा केवल पढ़ाई पसंद करने वाले छात्रों की संख्याओं के बीच अनुपात क्या है?

- (1) 25 : 16 (2) 16 : 25
(3) 19 : 20 (4) 20 : 19

- (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश (51 – 55) : निम्न संख्या श्रृंखला प्रश्न चिन्ह (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

51. 3 5 15 45 113 ?

- (1) 190 (2) 234
(3) 293 (4) 243
(5) 208

52. 17 98 26 89 35 ?

- (1) 78 (2) 79
(3) 80 (4) 81
(5) 82

53. 3240 540 108 27 ? 4.5

- (1) 12 (2) 7
(3) 9 (4) 8
(5) 6

54. 7 4.5 5.5 12 49 ?

- (1) 393 (2) 378
(3) 197 (4) 148
(5) 246

ANUSHKA ACADEMY

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Direction (41-45): What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the following question? (You are not expected to calculate the exact value).

41. $(\sqrt{80.997} - \sqrt{25.001}) \times (\sqrt{120.90} + \sqrt{16.02}) = ?$

- (1) 50 (2) 60
(3) 75 (4) 70
(5) 55

42. $\sqrt{3099.985 \div 62.001 + 14.001} = ?$

- (1) 7 (2) 8
(3) 6 (4) 9
(5) 5

43. $(111.99 \times 5) \div 14.02 = 11.002 + ?$

- (1) 34 (2) 19
(3) 39 (4) 29
(5) 38

44. $24.97\% \text{ of } 84.01 \div 6.995 = ?$

- (1) 3 (2) 4
(3) 5 (4) 7
(5) 6

45. $(184.002 - \frac{29}{5}) \times 29.99 = ?$

- (1) 4950 (2) 4820
(3) 5550 (4) 5340
(5) 5260

Direction (46 - 50): Study the following table carefully and answer the given question.

Table shows the number of students in four schools and percentage of students like Movie and Reading among them.

School	Total Students	% of students	
		Movie	Reading
A	500	15	8
B	400	10	6
C	360	25	10
D	250	10	12

46. What is the ratio between the number of students like Movie in school C and D together and the number of students like Reading in school A and B together?

- (1) 43 : 53 (2) 65 : 76
(3) 44 : 57 (4) 63 : 71
(5) None of these

47. What is the **approx** average number of students like Reading in all the schools together?

- (1) 33 (2) 38
(3) 27 (4) 36
(5) None of these

48. The number of students like movie in school B are what percentage more/less than the number of students who like Reading in school D?

- (1) $12\frac{2}{7}\%$ less (2) $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ more
(3) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ more (4) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ less
(5) None of these

49. What is the sum of the number of students who do not like Movie and Reading in school A and B together?

- (1) 721 (2) 480
(3) 620 (4) 580
(5) None of these

50. If 20% of the number of students like movie in school A are also like Reading, then what is the ratio between the students in school A who like only movie and students like only Reading?

- (1) 25 : 16 (2) 16 : 25
(3) 19 : 20 (4) 20 : 19
(5) None of these

Direction (51 - 55): What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

51. 3 5 15 45 113 ?

- (1) 190 (2) 234
(3) 293 (4) 243
(5) 208

52. 17 98 26 89 35 ?

- (1) 78 (2) 79
(3) 80 (4) 81
(5) 82

53. 3240 540 108 27 ? 4.5

- (1) 12 (2) 7
(3) 9 (4) 8
(5) 6

54. 7 4.5 5.5 12 49 ?

- (1) 393 (2) 378
(3) 197 (4) 148
(5) 246

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55. 2 17 89 359 1079 ?

- (1) 2134 (2) 1081
(3) 2195 (4) 2159
(5) 1945

56. P, Q, R तथा S की वर्तमान आयु का योग 76 वर्ष है। 7 वर्ष बाद, उनकी आयुओं के बीच अनुपात 7 : 6 : 5 : 8 हो जाएगा, तो R की वर्तमान आयु क्या है?

- (1) 14 वर्ष (2) 12 वर्ष
(3) 13 वर्ष (4) 8 वर्ष
(5) 10 वर्ष

57. पहली तथा दूसरी रेलगाड़ी की लम्बाई का योग 660 मीटर है। पहली रेलगाड़ी तथा दूसरी रेलगाड़ी की चाल के बीच अनुपात 5 : 8 है। पहली रेलगाड़ी तथा दूसरी रेलगाड़ी के द्वारा एक व्यक्ति को पार करने में लगे समय के बीच अनुपात 4 : 3 है। दोनों रेलगाड़ी की लम्बाई के बीच अंतर क्या है?

- (1) 50 मीटर (2) 60 मीटर
(3) 80 मीटर (4) 75 मीटर
(5) 90 मीटर

58. दूध तथा पानी के मिश्रण में 28 लीटर दूध तथा 8 लीटर पानी है। उससे X लीटर दूध तथा X लीटर पानी निकलकर एक नया मिश्रण बनाया गया। यदि नए मिश्रण का 40%, 20 लीटर है, तो X का मान ज्ञात करें।

- (1) 7 लीटर (2) 8 लीटर
(3) 6 लीटर (4) 5 लीटर
(5) 9 लीटर

59. श्याम एक कार्य को 24 दिनों में अकेले कर सकता है। एक तिहाई कार्य को करने में श्याम के द्वारा लिया गया समय, आधे कार्य को करने में मोहन के द्वारा लिए गए समय के बराबर है। श्याम तथा मोहन एक साथ कितने दिनों में उसी कार्य को समाप्त कर लेंगे?

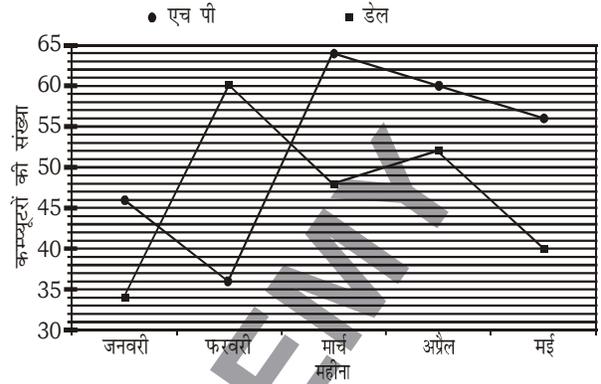
- (1) 9 दिन (2) 10 दिन
(3) 12 दिन (4) $\frac{48}{5}$ दिन
(5) 8 दिन

60. एक वस्तु का अंकित मूल्य, उसके क्रयमूल्य से ₹1600 अधिक है। जब उस वस्तु पर ₹500 का छूट दिया जाता है, तो 25% लाभ प्राप्त होता है। 30% लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए उस वस्तु को किस मूल्य पर बेचा जाना चाहिए?

- (1) ₹ 4800 (2) ₹ 5600
(3) ₹ 5400 (4) ₹ 5200
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश (61 – 65) : निम्न रेखा आरेख का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

रेखा आरेख पांच विभिन्न महीनों में एक दूकानदार के द्वारा दो प्रकार के बेचे गए कम्प्यूटरों के संख्याओं को दर्शाता है।



61. मार्च में बेचे गए कुल कम्प्यूटरों की संख्या, फरवरी में बेचे गए कुल कम्प्यूटरों की संख्याओं से कितना प्रतिशत अधिक है?

- (1) $15\frac{2}{3}\%$ (2) $8\frac{1}{3}\%$
(3) $16\frac{2}{5}\%$ (4) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

62. मई में बेचे गए एचपी कम्प्यूटरों की संख्या $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ बढ़ जाती है, तो जनवरी, मार्च तथा मई में बेचे गए एचपी कम्प्यूटरों की औसत संख्या क्या है?

- (1) 85 (2) 58
(3) 56 (4) 82
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

63. जून में बेचे गए कम्प्यूटरों की संख्या क्या है, यदि जून में बेचे गए कम्प्यूटरों की संख्या, अप्रैल में बेचे गए कम्प्यूटरों की संख्या से 25% अधिक है?

- (1) 110 (2) 114
(3) 116 (4) 118
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

64. जनवरी तथा मार्च में एक साथ बेचे गए डेल कम्प्यूटरों की संख्या तथा मई में बेचे गए कम्प्यूटरों की कुल संख्याओं के बीच अंतर क्या है?

- (1) 9 (2) 12
(3) 14 (4) 21
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

65. यदि अप्रैल में बेचे गए 80% एचपी कम्प्यूटर खराब है तथा उसी महीने 75% डेल कम्प्यूटर खराब है, तो अप्रैल में बेचे गए ठीक कम्प्यूटरों की कुल संख्या क्या है?

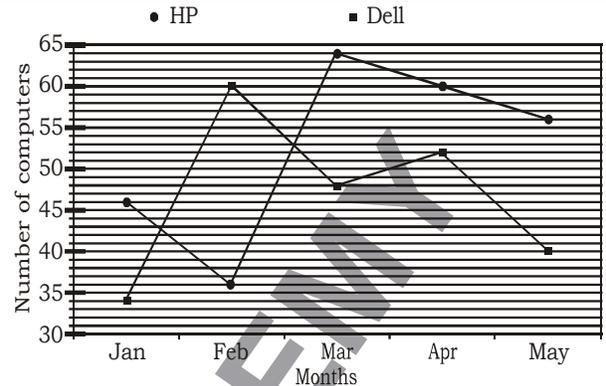
- (1) 25 (2) 20
(3) 18 (4) 32
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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55. 2 17 89 359 1079 ?
 (1) 2134 (2) 1081
 (3) 2195 (4) 2159
 (5) 1945
56. Sum of the present ages of P, Q, R and S is 76 years. After 7 years ratio of their ages will be 7 : 6 : 5 : 8, then what is R's present age?
 (1) 14 year (2) 12 year
 (3) 13 year (4) 8 year
 (5) 10 year
57. Sum of the length of first and second train is 660 m. The ratio between the speeds of first and second train is 5 : 8. The ratio between time to cross a man by first and second train is 4 : 3. Find the difference between the length of both the trains.
 (1) 50 m (2) 60 m
 (3) 80 m (4) 75 m
 (5) 90 m
58. A mixture of milk and water in a mixture contains 28 L milk and 8 L water. X L milk and X L water are mixed to form a new mixture. If 40% of the new mixture is 20 L, then find the value of X.
 (1) 7 L (2) 8 L
 (3) 6 L (4) 5 L
 (5) 9 L
59. Shyam alone can do a work in 24 days. Time taken by Shyam in completing one-third of work is equal to the time taken by Mohan in completing half product of the work. In what time Shyam and Mohan together will complete the same work?
 (1) 9 days (2) 10 days
 (3) 12 days (4) $\frac{48}{5}$ days
 (5) 8 days
60. Marked price of a product is ₹1600 more than its cost price. When discount on product is ₹ 500, a profit of 25% is obtained. At what price should the product be sold to obtain a 30% profit?
 (1) ₹ 4800 (2) ₹ 5600
 (3) ₹ 5400 (4) ₹ 5200
 (5) None of these

Direction (61 – 65): Study the following line graph carefully and answer the given question.

Line graph shows number of two types of computers sold by a shopkeeper in five different months.



61. The total number of computer sold in the months of March is how much percentage more than the number of computers sold in February?
 (1) $15\frac{2}{3}\%$ (2) $8\frac{1}{3}\%$
 (3) $16\frac{2}{5}\%$ (4) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
 (5) None of these
62. If the number of HP computer sold in May is increased by $14\frac{2}{7}\%$, then what is the average number of HP computers sold in January, March and May?
 (1) 85 (2) 58
 (3) 56 (4) 82
 (5) None of these
63. What is the number of computers sold in June, if the number of computers sold in June is 25% more than the number of computers sold in April?
 (1) 110 (2) 114
 (3) 116 (4) 118
 (5) None of these
64. What is the difference between the number of Dell computer sold in January and March together and the total number of computers sold in May?
 (1) 9 (2) 12
 (3) 14 (4) 21
 (5) None of these
65. If the 80% of HP computer sold in April are defective and 75% of Dell computer in same months are defective, then what is the total number of good computers sold in April?
 (1) 25 (2) 20
 (3) 18 (4) 32
 (5) None of these

ANUSHKA ACADEMY

66. एक बेलन के व्यास तथा ऊंचाई के बीच अनुपात 4 : 3 है। यदि बेलन का व्यास 25% घटा दिया जाए तो उसके कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल में 318.5π वर्ग मीटर की कमी हो जाती है। बेलन के आधार की परिधि क्या है?

- (1) 28π मीटर² (2) 14π मीटर²
 (3) 35π मीटर² (4) 7π मीटर²
 (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

67. तीन अंकों की संख्या का दहाई अंक 3 है। यदि इकाई तथा सैकड़े अंक को बदल दिया जाए तथा इस प्रकार बनी संख्या, वास्तविक संख्या से 396 अधिक हो जाती है। इकाई तथा सैकड़े अंक का योग 14 है, तो संख्या क्या है?

- (1) 480 (2) 539
 (3) 593 (4) 359
 (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

68. चार क्रमागत सम संख्याएं दिए गए हैं। यदि पहले दो संख्याओं के व्युत्क्रमों का योग $\frac{11}{60}$ है, तो तीसरी सबसे बड़ी संख्या का व्युत्क्रम क्या होगा?

- (1) $\frac{2}{13}$ (2) $\frac{1}{14}$
 (3) $\frac{2}{17}$ (4) $\frac{1}{13}$
 (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

69. सोनू, मोनू तथा गोलू एक व्यापार में 6 : 8 : 9 के अनुपात में निवेश करते हैं। यदि मोनू उतने समय के लिए निवेश करता है जिसका अंकीय मान, उसी के निवेश का 112.5% है, लेकिन सोनू तथा गोलू एक वर्ष के लिए निवेश करते हैं। यदि वर्ष के अंत में मोनू का लाभ ₹16,750 है, तो लाभ में गोलू का हिस्सा क्या है?

- (1) ₹ 20,225 (2) ₹ 22,125
 (3) ₹ 25,225 (4) ₹ 25,125
 (5) ₹ 23,125

70. एक नाव धारा की दिशा में 18 किमी 3 घंटे में तय करती है। यदि धारा की चाल, धारा की दिशा में चाल का $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ है। धारा के विपरीत दिशा में 100 किमी तय करने में इसे कितना समय लगेगा?

- (1) 50 घंटे (2) 40 घंटे
 (3) 30 घंटे (4) 60 घंटे
 (5) 25 घंटे

निर्देश (71 - 75) : निम्न तालिका का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

तालिका छः शहरों में व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या तथा पुरुष, महिला तथा बच्चे के प्रतिशत वितरण को दर्शाता है।

शहर	व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या	प्रतिशत		
		पुरुष	महिला	बच्चे
P	48350	38	36	26
Q	32160	45	30	25
R	54200	47	31	22
S	44420	35	45	20
T	65250	54	28	18
U	56800	53	25	22

71. शहर R तथा शहर T में महिलाओं की संख्याओं के बीच अनुपात क्या है?

- (1) 8401 : 9135 (2) 7325 : 8462
 (3) 9124 : 10131 (4) 6487 : 7758
 (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

72. किस शहर में सबसे कम बच्चे हैं?

- (1) R (2) S
 (3) T (4) Q
 (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

73. शहर U में कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या, सभी शहरों को मिलाकर कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्याओं का लगभग कितना प्रतिशत है?

- (1) 28% (2) 11%
 (3) 6% (4) 24%
 (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

74. शहर S में महिलाओं की संख्या, शहर P में महिलाओं की संख्या का लगभग कितना प्रतिशत है?

- (1) 87% (2) 125%
 (3) 115% (4) 92%
 (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

75. सभी शहरों में एक साथ पुरुषों की लगभग औसत संख्या क्या है?

- (1) 21,450 (2) 232,00
 (3) 19,445 (4) 18,620
 (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश (76-80) : निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में दो समीकरण I तथा II दिये गए हैं। समीकरणों को हल करें तथा प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

उत्तर दें यदि

- (1) $x > y$ (2) $x \geq y$
 (3) $x < y$ (4) $x \leq y$
 (5) $x = y$ या संबंध स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता है।

76. I. $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$

II. $3y^2 + 3y - 18 = 0$

77. I. $x^2 - 11x + 30 = 0$

II. $y^2 + y - 20 = 0$

78. I. $2x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 5y + 4 = 0$

79. I. $x^2 + 6x - 16 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 6y + 5 = 0$

80. I. $x^2 - 4 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 9y + 20 = 0$

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66. The ratio between diameter and height of a cylinder is 4 : 3. If diameter of the cylinder get reduced by 25%, then its total surface area reduced to 318.5π square meter. What is the circumference of the base of the cylinder?

- (1) 28π m² (2) 14π m²
 (3) 35π m² (4) 7π m²
 (5) None of these

67. The ten's digit of a three digit number is 3. If the digits of unit and hundred place are interchanged and the number thus formed is 396 more than the previous one. The sum of unit digit and hundred digit is 14, then what is the number?

- (1) 480 (2) 539
 (3) 593 (4) 359
 (5) None of these

68. Four consecutive even numbers are given. If the sum of reciprocal of first two numbers is $\frac{11}{60}$, then what is the reciprocal of third highest number?

- (1) $\frac{2}{13}$ (2) $\frac{1}{14}$
 (3) $\frac{2}{17}$ (4) $\frac{1}{13}$
 (5) None of these

69. Sonu, Monu and Golu invested in a business in the ratio 6 : 8 : 9. If Monu invested for a period whose numerical value is 112.5% of his investment, but Sonu and Golu invested for one year. If profit of Monu at the end of the year is ₹16,750, then what is the share in profit of Golu?

- (1) ₹ 20,225 (2) ₹ 22,125
 (3) ₹ 25,225 (4) ₹ 25,125
 (5) ₹ 23,125

70. A boat covers 18 km downstream in 3 hours. If speed of current is $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of its downstream speed. In what time will it cover a distance of 100 km in upstream?

- (1) 50 hour (2) 40 hour
 (3) 30 hour (4) 60 hour
 (5) 25 hour

Direction (71 - 75): Study the following table carefully and answer the given questions.

Table shows the total number of people and percentage distribution of men, women and children in six cities.

City	Total No. of People	Percentage		
		Men	Women	Children
P	48350	38	36	26
Q	32160	45	30	25
R	54200	47	31	22
S	44420	35	45	20
T	65250	54	28	18
U	56800	53	25	22

71. What is the ratio between the number of women in city R and city T?

- (1) 8401 : 9135 (2) 7325 : 8462
 (3) 9124 : 10131 (4) 6487 : 7758
 (5) None of these

72. Which city has the lowest number of children?

- (1) R (2) S
 (3) T (4) Q
 (5) None of these

73. Total number of people in city U is **approximate** What percentage of the total number of people in all the cities together?

- (1) 28% (2) 11%
 (3) 6% (4) 24%
 (5) 19%

74. The number of women in city S is **approximately** what percentage of the number of women in city P?

- (1) 87% (2) 125%
 (3) 115% (4) 92%
 (5) None of these

75. What is the **approx** average number of men in all the cities together?

- (1) 21,450 (2) 23,200
 (3) 19,445 (4) 18,620
 (5) None of these

Direction (76 - 80): In the following questions two equations numbered (I) and (II) are given. You have to solve both equations and give answer. If

- (1) $x > y$ (2) $x \geq y$
 (3) $x < y$ (4) $x \leq y$
 (5) $x = y$ or the relationship cannot be established

76. I. $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$
 II. $3y^2 + 3y - 18 = 0$

77. I. $x^2 - 11x + 30 = 0$
 II. $y^2 + y - 20 = 0$

78. I. $2x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0$
 II. $y^2 - 5y + 4 = 0$

79. I. $x^2 + 6x - 16 = 0$
 II. $y^2 - 6y + 5 = 0$

80. I. $x^2 - 4 = 0$
 II. $y^2 - 9y + 20 = 0$

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सामान्य सचेतता

81. वर्ष 2017 के लिए किसे अर्थशास्त्र के लिए नोबेल पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया है?
(1) जेफ्री सी. हॉल (2) किप थोर्ने
(3) रिचर्ड एच. थेल्स (4) रिचर्ड हेंडर्सन
(5) बैरी बैरिश
82. 'सौभाग्य योजना' के अंतर्गत बिजली कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए, सभी के लिए बिजली का लक्ष्य भारत कब तक प्राप्त करेगा?
(1) वर्ष 2018 (2) वर्ष 2019
(3) वर्ष 2020 (4) वर्ष 2021
(5) वर्ष 2022
83. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के चौथे द्विमासिक मौद्रिक नीति समीक्षा के अनुसार बैंक दर क्या है?
(1) 5.75% (2) 6.00%
(3) 6.25% (4) 6.50%
(5) 6.75%
84. वर्ष 2017 के लिए किस पैरा-एथलीट को राजीव गांधी खेल रत्न पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया है?
(1) मरियप्पन थंगावेलु (2) दीपा मलिक
(3) वरुण सिंह भाटी (4) देवेंद्र झाझड़िया
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
85. भारतीय डाक भुगतान बैंक का टैगलाइन क्या है?
(1) आपका बैंक, आपके द्वार
(2) जन जन का बैंक
(3) हम हैं ना
(4) आपका भला, सबकी भलाई
(5) बैंकिंग हटके
86. भारत के केंद्रीय रेलमंत्री कौन हैं?
(1) सुरेश प्रभु (2) राज कुमार सिंह
(3) पीयूष गोयल (4) मनोज सिन्हा
(5) धमंजय प्रधान
87. 'I Do What I Do' नामक पुस्तक किसने लिखी है?
(1) कौशिक बसु (2) अभिजीत बनर्जी
(3) अविनाश दीक्षित (4) प्रणव बर्धन
(5) रघुराम राजन
88. किस बैंक ने भीम/यू.पी.आई. व्यापारी समाधान के साथ अपने खुदरा दुकानों को सक्षम करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एच.पी.सी.एल.) के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन किया है?
(1) पंजाब नेशनल बैंक (2) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
(3) एच.डी.एफ.सी. बैंक (4) बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
(5) विजया बैंक
89. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के अध्यक्ष के रूप में किसे नियुक्त किया गया है?
(1) राजीव कुमार (2) विवेक दहिया
(3) रजनीश कुमार (4) जगदीश देसाई
(5) शशि बिस्वाल
90. अपने वित्तीय प्रदर्शन में सुधार हेतु, किस बैंक ने बोस्टन कंसल्टिंग ग्रुप (बी.सी.जी.) के साथ साझेदारी में 'परियोजना निश्चय' की शुरुआत की है?
(1) केनरा बैंक (2) आई.डी.बी.आई. बैंक
(3) पंजाब नेशनल बैंक (4) ओरिएंटल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स
(5) इंडियन बैंक
91. 'Planyour Goal.com' निम्न में से किससे संबंधित है?
(1) एस.बी.आई. म्यूचुअल फंड
(2) आई.सी.आई.सी.आई. प्रूडेंशियल म्यूचुअल फंड
(3) एच.डी.एफ.सी. एसेट मैनेजमेंट कंपनी
(4) एल. एंड टी. इन्वेस्टमेंट मैनेजमेंट लिमिटेड
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
92. एयरटेल भुगतान बैंक के सी.ई.ओ. और एम.डी. कौन हैं?
(1) शशि अरोड़ा (2) ऋषि गुप्ता
(3) आदित्य पुरी (4) संजय मिश्रा
(5) सुनील मेहता
93. भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यू.आई.डी.ए.आई.) का मुख्यालय कहाँ अवस्थित है?
(1) नई दिल्ली (2) मुम्बई
(3) हैदराबाद (4) लखनऊ
(5) भोपाल
94. इजराइल के प्रधानमंत्री कौन हैं?
(1) मैल्कम टर्नबुल (2) बेंजामिन नेतन्याहू
(3) जस्टिन टूडो (4) एडुअर्ड फिलिप
(5) हानी अल-मुल्की
95. वायदा बाजार आयोग (एफ.एम.सी.) का विलय वर्ष 2015 में सेबी के साथ कर दिया गया था। इसका स्थापना किस वर्ष की गई थी?
(1) वर्ष 1949 (2) वर्ष 1953
(3) वर्ष 1965 (4) वर्ष 1971
(5) वर्ष 1975
96. हाल ही में कुंदन शाह की हृदय की गति रूक जाने के कारण निधन हो गया, वह सुप्रसिद्ध थे-
(1) पत्रकार (2) चित्रकार
(3) गायक (4) निदेशक
(5) राजनेता

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GENERAL AWARENESS

81. Who has won Nobel Prize for Economic science for 2017?
(1) Jeffrey C. Hall
(2) Kip Thorne
(3) Richard H. Thaler
(4) Richard Henderson
(5) Barry Barish
82. To provide electricity connections under 'Saubhagya Scheme', India will achieve the target of Power for all by -
(1) 2018
(2) 2019
(3) 2020
(4) 2021
(5) 2022
83. As per 4th Bimonthly Monetary Policy review of RBI, the bank rate is at -
(1) 5.75%
(2) 6.00%
(3) 6.25%
(4) 6.50%
(5) 6.75%
84. Name the Para-athlete who has been conferred by Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award for the year 2017.
(1) Mariyappan Thangavelu
(2) Deepa Malik
(3) Varun Singh Bhati
(4) Devendra Jhaharia
(5) None of these
85. What is the tagline of India Post Payments Bank?
(1) Aapka Bank, Aapke Dwar
(2) Jan Jan ka Bank
(3) Hum Hain Na
(4) Aapka Bhala, Sabki Bhalai
(5) Banking Hatke
86. Who is the Union Railway Minister of India?
(1) Suresh Prabhu
(2) Raj Kumar Singh
(3) Piyush Goyal
(4) Manoj Sinha
(5) Dharmendra Pradhan
87. Who wrote the book titled 'I Do What I Do'?
(1) Kaushik Basu
(2) Abhijit Banerjee
(3) Avinash Dixit
(4) Pranab Bardhan
(5) Raghuram Rajan
88. Which bank has entered into an MoU with HPCL for enabling its retail outlets with BHIM/UPI merchant solutions?
(1) PNB
(2) SBI
(3) HDFC Bank
(4) Bank of India
(5) Vijaya Bank
89. Who has been appointed as Chairman of State Bank of India?
(1) Rajiv Kumar
(2) Vivek Dahiya
(3) Rajnish Kumar
(4) Jagdish Desai
(5) Shashi Biswal
90. Which bank has launched 'Project Nishchay' in partnership with Boston Consulting Group (BCG) to improve its financial performance?
(1) Canara Bank
(2) IDBI Bank
(3) Punjab National Bank
(4) Oriental Bank of Commerce
(5) Indian Bank
91. 'PlanyourGoal.com' is related with -
(1) SBI Mutual Fund
(2) ICICI Prudential Mutual fund
(3) HDFC Asset Management Company
(4) L & T Investment Management Ltd.
(5) None of these
92. Who is CEO & MD of Airtel Payments Bank?
(1) Shashi Arora
(2) Rishi Gupta
(3) Aditya Puri
(4) Sanjay Mishra
(5) Sunil Mehta
93. The Headquarters of UIDAI is located in -
(1) New Delhi
(2) Mumbai
(3) Hyderabad
(4) Lucknow
(5) Bhopal
94. Who is the prime minister of Israel?
(1) Malcolm Turnbull
(2) Benjamin Netanyahu
(3) Justin Trudeau
(4) Edouard Philippe
(5) Hani Al -Mulqi
95. Forward Market Commission was merged with SEBI in 2015. Initially, it was established in -
(1) 1949
(2) 1953
(3) 1965
(4) 1971
(5) 1975
96. Kundan Shah recently died due to heart attack, he was renowned -
(1) Journalist
(2) Painter
(3) Singer
(4) Director
(5) Politician

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97. निम्नलिखित देश और उनके मुद्रा के युग्म का अध्ययन करें तथा गलत सुमेलित युग्म का चयन करें-
- | देश | मुद्रा |
|-------------------|--------|
| (1) नार्वे | क्रौन |
| (2) दक्षिण कोरिया | वॉन |
| (3) ईरान | रियाल |
| (4) अल्जीरिया | लेक |
| (5) ऑस्ट्रिया | यूरो |
98. किस अभिनेत्री को ऑस्ट्रेलियाई पर्यटन द्वारा 'फ्रेंड ऑफ ऑस्ट्रेलिया' (एफ.ओ.ए.) बनाया है जिसके साथ ही वह इसका हिस्सा बनने वाली पहली भारतीय महिला एंबेसेडर बन गयी है?
- (1) प्रियंका चोपड़ा (2) परिणीति चोपड़ा
(3) अनुष्का शर्मा (4) अनुष्का शेट्टी
(5) आलिया भट्ट
99. निम्न में से किस शहर ने पहली बार आयोजित एसियान-भारत संगीत समारोह की मेजबानी की है?
- (1) वाराणसी (2) पटना
(3) जयपुर (4) नई दिल्ली
(5) बेंगलुरु
100. दिव्यांग जनों के लिए भारत का पहला औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान कहाँ स्थापित किया जा रहा है?
- (1) असम (2) त्रिपुरा
(3) नागालैंड (4) मणिपुर
(5) मिजोरम
101. निम्न में से किस बैंक के साथ लक्ष्मी कमर्शियल बैंक लिमिटेड का विलय हुआ था?
- (1) विजया बैंक (2) देना बैंक
(3) केनरा बैंक (4) इंडियन बैंक
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
102. आई.एफ.एस.सी. के पहले चार अंक निम्न में से किसको संदर्भित करते हैं?
- (1) बैंक के नाम को (2) शाखा के कोड को
(3) जिला के कोड को (4) शाखा के स्थान को
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
103. निम्न में से किसके द्वारा बैंकिंग लोकपाल नियुक्त किया जाता है?
- (1) सेबी (2) नाबार्ड
(3) आर.बी.आई. (4) एस.बी.आई.
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
104. भारत में म्यूचुअल फंड किसके द्वारा विनियमित किए जाते हैं?
- (1) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
(2) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड
(3) भारतीय म्यूचुअल फंड बोर्ड
(4) भारतीय बैंकिंग संघ
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
105. एक चेक जो किसी भी व्यक्ति को देय है जो बैंक काउंटर पर भुगतान के लिए चेक को प्रस्तुत करता है, वह चेक कहलाता है-
- (1) क्रॉस चेक (2) बियरर चेक
(3) ओपन चेक (4) ऑर्डर चेक
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
106. सिमबैक्स क्या है?
- (1) समुद्री अभ्यास (2) आर.बी.आई. की नई दर
(3) सरकारी योजना (4) बी.एस.ई. नया सूचकांक
(5) दिए गए विकल्पों से अन्य
107. वर्ष 1946 में लंदन में भारत से बाहर बैंक शाखा खोलने वाला पहला भारतीय बैंक था-
- (1) पंजाब नेशनल बैंक (2) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
(3) बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (4) सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
108. वर्ष 2006 में बैंकिंग लोकपाल योजना को संशोधित किया गया था, यह योजना सर्वप्रथम भारत में कब लागू हुई थी?
- (1) वर्ष 1993 (2) वर्ष 1995
(3) वर्ष 1997 (4) वर्ष 1999
(5) वर्ष 2001
109. यूनेस्को द्वारा भारत का पहला विश्व धरोहर शहर है-
- (1) इलाहाबाद (2) जयपुर
(3) अहमदाबाद (4) कोच्चि
(5) नालंदा
110. हाल ही में किसे भारतीय फिल्म और टेलिविजन संस्थान के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है?
- (1) अमिताभ बच्चन (2) पंकज त्रिपाठी
(3) जावेद अख्तर (4) अनुपम खेर
(5) अनिल कपूर
111. हाल ही में भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति एम. वेंकैया नायडू ने डॉ. एम. एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी के ₹ 101वें जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर ₹ 10 और ₹100 मूल्यवर्ग के स्मारक सिक्के जारी किए। वह सुप्रसिद्ध थीं-
- (1) गायिका (2) नृत्यांगना
(3) निदेशक (4) लेखिका
(5) चित्रकार
112. यू.पी.आई. आधारित डिजिटल भुगतान सेवा 'TEZ' निम्न में से किसके द्वारा शुरू किया गया है?
- (1) फेसबुक (2) गूगल
(3) ट्विटर (4) हाइक
(5) व्हाट्सएप
113. एशियाई विकास बैंक (ए.डी.बी.) का मुख्यालय कहाँ अवस्थित है?
- (1) मनीला (2) टोक्यो
(3) सिडनी (4) फ्रैंकफर्ट
(5) वाशिंगटन डी.सी.

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97. Study the following pairs of country and currency and choose the wrongly matched pair-
- | Country | Currency |
|-----------------|----------|
| (1) Norway | Krone |
| (2) South Korea | Won |
| (3) Iran | Rial |
| (4) Algeria | Lek |
| (5) Austria | Euro |
98. Name the actress who has become the first Indian woman ambassador in 'Friends of Australia' (FOA)' Advocacy panel by Tourism Australia.
- (1) Priyanka Chopra (2) Parineeti Chopra
(3) Anushka Sharma (4) Anushka Shetty
(5) Alia Bhatt
99. Which city has hosted the first ever ASEAN-India Music Festival?
- (1) Varanasi (2) Patna
(3) Jaipur (4) New Delhi
(5) Bengaluru
100. Where is India's first ever Industrial Institute for the Divyangans is going to be set up?
- (1) Assam (2) Tripura
(3) Nagaland (4) Manipur
(5) Mizoram
101. Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd. merged with-
- (1) Vijaya Bank (2) Dena Bank
(3) Canara Bank (4) Indian Bank
(5) None of these
102. The first four digit of IFSC denotes-
- (1) Bank Name (2) Branch Code
(3) District Code (4) Branch Location
(5) None of these
103. Banking Ombudsman is appointed by -
- (1) SEBI (2) NABARD
(3) RBI (4) SBI
(5) None of these
104. In India, Mutual Funds are regulated by-
- (1) Reserve Bank of India
(2) Securities and Exchange Board of India
(3) Mutual Funds Board of India
(4) Indian Banking Association
(5) None of these
105. A cheque which is payable to any person who presents it for payment at the bank counter is called-
- (1) Cross Cheque (2) Bearer Cheque
(3) Open Cheque (4) Order Cheque
(5) None of these
106. SIMBEX is a -
- (1) Maritime exercise
(2) RBI' new rate
(3) Govt. scheme
(4) BSE's new index
(5) Other than the given options
107. Which was the first Indian bank to open the branch outside India in London in 1946 ?
- (1) Punjab National Bank
(2) State Bank of India
(3) Bank of India
(4) Central Bank of India
(5) None of these
108. The Banking Ombudsman Scheme was revised in 2006. The scheme was firstly introduced in India in the year-
- (1) 1993 (2) 1995
(3) 1997 (4) 1999
(5) 2001
109. India's first World Heritage City by UNESCO is -
- (1) Allahabad (2) Jaipur
(3) Ahmedabad (4) Kochi
(5) Nalanda
110. Who has been recently appointed as Chairman of Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) ?
- (1) Amitabh Bachchan
(2) Pankaj Tripathi
(3) Javed Akhtar
(4) Anupam Kher
(5) Anil Kapoor
111. Recently India's Vice President, M. Venkaiah Naidu released commemorative coins of ₹10 and ₹100 denominations on the occasion of 101st Birth Centenary of Dr. M.S. Subbulakshmi, she was noted -
- (1) Singer (2) Dancer
(3) Director (4) Writer
(5) Painter
112. UPI based Digital payment service 'TEZ' is launched by-
- (1) Facebook (2) Google
(3) Twitter (4) Hike
(5) WhatsApp
113. The headquarters of Asian Development Bank (ADB) is located in -
- (1) Manila (2) Tokyo
(3) Sydney (4) Frankfurt
(5) Washington D.C.

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114. निम्नलिखित मंत्रालयों में से किसके अधीन 'CARA' कार्य करता है?
- (1) वित्त मंत्रालय
 - (2) वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय
 - (3) महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
 - (4) विद्युत मंत्रालय
 - (5) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय
115. बाल मजदूरी को खत्म करने के लिए निम्न में से किसने 'PENCIL' नामक पोर्टल लांच किया है?
- (1) अरुण जेटली
 - (2) स्मृति ईरानी
 - (3) राजनाथ सिंह
 - (4) निर्मला सीतारमण
 - (5) सुरेश प्रभु
116. हाल ही तीसरे 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग सम्मेलन' का आयोजन नई दिल्ली में आयोजित किया गया था। इस वर्ष के सम्मेलन का विषय है-
- (1) Yoga for Health
 - (2) Yoga for Wellness
 - (C) Yoga for Cure
 - (4) Yoga for Tomorrow
 - (5) Yoga for Youth
117. किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (के.सी.सी.) योजना को किस वर्ष लागू किया गया था?
- (1) वर्ष 1996
 - (2) वर्ष 1997
 - (C) वर्ष 1998
 - (4) वर्ष 1999
 - (5) वर्ष 2000
118. अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मेघालय सरकार के साथ किस राज्य ने 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत' कार्यक्रम के तहत एक दूसरे की संस्कृति के बारे में अधिक जानने के लिए समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किया है?
- (1) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार
 - (2) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार
 - (3) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार
 - (4) आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
119. 'लांग वॉक टू फ्रीडम' नामक पुस्तक के लेखक कौन हैं?
- (1) मलाला यूसुफजई
 - (2) नेल्सन मंडेला
 - (3) बराक ओबामा
 - (4) आंग सान सू की
 - (5) दिए गए विकल्पों से अन्य
120. किस राज्य सरकार ने स्टार्ट-अप के लिए 'एलेवेटर-100' योजना की शुरुआत की है?
- (1) तमिलनाडु सरकार
 - (2) तेलंगाना सरकार
 - (3) केरल सरकार
 - (4) कर्नाटक सरकार
 - (5) महाराष्ट्र सरकार

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114. Under which of the following ministries 'CARA' works ?
- (1) Ministry of Finance
 - (2) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
 - (3) Ministry of Women and Child Development
 - (4) Ministry of Power
 - (5) Ministry of Tribal Affairs
115. To eliminate child labour, who has launched the portal naming 'PENCIL' ?
- (1) Arun Jaitley
 - (2) Smriti Irani
 - (3) Rajnath Singh
 - (4) Nirmala Sitharaman
 - (5) Suresh Prabhu
116. The third 'International Conference on Yoga' was held recently in New Delhi. The theme for this year's conference was-
- (1) Yoga for Health
 - (2) Yoga for Wellness
 - (3) Yoga for Cure
 - (4) Yoga for Tomorrow
 - (5) Yoga for Youth
117. Kisan credit card (KCC) scheme was introduced in the year -
- (1) 1996
 - (2) 1997
 - (3) 1998
 - (4) 1999
 - (5) 2000
118. With Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya Government, which state Government has signed a MoU to know more about each other's culture under 'Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat' programme ?
- (1) Himachal Pradesh Govt.
 - (2) Madhya Pradesh Govt.
 - (3) Uttar Pradesh Govt.
 - (4) Andhra Pradesh Govt.
 - (5) None of these
119. Who is the author of the book 'Long Walk to Freedom' ?
- (1) Malala Yousafzai
 - (2) Nelson Mandela
 - (3) Barack Obama
 - (4) Aung San Suu Kyi
 - (5) Other than given options
120. Which state government has launched the 'Elevate 100' scheme for start-ups ?
- (1) Tamil Nadu Govt.
 - (2) Telangana Govt.
 - (3) Kerala Govt.
 - (4) Karnataka Govt.
 - (5) Maharashtra Govt.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE & COMPREHENSION

Direction (121- 128): Read the following passage carefully and certain words in the passage are printed in bold letters to help you locate them easily while answering some of these questions.

The Indian economy is currently passing through a phase of relatively slow growth. However, this should not cloud the fact that over the nine-year period beginning 2005-06, the average annual growth rate was 7.7 per cent. Against this background, the relevant question is whether India has the capability to grow at 8 to 9 per cent in a sustained way. In short, what is the potential rate of growth of India?

Normally, potential growth is measured using trends with some filters. In one sense, these are backward-looking measures, since they depend on historically observed data. In the case of measuring capacity utilisation in manufacturing, the maximum capacity is very often taken as the maximum output achieved in the recent period. Perhaps, in the case of determining the potential rate of growth of the economy also, one can take the maximum growth rate achieved in the recent past as the lowest estimate of the potential. However, this assumption will be valid only if there is reason to believe that the maximum growth rate achieved in the recent past was not a one-off event and that the growth rate achieved was robust and replicable.

India achieved a growth rate of 9.5 per cent in 2005-06, followed by 9.6 per cent and 9.3 per cent in the subsequent two years. After declining a bit in the wake of international financial crisis, the growth rate went back to 8.9 per cent in 2010-11. In many ways the growth rate achieved in the high phase period of 2005-06 to 2007-08 was robust. The domestic savings rate during this period averaged 34.9 per cent of GDP. Similarly, the gross capital formation rate averaged 36.2 per cent. The current account deficit (CAD) remained low with an average of 1.2 per cent of GDP. Agricultural growth during this period averaged 5 per cent, and the annual manufacturing growth rate was 11 per cent. The capital flows were large but as the CAD remained low, the **accretion** to reserves amounted to \$144 billion. Inflation during the period averaged 5.2 per cent. The combined fiscal deficit of the Centre and States was 5.2 per cent of GDP, well below the stipulated 6 per cent. Thus on many dimensions the growth rate was robust. Unlike in the 1980s when the pick-up in growth was accompanied by deterioration in fiscal deficit and current account, the sharp increase in growth between 2005-06 and 2007-08 happened with the stability parameters at desired levels. Also, a booming external environment provided good support.

To assess whether the high growth phase can be replicated, we need to understand the factors that led to the slowdown since 2011-12. Complicating the analysis of this period is the revision of national income numbers with a new base. The two sets of numbers present a somewhat differing picture. According to the earlier series, the growth rate of the Indian economy fell below 5 percent in 2012-13 and 2013-14. But the new series shows a decline below 8 percent only in 2012-13. For 2013-14, the new series records a growth rate of 6.6 per cent, as against 4.7 per cent according to the earlier estimate. For 2014-15 and 2015-16, there is only one set of numbers, that is, according to the new series. For both the years the growth rate is above 7 percent. These are good growth rates under any circumstance, let alone the current global situation. Anyway, we have come down from the growth rate of 9-plus per cent which we had seen earlier.

Three sets of reasons are attributed for the slowdown. First, the external environment had deteriorated sharply. The recovery from the crisis of 2008 was **tepid**. One country after another in the developed world came under pressure. Strangely, however, international commodity prices including crude oil prices remained high until a couple of years ago. All this had an adverse impact on developing countries, including India. However, it would be wrong to attribute the slowdown in India primarily to external factors. The domestic factors are the key. Second, there were severe supply bottlenecks. Agricultural production fell sharply in 2009-10 because of a severe drought. This triggered an inflation which lasted for several years thereafter. Coal output fell. Iron ore output fell, partly because of court decisions. The third set of reasons is basically non-economic which led collectively to a weakening of investment. multitude of issues relating to scams and perceived delays in decision making created an element of uncertainty in the minds of investors. New investments began to fall.

The rise in investment rate must be supported by a rise in the domestic saving rate. An increase in investment rate supported by a widening current account deficit is not sustainable and is fraught with serious consequences. Only a current account deficit in the region of 1 to 1.5 percent is sustainable. Incremental capital output ratio is a catch-all variable which is influenced by a host of factors. Obviously, it depends on technology. It also depends upon the skill of the labour force which in turn depends on the

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quality of the education system. Another catch-all expression “ease of doing business” is also relevant (i.e.) bureaucratic hurdles which **impede** speedy execution of projects need to be removed. Thus improving the productivity of capital needs action on several fronts.

Making a prediction about the future is always hazardous. Many things can go wrong. The Indian economy in the recent past has shown that it has the resilience to grow at 8 to 9 percent. Therefore achieving the required investment rate to support such a high growth is very much in the realm of possibility. However, we need to overcome the current phase of declining investment rate. Investment sentiment is influenced by non-economic factors as well. An environment of political and social **cohesion** is imperative. Equally, we can get the incremental capital output ratio (ICOR) to a lower level. Raising the productivity of capital will require policy reforms including administrative reforms as well as firm-level improvements. The “potential” to grow at 8 to 9 percent at least for a decade exists. We have to make it happen.

121. In context of the given passage, which of the following is/are the reason for economic slowdown of India?
- (1) Jaunty recovery from the crisis of 2008
 - (2) Court’s verdict to stop production of coal.
 - (3) Domestic barriers like draught, inflation etc.
 - (4) Various barriers introduced by the government.
 - (5) All of these
122. According to the given passage, what does ‘ease of doing business imply?
- (1) End of bureaucracy
 - (2) Eliminating nepotism
 - (3) Availability of funds
 - (4) Eliminating Red tapism
 - (5) Not clear from the passage
123. On what factors does incremental capital output ratio NOT depend?
- (1) Technology
 - (2) Skilled labour
 - (3) Better education system
 - (4) Low fiscal deficit
 - (5) It depends on all the given options
124. On the basis of the given passage, which of the following options cannot be inferred?
- (1) Corruption is one of the reasons for the economic slowdown of India
 - (2) There is a dissimilitude between the calculations based on new base and the previous one.
 - (3) The Indian economy experienced a great robust throughout the previous decade.
 - (4) Fiscal deficit below six percent is proviso.
 - (5) Nature also played an important role in slowing down Indian economy.

125. According to the given passage, which of the following option is the best reason which supports the author’s conclusion that ‘high growth is very much in the realm of possibility’?

- (1) Flourishing service, agricultural and manufacturing sectors of India.
 - (2) Policy reforms introduced by the current government.
 - (3) Increasing growth rate and investment rate
 - (4) India’s potential to grow at a high rate
 - (5) None of these
126. On the basis of your reading, choose an appropriate title for the passage.
- (1) The Indian economy: The phase of sluggish growth.
 - (2) India’s potential.
 - (3) India’s promising past results.
 - (4) Can India grow fast: An introspection
 - (5) Ease of doing business

Direction (127-128): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

127. **ACCRETION**

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (1) Adherence | (2) Accumulation |
| (3) Approval | (4) Devaluation |
| (5) Upsurge | |

128. **IMPEDE**

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) Delay | (2) Violate |
| (3) Defer | (4) Taint |
| (5) Diagnose | |

Direction (129-135): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Brexit has **evoked** a **spate** of comments. These comments fall into broadly two categories. The first set of comments focusses on the short-term and medium term impact of Brexit on the U.K., Europe and the rest of the world including India. The second goes into the reasons behind this decision of the British. Globalisation has been interpreted in many ways. In broad terms, globalisation denotes the free movement of goods, services, capital, funds, ideas, technology and people across countries. Many people think globalisation is a recent phenomenon. This is not true. This has been going on for centuries. What has made it unique in recent times is the speed of the movement. Great Britain and many other countries in Europe have reached the present

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level of economic development only because of this free movement. In both demographic and geographic terms, Britain is a small country. It is not the size of the domestic market that determined its growth. London could not have emerged as the financial centre of the world but for the free flow of capital.

The **gamut** of financial services offered by London is geared to meet world demand and not that of Britain alone. Even after the exit from the EU, Britain cannot remain as an isolated island. It has to be part of an international trade regime which allows for free trade. What then could have motivated a little more than 50 per cent of the population to come out of the EU? It has something to do with the nature of the relationship within the EU. The EU has evolved over the last seven decades. From a loose arrangement, it has become a tight bureaucratic organisation with its jurisdiction extending to multifarious activities. When the euro was created as a common currency, Britain opted out of it. The European Central Bank sets a common monetary policy stance for all member countries. This itself has been a source of irritation to many member countries. This came out prominently at the time of the Greek crisis. With the loss of one instrument of control namely, the exchange rate variation the entire burden of adjustment had to be through employment and output changes. As one commentator put it, the EU has moved up its aspiration from the idea of 'common' market to 'single' market. It is this transition which half of Britain has resented. The complex set of regulations **emanating** from Brussels has made at least a section of the British people feel that they have lost 'independence'. Some of the elite of Britain who voted to 'leave' feel this way. They think that control has moved to unelected bureaucrats in Brussels. What has induced the 'non-elite' to vote for Brexit was the EU's migration policy. The free movement of people has been the last straw that broke the camel's back. The low-paid jobs in the U.K. have been taken over by migrants predominantly from Eastern Europe. In an economy which has been growing slowly (even though the U.K. is a better performer than other European countries in recent years), this has come as a shock. The spirit of 'nationalism' still runs high. The poor in Britain feel that they have been cheated by the migrants. Absorbing migrants is not new for Britain. The Asian and African migrants constitute a significant proportion of the population. All this happened when the economy was strong and growing. But this is not the situation now, and the **resentment** is in one sense natural. However, looked at globally, the poor in the countries from which people migrate have benefited. The British have also gained to the extent that the free

movement of people has enabled highly skilled professionals to find positions all over Europe. The 'leave' vote thus was motivated by two considerations: one, the degree of integration that the EU was trying to impose, and two, the migration policy which allowed a free movement of people across countries. Globalisation is **not** really the devil. If the EU arrangement had been restricted only to free movement of goods, services, capital and funds, it could not have led to any deep resentment. It is the attempt at greater economic integration that has been interpreted as a loss of sovereignty and resented. Globalisation, with its emphasis on efficiency (since goods and services will get produced at the least cost centres), can lead to greater inequality theoretically.

Within a country also, the more efficient including professionals gain disproportionately. This situation gets worse if economies are growing slowly. The U.S. has always prided itself on saying that the system they have is 'people's capitalism'. Inequalities do not matter much when economies are growing strongly and when new entrants to the labour force find employment easily. Countervailing measures are needed to take care of the adverse impact of globalisation. For this reason, we cannot throw the baby out with the bathwater. The developed countries face a serious dilemma. They have reached a stage in their development when further growth will be slow. This will have implications for absorbing the labour that gets added to the market. Complicating the situation is technological development which is increasingly labour-saving. New technologies have a twofold impact. First, they reduce the demand for labour in general. Second, in particular they make unskilled and semi-skilled work redundant. They demand new skills for which retraining may be needed. Distribution of income has thus become an issue which needs to be dealt with directly. Brexit is not a blow against globalisation per se. Labour does not stand in the same category as capital, even though both are factors of production. Migration hurts when the economy is at a low ebb. Britain, along with other developed countries, faces a basic problem of coping with *f* growth potential which is far lower than the growth rate they had seen before 2008.

129. To what aspect this article is devoted by the author?

- (1) Impact of Brexit on U.K and Europe.
- (2) Impact of globalization.
- (3) Motivation behind the vote against greater economic integration.
- (4) The implications of Brexit on the migration in Britain.
- (5) Countervailing measures that are needed to take care of the adverse impact of globalisation.

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130. What has been the reason for the infuriation of the member countries of European Union?

- (1) Technological development which is increasingly labour-saving.
- (2) The increase in the EU's propensity towards single market.
- (3) Britain's refusal to accept euro as its currency even after common monetary policy stance for all the members.
- (4) The migration policy which allowed a free movement of people across countries.
- (5) The increase of inequality in economically strong countries which has generated a new nationalism.

131. Which of the following is one of the reasons for major section of British people to vote against European Union?

- (1) Low wages due to the abundance of labour force migrating from Asian countries to the Britain.
- (2) Slow economic growth and incompetence of the new technologies because of which they are becoming more financially weak.
- (3) The jurisdiction enjoyed by the unelected officials in Brussels.
- (4) The spirit of nationalism among the some sections of British people.
- (5) Discrimination of Britain by other member countries because of both demography and geography.

132. Which of the following statement is false regarding the impact of globalization?

- (i) Globalization that stresses on productivity leads to inequality.
 - (ii) Globalization has been attributed as the primary reason for the loss of supremacy in British people by the author.
 - (iii) Globalization is a major factor which helped London in becoming a financial center of the World.
- (1) Only (ii) (2) Both (ii) and (iii)
 - (3) Only (iii) (4) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (5) All of these.

133. What is the peril of migration?

- (1) Complications in the technological development.
- (2) Increase in the inequality in the economies growing at a faster rate like Britain.
- (3) Redundant semi-skilled and skilled work in general.
- (4) Disbursement of salary is becoming a major issue because of increased number of labour.
- (5) None of these.

Direction (134-135): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word/ group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

134. **EVOKED**

- (1) Aplomb (2) Subdue
- (3) Extinguish (4) Elicit
- (5) Obsolete

135. **SPATE**

- (1) Meristemetic (2) Deluge
- (3) Paradox (4) Sparse
- (5) Paucity

Direction (136-145): In each of the following sentence there are three blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five options and each option consists of three words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct.

136. Indian Cricket has seen many _____ captains. But Dhoni was certainly a/an _____ one in many ways. As skipper, he mainly focused on cultivating team spirit and creating _____ for young players.

- (1) exceptional, diminutive, chances.
- (2) sturdy, serendipitous, chances
- (3) stout, robust, opportunity
- (4) Stalwart, extraordinary, opportunities.
- (5) common, exceptional, prospects.

137. Pakistani's Defense Minister Khwaja Muhammad Asif, for all practical purposes, recently _____ Israel with a _____ nuclear attack, in response to a fake news report that the Israelis had said they would use nuclear _____ against Pakistan if it sent ground troops to Syria.

- (1) threatened, retaliatory, weapons
- (2) Jeopardized, reciprocating, armor
- (3) admonished, riposte, weapon
- (4) rebukedácounter, armament
- (5) rebuffed, retorted, weapons

138. The line seems to be a direct _____ to the establishment of a caliphate. But those who know the context of Faiz the poet, the man and his work correctly interpret it as a communist vision of life, with the _____ of the _____ prevailing.

- (1) Commendation, democracy, precariat
- (2) Invocation, dictatorship, proletariat
- (3) Intercession, autonomy, rabble
- (4) Citation, anarchism, bourgeoisie
- (5) Intervention, despot, common people

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139. News and social media companies have a moral _____ to ensure that they do not, directly or otherwise, deliberately _____ the facts to their audiences and pass them off for news. If it is a post-truth world we _____, this becomes especially important.

- (1) obligation, distort, desire
- (2) commitment, tarnish, denounce
- (3) responsibility, misrepresent, inhabit
- (4) purport, besmirch, stigmatize
- (5) implication, enhance, reside

140. Activists in the country have long protested its _____ society that essentially _____ women from travelling, marrying or attending college without permission from a male relative, who is called their _____.

- (1) benevolent, forbid, steward
- (2) Pre-Adamite, prevent, custodian
- (3) pre-eminent, restrict, protector
- (4) venerable, condemns, manacle.
- (5) patriarchal, prohibits, guardian.

141. **Five statements are given below, labelled (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.**

- (1) This can be seen in the growing importance cities are receiving in the distinct “worlds” of government, business, think tanks, academia and civil society.
- (2) After years of ambivalence, urbanization is increasingly being embraced, or at least acknowledged, in India.
- (3) Each of these “worlds” is populated by experts in specific “fields” within the urban realm such as planning, environment, transport, housing, finance and health.
- (4) sustainability is at the core of the “New Urban Agenda”. substantial portion is dedicated to various “transformative commitments for sustainable urban development”
- (5) The multiple “fields” within these parallel “worlds” typically operate as silos and do not interact with the other “fields” and “worlds”.

142. **Five statements are given below, labelled (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.**

(1) It is often said that the urgent and the immediate are not the same as important.

(2) Therefore, one should not be surprised that the Indian corporate sector has kept its calls for lower interest rates and a competitive exchange rate on an auto-replay mode.

(3) Indeed, they are in conflict with one another.

(4) All the urgent and the immediate commentary on the decision by the newly constituted monetary policy committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has already come out.

(5) RBI has released the minutes of the MPC meeting too. The bulk of it has been seen earlier in the press release that followed the meeting

143. **Five statements are given below, labelled (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.**

(1) Notwithstanding the good monsoon this year after back-to-back drought years, most commentators agree that the rural economy and the agricultural sector may not be out of distress.

(2) Recent attempts by Rahul Gandhi to mobilize farmers during his Kisan Yatra might not revive the fortunes of the Congress party in Uttar Pradesh, but they did contribute to bringing the issues of farmers and agriculture to the political mainstream.

(3) It is also worth mentioning that most of them were seen as leaders of dominant farming communities or caste groups that benefited from rising profitability and price support.

(4) Given that almost half of the total workers in the country are still engaged in farming and the majority of households in rural areas are still dependent on agriculture, directly or indirectly, issues confronting the farming community are naturally an important electoral plank.

(5) More so in an environment where rural areas, and the agricultural sector in particular, have been in some distress in recent years.

ANUSHKA ACADEMY

144. **Five statements are given below, labelled (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.**

- (1) Dyn is a part of the backbone of the Internet, since it is one of the companies that provides domain name services or DNS to Internet users, and translates simple English-based commands like “livemint.com” typed into a browser into the actual numeric addresses that the Internet’s computers use to identify each website.
- (2) Security firm Flashpoint has said that it believes that seemingly innocuous items such as video recorders, webcams, closed-circuit security cameras and the like were taken over by malware, and then, without their owners’ knowledge, were used to help execute the massive cyber attack
- (3) This outage was astonishing in its ferocity, especially since it co-opted the much vaunted Internet of Things (IoT) into the attack.
- (4) It claims that hundreds of thousands of such devices were co-opted into the attack by being infected with malware.
- (5) This malware, called Mirai, was released by an anonymous hacker named Anna-senpai some weeks ago.

145. **Five statements are given below, labelled (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.**

- (1) The mathematician Richard K. Guy is arguably best known for discovering a glider. Assuming that’s an intriguing-enough opening, let me explain. In 1970, the British mathematician John Conway invented a board game called, simply, “Life”.
- (2) Life happens on a grid of squares that stretch in every direction (imagine an infinite chessboard). Each square, or cell, is either alive or dead (or call it black or white, filled or empty).
- (3) Now, this is not a game in the conventional sense: there’s no way to “win”, nor do you play against an opponent. In fact, Life doesn’t even need a player as it proceeds. You just set up an initial state and then watch what happens.

- (4) To start, you choose a certain number of cells to be live—at random, or in a pattern, whatever. Each cell now evolves according to a set of rules that considers its eight neighbours (left, right, above, below, and on the four corners).
- (5) This is the endlessly fascinating question Conway’s game raises, and this is why it was and remains today a much discussed favourite among mathematicians and computer scientists.

Direction (146–149): In each of the following sentences four options are given. You are needed to identify the best way of writing the sentence in context of the correct usage of standard written English.

146. The entire cast and crew of the film, enjoyed splashing in the pool, bathing in the ocean, and, particularly, to sun bathe on the shore.

- (1) The entire cast and crew of the film, enjoyed splashing in the pool, bathing in the ocean, particularly to sun bathing on the shore.
- (2) The entire cast and crew of the film, enjoyed splashing in the pool, to have a bath in the ocean, and, particularly, to sun bathe on the shore.
- (3) The entire cast and crew of the film, enjoyed swimming in the pool to bathe in the ocean, and, particularly sun bathing on the shore.
- (4) The entire cast and crew of the film, enjoyed swimming in the pool, bathing in the ocean, and, particularly, sun bathing on the shore.
- (5) No error.

147. No officer had ought to be put into a situation where he was to choose between his love for his family and the responsibilities accompanying his duty.

- (1) No officer would be put in a situation where he have to choose between his love for family and the responsibilities accompanying his duty.
- (2) No officer had ought to be put into a situation in which he has to choose between his love for his family and the responsibilities accompanying his duty.
- (3) No officer should be put into a situation where he has to choose between his love for his family and the responsibilities accompanying his duty.
- (4) No officer ought to be put into a situation in which he has to choose between his love for this family and the responsibilities accompanying his duty.
- (5) No error.

ANUSHKA ACADEMY

148. Being a realist, the detective could not accept the statement of the accused that UFOs had caused the disturbance.
- (1) Being a realist that he was, the detective could not accept the statement of the accused that UFOs had caused the disturbance.
 - (2) Since he was a realist, the detective could not accept the statement of the accused that UFOs had caused the disturbance.
 - (3) Being that he was a realist, the detective could not accept the statement of the accused that UFOs had caused the disturbance.
 - (4) Realist that he was, the detective could not accept the statement of the accused that UFOs had caused the disturbance.
 - (5) No error
149. If we cooperate together by dividing up the booty, we shall be able to work together smoothly in the future.
- (1) If we cooperate with one other by dividing up the booty, we will be able to work smoothly together in future.
 - (2) If we cooperate by dividing up the booty, we shall be able to work together smoothly in the future.
 - (3) If we cooperate by dividing up the booty together, we shall be able to work together smoothly in the future.
 - (4) If we cooperate with each other by dividing the booty, we shall be able to work together smoothly in the future.
 - (5) No error.
- Direction (150–154): Which of the words/phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the words/phrases given in bold in the following sentences to make it meaningful and grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (5) as the answer.**
150. Very stout, ridged, hairy stem, the **petioled** leaves **compounded** of three broadly ovate, lobed and saw-edged divisions, downy on the underside, and the great **umbels** which sometimes measure a foot across, all **bear out** the general impression of a Hercules of the fields.
- (1) bracken, comprised, flower, bear out
 - (2) stemmed, composited, cluster, borne off
 - (3) axis, consist, species, bore
 - (4) rooted, embraced, flora, bear
 - (5) None of these
151. The judge **charged him** with a **penalty** rather than a prison sentence **yet** it was his first **misdemeanour**
- (1) indicted him, penance, as, mistake
 - (2) freed him, sanctions, because, fault
 - (3) vindicated him off, penalty, even though, wrongdoing
 - (4) let him off, fine, since, offence.
 - (5) None of these
152. Following the **footsteps** of many of his predecessors, he promptly **accorded** his election "capitulation" as a/ an **infraction** on the divinely **granted** prerogatives of the Holy See.
- (1) pavement, adhered, dereliction, bequeath
 - (2) ideals, abjured, preservation, conferred
 - (3) example, repudiated, infringement, bestowed
 - (4) specimen, forbared, contravention, entrusted
 - (5) None of these
153. "We **perceive** data science and data engineering looming as job roles this year. **In harmony with** the current trend, technical roles such as software developer and non-technical role such as digital marketing took top two spots as the most popular job **wholes**," Aspiring Minds Co-Founder and CEO Himanshu Aggarwal said.
- (1) notice, receding, In step with, levels
 - (2) recognize, dawning, In compliance with, searches
 - (3) cloak, appearing, In accordance with, types
 - (4) see, emerging, In line with, categories
 - (5) None of these
154. The EU **inquired** to the crisis by implementing a series of financial **relief** mechanisms, such as the European Financial Stability Fund and the European Stability Mechanism, to **furnish** emergency loans to those countries most affected by **advancing** interest rates.
- (1) reacted, sustain, divest, mounting
 - (2) responded, support, provide, skyrocketing
 - (3) rebutted, aid, deliver, plummeting, escalating
 - (4) excavated, support, disburse, spiraling
 - (5) None of these

ANUSHKA ACADEMY

Direction (155–156): Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences amongst the five choices given to construct a paragraph.

155. (1) The newspaper man, the flower seller, the milkman, the sweeper, they are all privy to the chatting and sharing of news that the elderly find comforting.

(2) When we remove them from their homes, it is not only the family that they are being removed from, but all those other people that they see every day and whose joys and woes become their own.

(3) In our system of living, the elderly at home have a circle of acquaintances, and friends.

(4) The loneliness of the discarded elderly is manifold.

(5) When we forcibly remove people from surroundings they have been part of for decades we put an un-mendable tear in the fabric of their lives.

(1) 45312 (2) 12435

(3) 53142 (4) 42153

(5) 32154

156. (1) Some of the worst cancers aren't detected by screening.

(2) The only way to be sure is to look at the results of randomized trials comparing cancer deaths in screened and unscreened people.

(3) So how can we be confident that getting a screening test regularly is a good idea?

(4) Even when screening "works" in such trials, the size of the benefit observed is surprisingly low: Generally, regular screening reduces fatalities from various cancers between 15 percent and 25 percent.

(5) They appear suddenly, between regular screenings, and are difficult to treat because they are so aggressive.

(1) 42153 (2) 15324

(3) 14253 (4) 13254

(5) 13245

Direction (157–160): Read each mistake/error in it. Choose the sentence with no grammatical error as the correct answer.

If all of the given sentences are grammatically incorrect, mark (5) as an answer.

157. (1) John Wanamaker, founder of the stores that bear his name, once confessed, I learnt 30 year ago that it is foolish to scold.

(2) Whether rich or poor, American or Indian, we all have the same emotions deep with us.

(3) This research indicate that we can no longer avoid significant warning during this century.

(4) Every modern society depends on the trust in the skills and ethics of a variety of institutions such as schools and colleges, hospital and markets.

(5) None of these

158. (1) Many of us have learnt not to make a public display of our emotions, particularly when they are negative.

(2) Though Indians have been increasingly taking up corner office in the international companies, Rahul is the first Indian to lead one of the top four accounting firms globally.

(3) Democracy was suspended not because it came under existential threat but because it has become an obstacle to political ambitions trotted out as the nation's solution.

(4) virtual takeover of a bankrupt civil society by a coterie of individuals whom cornered tremendous power by being able to represent the state.

(5) None of these

159. (1) India has decided do away with the practice of put each imported food consignment through lab checks and switch to the international norm of random and risk based inspections.

(2) SP Sumit singh along with Devesh Panday and DSP Hasan, headed separate terms that include cops from six police stations and investigators from the district police crime cell.

(3) Our emission standards are one-tenth that of global averages and far more stringent than even Europe.

(4) The university has received about 500 applicants for the course, out of them 50 will be shortlisted for the programme.

(5) None of these

160. (1) The Reserve bank of India lifted the ban upon imports of gold coins and medallions by banks and trading houses.

(2) President Pranab Mukherjee inaugurated Indian international trade fair 2016 in Pragati maiden in new Delhi.

(3) Three Indian, two women and one man were among the shortlisted 100 applicants whom were chosen for one-way trip to mars under one mission.

(4) Fasting not only deoxifies the system but also gives a person training in endurance, a spirit of acceptance and self control

(5) None of these

ANUSHKA ACADEMY

कंप्यूटर ज्ञान

161. ROM का पूर्ण रूप है ____.
- (1) Random Only Memory
 - (2) Readable Only Memory
 - (3) Real Online Memory
 - (4) Random Other Memory
 - (5) Read Only Memory
162. लॉजिक चिप का दूसरा नाम है ____
- (1) PROM
 - (2) मेमोरी
 - (3) माइक्रोप्रोसेसर
 - (4) ROM
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
163. केवल "0" और "1" पर आधारित नंबर सिस्टम को ____ कहते हैं।
- (1) बाइनरी सिस्टम
 - (2) बार्टर सिस्टम
 - (3) नंबर सिस्टम
 - (4) हेक्साडेसिमल सिस्टम
 - (5) स्पेशल सिस्टम
164. 3.5 इंच वाली फ्लॉपी डिस्क की क्षमता है ____.
- (1) 1.40 MB
 - (2) 1.44 GB
 - (3) 1.40 GB
 - (4) 1.45 MB
 - (5) 1.44 MB
165. निम्न में से कौन सा कम्प्यूटर का अभिन्न हिस्सा नहीं है?
- (1) P
 - (1) CPU
 - (2) माउस
 - (3) मॉनिटर
 - (4) UPS
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
166. निम्न में से कौन CPU का (के) भाग नहीं है (हैं)?
- (1) प्राइमरी स्टोरेज
 - (2) रजिस्टर
 - (3) कंट्रोल यूनिट
 - (4) ALU
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
167. कम्प्यूटर और फोन के बीच की भिन्नता का मिलान करने वाली डिवाइस ____ है।
- (1) LAN
 - (2) वैंड रीडर
 - (3) TCP/IP
 - (4) स्कैनर
 - (5) मोडम
168. हार्डवेयर और सॉफ्टवेयर के उस कौबिनेशन को ____ कहते हैं जो कम्प्यूटरों के बीच कम्प्युनिकेशन और जानकारी के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ट्रान्सफर को अनुमति देता है।
- (1) नेटवर्क
 - (2) बैकअप सिस्टम
 - (3) सर्वर
 - (4) पेरिफेरल
 - (5) मोडम
169. डाटा ट्रान्समिशन की सबसे तेज स्पीड का निरूपण निम्नलिखित में से कौन करता है?
- (1) बैडविड्थ
 - (2) bps
 - (3) gbps
 - (4) kbps
 - (5) mbps
170. वर्ल्ड वाइड वेब की वह प्रमुख विशेषता कौन सी है जो इसे सीखने और इस्तेमाल करने में सरल बना देती है?
- (1) डाटाबेस इंटरफेस
 - (2) ग्राफिकल टेक्स्ट इंटरफेस
 - (3) ग्राफिकल यूजर इंटरफेस
 - (4) प्वाइंट-टू-प्वाइंट प्रोटोकॉल
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
171. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सत्य है ?
- (1) वर्चुअल मेमरी हार्ड ड्राइव पर स्पेस है जहा ओपरेटिंग सिस्टम मेमोरी-बाउंड होने पर डाटा स्टोर करना आरंभ करती है।
 - (2) RAM से डाटा एक्सेस करना वर्चुअल मेमरी से डाटा एक्सेस करने से धीमा होता है।
 - (3) वर्चुअल मेमोरी से डाटा प्रयुक्त करते समय, ओपरेटिंग सिस्टम RAM फाइल नामक फाइल बिल्ड करती है।
 - (4) यदि कोई कम्प्यूटर मेमोरी बाउंड है तो अधिक RAM जोड़ने से समस्या हल नहीं होगी।
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
172. पद बिट ____ का लघु रूप है।
- (1) मेगाबाइट
 - (2) बाइनरी लैंग्वेज
 - (3) बाइनरी डिजिट
 - (4) बाइनरी नंबर
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
173. नीचे दिए गए सभी पद स्प्रेडशीट से सम्बन्धित हैं, सिवाय ____.
- (1) वर्कशीट
 - (2) सेल
 - (3) फॉर्म्युला
 - (4) वायरस डिटेक्शन
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
174. ____ ऐसा डिवाइस है जिनका प्रयोग टेलीकम्प्युनिकेशन लाइनों पर डाटा ट्रान्समिट करने के लिए किया जाता है।
- (1) ड्राइव्स
 - (2) ड्राइव बेज्
 - (3) मॉडेम
 - (4) प्लैटफार्म
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
175. ____ लगभग एक बिलियन बाइट्स होते हैं।
- (1) किलोबाइट
 - (2) बिट
 - (3) गिगाबाइट
 - (4) मेगाबाइट
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
176. ज्ञात सॉफ्टवेयर बग के लिए रिपेयर जो सामान्यतः इंटरनेट पर बिना चार्ज उपलब्ध होता है उसे ____ उसे कहते हैं।
- (1) वर्शन
 - (2) पैच
 - (3) ट्यूटोरियल
 - (4) FAQ
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

ANUSHKA ACADEMY

COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE

161. ROM stands for _____.
(1) Random Only Memory
(2) Readable Only Memory
(3) Real Online Memory
(4) Random Other Memory
(5) Read Only Memory
162. Another name for a logic chip is _____.
(1) PROM (2) memory
(3) microprocessor (4) ROM
(5) None of these
163. The number system based on "0" and "1" only is known as _____.
(1) Binary System
(2) Barter System
(3) Number System
(4) Hexadecimal System
(5) Special System
164. The capacity of 3.5-inch floppy disk is _____.
(1) 1.40 MB (2) 1.44 GB
(3) 1.40 GB (4) 1.45 MB
(5) 1.44 MB
165. Which of the following is not an integral part of a computer?
(1) CPU (2) Mouse
(3) Monitor (4) UPS
(5) None of these
166. Which of the following is not a part of the CPU?
(1) Primary storage (2) Registers
(3) Control unit (4) ALU
(5) None of these
167. The device that reconciles differences between computers and phones is the _____.
(1) LAN (2) wand reader
(3) TCP/IP (4) scanner
(5) modem
168. A combination of hardware and software that allows communication and electronic transfer of information between computers is a _____.
(1) Network (2) Backup system
(3) Server (4) Peripheral
(5) Modem
169. Which of the following represents the fastest data transmission speed?
(1) bandwidth (2) bps
(3) gbps (4) kbps
(5) mbps
170. What is the major feature of the World Wide Web that makes it simple to learn and use?
(1) Database interface
(2) Graphical text interface
(3) Graphical user interface
(4) Point-to-Point Protocol
(5) None of these
171. Which of the following statements is true concerning ?
(1) Virtual memory is the space on the hard drive where the operating system begins to store data when it becomes memory-bound
(2) Accessing data from RAM is a slower than accessing data from virtual memory
(3) When it is using virtual memory, the operating system builds a file called the RAM file
(4) If a computer is memory-bound, adding more RAM will not solve the problem
(5) None of these
172. The term bit is short for _____.
(1) megabyte (2) binary language
(3) binary digit (4) binary number
(5) None of these
173. All of the following terms are associated with spreadsheet software except _____.
(1) worksheet (2) cell
(3) formula (4) virus detection
(5) None of these
174. _____ are devices used to transmit data over telecommunications lines.
(1) Drives (2) Drive bays
(3) Modems (4) Platforms
(5) None of these
175. A _____ is approximately one billion bytes.
(1) kilobyte (2) bit
(3) gigabyte (4) megabyte
(5) None of these
176. A repair for a known software bug, usually available at no charge on the Internet, is called a(n) _____.
(1) version (2) patch
(3) tutorial (4) FAQ
(5) None of these

ANUSHKA ACADEMY

177. कंप्यूटर डाटा गेदर (इकट्ठा) करते हैं इसका अर्थ है कि वे प्रयोक्ताओं को डाटा _____ करने देते हैं।
(1) प्रेजेन्ट (2) इनपुट
(3) आउटपुट (4) स्टोर
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
178. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा पद केवल नेटवर्क का कनेक्शन है जिसे साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है ?
(1) वर्चुअल प्राइवेट नेटवर्क (2) इंटरनेट
(3) इंटरनेट (4) एक्स्ट्रानेट
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
179. _____ एक प्रकार की स्थायी मैमरी है जो स्टार्टअप के लिए कम्प्यूटर को जिनकी जरूरत होती है उन सभी इन्स्ट्रक्शन को होल्ड करती है और पावर बंद करने पर यह इरेज नहीं होती है।
(1) नेटवर्क इंटरफेस कोर्ड (NIC)
(2) CPU
(3) RAM
(4) ROM
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
180. सर्विस वे कम्प्यूटर हैं जो _____ से कनेक्टेड दूसरे कम्प्यूटरों को रिसोर्सेज प्रोवाइड करते हैं।
(1) नेटवर्क (2) मेनफ्रेम
(3) सुपरकंप्यूटर (4) क्लाइंट
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
181. निम्न में से कौन सी वह इनपुट डिवाइस है जिसे प्रयोक्ता जब समतल सतह पर हिलाता है तो वह उसी के अनुरूप स्क्रीन पर पाइंट को हिलाती है?
(1) वैंड रीडर (2) माउस
(3) कीबोर्ड (4) बार-कोड रीडर
(5) स्कैनर
182. बार कोड रीडर _____ का एक उदाहरण है।
(1) प्रोसेसिंग डिवाइस (2) स्टोरेज डिवाइस
(3) इनपुट डिवाइस (4) आउटपुट डिवाइस
(5) प्रिंटर
183. यदि आप लोगों को नियमित रूप से पत्र भेजते हैं तो आप पत्र तैयार करने के लिए किस प्रकार के प्रोग्राम का प्रयोग करेंगे?
(1) हार्डवेयर (2) सिस्टम सॉफ्टवेयर
(3) यूटिलिटी सॉफ्टवेयर (4) एप्लीकेशन सॉफ्टवेयर
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
184. माउस या कीबोर्ड की सहायता से कम्प्यूटर _____ प्राप्त करता है।
(1) इन्सर्ट (2) इन्स्ट्रक्शन
(3) गाइडेंस (4) इनपुट
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
185. डॉट-मेट्रिक्स प्रिंटर _____ का एक प्रकार है।
(1) टेप (2) प्रिंटर
(3) डिस्क (4) बस
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
186. एक बिलियन कैरेक्टर्स को निम्न में से कौन निरूपित करता है?
(1) बाइट (2) गीगाबाइट
(3) किलोबाइट (4) मेगाबाइट
(5) टेराबाइट
187. निम्न में से किस मेनू प्रकार को ड्रॉप-डाउन मेनू भी कहते हैं?
(1) फ्लाय-डाउन (2) पॉप-डाउन
(3) पॉप-अप (4) पुल-अप
(5) पुल-डाउन
188. स्क्रीन पर वह तस्वीर क्या है जो प्रोग्राम या फाइल जैसे किसी ऑब्जेक्ट को निरूपित करती है?
(1) स्पूल (2) NOS
(3) पेज (4) प्वाइंटर
(5) आइकन
189. कम्प्यूटर साक्षर माने जाने के लिए निम्न में से किसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है?
(1) कम्प्यूटर को निर्देश देने वाले अनुदेश लिखने की क्षमता
(2) कम्प्यूटर के महत्व, बहुउपयोगिता और समाज में व्यापकता की जागरूकता
(3) यह ज्ञान, कि कम्प्यूटर क्या है और ये कैसे काम करते हैं
(4) सरल एप्लिकेशन का प्रयोग करते हुए कम्प्यूटरों से इंटरैक्ट करने की क्षमता
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
190. माइक्रोप्रोसेसर चिप के उस एरिया को _____ भी कहते हैं जिसका प्रयोग उन इन्स्ट्रक्शनों और डाटा को अस्थायी रूप से स्टोर करने के लिए किया जाता है संभवतः प्रोसेसर जिनका प्रयोग प्रायः करेगा।
(1) ALU (2) बस
(3) कैच (4) CPU
(5) फ्लैश
191. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सत्य है ?
(1) बाइनरी नंबर में बाइट एक सिंगल डिजिट होता है
(2) बिट डिजिटल नंबर के एक समूह को रिप्रजेंट करता है
(3) आठ डिजिट के बाइनरी नंबर को बाइट कहते हैं
(4) आठ डिजिट के बाइनरी नंबर को बिट कहते हैं
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
192. बड़े पैमाने पर भौगोलिक रूप से अलग-अलग फैले हुए ऑफिस LANs एक कॉर्पोरेट _____ के उपयोग से कनेक्ट किए जा सकते हैं।
(1) CAN (2) LAN
(3) DAN (4) WAN
(5) TAN

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177. Computers gather data, which means that they allow users to _____ data.
(1) present (2) input
(3) output (4) store
(5) None of these
178. Which of the following terms is just the connection of networks that can be joined together ?
(1) virtual private network
(2) internet
(3) intranet
(4) extranet
(5) None of these
179. _____ is a form of permanent memory that holds all the instructions the computer needs to start up and does not get erased when the power is turned off.
(1) The Network Interface Card (NIC)
(2) The CPU
(3) RAM
(4) ROM
(5) None of these
180. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a _____.
(1) network (2) mainframe
(3) supercomputer (4) client
(5) None of these
181. Which of the following is an input device that, when moved by the user on a flat surface, causes a pointer on the screen to move accordingly?
(1) wand reader (2) mouse
(3) keyboard (4) bar-code reader
(5) scanner
182. A bar code reader is an example of a(n) _____.
(1) processing device (2) storage device
(3) input device (4) output device
(5) printer
183. If you regularly send letters to people, what type of program would you use to create the letters?
(1) Hardware
(2) System software
(3) Utility software
(4) Application software
(5) None of these
184. A computer gets _____ with the help of mouse or keyboard.
(1) insert (2) instructions
(3) guidance (4) input
(5) None of these
185. Dot-matrix Printer is a type of _____.
(1) tape (2) printer
(3) disk (4) bus
(5) None of these
186. Which of the following represents one billion characters?
(1) Byte (2) Gigabyte
(3) Kilobyte (4) Megabyte
(5) Terabyte
187. Which of the following menu types is also called a drop down menu?
(1) Fly-down (2) Pop-down
(3) Pop-up (4) Pull-up
(5) Pull-down
188. What is an onscreen picture that represents objects, such as a program or file?
(1) Spool (2) NOS
(3) Page (4) Pointer
(5) Icon
189. Which of the following is not necessary to be considered computer-literate?
(1) The ability to write the instructions that direct a computer
(2) An awareness of the computer's importance versatility, and pervasiveness in society
(3) Knowledge of what computers are and how they work
(4) The ability to interact with computers using simple applications
(5) None of these
190. An area of the microprocessor chip used to temporarily store instructions and data that the processor is likely to use frequently is termed a(n) _____.
(1) ALU (2) Bus
(3) Cache (4) CPU
(5) Flash
191. Which of the following is true ?
(1) byte is a single digit in a binary number
(2) bit represents a grouping of digital numbers
(3) eight-digit binary number is called a byte
(4) eight-digit binary number is called a bit
(5) None of these
192. Office LANs that are spread geographically apart on a large scale can be connected using a corporate _____.
(1) CAN (2) LAN
(3) DAN (4) WAN
(5) TAN

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193. सेकेंडरी स्टोरेज मीडिया से हार्डडिस्क में सॉफ्टवेयर प्रोग्रामों को कॉपी करने की प्रक्रिया को कहते हैं ?
- (1) कनफिगरेशन (2) डाउनलोड
(3) स्टोरेज (4) अपलोड
(5) इनस्टॉलेशन
194. _____ का प्रयोग करते हुए वेब पेज के लिए कोड लिखा जाता है।
- (1) फिफथ जेनेरेशन लैंग्वेज
(2) विनजिप (Winzip)
(3) पर्ल (Perl)
(4) हाइपर टेक्स्ट मार्कअप लैंग्वेज
(5) URL
195. छोटे एप्लिकेशन प्रोग्राम जो वेब पेज पर चलते हैं और यह सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि फार्म ठीक से पूरा हो गया है या एनिमेशन प्रोवाइड करते हैं उन्हें _____ कहते हैं।
- (1) फ्लैश (2) स्पाइडर्स
(3) कूकीज (4) एप्लेट्स
(5) स्पावर्स
196. रिलेशनल डेटाबेस में, यह एक डाटा स्ट्रक्चर है जो एक सिंगल टॉपिक संबंधी इनफार्मेशन को रोज और कॉलमों में ऑर्गेनाइज करता है :
- (1) ब्लॉक (2) रिकॉर्ड
(3) ट्यूपल (4) टेबल
(5) कमांड लाइन इंटरफेस
197. _____ का प्रयोग करते हुए पहले कंप्यूटर प्रोग्राम किए गए थे।
- (1) एसेंब्ली लैंग्वेज (2) मशीन लैंग्वेज
(3) सोर्स कोड (4) ऑब्जेक्ट कोड
(5) स्पैगैटी कोड
198. जब पाइटर _____ पर पोजिशन किया जाता है तब इसका आकार हाथ जैसा होता है।
- (1) ग्रामर एर (2) हाइपरलिंक
(3) स्क्रीन टिप (4) स्पेलिंग एर
(5) फार्मेटिंग एर
199. कंप्यूटर के कंपोनेंट ठीक से ऑपरेट हो रहे हैं और कनेक्टेड हैं यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन सा प्रोसेस चेक करता है ?
- (1) बूटिंग (2) प्रोसेसिंग
(3) सेविंग (4) एडिटिंग
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
200. यूजर यह कैसे निर्धारित करता है कि कंप्यूटर पर कौन से प्रोग्राम उपलब्ध हैं ?
- (1) हार्ड डिस्क की प्रॉपर्टिज चेक करके
(2) बूटिंग प्रोसेस के दौरान इनस्टॉल्ड प्रोग्राम सिस्टम चेक करके
(3) इनस्टॉल्ड प्रोग्राम की लिस्ट के लिए ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम चेक करके
(4) डिस्क पर सेव की गई विद्यमान फाइलें चेक करके
(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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193. What is the process of copying software programs from secondary storage media to the hard disk called ?
(1) configuration (2) download
(3) storage (4) upload
(5) installation
194. The code for a Web page is written using _____.
(1) a fifth generation language
(2) Winzip
(3) Perl
(4) Hyper Text Markup Language
(5) URL
195. Small application programs that run on a Web page and may ensure a form is completed properly or provide animation are known as _____.
(1) flash (2) spiders
(3) cookies (4) applets
(5) sparks
196. In a relational database, this is a data structure that organizes the information about a single topic into rows and columns.
(1) block (2) record
(3) tuple (4) table
(5) command line interface
197. The first computers were programmed using _____.
(1) assembly language
(2) machine language
(3) source code
(4) object code
(5) spaghetti code
198. When the pointer is positioned on a _____, it is shaped like a hand.
(1) grammar error (2) hyperlink
(3) screen tip (4) spelling error
(5) formatting error
199. Which process checks to ensure the components of the computer are operating and connected properly ?
(1) Booting (2) Processing
(3) Saving (4) Editing
(5) None of these
200. How can the user determine which programs are available on a computer ?
(1) Checking the hard disk properties
(2) Viewing the installed programs during the booting process
(3) Checking the operating system for a list of installed programs
(4) Checking the existing files saved on disk
(5) None of these