

4.

5.

REASONING MOCK TEST - 146

Directions (1-5) : In each question two or three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given, you have to take given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

1. Statements :

All races are sprints.

Some races are contests.

Conclusions :

- I. Some contests are sprints.
- II. All contests are sprints.
- (1) Only conclusion II is true
- (2) Only conclusion I is true
- (3) Both conclusion I and II are true
- (4) Either conclusion I or II is true
- (5) Neither conclusion I nor II is true

2. Statements :

- No bank is a locker.
- All banks are stores.
- No store is a panel.

Conclusions :

- I. No store is a locker.
- II. No panel is a bank.
- (1) Both conclusion I and II are true
- (2) Neither conclusion I nor II is true
- (3) Either conclusion I or II is true
- (4) Only conclusion I is true
- (5) Only conclusion II is true

3. Statements :

Some strikes are hits.

No strike is a raid.

All attacks are raids.

Conclusions :

- I. Some hits are definitely not raids.
- II. All hits being strikes is a possibility.
- (1) Both conclusion I and II are true
- (2) Only conclusion II is true
- (3) Neither conclusion I nor II is true
- (4) Either conclusion I or II is true
- (5) Only conclusion I is true

Statements :

Some equations are formulas. All equations are terms.

All terms are symbols.

Conclusions:

- I. All equations are symbols.
- II. No symbol is a formula.
- (1) Either conclusion I or II is true
- (2) Neither conclusion I nor II is true
- (3) Both conclusion I and II are true
- (4) Only conclusion I is true
- (5) Only conclusion II is true

Statements :

Some strikes are hits.

No strike is a raid.

All attacks are raids.

Conclusions :

- I. No attack is a strike.
- II. All attacks being hits is a possibility.
- (1) Neither conclusion I nor II is true
- (2) Either conclusion I or II is true
- (3) Both conclusion I and II are true
- (4) Only conclusion II is true
- (5) Only conclusion I is true

Directions (6-10): In each question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer.

6. Statements :

S \leq L \leq I = P > E > R ; L > Q

Conclusions :

- I. $P \ge S$ II. I > R
- (1) Only conclusion I is true
- (2) Either conclusion I or II is true
- (3) Only conclusion II is true
- (4) Both conclusion I and II are true
- (5) Neither conclusion I nor II is true

7. कथन :

```
G > R \ge E = A \le T \le S; D \le A \le J
      निष्कर्ष:
      I. T > D
                                II. R > S
       (1) केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।
       (2) ना ही निष्कर्ष I अथवा II सत्य है।
       (3) केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है।
       (4) या तो निष्कर्ष I अथवा II सत्य है।
       (5) दोनों निष्कर्ष I एवं II सत्य है।
8.
      कथन :
      A \ge B > C \le D \le E \le F
      निष्कर्ष:
      I. A > E
      II. C < F
       (1) केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है।
       (2) या तो निष्कर्ष I अथवा II सत्य है।
       (C) ना ही निष्कर्ष I अथवा II सत्य है।
       (4) केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।
       (5) दोनों निष्कर्ष I एवं II सत्य है।
      कथन :
9.
       G > R > E = A < T < S ; D <
      निष्कर्ष:
      I. J > G
      II. J = G
       (1) ना ही निष्कर्ष I अथवा II सत्य
       (2) केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है।
       (3) या तो निष्कर्ष I अथवा II सत्य है।
       (4) दोनों निष्कर्ष I एवं II सत्य है।
       (5) केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।
10. कथन:
       S < L < I = P > E > R ; L > Q
      निष्कर्ष:
      I. L < R
                                II. E \ge Q
       (1) दोनों निष्कर्ष I एवं II सत्य है।
       (2) ना ही निष्कर्ष I अथवा II सत्य है।
       (3) या तो निष्कर्ष I अथवा II सत्य है।
       (4) केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।
       (5) केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है।
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निर्देश (11-15) : दी गई सूचना को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़े तथा नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें।

दस व्यक्ति दो समांनांतर पंक्तियों में इस प्रकार बैठे है, कि प्रत्येक पंक्ति में पाँच व्यक्ति है तथा सभी आसन्न बैठे व्यक्तियों में समान दूरी है। पंक्ति 1 में J, K, L, M और N बठे हैं (आवश्यक नहीं कि समान क्रम में) और सभी का मुख दक्षिण की ओर है। पंक्ति-2 में V, W, X, Y तथा Z बैठे हैं (आवश्यक नहीं कि समान क्रम में) और सभी का मुख उत्तर की ओर है। अतः दी गई बैठक व्यवस्था में एक पंक्ति में बैठा व्यक्ति, दूसरी पंक्ति में बैठे व्यक्ति के सम्मुख है। Z, W के दाएँ से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठता है। V, Z के बाएँ से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है। वह व्यक्ति जो V के सम्मुख K के ठीक दाएँ बैठता है। K और M के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठता है। J, K का ठीक पड़ोसी नहीं है। J तथा L के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठते है। न K ना ही J, Y के सम्मुख है।

11. निम्नलिखित में से कौन N के सम्मुख है?

(1) Y	(2) Z
(3) V	(4) X
(5) W	

- M के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सत्य है। 12.
 - (1) M, X के निकटतम पड़ोसी के सम्मुख है।
 - (2) K, M के निकटतम पडोसीयों में से एक है।
 - (3) M, N के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठता है।
 - (4) L, M के ठीक दाएँ में बैठता है।
 - (5) दिया गया कोई भी कथन सत्य नहीं है।
- निम्नलिखित में से कौन X के सम्मुख है? 13.

(1)	K	(2)	L
$\langle \alpha \rangle$	16	(4)	

- (3) M (4) J
- (5) N

- 14. Y के संदर्भ में Z का क्या स्थान है?
 - (1) दाएँ से तीसरा
 - (2) दाएँ से दूसरा
 - (3) ठीक बाएँ
 - (4) ठीक दाएँ
 - (5) बाएँ से दूसरा
- दी गई व्यवस्था के आधार पर दिए गए पाँच में से चार एक 15. समान है तथा एक समूह बनाते है। इनमें से कौन इस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है।

(2)	J
	(2)

- (4) W (3) N
- (5) Y

7. Statements :

- $G > R \ge E = A \le T \le S$; $D \le A \le J$ Conclusions :
 - I. $T \ge D$ II. R > S
 - (1) Only conclusion II is true
 - (2) Neither conclusion I nor II is true
 - (3) Only conclusion I is true
 - (4) Either conclusion I or II is true
 - (5) Both conclusion I and II are true

8. Statement :

 $A \ge B > C \le D \le E \le F$

${\bf Conclusions:}$

- I. $A \ge E$ II. C < F
- (1) Only conclusion I is true
- (2) Either conclusion I or II is true
- (C) Neither conclusion I nor II is true
- (4) Only conclusion II is true
- (5) Both conclusion I and II are true

9. Statement :

G > R \geq E = A < T < S ; D \leq A \leq J

Conclusions :

I. J > G II. J = G

- (1) Neither conclusion I nor II is true
- (2) Only conclusion I is true
- (3) Either conclusion I or II is true
- (4) Both conclusion I and II are true
- (5) Only conclusion II is true

10. Statements :

 $S < L < I = P \ge E > R ; L > Q$

Conclusions :

- I. L < R II. $E \ge Q$
- (1) Both conclusion I and II are true
- (2) Neither conclusion I nor II is true
- (3) Either conclusion I or II is true
- (4) Only conclusion II is true
- (5) Only conclusion I is true

Directions (11-15): Study the given information carefully and answer the given questions.

Ten people are sitting in two parallel rows having five people each in such a way that there is equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1, J, K, L, M and N are seated (not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing south. In row-2 V, W, X, Y and Z are seated (not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

Z sits third to the right of W. V sits second to the left of Z. The person facing V sits on the immediate right of K. Only one person sits between K and M. J is not an immediate neighbour of K. Only two people sit between J and L. Neither K nor J faces Y.

- 11. Who amongst the following is facing N?
 - (2) Z (4) X
- 12. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** regarding M?
 - (1) M faces one of the immediate neighbours of X.
 - (2) K is one of the immediate neighbours of M.
 - (3) Only one person sits between M and N.
 - (4) L sits on the immediate right of M.
 - (5) None of the given statements is true
- 13. Who among the following is facing X?
 - (1) K (2) L
 - (3) M (4) J
 - (5) N

(1) Y

(3) V

(5) W

14. What is the position of Z with respect to Y?

- (1) Third to the right
- (2) Second to the right
- (3) Immediate left
- (4) Immediate right
- (5) Second to the left
- 15. Four of the given five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
 - (1) M (2) J
 - (3) N (4) W
 - (5) Y

निर्देश (16-20): दी गई सूचना को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़े तथा नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें।

छ: खिलाड़ी U, V, W, X, Y एवं Z विभिन्न प्रकार के खेल जैसे- कैरम, शतरंज, खो-खो, टेनिस, हॉकी, एवं बैडमिंटन खेलते है, पर जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में। सभी मित्र विभिन्न रंगों जैसे- बैंगनी, हरा, नीला, नारंगी, लाल एवं पीले रंग की टी-शर्ट पहनते है। वे विभिन्न प्रकार के मोबाईल फोन जैसे- मोटो G, लेनोवो एवं माइक्रोमैक्स प्रयोग करते है, पर जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में। कम से कम दो व्यक्ति समान तरह के मोबाईल फोन का प्रयोग करते है।

वह व्यक्ति जो हॉकी खेलता है, माइक्रोमैक्स का प्रयोग करता है। Z माइक्रोमैक्स का प्रयोग करता है एवं हरे रंग की टी-शर्ट पहनता है, किंतु वह न तो कैरम और ना ही खो-खो खेलता है। वह जो टेनिस खेलता है, मोटो G का प्रयोग करता है। V एवं वह व्यक्ति जो बैंगनी रंग की टी-शर्ट पहनता है, किंतु V एक शतरंज खिलाड़ी नहीं है, समान प्रकार के मोबाईल फोन का प्रयोग करते है। वह जो एक कैरम खिलाड़ी है, मोटो G का प्रयोग करता है। X एक हॉकी खिलाड़ी है एवं वह ना तो नीली टी-शर्ट और ना ही पीली टी-शर्ट पहनता है। लेनोवो शतरंज के खिलाड़ी द्वारा प्रयोग किया जाता है। Y एक टेनिस खिलाड़ी है एवं नारंगी रंग की टी-शर्ट पहनता है, किंतु वह उस मोबाईल फोन का प्रयोग नहीं करता जिस प्रकार की W प्रयोग करता है। U लाल अथवा पीली ही-शर्ट नली पहनता है। वह खिलाड़ी जो माइक्रोमैक्स का प्रयोग करता है, ना तो टेनिस और ना ही खो-खो खेलता है। वे खिलाड़ी जो नारंगी एवं नीली रंग की टी-शर्ट पहनते है, समान प्रकार के मोबाईल फोन का प्रयोग करते है।

- 16. निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक शतरंज खिलाड़ी है?
 - (1) Z
 - (3) U
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

17. इनमें से कौन सा मोबाईल फोन Y द्वारा किया उपयोग जाता है?

(2) W

- (1) मोटो G
- (2) या तो लेनेवो या मोटो G
- (3) माइक्रोमैक्स
- (4) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता
- (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 18. इनमें से कौन पीली टी-शर्ट पहनता है?
 - (1) Z (2) X
 - (3) Y (4) U
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 19. इनमें से कौन एक बैडमिंटन खिलाड़ी है?

(1) W	(2) Z
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- (3) U (4) V
- (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

- 20. इनमें से कौन सी युक्ति सही है?
 - (1) Y टेनिस पीला मोटो G
 - (2) X बैडमिंटन लाल लेनोवो
 - (3) W शतरंज बैंगनी लेनोवो
 - (4) U कैरम हरा माइक्रोमैक्स
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश (21-26): दी गई सूचना को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़े तथा नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें।

आठ मित्र एरॉन, सिटु, कैथरीन, क्रिस्टोफर, हफीज, एलेक्स, रमन, गैरेट एक बैठक व्यवस्था में वृत्ताकार तथा दूसरी व्यवस्था में एक सीधी रेखा में बैठे हुए है। वृत्ताकार व्यवस्था में वे बाहर की ओर मुख करके तथा सीधी रेखा वाले व्यवस्था में उतर की ओर मुख करके बैठे है।

सीधी रेखा व्यवस्था में गैरेट का निकटतम पड़ोसी वृत्ताकार व्यवस्था में उसके विपरीत बैठता है। हफीज वृत्त में सिटु के दायें से तीसरा बैठता है, जबकि सीधी रेखा में उसके बायें से चौथा है। एलेक्स एवं कैथरीन दोनों बैठक व्यवस्था में सिटु के निकटतम पड़ोसी है, किंतु कैथरीन वृत्त में हफीज के ठीक बायें नहीं है। गैरेट दोनों व्यवस्था में एलेक्स के ठीक बायें नहीं है। रमन, वृत्त में गैरेट के ठीक बायें बैठता है, किंतु सीधी-रेखा बैठक में दोनों निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। क्रिस्टोफर सीधी रेखा में एलेक्स के दायें से तीसरा बैठा है। वह जो सीधी रेखा में सिटु के ठीक बायें बैठा है, वृत्त में सिटू के ठीक दायें बैठा है।

- 21. वृत्त में, इनमें से कौन हफीज के ठीक दायें बैठा है?
 - (1) क्रिस्टोफर (2) एरॉन
 - (3) रमन (4) कैथरीन

(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

- 22. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा युग्म कतार के अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है?
 - (1) गैरेट, हफीज (2) रमन, क्रिस्टोफर
 - (3) एलेक्स, रमन (4) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- वह जो वृत्त में कैथरीन के दायें तीसरा बैठा है, सीधी रेखा बैठक में रमन से किस स्थान पर बैठा है?
 - (1) बायें से तीसरा (2) दायें से चौथा
 - (3) ठीक दायें (4) दायें से तीसरा
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- वह जो वृत्त में हफीज एवं रमन के बीच बैठा है, सीधी रेखा व्यवस्था में उसका स्थान क्या है?
 - (1) सीधी रेखा व्यवस्था का अंतिम बायां छोर
 - (2) दायें छोर से चौथा
 - (3) सीधा रेखा का अंतिम दांये छोर पर
 - (4) बायें छोर से तीसरा
 - (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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

Six players U, V, W, X, Y and Z plays different types of sports, viz Carrom, Chess, Kho-Kho, Tennis, Hockey and Badminton, but not necessarily in the same order. All friends wear a T-shirt of a different colour, viz Violet, Green, Blue, Orange, Red and Yellow. They use different types of mobile phones, viz Moto G, Lenovo and Micromax, but not necessarily in the same order. At least two persons use the same type of mobile phone.

The person who plays Hockey uses Micromax. Z uses Micromax and wears a Green T-shirt, but he plays neither Carrom nor Kho-Kho. The one who plays Tennis uses Moto G. V uses the same type of mobile phone as the person who wears a Violet T-shirt, but he is not a Chess player. The one who is player of Carrom uses Moto G. X is a Hockey player and he wears neither Blue T-shirt nor Yellow T-shirt. Lenovo is used by a Chess player. Y is a Tennis player and wears an Orange T-shirt, but he does not use the same mobile phone as W. U does not wear a Red or Yellow T-shirt. The players who use Micromax play neither Tennis nor Kho-Kho. The players who wear Orange and Blue T-shirts use the same type of mobile phone.

- 16. Who among the following is a Chess player?
 - (1) Z(2) W
 - (3) U (4) V
 - (5) None of these
- Y uses which or the following mobile 17. phones?
 - (1) Moto G
 - (2) Either Lenovo or Moto G
 - (3) Micromax
 - (4) Can't be determined
 - (5) None of these
- Who among the following wears a Yellow T-18. shirt? (2) X

(4) U

- (1) Z
- (3) Y
- (5) None of these
- 19. Who among the following is a Badminton player? (2) Z
 - (1) W
 - (3) U (4) V
 - (5) None of these
- 20. Which of the following combinations is true? (1) Y - Tennis - Yellow - Moto G
 - (2) X Badminton Red Lenovo
 - (3) W Chess Violet Lenovo
 - (4) U Carrom Green Micromax
 - (5) None of these

Directions (21-26) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Aron, Situ, Ethrine, Christopher, Hafiz, Alex, Raman and Garret are eight friends sitting around a circle in one arrangement, and in a straight line in another arrangement. While sitting around a circle they are facing outward and while sitting in a straight line they are facing north.

One of the immedidate neighbours of Garret in the straight line sits opposite to Garret in the circle. Hafiz sits third to the right of Situ in the circle, while fourth to his left in the straight line. Alex and Ethrine are the immediate neighbours of Situ in both the arrangements, but Ethrine is not on the immediate left of Hafiz in the circle. Garret is not on the immediate left of Alex in both the arrangements. Raman sits on the immediate left of Garret in the circle, but both are not immediate neighbours of each other in the straight line. Christopher sits third to the right of Alex in the straight line. The one who sits on the immediate left of Situ in the straight line is sitting on the immediate right of Situ in the circle.

- 21. Who among the following sits on the immediate right of Hafiz in the circle?
 - (1) Christopher (2) Aron
 - (3) Raman (4) Ethrine
 - (5) None of these
- 22. Which of the following pairs sits at the extreme ends of the row?
 - (1) Garret, Hafiz
 - (2) Raman, Christopher
 - (3) Alex, Raman
 - (4) Can't be determined
 - (5) None of these
- 23. The one who sits third to the right of Ethrine in the circle is at what position in the straight line with respect to Raman?
 - (1) Third to the left
 - (2) Fourth to the right
 - (3) Immediate right
 - (4) Third to the right
 - (5) None of these
- 24. The person sitting between Hafiz and Raman in the circle is sitting at what position in the straight line?
 - (1) Extreme left end of the straight line
 - (2) Fourth from the right end
 - (3) Extreme right end of the straight line
 - (4) Third from the left end
 - (5) None of these

25.	वह जो सीधी रेखा व्यवस्था के अंति	म बायें छोर पर बैठा है, वृत्त	31.	D, V से किस	तरह संबंधित	त है?
	में उसका स्थान क्या है?			(1) बहन		(2) माता
	(1) एरॉन के बायें से तीसरा			(3) साली		(4) भाई
	(2) एलेक्स के विपरीत			(5) इनमें से क	जेई नहीं	
	(3) हफीज के बायें से दूसरा		निर्देश	(32-35): दी	गई सूचना	को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़े तथा नीचे
	(4) गैरेट के ठीक दायें		दिए ग	ए प्रश्नों का उ [.]	त्तर दें। 🔪	
	(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं			एक निश्चित को	ड भाषा में, '	must adapt and change'
26.	निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन	सत्य है?	को 'ki	la bx tu' लि	खते हैं, 'lit	tle better than nothing'
	 (1) एरॉन, सीधी-रेखा व्यवस्था में है। 	एलेक्स एवं सिटु के बीच में	को 'cz 'gm t	a qa fn rm' ' u dr la' लिख	लिखते हैं, ' ते हैं तथा ']	change a must here' को here to adapt better' को,
	(2) कैथरीन वृत्त बैठक-व्यवस्था में	क्रिस्टोफर के ठीक बायें है।	'in by	r ms dr' লিख	ते हैं।	
	 (3) सीधी-रेखा व्यवस्था में रमन ए बैठे है। 	वं हफीज के बीच दो व्यक्ति	32.	दिए गए कोड भ से क्या निर्देशित	गोषा में "bet करता है ?	tter and improved' निम्न में ?
	(4) वृत्त में क्रिस्टोफर, एलेक्स के	दायें से तीसरा बैठा है।		(1) xi cx matrix (1)	s	(2) $zp bx yz$
	(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं			(3) dr ki fn (E) fn lei en		(4) in ki gm
निर्देश	(27-31): दी गई सचना को ध	ध्यानपर्वक पढे तथा नीचे	22	(5) In ki yz	नगा नोगा	2
दिए ग	ए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें:		33.	gill on one	વવા હાગા	<i>:</i>
·	P, A की पोती है तथा A, W से वि	त्रवाहित है। M, A का साला		(1) IICIC (2) या तो 'ch	ange' या	'here'
है तथा	A को दो पुत्रियाँ पर एक भी पुत्र न	हीं है। R, Q का कजिन है		(3) must	lange 4	liere
एवं P	का भाई है। U एवं V, W के दामा	द है। V को दो पुत्रियाँ एवं	•	(4) af		
एक पुत्र	त्र है। U को एक पुत्र एवं एक पुत्री [:]	है। T एवं S, X की पुत्रियाँ		(5) change		
है। D	भी इसी परिवार का एक सदस्य है।		34.	यदि 'must bi	ring cha	nge' को 'op la tu' लिखते हैं,
27.	दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, X, R र	से किस तरह संबंधित है?		तो 'bring pea	ace here'	का कोड दिए गए कोड भाषा में
	(1) माता			क्या संभव हो स	नकता है ?	
	(2) मौसी			(1) dropov		(2) la drop
	(3) बेटी			(3) op dr tu		(4) la vx dr
	(4) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकत	ता		(5) dr op m	s à c	
	(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं		35.	निम्न में से किस	का कोड नि	गेश्चत रूप से ज्ञात नहीं किया जा
28.	दी गई सूचना के अनुसार T, W स	ने किस तरह संबंधित है?		सकता ह ? (1) 1		(0) the set
	(1) पोती (2) ^v	पुत्री		(1) nere (3) and		
	(3) प त्र (4) र	³ नानी/दादी		(5) and (5) adapt		(1) 10
	(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं			(0) adapt		
29	परिवार में कितने दंपत्ति है?					
<i>ду</i> .	(1) цар (2) с	रो				
	(1) <1/7 (2) (3) तीन (4) 5	् नाम				
	(८) आप (म) (म) (भ) (भ) (भ) (भ) (भ) (भ) (भ) (भ) (भ) (भ	ำเ \				
20	(८) शान त फाश्र गरे। निव्यक्तित्व गाव्यें में मे ज्येन जंग	चि गगट है।				
30.	ानम्नालाखत समुहा म स काने दप (1) II D (0) र	ात लमुह ह: X V				
	(1) \cup , \cup (2) (2) (3) S O (4) =	∿, v केवल (1) और (0)				
	$(\mathbf{J}) \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{V} \qquad (4) \mathbf{C} \qquad (5) \mathbf{C} \qquad $	નગ્લલ (1) આર (4)				
	(२) २गम स काइ गहा					

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- 25. The one sitting at the extreme left end of the straight line is sitting at what position in the circle?
 - (1) Third to the left of Aron
 - (2) Opposite Alex
 - (3) Second to the left of Hafiz
 - (4) Immediate right of Garret
 - (5) None of these
- 26. Which of the following statements is/are true?
 - (1) Aron is between Alex and Situ in the straight line.
 - (2) Ethrine is on the immediate left of Christopher in the cirlce.
 - (3) There are two persons between Raman and Hafiz in the straight line.
 - (4) Alex sits third to the right of Christopher in the circle.
 - (5) None of these

Directions (27-31) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

P is granddaughter of A, who is married to W. M is brother-in-law of A, who has two daughters but no son. R is cousin of Q and brother of P. U and V are sons-in-law of W. V has two daughters and one son. U has one son and one daughter. T and S are the daughters of X. D is also the member of this family.

- 27. How is X related to R according to the given information?
 - (1) Mother
 - (2) Aunt
 - (3) Daughter
 - (4) Can't be determined
 - (5) None of these
- 28. How is T related to W according to the given information?
 - (1) Granddaughter (2) Daughter
 - (3) Son (4) Grandmother
 - (5) None of these
- 29. How many couples are there in the family?
 - (1) One (2) Two
 - (3) Three (4) Four
 - (5) None of these
- 30. Which of the following groups is/are the group of a couple?
 - (1) U, D (2) X, V
 - (3) S, Q (4) Only (1) and (2)
 - (5) None of these

- 31. How is D related to V?
 - (1) Sister (2) Mother
 - (3) Sister-in-law (4) Brother
 - (5) None of these

Directions (32-35) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

In a certain code language, 'must adapt and change' is written as 'ki la bx tu', 'little better than nothing' is written as 'cx qa fn rm', 'change a must here' is written as 'gm tu dr la' and 'here to adapt better' is written as 'in bx ms dr'.

- 32. Which of the following may represent "better and improved' in the given code language?
 - (1) xi cx ms (2) zp bx yz
 - (3) dr ki fn (4) fn ki gm
 - (5) fn ki yz
- 33. What is the code for 'gm' ?
 - (1) here
 - (2) Either 'change' or 'here'
 - (3) must
 - (4) af
 - (5) change
- 34. If 'must bring change' is written as 'op la tu', then how will 'bring peace here' be possibly coded in the given code language?
 - (1) dropov (2) la drop
 - $(3) op dr tu \qquad (4) la vx dr$
 - (5) dr op ms
- 35. Code for which of the following cannot be definitely known?
 - (1) here (2) than
 - (3) and (4) to
 - (5) adapt

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QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Directions (36-40) : What will come in place of the the following questions ? to calculate the exact va	at approximate value e question mark (?) in (You are not expectec llue.)	42.	In management profession three-fourths of the number of employees are females, then is the number of male employees in same profession?
36. 465.84 + 764.86 - 23	1.99 = ?		(1) 1239 (2) 1143
(1) 1100	(2) 1080		(3) 1156 (4) 1289
(3) 1000	(4) 1020		(5) 1130 (1) 1209
(5) 1000	10.0 - 2	10	
37. 149.9% 01 149.9 + 14	+9.9 = ?	43.	25% of employees from film production
(1) 373	(2) 400 (4) 425		profession went on a strike. What is the
(5) 450	(1) 120		who did not participate in the strike?
38. $3001 \times 749 \div 1001$ -	- 1399 = ?		$(1) 3271 \qquad (2) 3810$
(1) 650	(2) 700		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
(3) 950	(4) 850		(3) 3948 (4) 1273
(5) 1000	((5) 1246
$30 \sqrt{9640} \sqrt{1156} + \sqrt{11}$	450 - 2	44.	What is the total number of employees in
<i>39.</i> √2642 - √1156 ' √2	159 - F		engineering and industries profession
(1) 50	(2) 90		
(3) 40	(4) 20		(1) 5698 (2) 5884
(5) 30			(3) 5687 (4) 5896
$40. \frac{901}{29} \times \frac{91}{301} \div \frac{51}{599} = 2$			(5) 5487
(1) 140	(2) 120	45.	If in teaching profession $\frac{3}{5}$ of the teachers
(3) 60	(4) 80		are not permanent, then what is the number
(5) 110			of permanent teachers in the teaching
Directions (41–45) : Stu	dy the following pie-		profession?
Chart and answer the giv	en questions.		(1) 1608 (2) 1640
different pr	of employees in six		(3) 1764 (4) 1704
Total number of em	ployees = 26800		(5) 1686
Enį	gineerin	Dire	ctions (46–50) : What should come in place
	9%	of t	he question mark(?) in the following
Manager		num	
170/0	Teaching	40.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Industries	Film		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Medical	roduction		(5) None of these $(+)$ $(+)$ $(+)$
27%		47	4 16 36 64 100 2
41 What is the differen	nce between the total	чι.	(1) 120 (2) 180
number of employ	rees in teaching and		(3) 136 (4) 144
medical profession to	gether and the number		(5) None of these
of employees in man	agement profession?	48.	12 33 96 ? 852 2553
(1) 6770	(2) 7700		(1) 285 (2) 288
(3) 6700	(4) 7770		(3) 250 (4) 384
(5) 7670			(5) None of these
(5) 7070	I	I	

49.	70000 14000 2800 ? 112 22.4		19	86	1987		1988		1989	
	(1) 640 (2) 420 (3) 560 (4) 540		% लडका	अंतर	% लडका	अंतर	% लडका	अंतर	% लडका	अंतर
	(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं	A	70%	68	60%	35	75%	92	60%	53
50.	102 99 104 97 106 ?	В	40%	42	48%	9	45%	9	60%	45
	(1) 96 (2) 95 (3) 100 (4) 94	С	44%	30	55%	12	60%	12	56%	12
	(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं	D	44%	42	57%	42	55%	42	65%	96
51.	एक व्यक्ति के पास ₹ 25 प्रति लीटर वाला दूध है। दूध में किस	Е	75%	140	60%	68	70%	68	66%	112
	मात्रा में पानी को मिलाया जाना चाहिए ताकि मिश्रण को ₹ 20		44%	45	56%	48	65%	48	45%	42
	प्रति लीटर बेचने पर उसे 25% का लाभ हो सके ? (1) 13 · 16 (2) 12 · 15	5 6.	्रा सभी चा	र वर्षों व	ते मिला	कर विद्य	ालय E		लेने वात	 ने लडके
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		की संख	याओं व	न औस	त क्या	है ?			
	(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं		(1) 21	12		(2	2) 217	7		
52.	एक विद्यालय में एक परीक्षा में लड़कों औसत अंक 71 तथा		(3) 21	19 — 27		(4	4) 222	2		
	लड़कियों का 73 है। विद्यालय का औसत अंक 71.8 है। परीक्षा	57.	वर्ष 198	 37 में स	भी छ:	विद्याल	ायों से प	ारीक्षा मे	ं भाग ल	नेे वाले
	में भाग लेने वाले लड़के तथा लड़कियों को संख्या का अनुपात जगा है 2		लड्किय	गों की व	कुल संख	ब्या क्या	। है ?			
	(1) 1:2 (2) 3:2		(1) 68	32		(2	2) 693	3		
	(3) 2:3 (4) 4:2		(3) /((5) दन)2 ਸੇਂ ਸੇ ਕ	होई नर्ह) ۲	4) 70	(
	(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं	58.	(C) २ वर्ष 198	७ तथा	त्रार्थ वर्ष 198	' 9 में वि	द्यालय I	3 से भा	ग लेने व	ाले छात्रों
53.	एक राशि को 2 वर्षों के लिए 20% वार्षिक चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज पर		की कुल	। संख्या	ओं के	बीच अ	ांतर क्या	है ?		
	कर्ज देने पर ₹ 482 अधिक मिलता हे योद ब्याज वाषिक पंगोविन के जनगर शहीनार्थित निमान्सना है। प्राण नगर है?		(1) 17	7		(2	2) 29			
	संयाजित के बजाए अद्धवायक दिया जाता है। सरा क्या ह? (1) ₹ 10,000 (2) ₹ 20,000		(3) 35 (5) हन	5 गोंगे व	होर्ट चर्ट) ۲	4) 46			
	(3) ₹ 40,000 (4) ₹ 50,000	59	(J) २१ वर्ष 198	न स अ २६ में वि	गर गर वेद्यालय	' C से १	भाग लेने	वाले व	लदकों व	क्री कल
	(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं	09.	संख्या व	ज वर्ष 1	.988 में	विद्याल	य E से	भाग ले	ते वाले त	तड्कियों
54.	घनाभ के तीन क्रमागत फलकों का क्षेत्रफल 12 वर्ग सेमी,20		की कुल	१ संख्या	। से अन्	नुपात क	या है ?			
	वर्ग सेमी तथा 15 वर्ग सेमी है, तो घनाभ का आयतन (घन सेमी		(1) 5	: 4		(2	2) 8:	7		
	中) क्या होगा ? (1) 2600		(3) 9 (5) डन	: ठ में से ब	होई नर्ह) ۲	4) 10	:9		
	(1) 5000 (2) 100 (3) 80 (4) 60	60.	(C) २ वर्ष 198	86 में 1	वद्यालय	' । F से	भाग ले	ने वाले	छात्रों व	की कल
	(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं		संख्या,	वर्ष 198	86 में लि	वद्यालय	C से भ	नाग लेने	। वाले ह	गुत्रों की
55.	दो अंकों की एक निश्चित संख्या इसके अंकों के योग का तीगुना		कुल सं	ख्या का	कितन	। प्रतिश	त है ?			
	है। यदि इसमें 45 जोड़ा जाए, तो संख्याएं पलट जाती है। वह		(1) 66	5.66% 20%)	(:	2) 909 4) 150	% \%		
	संख्या क्या है ?		(5) 12 (5) इन	2070 में से व	होई नर्ह	ť	1) 100	J / 0		
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	61.	यदि A	का 90	% = E	3 का 3(०% तथ	ГB=	A का :	x% है,
	(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं		तो xक	त मान	ज्ञात क	रें।				
निर्देश	(56–60) : निम्न तालिका छः विभिन्न विद्यालयों के छात्रों		(1) 80	00		(2	2) 300)		
के बी संख्या	च लड़कों का प्रतिशत तथा लड़के एवं लड़कियों के भों का भंजा वर्णांच है जो विभिन्न जार्रे में पर जोर्न जीवन		(3) 70 (5) डन)) में से ब	होई नर्ह) ۲	+) 400	J		
सख्याः में भाग	आ का अतर दशाता ह जा ावाभन्न वर्षा म एक बाड पराक्षा T लेते हैं।					•				
		I								

- 49. 70000 14000 2800 ? 112 22.4 (1) 640 (2) 420 (3) 560 (4) 540
 - (5) None of these
- 50. 102 99 104 97 106 ?
 - (1) 96 (2) 95
 - (3) 100 (4) 94
 - (5) None of these
- 51. A person has a milk of ₹ 25 per litre. In what ratio should water be mixed in that milk, so that after selling the mixture at ₹ 20 per litre he may get a profit of 25% ?
 - (1) 13:16 (2) 12:15
 - (3) 16:9 (4) 19:22
 - (5) None of these
- 52. The average score of boys in an examination in a school is 71 and that of the girls is 73. The average score of the school is 71.8. The ratio of the number of boys to that of the girls that appeared in the examination is
 - (1) 1:2 (2) 3:2
 - (3) 2:3 (4) 4:2
 - (5) None of these
- 53. A sum of money lent at compound interest for 2 years at 20% per annum would fetch ₹ 482 more if the interest was payable half yearly than if it was payable annually. What is the sum ?

(2) ₹ 20,000

(4) ₹ 50,000

- (1) ₹ 10,000
- (3) ₹40,000
- (5) None of these
- 54. The areas of three consesutive faces of a cuboid are 12 cm^2 , 20 cm^2 and 15 cm^2 , then the volume (in cm³) of the cuboid is
 - (1) 3600 (2) 100
 - (3) 80 (4) 60
 - (5) None of these
- 55. A certain number of two digits is three times the sum of its digits. If 45 be added to it, the digits are reversed. What is the number ?
 - (1) 72 (2) 32
 - (3) 27 (4) 23
 - (5) None of these

Directions (56–60): Following table shows the percentage of boys and difference between the number of boys and the number of girls among the students of six different schools who appeared in board examination in different years.

	19	86	1987		1988		1989	
	% Boy	Diff	% Boy	Diff	% Boy	Diff	% Boy	Diff
A	70%	68	60%	35	75%	92	60%	53
в	40%	42	48%	9	45%	9	60%	45
С	44%	30	55%	12	60%	12	56%	12
D	44%	42	57%	42	55%	42	65%	96
E	75%	140	60%	68	70%	68	66%	112
F	44%	45	56%	48	65%	48	45%	42

56. What is the average number of boys who appeared from School E, taking all the four years together?

1)	212	(2)	217
3)	219	(4)	222
5)	227		

57. What is the total number of girls who appeared in the examination from all the six schools in the year 1987?

(1) 682	(2) 693
(2) 700	(1) 707

- (3) 702 (4) 707
- (5) None of these
- 58. What is the difference between the total number of students appearing from School B in the year 1987 and in the year 1989?
 - (1) 17 (2) 29
 - (3) 35 (4) 46
 - (5) None of these
- 59. What is the ratio of the total number of boys appeared from School C in 1986 to the total number of girls appeared from School E in the year 1988?
 - (1) 5:4 (2) 8:7
 - (3) 9:8 (4) 10:9
 - (5) None of these
- 60. Total number of students appearing from School F in the year 1986 is what per cent of the total number of students appearing from School C in the year 1986?
 - (1) 66.66% (2) 90%
 - (3) 120% (4) 150%
 - (5) None of these
- 61. If 90% of A = 30% of B and B = x% of A, then find the value of x.

(1) 800	(2)	300
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- (3) 700 (4) 400
- (5) None of these

दो पासे को फेका जाता है। कुल अंक के अभाज्य संख्या होने निर्देश (66–70) : निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में दो समीकरण I तथा II 62. की संभावना क्या है ? दिये गए हैं। समीकरणों को हल करें तथा प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। (1) $\frac{1}{6}$ (2) $\frac{5}{12}$ उत्तर दें यदि (1) x > y(3) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{7}{9}$ (3) x < y(4) $x \leq$ (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं (5) x = y या संबंध स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता एक रुपए में 12 मार्बल बेचने पर एक दुकानदार को 20% की 63. 15 हानि होती है। लेन-देन में 20% का लाभ अर्जित करने के लिए 66. I. एक रुपए में कितने मार्बल को बेचना चाहिए ? y^{10} - (36)⁵ = 0 II. (1) 8 (2) 6 5x + 2y = 9667. I. (3) 4 (4) 3 II. 3(7x + 5y) = 489(5) इनमें से कोई नहीं $(41)^{\frac{1}{2}}x^2 - 111 = (15)^2$ 64. एक मेज को ₹ 400 के बजाए ₹ 350 में बेचने पर 5% 68 अधिक हानी होती है। मेज का क्रयमूल्य क्या है ? II. $\sqrt{121} y^2 + (6)^3 = 260$ (1) ₹435 (2) ₹417.50 (3) ₹1000 (4) ₹1050 $17x = (13)^2 + \sqrt{196} + (5)^2 + 4x$ 69. I. (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं II. 9y - 345 = 4y - 260A तथा B एक कार्य को 10 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं जबकि 65. 70. I. $3x^2 - 13x + 14 = 0$ II. $y^2 - 7y + 12 = 0$ B तथा C इसे 18 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं। A, 5 दिनों तक कार्य करता है, तब B, 10 दिनों तक कार्य करता है तथा शेष कार्य को C, 15 दिनों में पूरा करता है। C पूरे कार्य को अकेला कितने दिनों में कर सकेगा ? (1) 30 दिन (2) 15 दिन (3) 45 दिन (4) 24 दिन (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

62. Two dice are tossed. What is the probability that the total score is a prime number ?

(1)
$$\frac{1}{6}$$
 (2) $\frac{5}{12}$
(3) $\frac{1}{7}$ (4) $\frac{7}{7}$

- (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{7}{9}$
- (5) None of these
- 63. By selling 12 marbles for a rupee, a shopkeeper loses 20%. In order to gain 20% in the transaction, he should sell how many marbles for a rupee ?
 - (1) 8 (2) 6
 - (3) 4 (4) 3
 - (5) None of these
- 64. By selling a table for ₹ 350 instead of ₹ 400, loss percent increases by 5%. What is the cost price of the table ?
 - (1) ₹ 435 (2) ₹ 417.50
 - (3) ₹1000 (4) ₹1050
 - (5) None of these
- 65. A and B can finish a work in 10 days while B and C can do it in 18 days. A worked for 5 days, then B worked for 10 days and the remaining work was finished by C in 15 days. In how many days could C alone have finished the whole work ?

(4) 24 days

- (1) 30 days (2) 15 days
- (3) 45 days
- (5) None of these

Directions (66–70): In the following questions two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and

Give answer if

- (2) $x \ge y$ (1) x > y(3) x < y(4) $x \le y$ (5) x = y or the relationship cannot be established 15 66. I. II. $y^{10} - (36)^5$ 5x + 2y = 9667. I. II. 3(7x + 5y) = 489 $(441)^{\frac{1}{2}}x^2 - 111 = (15)^2$ I. 68. П. $\sqrt{121} y^2 + (6)^3 = 260$ 69. I. $17x = (13)^2 + \sqrt{196} + (5)^2 + 4x$ II. 9y - 345 = 4y - 26070. I. $3x^2 - 13x + 14 = 0$
 - II. $y^2 7y + 12 = 0$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & COMPREHENSION

Directions (71-80) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold, to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

During World War II, an inventor submitted a scheme for building a giant airship armed with death rays to the British government. He had provided details of the engines, navigational systems, etc. When questioned about the deathrays themselves he exclaimed, "Oh, I thought the military had plenty of them available."

If a robot is defined, provisionally, as a machine made in the image of man then it must be stated that, like death-rays in 1940, robots in 1990 remain in the world of speculation not as established fact. Yet just as the inventor took the existence of death rays for granted and concentrated on putting them to use, the popular imagination has been much more pre-occupied by the question of what we should do when robots do arrive, than with the business of actually making them. It is rather as if the Wright brothers' first flight had been preceded by an **extensive** literature on air traffic control.

The prevailing image of the robots as walking, talking mechanical man is firmly established in our consciousness. It is worth pondering how this notion, a hypothesis, took on so vivid a form. There are, it is true, machines in existence which we have, perhaps rather prematurely, categorized as robots. But long before even this primitive vanguard became a practical proposition, the idea of the robot was enjoying a lively existence in human imagination. It seems to have been around even before it gained a name. Other inventions had to take concrete shape before a name was found for them. It took some time for the English speaking world to agree that the 'horseless carriage' should be a motor car or a 'flying machine' an airplane. Yet when Karol Capac published his play RUR (for 'Rossum's Universal Robots') the obscure word was quickly and universally adopted. It means no more than 'serf in the Czech language, Capek's 'robots' were but the last in the line of mechanical men, and all that the concept had lacked was a label.

Now, some seventy years on, when their real-life counterparts are only just undergoing their birth pangs, fictional robots are as familiar in our imaginative lives as cops and robbers, or cowboys and Indians. Many a hero of contemporary space opera would be as lost without a robot companion as the Lone Ranger without Topton or Holmes bereft of Watson. Writers of science fiction had seen very early that the robot had possibilities that many other technological paraphernalia lacked. Spaceships and time travel only moved old plots. But alien beings and robots, like jokers in the pack could be used to produce an entirely new game. The robot was not a prop, but a character. It could play a Watson to human Holmes, and it also had potential in the role of Holmes himself. What we see of real robots indicates that 'machine in the image of man' is a misleading description. But the image is still zestfully utilized in science fiction. The robot is in a limbo between man and machine, and is thus the ideal iramatic device for exploring the profoundly metaphysical issue of the relationship between the two. It can stand for all machine rid which twentieth century man has come to see as the threat to all mankind. Therein lies its appeal to serious science fiction liters who aim at more than entertainment.

- 71. According to the author, the people in general are convinced that
 - (1) 'a machine made in the image of man' is a useful working definition of robot
 - (2) robots will become a reality in a few years
 - (3) death rays and robots are clearly a part of speculative world
 - (4) the actual construction of robots will take many more years of persistent efforts
 - (5) sensible people should not take questions like if and when about robots seriously
- 72. The author compares the hypothetical literature on air traffic control with
 - (1) peoples current preoccupation with how to deal with robots when we encounter them
 - (2) the elaborate technical details that those working on robots must attend to
 - (3) the regulation that will be necessary to protect robots from industrial espionage
 - (4) the British inventor's plan for the proposed airship
 - (5) the convention among science fiction writers to create a complete selling for their new gadgets and characters

- 73. The author of this paragraph, through the story of the inventor in Britain, desires to illustrate the point that
 - (1) scientists and inventors usually have a very further imagination
 - (2) adults, and not only children, can develop an absorbing interest in fantastic weapons
 - (3) speculation and hypothesising are well known and necessary aspects of inventions
 - (4) people sometimes fail to distinguish between what is well known but imaginary and what is fact
 - (5) the emerging field of robotics will bring the province Of speculation and that of established fact together
- 74. In contrast to the horseless carriage and the flying machine, the mechanical man
 - (1) has been created in many forms by inventors in many countries
 - (2) was a well understood and familiar concept long before the name 'robot' was used
 - (3) has an ancient and mythical origin
 - (4) was initially conceived of as a slave or worker with very limited function
 - (5) was popularized in drama and fiction in the English speaking world
- 75. The stories of Holmes, Lone, Ranger etc. are mentioned in order to point out that
 - the heroes of popular space age science fiction have robot companions like Watson, Tonton
 - (2) the heroes of popular space age science fiction are robots and are remarkable characters like Holmes
 - (3) a pair of robots (hero and companion) is becoming the typical characters in science fiction
 - (4) cops and robbers, and cowboys and Indians are being presented in an entirely new form in science fiction
 - (5) the prototypical robot character in science fiction is loyal and persistent apart from being intelligent.

Direction (76-78) : Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the word given in bold as used in the passage.

- 76. Obscure
 - (1) foolish (2) inaudible
 - (3) unintelligible (4) unimportant
 - (5) familiar

- 77. Vivid
 - (1) different
 - (3) passionate
 - (5) imaginary
- 78. Paraphernalia
 - (1) accessories
 - (3) details
 - (5) information

Directions (79-80) : Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word or group of words given in bold as used in the passage.

(2) clear

(4) kind

(2) group

(4) inputs

- 79. Misleading
 - (1) exaggerated
 (3) appropriate
 (5) deceptive
- 80. Extensive
 - enormous
 absolute

(5) intensive

(2) under-rated

- (2) far-reaching
- (4) meagre

(4) leading

Directions (81-85) : In each sentence below, a word/group of words has been underlined. Below each your choices (1), (2), (3), (4) are given. Pick out the one which can substitute the underlined word/group of words correctly, without changing the meaning of the sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required, give (5) as the answer.

- 81. The chemist <u>hadn't hardly any of those kind</u> of medicines.
 - (1) had hardly any of those kinds
 - (2) had hardly not any of those kind
 - (3) had scarcely any of those kind
 - (4) had hardly any of those kind
 - (5) No correction required
- 82. She cooks, washes dishes, does her homework and <u>then relaxing</u>.
 - (1) relaxing then
 - (2) then is relaxing
 - (3) relaxing is then
 - (4) then relaxes
 - (5) No correction required
- 83. Anyone interested in the use of computers can learn much if <u>you have access</u> to a personal computer.
 - (1) they have access
 - (2) access can be available
 - (3) he or she has access
 - (4) one of them have access
 - (5) No correction required

- By such time you finish that chapter, I will 84. write a letter.
 - (1) The time when (2) By the time
 - (3) By that time (4) The time
 - (5) No correction required
- 85. Had I realized how close I was to the edge of the valley, I would not have carried the bags there.
 - (1) Had I been realized
 - (2) If I would have realized
 - (3) When I realized
 - (4) Had I had realized
 - (5) No correction required

Directions (86-90) : Pick out from the words given below each sentence the word which would complete the sentence correctly and meaningfully.

- 86. All the respondents should express their views in this questionnaire.
 - (1) convenient (2) confident
 - (4) favourable (3) candid
 - (5) capable
- 87. The ship waited till the storm _____ before sailing out to sea.
 - (1) evaporated (2) consolidated
 - (3) abated (4) normalized
 - (5) trivialised
- I like to talk to him. He is _____ to reason. 88.
 - (1) amenable (2) conducive
 - (3) accessible (4) congenial
 - (5) accountable
- 89. The chief guest came into the room by the chairman of the company. (2) allowed
 - (1) watched
 - (3) joined (4) coupled
 - (5) precede
- 90 All of us must endeavour to _ _ the miseries of poor.
 - (1) augment (2) elaborate
 - (3) discourage (4) mitigate
 - (5) exhibit

Directions (91-95) : Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph. Then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) This conviction remained with her all her life.
- (B) Within minutes, his desire had been fulfilled.
- (C) From the moment of his birth, his mother was convinced that Sigmund had been born to fulfill a high destiny.
- (D) Once he complained that his young sister's piano practising disturbed him.

- (E) He demanded that the instrument should go out of the house.
- (F) It coloured her relationship with him to an extra-ordinary degree.
- 91. Which of the following should be the SECOND statement after rearrangement ? (2) B (1) A
 - (4) D
 - (3) C (5) E
- 92. Which of the following should be the FOURTH statement after rearrangement ? (1) A
 - (2) B (4) D
 - (3) C (5) E
- 93. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) statement alter rearrangement ? (1) A
 - (2) B
 - (4) D
- (5) E 94. Which of the following should be the THIRD statement aftes rearrangement ?
 - (2) B (4) D
 - (3) C (5) F

(1) A

(3) C

- 95. Which of the following should be the FIFTH statement after rearrangement ?
 - (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D

(5) E

Directions (96-100) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any will be in one part of the sentence. The letter of that part is the answer. If there is no error the answer is (5). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

- We admired the way (1)/ he had completed 96. all his work (2)/ and appreciating the method (3) / adopted by him. (4) / No Error (5).
- 97. Our neighbours had repeated (1) / the same illogical sequence of activities (2) / if we had not brought the (3)/ facts to their notice, (4) / No Error (5)
- 98. Not only the judges acquitted (1)/ him of all the charges (2)/ leveled against him, but (3) / also commended all his actions (4) / No Error (5).
- 99. Due to certain inevitable circumstances (1) / the scheduled programme had to be (2) / postponed indefinite. (3)/ but the members could not be informed, (4) / No Error (5).
- 100. Honesty and integrity are (1)/ the qualities which cannot be (2) / done away with (3) / and hence assume a lot of importance, (4)/No Error (5).