# ANUSHKA ACADEMY 

## तर्क श वित परी क्ष पMOCK TEST-146



उ सके बा द दा निष्कााएं II दिये गएहै । अ फ्म दिएगये कृ ना' का स यमाना है, $\mathcal{F} T$ ले ही वा सर्म ज्ञात $\bar{c}$ थ य

 रखसे अनु सप नही कत है ।

1. कः Т t

स Tी स प्ध ते जदाँ ड. है।
कु छ स्पर्ध प्र तिय गिता है ।

## निष्क्वा:

I. कु छ प्र तिय गिता ते जदाँ ड . है ।
II. स $\dagger$ १ प्र तिय' गिता ते जदाँ ड. है ।
(1) के वलनिष्कषाiा स यहै ।
(2) के वलनिष्कषष स यहै ।
(3) दा' ना' निएक्कंषाी स यहै ।
(4) य ता निष्कहार्अथा वाI स यहै
(5) ना ही निष्कषाईँт वाI स यहै
2. कौТ

का इ बै कलाॅ कर नही है ।
स Tी बै कस्ट T र है ।
का ई स्टां रपै नलनहीं है ।
निष्काT:
I. का इ ₹टांरलाॅ करनहीं है।
II. का इ पै नलबै कनहीं है।
(1) दा' ना' $\begin{aligned} \text { निए्कंषाI स यहै }\end{aligned}$
(2) ना ही निष्कषाईँ $T$ वाI स यहै
(3) य ता' निष्कार्अथ व वाI स यहै
(4) के वलनिष्कषाँ से यहै
(5) के वलनिष्कषार्ा स यहै
3. कौ Т

कु छ प्र हा रअ घा T तह ।
का इ प्र हा रध वा नही है ।
स $T \uparrow$ आ क्रमप ध वा है।
निष्काт:
I. कु छ आ हाTतनिश्चित स्ससे ध वा नही है।

(1) दा' ना' नि प्रंबाी स यहै ।
(2) के वलनिष्कषाई स यहै ।
(3) ना ही निष्कषाऊँT वाI स यहै
(4) य ता' निष्काएईश $T$ वाII स यहै
(5) के वलनिष्कषाँस यहै ।

कु छ सी करप सू इT है

सम गत ${ }^{\text {से }}$ ब द सं के तहै।
निष्का:
I. से Tी सी क्रप से के तहै।
II. का इ संके तसू त्र नहीं है।
(1) य ता निष्काईईअस वाII से यहै
(2) ना ही निष्कषाईँए वाI स यहै ।
(3) दा'ना' निस्कंषाी स यहै ।
(4) के वलनिष्कषाँ स यहै ।
(5) के वल निषकषाiा स यहै ।
5.

कान 7
कु छ प्र हा र आ हा T त है ।
का इ प्र हा र ध वा नही है ।
स T १ आ क्रमप ध वा है।
निष्काT:
I. का इ आ क्रमण प्र हा र नही है ।
II. स T १ अ क्रमप $\mathrm{T}^{`}$ के आहाTतहा' ने की सं $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{C}$ वना है ।
(1) ना ही निष्कषाईゃт वाI स यहै ।
(2) य ता निष्काईईएT वाI स यहै ।
(3) दा' ना' $\begin{gathered}\text { गि प्कंषाी स यहै । }\end{gathered}$
(4) के वलनिषकषाí स यहै ।
(5) के वलनिषकषाँ से यहै ।


 धय नपू र्व कप्ढ़ एवं उ ₹Tरदें।
6. कः T च
$\mathrm{S} \leq \mathrm{L} \leq \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{P}>\mathrm{E}>\mathrm{R} ; \mathrm{L}>\mathrm{Q}$
निष्काए:
I. $P \geq S$
II. $\mathrm{I}>\mathrm{R}$

है । (1) के वलनिष्कषात् स यहै ।
(2) य ता' निष्का Fअए वाI स यहै ।
(3) के वलनिष्कषाई स यहै ।
(4) दा' ना' ${ }^{\prime}$ चिष्कंषाf स यहै ।
(5) ना ही निष्कषाईंश वाI स यहै ।

## REASONING

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

## 4. 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
5. 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 :
$\mathrm{S} \leq \mathrm{L} \leq \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{P}>\mathrm{E}>\mathrm{R} ; \mathrm{L}>\mathrm{Q}$

## Conclusions:

I. $P \geq S$
II. $\mathrm{I}>\mathrm{R}$
(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

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7. कौТ
$\mathrm{G}>\mathrm{R} \geq \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{A} \leq \mathrm{T} \leq \mathrm{S} ; \mathrm{D} \leq \mathrm{A} \leq \mathrm{J}$
निष्काए:
I. $\quad \mathrm{T} \geq \mathrm{D}$
II. $\mathrm{R}>\mathrm{S}$
(1) के वलनिष्कषाां स यहै ।
(2) ना ही निष्कषाईँ $\boldsymbol{T}$ वाI स यहै ।
(3) के वलनिष्कषष゙स यहै ।
(4) य ता निष्काएईए वाII स यहै ।
(5) दा' ना' $\begin{gathered}\text { नि स्कंषाf स यहै । }\end{gathered}$
8. कृ न
$\mathrm{A} \geq \mathrm{B}>\mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{D} \leq \mathrm{E}<\mathrm{F}$
निष्काग:
I. $\mathrm{A} \geq \mathrm{E}$
II. $\mathrm{C}<\mathrm{F}$
(1) के वलनिष्कषाீ स यहै ।
(2) य ता' निष्की ाईथT वाI स यहै ।
(C) ना ही निष्कषाईँ T वाI से यहै ।
(4) के वलनिषकषषाi स यहै ।
(5) दा' ना' $\begin{aligned} \text { निष्कंषाf स यहै । }\end{aligned}$
9. कौ Т
$\mathrm{G}>\mathrm{R} \geq \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{A}<\mathrm{T}<\mathrm{S} ; \mathrm{D} \leq \mathrm{A} \leq \mathrm{J}$
निष्कात:
I. $\mathrm{J}>\mathrm{G}$
II. $\mathrm{J}=\mathrm{G}$
(1) ना ही निष्कषाईँ वा वा सहै
(2) के वलनिष्कषा स सहै
(3) य ता निष्काईअथ वाI स यहै ।
(4) दा' ना' निष्कंषाf स यहै ।
(5) के वलनिष्कषषां स यहै ।
10. कौ Т
$\mathrm{S}<\mathrm{L}<\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{P} \geq \mathrm{E}>\mathrm{R} ; \mathrm{L}>\mathrm{Q}$

## निष्काग:

I. $L<R$
II. $\mathrm{E} \geq \mathrm{Q}$
(1) दा' ना' निष्कंषाI स यहै ।
(2) ना ही निष्कषाईंश वाI स यहै ।
(3) य ता' निष्काएईँ वाI स यहै ।
(4) के वलनिष्कषाII स यहै ।
(5) के वलनिष्कषाॅर यहै ।

निदे ${ }^{`}$ (组1-15) : दी गई सू चना को धयनपू र्व कप्ढ़ ${ }^{\prime}$ तथT $T$ नी चे दिएगएप्र शा' का उ ₹Tरदे ${ }^{\prime}$ ।

दस० यरि तदा' स्सा ना तर पं कि तय ${ }^{`}$ मे इसप्र का रबै ठ' है
 समा न दू री है । पं कित, K मेटे, M अ N बठ है (अ वश्क्कनी किसा न क्रम में ) आ रस T $\uparrow$ का मु ख दक्षिण की आ र है । पं वि तमे $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ तथ Z बै ठे है (आ वश्क्तनही किस्सा न क्रम में) और रस गी का मु ख उरिरकी आरहै। अत: दी गई बै ठकठ यर एपं कि तमे बै ठा ठ यकत, दू सी पं कितमे बै ठे ठ यक्तके सम मु
$Z, W$ के दा एँ स ती से सथT $T$ न पर्बै ठठना, है को बा एँ से दू से सथाTनपर्बै ठता है। वहछ क्रेक्स्मु खर के ठी कदा एँ बै ठता है अ $M$ के बी चके वल एक यक्तबै ठता है, $K$ का ठी कपड. T' से नही तश्ही $\mathbb{L}$ के बी चदा' $\overline{\text { र }}$ वितबै ठ ते Kहैना। न ही $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{Y}$ के स मु ख है ।
11. निम्नलिखितमे से कौ" केनस मु ख है ?
(1) Y
(2) $Z$
(3) V
(4) X
(5) W
12. M के संदक $\mathrm{T}^{`}$ मे निम्नलिखितमे से कौ समयह्स कथ $T$
(1) $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{X}$ के निकट तम पड $\mathrm{T}^{\prime}$ से के स मु ख है।
(2) $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{M}$ के निक्ट तम पड $\mathrm{T}^{\prime}$ से य' ${ }^{\prime}$ मे ${ }^{\cdot}$ से एकहै ।
(3) $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{N}$ के बी च के वल एक यक्व तबै ठता है ।
(4) $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{M}$ के ठी कदा एँ मे बै ठता है ।
(5) दिय गय का इ $\mathcal{~} \uparrow \uparrow$ कथ न स यनही है ।
13. निम्नलिखितमे से क्न स मु ख है ?
(1) K
(2) L
(3) M
(4) J
(5) N
14. Y के संदक्ष $\mathrm{T}^{`} \mathrm{Z}$ में क्य स्था न है ?
(1) दा एँ से ती सा
(2) दा एँ से दू सा
(3) ठ $\uparrow$ कबा एँ
(4) ठी कदा एँ
(5) बा एँ से दू सा
15. दी गई ठ यम्शसा के आ धरपदिएगएप च मे से चार ए समा न है तथTT एकसू ह बना ते है। इनमे से कौ न इसस्मू ह से सं बं धिनही है ।
(1) M
(2) J
(3) N
(4) W
(5) Y
7. Statements :
$\mathrm{G}>\mathrm{R} \geq \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{A} \leq \mathrm{T} \leq \mathrm{S} ; \mathrm{D} \leq \mathrm{A} \leq \mathrm{J}$
Conclusions:
I. $\mathrm{T} \geq \mathrm{D}$
II. $\mathrm{R}>\mathrm{S}$
(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 :
$\mathrm{A} \geq \mathrm{B}>\mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{D} \leq \mathrm{E}<\mathrm{F}$

## Conclusions :

I. $\mathrm{A} \geq \mathrm{E}$
II. $\mathrm{C}<\mathrm{F}$
(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 :
$\mathrm{G}>\mathrm{R} \geq \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{A}<\mathrm{T}<\mathrm{S} ; \mathrm{D} \leq \mathrm{A} \leq \mathrm{J}$

## Conclusions :

I. $\mathrm{J}>\mathrm{G}$
II. $\mathrm{J}=\mathrm{G}$
(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 :
$\mathrm{S}<\mathrm{L}<\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{P} \geq \mathrm{E}>\mathrm{R} ; \mathrm{L}>\mathrm{Q}$

## Conclusions :

I. $L<R$

$$
\text { II. } \mathrm{E} \geq \mathrm{Q}
$$

(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 , $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{M}$ 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 $\mathrm{W} . \mathrm{V}$ 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 ?
(1) Y
(2) $Z$
(3) V
(4) $X$
(5) W
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
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

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दिएगएप्र झां का उ ₹ Tरदे ।

छः खिलाङ，Vt，W，X，Y एं $Z$ विभि $T=-T$ प्र का र जै से－कै रम，प्रतरं जखां－खा＇，ट｀निसे हाॅ की，एं बै
 हरा，नी ला ，ना रं गी，ला लएं पे ले रं गकी ट१－すट゙ फ्न प्र का रके मा’ बा इं लष ग＇न जैसे ले मा＂बाा＂एं मा इक्रा＇मै करते है ，प्रजरी नहीं किइसी क्रममें। क्मसे क्मदाॅ ठ यकित तरह के मा｀बा ई लप ा＇न का प्रय＇ग करते है ।

वह ठ यक्तज＇हाॅ की ख लता है，मा इक्रा｀मै क्सकात है $Z$ मा इक्रा＇मै क्सक्त प्रय＇ग करता है एं हरे रं ग की ट है ，किंतु वहन ता कै रमअं रना ही खां－खां ख＇लता
 रं ग की ट १－चटर फ्नता है। एकिंतुर्तु जखि ला ड．१ नहीस्सा है प्र का रके मा｀बा ई लष ा｀न का प्रय＇ग करते है । वह जा एक है ，मा＇ को प्रय＇ग करता हैX एकहाॅ की खि ला ड．१ है स
 के खि ला ड．१ द्वा रा प्र य＇ग किय पजाएटतहै मिसरि ला ड．१ ना रं गी रं गकी ट१－पटर फ्हनता है ，किं तु वह उ समा’ बा नही करता जिस्प का रकी W प्र य＇ग करता है लाला लअ T वा पी ल ही－पटट नली फ्ननता है । वह खि ला ड．१ जो मा ईक्रा मै है ，ना ता＇ट｀निसअ｀रना ही खा＇－खां ख लता है । एं नी ली रं ग की ट१－चट फ्नते है ，स्मा नप्र का रके मा प्रय＇ग करते है ।
16．निम नलिखि तमें से कौ न एक तरं जरिखि ला ड．१ी है
（1）Z
（2） W
（3）U
（4） V
（5）इनमे से को इ
17．इनमे＇से का＂न स मा’ बा इई द्वाषा तांक्म उ पये ग जा ता
（1）मा’ Gi
（2）य ता＇ले ने वा＇य जा ट ग
（3）मा इक्रा＇मै क स
（4）निध रितनही किय ज समता
（5）इनमे से कों ई नही
18．इनमें से कौ नपेली ट१－चटर फ्नता है ？
（1）$Z$
（2） X
（3） Y
（4）U
（5）इनमे से का इ नही
19．इनमें से का न एकबै ड मिं टन खिला ड．१ है ？
（1）W
（2）$Z$
（3）U
（4）V
（5）इनमे से का इ नही
（1）$Y$－ट｀निस्सपे ला－मा｀बज｀
（2） X －बै ड मि－रतलसल－ले ना＇वा ड मिं द（ ${ }^{3}$ ）खे लेत्षे तैरं ज्ञ बै＇ग्नीले ना＇वा’
जै से $(4)$ कै U गी रम हरा－मा इक्रां मै क्स

 मिएगएप्र झां का उ ₹ 1 रदं।



 गनी से धे रे खा न यमस था $T$ में गै रे ट का निकट तम पड．${ }^{\prime}$ से ठ $T$ ， $\bar{\circ}$ यास्थ $T$ में उ संके विपी तबै ठत है । हष १जनृ ₹ $T$ में सित，के दा ये


 एयं क सके ठी कबा यें नही है । रमन，वृ ₹ $T$ में गै रे ट के ठी कबा ये क्तैपद किं तुक्सिश्रये रेगखा $T$ बै ठ कमे दाॅ नां निकट तम पड．${ }^{\prime}$ से नही है से धी रे खा मे एले क सके दा यें से ती स्रा बै ठा है । वहजे सी धे रे ख



（2）एाॅ न
（3）रमन
（4）कै था री न
（5）इनमे से को इ नही

22．निエ T लिखित तमे से कौ न स यु ग मक्ता रके अं तिमछा＇रफ्बै ठा है
（1）गै रे हाप १ज
（2）रमन，क्रिसट गे प र
（3）एले क स़रमन
（4）निर्ध रितनही कि जा रकत
（5）इनमे से का इ नही

23．वह जो वृ ₹ कैमेथं $T$ री न के दा यें ती सा बै ठ $T$ है，से धि रे खा $T$ बै ठ मे रमन से किसर थाTन प बै ठा है ？
（1）बा यें से ती सा
（2）दा यें से चा ${ }^{2} T T$
（3）ठी कदा यें
（4）दा यें से ती सा
（5）इनमे से का इ नही
24．वह जो वृ ₹ $\mathbb{T}$ में हष १ जाएं रमन के बी च बै ठा है ，से धे रे ख $T$ ठ यमस था में उसका स्थान क्य है ？
（1）सी धि रे खा $T$ ठ यमस थ $T$ का अंतिम बा य छा＇र
（2）दा यें छा＇रसे चा＂ $2 T$
（3）से ध रे खा का अंतिम दा ${ }^{\circ}$ ये छा＇रप
（4）बा यें छा＇रसे ती सा
（5）इनमे से का इ नही

## 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 KhoKho. 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
17. Y uses which or the following mobile phones?
(1) Moto G
(2) Either Lenovo or Moto G
(3) Micromax
(4) Can't be determined
(5) None of these
18. Who among the following wears a Yellow Tshirt?
(1) $Z$
(2) X
(3) Y
(4) U
(5) None of these
19. Who among the following is a Badminton player?
(1) W
(2) Z
(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

## ANUSHKA ACADEMY



में उसकत सथागन क्य है ？
（1）एा ${ }^{\circ}$ न के बा ये से ती सा
（2）एले व सके विपी त
（3）हप १ जके बा यें से दू सा
（4）गै रे ट के ठी कदा यें
（5）इनमे से का इ नही
26．नि $T$ नलिखितमें से कौ न स कह $T$ न स यहै ？
（1）एाॅ न，से धे－रे खा ठ यम्र्थ $T$ में एले क साखं है ।
（2）कै थ $T$ री न वृ $\bar{\tau} T$ बै ठ क－ठ यमस्थ $T T$ में क्रिस्ट $T$
（3）से धे－रे ख $T$ ठ यक्थ थ $T$ में रमन एं हष $१$ जके बी बै ठं है।
（4）वृ ₹ T में क्रिस्ट $T^{\prime}$ पर，एले क सके दा यें से ती
（5）इनमे से को ई नही
निदे ${ }^{\circ}$（27－31）：दी गई सू चना को ध्य नपू र्व कप्ढ़ दिएगए श्र ${ }^{\circ}$ का उ ₹ Tरदे ：
$P, A$ की प ती है तथा $W$ से विवा हितहै $M, A$ का स ला


 है D भ T १ इसी परवा रका एक्स्र यहै ।

27．दी गई सू चना के अनुXस़ार，से किसतरह सं बं धिहि ？
（1）मा ता
（2）मा से
（3）बे ट $\uparrow$
（4）निध रितनही किय जा सफता
（5）इनमे से का इ नही
28．दी गई सू चना के अनुु，सूट से किसतरह सं बं धि है ？
（1）प＇ती
（2）पु ラ $\ddagger$
（3）पु $\overline{>}$
（4）ना नी／दा दी
（5）इनमे
स का ई नही

29．परिवा रमें कितने दं परि T है ？
（1）ए
（2）दा＇
（3）ती न
（4）चा र
（5）इनमे से का इ नही
30．नि TIनलिखि तस्मु हा＇में से काँन दं पर्त $T$ सु ह है
（1）U，D
（2） $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{V}$
（3） $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Q}$
（4）के वल（1）औ（2）
（5）इनमे से का इ नही
（1）बहन
（2）मा ता
（3）सा ली
（4） 土 T T $^{\text {§ }}$
（5）इनमे से का इ नहीं
निदे ${ }^{\circ}$（B2－35）：दी गई सू चना कर ध्यनू र्व कप्ढ़ तथT नी चे दिएगए्प झा ${ }^{-}$क उ ₹ $T$ रदे $\qquad$
 का＇ki la bx tu＇लिख ते है＇little better than nothing＇

＇gm tu dr la＇लिख ते है त्विए


से क य निद् ${ }^{\text {® }}$ त करता है ？
बा बै ठT
（1）$x i \mathrm{cx} \mathrm{ms}$
（2） zp bxyz
（3）dr ki fn
（4）fn ki gm
（5）fn ki yz
उऊ．नी चूm＇का का ड क्य हा＇गा ？
（1）here
（2）य ता＇change＇य＇here＇
（3）must
（4）af
（5）change
34．यदि＇must bring change＇का＇op la tu＇लिख ते है •，
ता｀＇bring peace here＇का का｀ड दिएगएक्ष ड $\mathcal{I T} T$ णT $T$ मे क्य सं +T व हा＇एकता है ？
（1）dropov
（2）la drop
（3）op dr tu
（4）la vx dr
（5） drop ms

35．निエन मे से किस्मत का ड निश्चितस्पसे ज्ञातनही किय जा सकरा है ？
（1）here
（2）than
（3）and
（4）to
（5）adapt
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) $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{V}$
(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 bxyz
(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
(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

# ANUSHKA ACADEMY 

## संख $\overline{\text { ® }}$ मक अ T य ग या

 परलगक T ग क य मा न अ एा ? (अ फ्म वा स तविकमा न ज्ञा तनहीं करना है । )
36. $465.84+764.86-211.99=$ ?
(1) 1100
(2) 1080
(3) 1000
(4) 1020
(5) 1060
37. 149.9 का $149.9 \%+149.9=$ ?
(1) 375
(2) 400
(3) 350
(4) 425
(5) 450
38. $3001 \times 749 \div 1001-1399=$ ?
(1) 650
(2) 700
(3) 950
(4) 850
(5) 1000
39. $\sqrt{2642}-\sqrt{1156}+\sqrt{459}=$ ?
(1) 50
(2) 90
(3) 40
(4) 20
(5) 30
40. $\frac{901}{29} \times \frac{91}{301} \div \frac{51}{599}=$ ?
(1) 140
(2) 120
(3) 60
(4) 80
(5) 110

निदे ${ }^{\circ}$ (41-45) : निम नवृ ₹ $T$ - अरेख का ध्य नपू र्व कऊँयम को
(1) 1608
(2) 1640
(3) 1764
(4) 1704
(5) 1686

तथ $T$ दिये गएप्र शां के उ $₹ T$ रदे ।
 महिला है , ता' उ सी ठ य्वसा यमे पु रुषा कर्म चा रिय' ${ }^{\prime}$ की संख्य व है ?
(1) 1239
(2) 1143
(3) 1156
(4) 1289
(5) 1139
43. पि लमनिमा प के $25 \%$ कर्म चा री हड. ता लपर्पे जाते है पि ल मनिमा' प के कर्म चा रिय' की संख क्य है ज' हड. ता 9 T ग नही ले ते है ?
(1) 3271
(2) 3819
(3) 3948
(4) 1273
(5) 1246
44. अभि $T$ य ति $T$ की तथ $T$ उ द्वो ग $\bar{\sigma}$ यदस यक्' मिला करकर्म चा रिय' कु लसंख्य क्य है ?
(1) 5698
(2) 5884
(3) 5687
(4) 5896
(5) 5487
 ता' शि क्ष प ठ यम्तस यमे ₹थाT ये कि क्ष का' की संख क्य है

क्क चा रिये की कु लसंख्या 26800

41. कि क्ष प तथT मे डि कलठ यवसा यका मिला कर कर्म चा रिय' कु लसंख्य तथT प्र बं धा ठ य्वसा यमे कर्म चा रिय' ${ }^{\circ}$ की बी च अं तर क्य है ?
(1) 6770
(2) 7700
(3) 6700
(4) 7770
(5) 7670

निदे ${ }^{\circ}$ (46-50) : निम नलिखि तसं ख श्रृं ख ला में म्र शहिक्षन के ₹थाTन पर्य अना च हिए?
46. $7413 \quad 7422 \quad 7440 \quad$ ? $7503 \quad 7548$
(1) 7464
(2) 7456
(3) 7466
(4) 7477
(5) इनमे से को इ नही
47. $4 \begin{array}{llllll}4 & 16 & 36 & 64 & 100\end{array}$ ?
(1) 120
(2) 180
क阝) 136
(4) 144

संख्य ${ }^{(5)} 5$ इनमें से का इ नही
48. $12 \quad 33 \quad 96 \quad$ ? $852 \quad 2553$
(1) 285
(2) 288
(3) 250
(4) 384
(5) इनमे से कौ इ नही

## QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Directions (36-40) : What approximate value will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions ? (You are not expectec to calculate the exact value.)
36. $465.84+764.86-211.99=$ ?
(1) 1100
(2) 1080
(3) 1000
(4) 1020
(5) 1060
37. $149.9 \%$ of $149.9+149.9=$ ?
(1) 375
(2) 400
(3) 350
(4) 425
(5) 450
38. $3001 \times 749 \div 1001-1399=$ ?
(1) 650
(2) 700
(3) 950
(4) 850
(5) 1000
39. $\sqrt{2642}-\sqrt{1156}+\sqrt{459}=$ ?
(1) 50
(2) 90
(3) 40
(4) 20
(5) 30
40. $\frac{901}{29} \times \frac{91}{301} \div \frac{51}{599}=$ ?
(1) 140
(2) 120
(3) 60
(4) 80
(5) 110

Directions (41-45) : Study the following piechart and answer the given questions.
Percentage distribution of employees in six different professions
Total number of employees $\mathbf{=} 26800$

41. What is the difference between the total number of employees in teaching and medical profession together and the number of employees in management profession?
(1) 6770
(2) 7700
(3) 6700
(4) 7770
(5) 7670
42. In management profession three-fourths of the number of employees are females, then is the number of male employees in same profession?
(1) 1239
(2) 1143
(3) 1156
(4) 1289
(5) 1139
43. $25 \%$ of employees from film production profession went on a strike. What is the number of employees from film production who did not participate in the strike?
(1) 3271
(2) 3819
(3) 3948
(4) 1273
(5) 1246
44. What is the total number of employees in engineering and industries profession together?
(1) 5698
(2) 5884
(3) 5687
(4) 5896
(5) 5487
45. If in teaching profession $\frac{3}{5}$ of the teachers are not permanent, then what is the number of permanent teachers in the teaching profession?
(1) 1608
(2) 1640
(3) 1764
(4) 1704
(5) 1686

Directions (46-50) : What should come in place of the question mark(?) in the following number series ?
46. $7413 \quad 7422 \quad 7440 \quad$ ? $7503 \quad 7548$
(1) 7464
(2) 7456
(3) 7466
(4) 7477
(5) None of these
47. $4 \quad 16 \quad 36 \quad 64 \quad 100 \quad$ ?
(1) 120
(2) 180
(3) 136
(4) 144
(5) None of these
48. $12 \quad 33 \quad 96 \quad$ ? $852 \quad 2553$
(1) 285
(2) 288
(3) 250
(4) 384
(5) None of these

# ANUSHKA ACADEMY 

49. $70000 \quad 14000 \quad 2800 \quad ? \quad 112 \quad 22.4$
(1) 640
(2) 420
(3) 560
(4) 540
(5) इनमे से का इ नही
50. $102 \begin{array}{llllll}102 & 99 & 104 & 97 & 106 & ?\end{array}$
(1) 96
(2) 95
(3) 100
(4) 94
(5) इनमे से का इं नही ${ }^{`}$
51. ए० यकि तके प स₹ 25 प्र तिली टरवा ला दू धहै । दू


(1) $13: 16$
(2) $12: 15$
(3) $16: 9$
(4) $19: 22$
(5) इनमे से का इ इ नही
 लड . किय' का 73 है । विद्य लयका औ स्सअं क 71.8
 क्य है ?
(1) $1: 2$
(2) $3: 2$
(3) $2: 3$
(4) $4: 2$
(5) इनमे से का इ नही
 कर्ज दे ने पर 482 अधिक मिलता है यदि ब य जवा षिण ${ }^{\circ}$ क संय` जिके बजा एअद्ध वा षिए ${ }^{\circ}$ कदिय जा हा है। रा ी़ क्य

|  | 1986 |  | 1987 |  | 1988 |  | 1989 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | कअं तर | लड | कर्र अं तर | \%ड | कअं तर | लड | -अं तर |
| A | 70\% | 68 | 60\% | 35 | 75\% | 92 | 60\% | 53 |
| B | 40\% | 42 | 48\% | 9 | 45\% | 9 | 60\% | 45 |
| C | 44\% | 30 | 55\% | 12 | 60\% | 12 | 56\% | 12 |
| D | 44\% | 42 | 57\% | 42 | 55\% | 42 | 65\% | 96 |
| $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{E}}{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 75\% | 140 | 60\% | 68 | 70\% | 68 | 66\% | 112 |
| F | 44\% | 45 | 56 | 48 | 65\% | 48 | 45\% | 42 |

56. स $T ी$ चा रवण $\mathrm{T}^{\prime}$ का मिला क्रींस्म्म सया ग गे ने वा ले लड. के की संख आं का आ सक य है ?
(1) 212
(2) 217
(3) 219
(4) 222


(1) 682
(2) 693
(3) 702
(4) 707
(5) इनमे से कौ इ नही

(1) ₹ 10,000
(2) ₹ 20,000
(3) ₹ 40,000
(4) ₹ 50,000
(5) इनमे से कौ इ नही
 वर्ग सेमी तथT T 15 वर्ग से मी है, ता' हा ना 9 T का अयन (हा नेंसे मे : 4


57. दा' अं का' की एकनिश्चितसंख्य इस्के अं को ' के य' ग का ती गु क्ष लंख का कितना प्र तिश तहै ?

है । यदि इसे 45 जों ड. $T$ जा ए ता सं ख्य एं फ्लट जाती है । (घ)ह 66.66\% $\quad$ (2) $90 \%$ संख्य क्य है ?
(1) 72
(2) 32
(3) 27
(4) 23
(5) इनमे से का इ नही

निदे ${ }^{\text {( }}$ (\$6-60) : निम न त लिक्म छ : विभि $T$ = = $T$ विद्य लये के बीच लड. को का प्र तिश्र तथT $T$ लड. के एं लड. संख अं ${ }^{\circ}$ का अंतर्रा $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}$ त है जो विभि $\mathrm{T}=\overline{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{T}$ वषण $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}$ मे मे भTTग ले ते है ।
(3) $120 \%$
(4) $150 \%$
(5) इनमे से का इ नही
( Z$)$ 66. $66 \%$
(3) $120 \%$
(4) $150 \%$
61. यदि A का $90 \%=\mathrm{B}$ का $30 \%$ तथ $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{A}$ का $x \%$ है,

ता $x$ का मा न ज्ञात करे ।
के छा ${ }^{(1 \neq 9} 800$
(2) 300
किस्मे ( (Z) 700
(4) 400

एबाॅ (드) इन्रीपेक्ष्र से का' इ नही
(1) 17
(2) 29
है 3 ? 35
(4) 46 मे ') क्य हा' गा
(1) 3600
(2) 100
(3) 80
(4) 60
(5) इनमे स का इ नही
(5) इनमे से का इ नही
59. वण ${ }^{〔} 1986$ में विद्येस ${ }^{\circ} T T$ ले ने वा ले लड. का' की कु ल संख का वण ${ }^{〔} 1988$ मे विस्टा सेसः $\mathrm{T} T$ गले ने वा ले लड. कि्य'
(2) $8: 7$
(3) $9: 8$
(4) $10: 9$
(5) इनमे से को इ नही

49. $70000 \quad 14000 \quad 2800 \quad ? \quad 112 \quad 22.4$
(1) 640
(2) 420
(3) 560
(4) 540
(5) None of these
50. $102 \begin{array}{llllll}102 & 99 & 104 & 97 & 106 & ?\end{array}$
(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?
(1) ₹ 10,000
(2) ₹ 20,000
(3) ₹ 40,000
(4) ₹ 50,000
(5) None of these
54. The areas of three consesutive faces of a cuboid are $12 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}, 20 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ and $15 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$, then the volume (in $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ ) 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

|  | $\mathbf{1 9 8 6}$ |  | $\mathbf{1 9 8 7}$ |  | $\mathbf{1 9 8 8}$ |  | $\mathbf{1 9 8 9}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
|  | $\%$ <br> Boy | Diff | $\%$ <br> Boy | Diff | $\%$ <br> Boy | Diff | $\%$ <br> Boy | Diff |
| A | $70 \%$ | 68 | $60 \%$ | 35 | $75 \%$ | 92 | $60 \%$ | 53 |
| B | $40 \%$ | 42 | $48 \%$ | 9 | $45 \%$ | 9 | $60 \%$ | 45 |
| C | $44 \%$ | 30 | $55 \%$ | 12 | $60 \%$ | 12 | $56 \%$ | 12 |
| D | $44 \%$ | 42 | $57 \%$ | 42 | $55 \%$ | 42 | $65 \%$ | 96 |
| $\mathbf{E}$ | $75 \%$ | 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
(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 $\mathrm{A}=30 \%$ of B and $\mathrm{B}=x \%$ of A , then find the value of $x$.
(1) 800
(2) 300
(3) 700
(4) 400
(5) None of these

## ANUSHKA ACADEMY

 की सं +T वना क्य है ?
(1) $\frac{1}{6}$
(2) $\frac{5}{12}$
(3) $\frac{1}{2}$
(4) $\frac{7}{9}$
(5) इनमे से का इ ₹ नही ${ }^{\text {• }}$
63. एरुपएमें 12 मा ब्ब लबे चने पर एदु का नदा रका $20 \%$ की हा नि हा' ती है। लेन-दे न में $20 \%$ का ला $\% ~ T$ अर्जि त एकरुपएमे कितने मा र्ब लका बे चना चा हिए?
(1) 8
(2) 6
(3) 4
(4) 3
(5) इनमे से का इ नही
64. ए मे जका`₹ 400 के बजा ए ₹ 350 में बे चने पर अधि कहा नी हा' ती है । मे जका क्रयूू ल्यक्य है
(1) ₹ 435
(2) ₹ 417.50
(3) ₹ 1000
(4) ₹ 1050
(5) इनमे से का ई नही
65. A तथ B एकका य का 10 दिना' मे 'पू रा कर सकते ह B तथ IC इसे 18 दिना' ${ }^{\circ}$ मे पू रा कर समते 5 हैदिंनाँ का र्य करता है, तब, 10 दिनां तकका र्य करता है तथा T पे णा का र्य कटे, 15 दिनां मे पू रा करता है का र्य का अके ला कितने दिना' में कर सके गा
(1) 30 दिन
(2) 15 दिन
(3) 45 दिन
(4) 24 दिन
(5) इनमे से का इ नही
उ ₹ T रदे यदि
(1) $x>y$
(2) $x \geq y$
(3) $x<y$
(4) $x \leq y$
(5) $x=y$ य सं बं धा स्था पित्तनीं किय ज सकता

तक्रुने के लिए $\frac{15}{\sqrt{x}}-\frac{9}{\sqrt{x}}=(x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
II. $y^{10}-(36)^{5}=0$
67. I. $5 x+2 y=96$
II. $3(7 x+5 y)=489$

$$
\text { I. }(441)^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{2}-111=(15)^{2}
$$

II. $\sqrt{121} y^{2}+(6)^{3}=260$
69. I. $17 x=(13)^{2}+\sqrt{196}+(5)^{2}+4 x$
II. $9 y-345=4 y-260$

7ब़़कां $. \quad 3 x^{2}-13 x+14=0$
II. $y^{2}-7 y+12=0$

## ANUSHKA ACADEMY

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) $\frac{1}{2}$
(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 Calone have finished the whole work ?
(1) 30 days
(2) 15 days
(3) 45 days
(4) 24 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
(1) $x>y$
(2) $x \geq y$
(3) $x<y$
(4) $x \leq y$
(5) $x=y$ or the relationship cannot be established
66. I.

II. $y^{10}-(36)^{5}=0$
67. I. $5 x+2 y=96$
II. $3(7 x+5 y)=489$
68. I. $(441)^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{2}-111=(15)^{2}$
II. $\sqrt{121} y^{2}+(6)^{3}=260$
69. I. $17 x=(13)^{2}+\sqrt{196}+(5)^{2}+4 x$
II. $9 y-345=4 y-260$
70. I. $3 x^{2}-13 x+14=0$
II. $y^{2}-7 y+12=0$

# ANUSHKA ACADEMY 

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE \& COMPREHENSION


#### Abstract

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 a 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
(1) 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
(2) clear
(3) passionate
(4) kind
(5) imaginary
78. Paraphernalia
(1) accessories
(2) group
(3) details
(4) inputs
(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.
79. Misleading
(1) exaggerated
(2) under-rated
(3) appropriate
(4) leading
(5) deceptive
80. Extensive
(1) enormous
(2) far-reaching
(3) absolute
(4) meagre
(5) intensive

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 hadn't hardly any of those kind 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 then relaxing.
(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 you have access 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
84. By such time you finish that chapter, I will 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
$\qquad$ views in this questionnaire.
(1) convenient
(2) confident
(3) candid
(4) favourable
(5) capable
87. The ship waited till the storm $\qquad$ before sailing out to sea.
(1) evaporated
(2) consolidated
(3) abated
(4) normalized
(5) trivialised
88. I like to talk to him. He is $\qquad$ to reason.
(1) amenable
(2) conducive
(3) accessible
(4) congenial
(5) accountable
89. The chief guest came into the room by the chairman of the company.
(1) watched
(2) allowed
(3) joined
(4) coupled
(5) precede
90. All of us must endeavour to $\qquad$ 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 ?
(1) A
(2) B
(3) C
(4) D
(5) E
92. Which of the following should be the FOURTH statement after rearrangement ?
(1) A
(2) B
(3) C
(4) D
(5) E
93. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) statement alter rearrangement ?
(1) A
(2) B
(3) C
(4) D
(5) E
94. Which of the following should be the THIRD statement aftes rearrangement ?
(1) A
(2) B
(3) C
(4) D
(5) F
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.)
96. We admired the way (1)/ he had completed 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).

