



ESTD.: 1996

SURE SUCCESS CENTRE

Centre for Competitive Exams

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BANKING TEST

REASONING

Directions (1–4) : Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below :

निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था को ध्यान से पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

4 2 6 1 3 8 9 5 8 1 6 5 1 5 8 5 3 9 4 9 2 3 2 1 5 7 2 6 2 4 2 7 4

1. If all the even digits are deleted from the above arrangement, which of the following will be seventh from the right end of the arrangement?

यदि उपरोक्त व्यवस्था में से सभी सम अंक निकाल दिए जाएं, तो व्यवस्था के दाएं छोर से सातवां निम्न में से कौन-सा होगा?

- 1) 3 2) 5 3) 1
4) 9 5) 7

2. How many such 2s are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by an odd digit and also immediately followed by an odd digit?

उपरोक्त व्यवस्था में ऐसे कितने 2 हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के एकदम पहले एक विषम अंक और एकदम बाद में भी एक विषम अंक है?

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

3. How many such "1" are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a perfect square?

उपरोक्त व्यवस्था में ऐसे कितने 1 हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के एकदम पहले एक पूर्ण वर्ग है?

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

4. एक निश्चित कोड में DREAMING को BFSEFMHL लिखा जाता है, तो उसी प्रकार TREATISE को क्या लिखा जाएगा?

In a certain code, DREAMING is written as BFSEFMHL. How is TREATISE written in that code?

- 1) USFBDRHS 2) BFSUDRHS 3) BFSUSHRD
4) BDQSDRHS 5) None of these

5. Read the following information carefully and answer the question which follows:

निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए:

- 1) means 'A is the father of B'.
2) means 'A is the daughter of B'.
3) means 'A is the son of B'.
4) means 'A is the sister of B'.

What will come in place of question mark to establish that P is the son-in-law of S in the following expression?

तो 'में '?' के स्थान पर कौन-सा चिन्ह आएगा ताकि 'P, S का दमाद' सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो जाएगा?

- 1) + 2) × 3) –
4) × 5) Either + or ×

Directions (6–10) : Study the following information and answer the questions that follow :

In a certain code language,

'hope to see you' is coded as 're so na di',

'please come to see the party' is coded as 'fi ge na di ke zo', 'hope to come' is coded as 'di so ge' and

'see you the party' is coded as 're fi zo na'.

एक निश्चित कोड भाषा में 'hope to see you' को 're so na di', लिखा जाता है, 'please come to see the party' को 'fi ge na di ke zo',

लिखा जाता है, 'hope to come' को 'di so ge' लिखा जाता है तथा 'see you the party' को 're fi zo na' लिखा जाता है।

6. How is 'please' coded in the given code language?
'please' का कोड क्या होगा?
1) di 2) ke 3) fi 4) na 5) None of these
7. What does the code 'so' stand for in the given code language?
'so' किसका कोड है?
1) hope 2) come 3) see 4) to 5) None of these
8. How is 'party' coded in the given code language?
'party' का कोड क्या होगा?
1) Either 're' or 'fi' 2) Either 'zo' or 'na' 3) Either 'zo' or 'fi'
4) Either 'zo' or 'ge' 5) Either 'ke' or 'fi'
9. How will 'please see you' be coded in the given code language?
'please see you' का कोड क्या होगा?
1) re na ke 2) so re na 3) zo re na 4) na di ke 5) ke re ge
10. Which of the following will be coded as 'so di re' in the given code language?
किसका कोड 'so di re' होगा?
1) you see hope 2) hope you please
3) hope you come 4) the hope to
5) you hope to

Directions (11–14) : In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

- 1) if only conclusion I is true.
2) if only conclusion II is true
3) if either conclusion I or II is true.
4) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
5) if both conclusions I and II are true.
11. **Statements** : $A \geq B = C, B < D \leq E$
Conclusions : I. $D > A$ II. $E > C$
12. **Statements** : $L > U \geq K; Z < U < R$
Conclusions : I. $L > Z$ II. $K < R$
13. **Statements** : $Y < J = P \geq R > I$
Conclusions : I. $J > I$ II. $Y < R$
14. **Statements** : $V \geq K > M = N; M > S; T < K$
Conclusions : I. $T < N$ II. $V = S$
15. Which of the following symbols should replace question mark in the given expression in order to make the expressions 'A > D' and 'F ≥ C' definitely true?

निम्नलिखित में प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह के स्थान पर कौन-सा प्रतीक लगाना चाहिए ताकि 'A > D' तथा 'F ≥ C' निश्चित रूप से सही हो?

$A > B \geq C ? D \leq E = F$

- 1) > 2) < 3) ≤
4) = 5) Either = or ≥

Directions (16–20): In each question below are given two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and 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. Give answer.

नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में दो/तीन कथन और उसके बाद दो निष्कर्ष I और II दिए गए हैं। आपको दिए गए दोनों/तीनों कथनों का सत्य मानना है, भले ही ये सर्वज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़िए और फिर तय कीजिए कि दिया गया कौन-सा निष्कर्ष दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है, भले ही सर्वज्ञात तथ्य कुछ भी हों।

- 1) if only conclusion I follows.
2) if only conclusion II follows.
3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
5) if both conclusion I and conclusion II follows.

16. **Statements** : All rings are circles/सभी रिंग सर्कल हैं।
All squares are rings/सभी स्क्वेयर रिंग हैं।
No ellipse is a circle/कोई एलिप्स सर्कल नहीं है।

Conclusions : I. Some rings being ellipses is a possibility.
कुछ रिंगों का एलिप्स होना एक संभावना है।

II. At least some circles are squares.
कम से कम कुछ सर्कल स्क्वेयर हैं।

17. **Statements** : Some gases are liquids/कुछ गैसों लीक्विड हैं।
All liquids are water/सभी लीक्विड जल हैं।

Conclusions : I. All gases being water is a possibility
सभी गैसों का जल होना एक संभावना है।

II. All such gases which are not water can never be liquids.
ऐसी सभी गैसों जो जल नहीं है, कभी लीक्विड नहीं हो सकती।

18. **Statements** : All minutes are seconds/सभी मिनट सेकण्ड हैं।
All seconds are hours/सभी सेकण्ड घण्टे हैं।
No second is a day/कोई सेकण्ड दिन नहीं है।

Conclusions: I. No day is an hour/कोई दिन घण्टा नहीं है।

II. At least some hours are minutes.
कम से कम कुछ घण्टे मिनट हैं।

- (19-20): **Statements:** Some teachers are professors.
कुछ शिक्षक प्रोफेसर हैं।
Some lecturers are teachers.
कुछ प्राध्यापक शिक्षक हैं।

19. **Conclusions: I.** All teachers as well as professors being lecturers is a possibility
सभी शिक्षकों व सभी प्रोफेसरों का प्राध्यापक होना एक संभावना है।
II. All those teachers who are lecturers are also professors.
सभी प्राध्यापकों का प्रोफेसर होना एक संभावना है।

20. **Conclusions : I.** No professor is a lecturer
कोई प्रोफेसर प्राध्यापक नहीं है।
II. All lecturers being professors is a possibility.
सभी प्राध्यापकों का प्रोफेसर होना एक संभावना है।

Directions (21–22) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Pole M is 50m to the west of P, which is 35m to the south of K. Pole V is exactly between Pole M and P. R is to the west of K and to the north of V.

M, P के पश्चिम में 50 मीटर दूर है जो K के दक्षिण में 35 मीटर दूर है V, M और P के मध्य है। R, K के पश्चिम और V के उत्तर में है।

21. What is the distance between R and V?
R एवं V के बीच की दूरी बताएं?

1) 25m 2) 35m 3) 40m 4) Can't be determined 5) None of these.

22. In which direction is K with respect to M?
K, M के किस दिशा में है?

1) North 2) East 3) Southwest 4) Northeast 5) None of these.

Directions (23-25) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A family consists of seven members J, L, W, Q, S, U and X. U is married to W, who is not mother of L, S is brother of U, who is mother of L. X is daughter of W, who is father-in-law of Q. S is son of J. Q is not a male.

एक परिवार में 7 सदस्य J, L, W, Q, S, U और X.

U का विवाह W से हुआ जो L की मां नहीं है S, U का भाई है जो L की माँ है। X, W की पुत्री है जा Q का ससुर है। S, J का पुत्र है Q पुरुष नहीं है।

23. How is J related to X?

- 1) Grandfather 2) Father 3) Grandmother 4) Either 1) or 3) 5) None of these

24. How is Q related to L?

- 1) Wife 2) Husband 3) Sister 4) Can't be determined 5) None of these.

25. How many couples are there in the family?

परिवार में कितने विवाहित जोड़ें हैं?

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

Directions (26-30) : Study the following information to answer the given questions:

प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर नीचे दी गई जानकारी पर आधारित है।

Twelve people are sitting in two parallel rows containing six people each such that they are equidistant from each other. In row 1: P, Q, R, S, T and V are seated and all of them are facing South. In row 2: A, B, C, D, E and F are seated 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.

S sits third to the right of Q. Either S or Q sits at an extreme end of the line. The one who faces Q sits second to the right of E. Two people sit between B and F, Neither B nor F sits at an extreme end of the line. The immediate neighbour of B faces the person who sits third to the left of P. R and T are immediate neighbours. C sits second to the left of A. T does not face the immediate neighbour of D.

बारह व्यक्ति दो समानान्तर पंक्तियों में प्रत्येक पंक्ति में छः व्यक्ति इस प्रकार बैठे हैं ताकि आसन्न व्यक्ति से समान दूरी हो। पहली पंक्ति में P, Q, R, S, T और V बैठे हैं तथा इन सबका मुख दक्षिण की ओर है। दूसरी पंक्ति में A, B, C, D, E और F बैठे हैं और इनका मुख उत्तर की ओर है, अतः एक पंक्ति के प्रत्येक सदस्य का मुख दूसरी पंक्ति के सदस्य के सामने हैं।

S, Q के दाएं तीसरे स्थान पर है। या तो S या Q पंक्ति के एक सिरे पर हैं। जो व्यक्ति Q के सामने है वह E के दाएं दूसरा है। B और F के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। न तो B और न ही F, पंक्ति के सिरे पर है। B का निकटतम पड़ोसी, उसके सामने है जो P के बाएं तीसरा है। R और T परस्पर पड़ोसी हैं। C, A के बाएं दूसरा है। T, D के निकटतम पड़ोसी के सामने नहीं है।

26. Who amongst the following sit at the extreme ends of the rows?

पंक्तियों के सिरों पर बैठने वाले निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से है?

- 1) S, D 2) Q, A 3) V, C 4) P, D 5) Q, F

27. Who amongst the following faces S?

S के सामने कौन बैठा है?

- 1) A 2) B 3) C 4) D 5) F

28. How many persons are seated between V and R?

V और R के बीच कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

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

29. P is related to A in the same way as S is related to B based on the given arrangement. Which of the following is T related to, Following the same pattern?

यदि दी गई व्यवस्था में P का A से वही संबंध है जो S का B से है, तो T का संबंध किससे हैं?

- 1) C 2) D 3) E 4) F 5) Cannot be determined..

30. Which of the following is true regarding T?

T के संबंध में निम्न में से कौन-सा सत्य है?

1) F faces T.

2) V is an immediate neighbour of T.

V, T के बगल में बैठा है

3) F faces the one who is second to the right of T.

F का मुंह उस व्यक्ति की ओर है जो T के दाएं को दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है

4) T sits at one of the extreme ends of the line.

T, पंक्ति के एक अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है

5) Q sits second to the right of T.

Q, T के दाएं को दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

Directions (31–35) : Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यान में पंक्ति और दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए।

Eight colleagues, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order. Each one of them holds a different post— Manager, Company Secretary, Chairman, President, Vice President, Group Leader, Advisor and Managing Director.

A sits third to the right of the Managing Director. Only two people sit between the Managing Director and H. The Vice President and the Company Secretary are immediate neighbours. Neither A nor H is a Vice President or a Company Secretary. The Vice President is not an immediate neighbour of the Managing Director. The Manager sits second to the left of E. E is not an immediate neighbour of H. The Manager is an immediate neighbour of both the Group Leader and the Financial Advisor. The Financial Advisor sits third to the right of B. B is not the Vice President. C sits on the immediate right of B. B is not the Vice President. C sits on the immediate right of the Chairman. A is not the Chairman. F is not an immediate neighbour of A. G is not an immediate neighbour of the Manager.

आठ सहकर्मी, A, B, C, D, E, F, G व H केन्द्र की आर मुंह करके एक गोल मेज के गिर्द बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन ज़रूरी नहीं कि उसी क्रम में। उनमें से प्रत्येक अलग-अलग पद पर है यथा प्रबंधक, कंपनी सचिव, अध्यक्ष, प्रेसिडेंट, वाइस-प्रेसिडेंट, ग्रुप लीडर, वित्तीय सलाहकार और प्रबंध निदेशक।

A, प्रबंध निदेशक के दाएं को तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। प्रबंध निदेशक और H के बीच केवल दो लोग बैठे हैं। वाइस प्रेसिडेंट व कंपनी सचिव एक दूसरे के अगल-बगल में बैठे हुए हैं। न तो A, न ही H वाइस प्रेसिडेंट या कंपनी सचिव है। वाइस प्रेसिडेंट, प्रबंध निदेशक के बगल में नहीं बैठा है। प्रबंधक, E के बाएं के दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। E, H के बगल में नहीं बैठा है। प्रबंधक, ग्रुप लीडर और वित्तीय सलाहकार दोनों के बगल में बैठा है। वित्तीय सलाहकार B के दाएं को तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। B, वाइस प्रेसिडेंट नहीं है। C, अध्यक्ष की दाईं बगल में बैठा है। A, अध्यक्ष नहीं है। F, A के बगल में नहीं बैठा है। G, प्रबंधक के बगल में नहीं बैठा है।

31. Who amongst the following sits third to the left of E?

E के बाएं को तीसरे स्थान पर निम्न में से कौन बैठा है?

1) Manager 2) G 3) A 4) Financial Advisor 5) B

32. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

दी गई व्यवस्था के आधार पर नीचे दिए गए पांच में से कोई चार किसी प्रकार समान है तथा एक समूह की रचना करते हैं। कौन-सा एक उस समूह के अंतर्गत नहीं आता है?

1) F—Chairman 2) G—President 3) D—Manager

4) A—Financial Advisor 5) B—Managing Director

33. Who among the following is the President of the company?

निम्नलिखित में से कम्पनी का प्रेसिडेंट कौन है?

1) A 2) C 3) H 4) G 5) D

34. Which of the following is true with respect to the given seating arrangement?

उनके बैठने की व्यवस्था के आधार पर निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सत्य है?

1) The Group Leader of the company is an immediate neighbour of the Vice-President.

कम्पनी का ग्रुप लीडर, वाइस प्रेसिडेंट का निकटतम पड़ोसी है।

2) G sits second to the right of D.

G, D के दाएं दूसरा है।

- 3) The Group Leader and the Company Secretary are immediate neighbours.
ग्रुप लीडर और कम्पनी सचिव परस्पर पड़ोसी हैं।
- 4) The Chairman of the company sits to the immediate left of the Managing Director.
कम्पनी का अध्यक्ष, प्रबंध निदेशक के ठीक बाएं बैठा है।
- 5) The Group Leader sits second to the left of D.
ग्रुप लीडर D के बाएं दूसरा है।

35. Which of the following posts does B hold in the company?

कम्पनी में B किस पद पर है?

- 1) Chairman 2) Manager
3) Company Secretary 4) Vice President
5) Financial Advisor

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

36. A vessel contains a mixture of Grape, Pineapple and Banana juices in the respective ratio 4 : 6 : 5. 15 litres of this mixture is taken out and 8 litres of grape juice and 2 litres of pineapple juice is added to the vessel. If the resultant quantity of grape juice is 10 litres less than the resultant quantity of pineapple juices what was the initial quantity of mixture in the vessel?

एक पात्र में अंगूर, अनानास तथा केले के जूस 4 : 6 : 5 के अनुपात में है। 15 ली० निकाल लिया जाता है तथा 8 ली० अंगूर तथा 2 ली० अनानास का जूस पात्र में मिला दिया जाता है यदि नए मिश्रण में अंगूर का जूस, अनानास के नए जूस से 10ली० कम है तो पात्र में जूसकी वास्तविक मात्रा क्या थी?

- 1) 120 ltr. 2) 150 ltr. 3) 105 ltr. 4) 135 ltr. 5) 90 ltr.

37. In a school some sweets were to be distributed among 420 children on the occasion of Teacher's day. But 140 children remained absent on that particular day and hence each child got one seat extra. How many seats each child would have got originally?

शिक्षक दिवस के अवसर पर किसी विद्यालय में 420 बच्चों के बीच समान रूप से मिठाइयाँ बाँटी जानी थीं परन्तु उस खास अवसर पर 140 बच्चे अनुपस्थित रहे। अतः प्रत्येक बच्चे को 1 मिठाई अधिक मिली। प्रत्येक बच्चे को आरंभ में कितनी मिठाइयाँ मिलती?

- 1) Cannot be determined 2) 2 3) 5 4) 4 5) 1

38. A starts a business by investing Rs. 28,000. After 2 months, B joins with Rs. 20,000 and after another two months C joins with Rs. 18,000. At the end of 10 months from the start of the business, if B withdraws Rs. 2,000 and C withdraws Rs. 2,000, in what ratio should the profit be distributed among A, B and C at the end of the year?

A ₹28,000 लगाकर एक व्यवसाय आरंभ करता है। 2 माह के बाद B ₹20,000 लगाकर व्यवसाय में शामिल होता है और अगले 2 माह के बाद C ₹18,000 व्यवसाय में शामिल होता है। व्यवसाय शुरू होने के 10 माह बाद B ₹2,000 तथा C ₹2,000 निकाल लेता है। वर्ष के अंत में A, B तथा C के बीच लाभ किस अनुपात में बनेगा?

- 1) 12 : 7 : 5 2) 12 : 9 : 5 3) 12 : 6 : 3 4) 14 : 7 : 5 5) 11 : 9 : 7

39. The ratio of Parul's present age to that of Rohit is 7 : 5. The sum of their ages 5 years now will be 94. After how many years will Rohit's age be equal to Parul's present age?

पारूल तथा रोहित के वर्तमान उम्र का अनुपात 7 : 5 है। आज से 5 वर्ष बाद उनके उम्र का योग 94 वर्ष होगा। कितने वर्ष बाद रोहित की उम्र पारूल के वर्तमान उम्र के बराबर होगा?

- 1) 21 years 2) 7 Years 3) 14 years 4) 18 years 5) 24 years.

40. A vessel contains a mixture of milk and water in the ratio of 14 : 3. Now, 25.5 litres of the mixture is taken out from the vessel and 2.5 litres of pure water and 5 litres of pure milk is added to the mixture. If the resultant mixture contains 20% water, what was the initial quantity of mixture in the vessel before the replacement?

एक पात्र में दूध तथा पानी का मिश्रण में अनुपात 14 : 3 है। अब 25.5 ली० मिश्रण पात्र से निकालकर 2.5 ली० शुद्ध पानी तथा 5 ली० शुद्ध दूध मिला दिया जाता है। यदि नए मिश्रण में 20% पानी है, तो बदलाव के पूर्व पात्र में कितने ली० मिश्रण था?

- 1) 51 ltr. 2) 102 ltr. 3) 68 ltr. 4) 85 ltr. 5) 34 ltr.

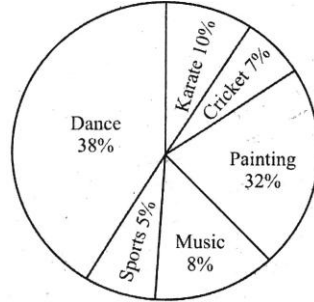
41. If the simple interest and compound interest at the same rate of certain amount for 2 years are Rs. 400 and Rs. 420 respectively, then the rate of interest is
यदि कोई राशि 2 वर्ष के लिए एक समान दर पर साधारण ब्याज़ और चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज़ पर दी जाती है और ब्याज़ की राशि क्रमशः 400 रूपए और 420 रूपए है, तो ब्याज़ की दर बताएँ।
- 1) 12% 2) 8% 3) 10% 4) 11% 5) None of these

42. In how many ways the letters of the word VISITING can be rearranged?
शब्द VISITING के अक्षरों को कितने प्रकार से पुनः विन्यस्त किया जा सकता है?

- 1) 6720 2) 5720 3) 720 4) 7620 5) None of these

Directions (43–48) : In the following pie-chart per cent of students enrolled in different cultural activities of a school has been shown. You are required to study the pie-chart carefully and answer the questions given below:

Number of students = 1800



निम्नलिखित पाई-चार्ट में किसी विद्यालय में भिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्रियाकलापों में शामिल छात्रों का प्रतिशत विभाजन दर्शाया गया है। इस पाई-चार्ट का सावधानीपूर्वक अध्ययन कर दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

विद्यार्थियों की कुल संख्या = 1800

43. What is the number of students who opted for dancing?
नृत्य चुननेवाले विद्यार्थियों की कुल संख्या क्या है?
- 1) 648 2) 684 3) 864 4) 664 5) None of these
44. What is the respective ratio between the number of students who opted for painting and that who opted for Karate?
पेंटिंग चुननेवाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या एवं कराटे चुननेवाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या के बीच क्रमशः अनुपात है
- 1) 3 : 7 2) 5 : 16 3) 16 : 5 4) 5 : 7 5) None of these
45. By what per cent is the number of candidates who opted for music more than those who opted for sports?
संगीत चुननेवाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या खेलकूद चुननेवाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या से कितना प्रतिशत अधिक है?
- 1) 30 2) 55 3) 45 4) 60 5) None of these
46. How many students have opted for cricket and painting together?
संगीत विद्यार्थियों ने क्रिकेट एवं पेंटिंग का चयन किया?
- 1) 702 2) 602 3) 660 4) 642 5) None of these
47. By what per cent is the number of students who opted for cricket and dancing together more than those who opted for painting and music together?
क्रिकेट एवं नृत्य चुननेवाले छात्रों की संख्या पेंटिंग एवं संगीत चुननेवाले छात्रों की संख्या से कितना प्रतिशत अधिक है?
- 1) 14.5 2) 12.5 3) 16.5 4) 21.5 5) None of these
48. What is the respective ratio between the number of students who opted for dancing and karate to those who opted for painting?
नृत्य एवं कराटे चुननेवाले छात्रों की संख्या का पेंटिंग चुननेवाले छात्रों की संख्या से क्रमशः अनुपात है
- 1) 2 : 3 2) 1 : 3 3) 3 : 1 4) 3 : 2 5) None of these

Directions (49–53) : In the following table, the number of employees working in five companies and the corresponding ratio of male and female employees have been given. You are required to study the table carefully and answer the questions:

निम्नलिखित सारणी में पांच कंपनियों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की संख्या एवं संगत पुरुष एवं महिला अनुपात दर्शाया गया है। इस सारणी का सावधानीपूर्वक अध्ययन कर प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

Company	Number of Employees	Male : Female
L	400	12 : 8
M	600	15 : 5
N	800	4 : 1
O	1000	13 : 12
P	1200	7 : 5

49. What is the respective ratio between the number of females in company P and number of females in company L?
कंपनी P में कार्यरत महिलाओं की संख्या एवं कंपनी L में कार्यरत महिलाओं की संख्या का क्रमशः अनुपात है
- 1) 8 : 25 2) 25 : 8 3) 3 : 16 4) 16 : 3 5) None of these
50. The number of female employees working in company O is what per cent of total employees working in that company?
कंपनी O में कार्यरत महिलाओं की संख्या उस कंपनी में कार्यरत सभी कर्मचारियों की संख्या का कितना प्रतिशत है?
- 1) 24 2) 12 3) 48 4) 13 5) None of these
51. What is the average number of employees in all companies together?
सभी कंपनियों में मिलाकर कर्मचारियों की औसत संख्या क्या है?
- 1) 800 2) 775 3) 760 4) 600 5) None of these
52. The number of female employees in company M is
कंपनी M में कार्यरत महिलाओं की संख्या क्या है?
- 1) 450 2) 150 3) 250 4) 350 5) None of these
53. The total number of male employees working in companies N and P together is:
कंपनी N एवं P में कार्यरत पुरुष कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या है
- 1) 1240 2) 1360 3) 1340 4) 1260 5) None of these

Directions (54–58) : What approximate value should come in the following questions at the question places.
(You are not required to calculate the exact value)

निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न में चिन्ह(?) के स्थान पर क्या सन्निकट मान जाएगा? (उत्तर के लिए आपसे यथातथ्य अपेक्षित नहीं)।

54. $(13.001)^3 = ?$
- 1) 1900 2) 2200 3) 2000 4) 1800 5) 2100
55. $55.003 \times 54.998 + 5.001 = ?$
- 1) 3500 2) 3630 3) 2540 4) 3030 5) 2750
56. $50.001\% \text{ of } 99.99 \div 49.999 = ?$
- 1) 1 2) 0.1 3) 0.01 4) 0.02 5) None of these
57. $999.0001 + 899.999 - 349.88 = ?$
- 1) 1549 2) 1560 3) 1449 4) 1460 5) None of these
58. $(2.0001)^3 \times (1.999)^{-2} \div (3.999)^{-4} = ?$
- 1) 32 2) 16 3) 64 4) 256 5) 512
59. From a well-shuffled pack of 52 playing cards, one card is drawn at random. What is the probability that the card drawn will be a black king?
ताश के 52 पत्तों में से एक पत्ता सदृच्छया खींचा जाता है। क्या प्रायिकता है कि वह श्याम बादशाह होगा?
- 1) $\frac{1}{26}$ 2) $\frac{7}{13}$ 3) $\frac{3}{13}$ 4) $\frac{9}{13}$ 5) $\frac{1}{13}$
60. A horse is tethered to a peg with a 14-metre long rope at the corner of a 40-metre long and 24-metre wide rectangular grass-field. What area of the field will the horse graze?
एक घोड़ा 40 मीटर लम्बे तथा 24 मीटर चौड़े आयताकार घास के मैदान के एक कोने पर गाड़ी गई खूंटी से 14 मीटर लंबी रस्सी से बंधा हुआ है। घोड़ाखेतके कितने क्षेत्रफल तक चर सकता है?
- 1) 154 m² 2) 308 m² 3) 240 m² 4) 480 m² 5) None of these
61. Farah was married 8 years ago. Today her age is times to that at the time of marriage. At present her daughter's age is of her age. What was her daughter's age 3 years ago?
फराह का विवाह 8 वर्ष पूर्व हुआ था। आज उसकी आयु उसकी विवाह के समय की आयु की गुनी है। इस समय उसकी पुत्री की आयु उसकी आयु का एक-छठमांस है। 3 वर्ष पूर्व उसकी पुत्री की आयु कितनी थी?

- 1) 6 years 2) 7 years 3) 3 years 4) Cannot be determined 5) None of these
62. Manish bought 25 kg of rice at Rs. 32 per kg and 15 kg of rice at Rs. 36 per kg. What profit did he get when he mixed the two varieties together and sold it at Rs. 40.20 per kg?
- मनीष ने 25 किग्रा० चावल रू० 32 प्रति किग्रा० चावल रू० 36 प्रति किग्रा० खरीदा। दोनों को मिलकार बने मिश्रण को रू० 40.20 प्रति किग्रा० की दर से बेचने पर कितने प्रतिशत लाभ हुआ?

- 1) 25% 2) 40% 3) 30% 4) 20% 5) None of these

Directions (63–67) : In each of the following questions two equations are given. Solve these equations and give answer:

निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न में दो समीकरण दिए गए हैं। दोनों समीकरणों को हल करें एवं x तथा y का मान ज्ञात करें। पुनः उत्तर दीजिए:

- 1) ie, x is greater than or equal to y
 2) if is greater than y
 3) if is less than or equal to y
 4) if is less than y
 5) or no relation can be established between x and y

63. I. $x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$ II. $y^2 + 7y + 12 = 0$
 64. I. $x^2 + 20 = 9x$ II. $y^2 + 42 = 13y$
 65. I. $2x + 3y = 14$ II. $4x + 2y = 16$
 66. I. $x = \sqrt{625}$ II. $y = \sqrt{676}$
 67. I. $x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$ II. $y^2 + 8y + 16 = 0$

Directions (68–70) : What will come at the place of question mark(?) in the following number series?

निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न में दी गई संख्या श्रेणी में प्रश्न चिन्ह के स्थान पर कौन-सी संख्या आएगी?

68. 3, 1731, ?, 3243, 3459, 3523
 1) 2371 2) 2731 3) 3731 4) 3127 5) None of these
69. 10, 18, 34, ?, 130, 258
 1) 32 2) 60 3) 66 4) 68 5) None of these
70. 4, 10, 33, 136, ?, 4116
 1) 822 2) 534 3) 685 4) 745 5) 548

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (71–80) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The effects of the worst economic **downturn** since the Great Depression are forcing changes on state governments and the US economy that could linger for governments and the

US economy that could linger for decades. By one Federal Reserve estimate, the country lost almost an entire year's worth of economic activity nearly \$14 trillion –during the recession from 2007 to 2009. The deep and **persistent** losses of the recession forced states to make broad cuts in spending and public workforces. For businesses, the recession led to changes in expansion plans and worker compensation. And for individual Americans, it has meant a future postponed, as fewer buy houses and start families. Five years after the financial crash, the country is still struggling to recover. "In the aftermath of [previous] recessions there were strong recoveries. That is not true this time around," said Gary Burtless, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "This is more like the pace getting out of the Great Depression." For years, housing served as the backbone of economic growth and as an investment opportunity that propelled generations of Americans into the middle class.

But the financial crisis burst the housing bubble and devastated the real-estate market, leaving millions facing **foreclosure**, millions more underwater, and generally stripping Americans of years' worth of accumulated wealth. Anthony B Sanders, a professor of real-estate finance at George Mason University, said even the nascent housing recovery can't escape the effects of the recession. Home values may have rebounded, he said but the factors driving that recovery are very different than those that drove the growth in the market in the 1990s and 2000s. Sanders said more than half of recent home purchases have been made in cash, which signals investors and hedge funds are taking advantage of cheap properties. That could freeze out average buyers and also means little real economic growth underpins those sales. Those effects are clear in home ownership rates, which continue to decline. In the second quarter of this year, the US home ownership rate was 65.1% according to Census Bureau data, the lowest

since 1995. In the mid–2000s, it topped 69% capping a steady pace of growth that began after the early 1990s recession, Reversing that will be a challenge, in part because credit has tightened and lending rules have been toughened in an effort to avoid the mistakes that inflated the housing bubble in the first place. "Credit expanded, and now contracted, and it's going to be tight like this as far as the eye can see," Sanders said. "We so destroyed so many households when the bubble burst, there's just not the groundsell to fill the demand (again)" Some are **skeptical** that the tight credit market and new efforts to regulate the financial markets, like the Dodd–Frank's regulations, Burtless said. Federal regulators have already made moves to relax requirements for some potential home owners who were victims of the recent housing crisis. Even those steps and an unlikely return to easy credit might not fuel a full housing recovery without economic growth to back it up. As Sanders, referring to the growth in low–wage and part–time employment, put it: "At those wages, it's tough to scramble together down payments and mortgages."

Turmoil in the housing market has already reshaped the makeup of households nationwide. Home ownership rates among people with children under 18 fell sharply during the recession, declining 15% between 2005 and 2011, according to Census Bureau data. In some states it was far worse. For Michigan, the decline in home ownership was 23%, and in Arizona and California it was 22%. Lacklustre job growth has outlived the downturn. A study by the Economic Policy Institute showed wages for all workers, when adjusted for inflation, grew just 1.5% between 2000 and 2007. But the last five years wiped out even those modest gains—the study found wages declined for the bottom 70% of all workers since the recession began. However some areas have seen manufacturing jobs climb back from recessionary lows, and the energy sector has been a boon for some Midwestern states. One hopeful sign for workers is the shift away from manufacturing growth in the typically low–wage South back towards the Rust Belt states, reversing a movement that was taking hold before the downturn. That trend is documented in a 2012 report from the Brookings Institution, "Locating American Manufacturing: Trends in the Geography of Production." From 200 to 2010, both the Midwest and South lost manufacturing jobs at about the national rate of 34%. But the Midwest has seen nearly half of all manufacturing jobs gained since 2010, almost double the increase in the South. For Michigan, the growth was 19%; in Indiana, 12%. Even with that growth, there are caveats. Autoworker unions have ceded ground with companies on wages and benefits, for example, allowing new hires to work for lower pay and fewer benefits than those who've held their jobs longer. Unemployment remains stubbornly high in some states, and the jobs created have leaned heavily towards part–time and low–pay work. A study from the San Francisco Federal Reserve found the proportion of US jobs that the part–time is high, as many of the jobs lost during the recession have not returned.

71. How, according to the passage, plunge in the economy devastated the life of the Americans?
- 1) It has led to huge loss of revenues amounting to almost \$14 trillion.
 - 2) Due to degrading economy there has been voluminous cuts in spending.
 - 3) It has led to a wide–scale increase in the number of people buying homes.
 - 4) Both 1) and 2)
 - 5) All those given as options.
72. What can be sighted as the prime cause of this economic slump?
- 1) Changes in expansion plans and worker compensation
 - 2) The expansion in the credit which has upheld the investment in manufacturing sector
 - 3) The tight credit market which has resulted in the decline of real estate business
 - 4) Deregulation of the financial markets which has slowed down the economy.
 - 5) Mismanagement of funds has led to huge confusion among the citizens.
73. Why have the employers been preferring part–time jobs to regular full–time jobs since the downfall in economy?
- A) To downslide the debt curtailed over the organisations
 - B) So that more number jobs can be raised from a single job
 - C) Because lots of jobs lost during the recession have not returned yet.
- 1) Only (A) 2) Only (C)
 - 3) Both (B) and (C) 4) Both (A) and (B)
 - 5) None of these
74. Home ownership has drastically decreased since the economic downturn. Explain.
- 1) Because of the changes made in the credit laws
 - 2) Due to the sudden shift in the nature of the federal laws towards the middle class Americans
 - 3) Due to sudden losses incurred in the real–estate business of a large number of people
 - 4) Because people are making broad cuts in their spending
 - 5) Other than those given as options
75. Which of the following statements is/are NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
- 1) Federal regulators are tightening the lending rules to avoid mistakes which inflated housing bubble lately.

- 2) The US economy could linger for decades due to this economic recession.
- 3) There has been steep increase in low-pay work to reduce unemployment slowly but steadily.
- 4) Even after a decade of the financial crash, the country is still struggling to recover.
- 5) None of these given as options

76. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage?

- 1) The economic downturn 2) The economic paralysis
- 3) 2008 financial crisis impact still hurting states
- 4) The upsurge in unemployment
- 5) The declining economy

77. 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.

Downturn

- 1) operation 2) draconian 3) abetment
- 4) descent 5) procurement

78. 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.

Persistent

- 1) merciful 2) tenacious 3) intermittent
- 4) relenting 5) yielding

79. Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning of the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Foreclosure

- 1) Prelude 2) legalise 3) deprive
- 4) allow 5) prevent

80. Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning of the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Skeptical

- 1) dubious 2) dissenting 3) convinced
- 4) cynical 5) doubted

Directions (81–90): Study the following phrases given below the sentence that can replace the words/phrase given in bold in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically and meaningfully correct. If none of the phrases can replace the word/phrase given in bold in the sentence, select 'No correction required' as the answer.

81. Every Open House we held since 2013 reaffirmed our belief that there is a need for human interention to **to retain its trust and credibility over the age of** anonymous communication.

- A) to retain trust and credibility in this age of
- B) to retaining trust and credibility ageing
- C) for retention of trust and credible age of
- 1) Only (A) is correct 2) Only (C) is correct
- 3) Both (A) and (B) are correct 4) Both (B) and (C) are correct
- 5) No correction required

82. **How it is possible for** a multi-edition newspaper to produce completely different newspapers for various cities?

- A) Is it possible for B) Does it possible to
- C) How is it possible for
- 1) Only (A) is correct 2) Only (B) is correct
- 3) Only (C) is correct 4) Both (A) and (C) are correct
- 5) No correction required

83. It is a process where continuity and change **are in consonance with each other**, where the introduction of a new segment does not subsume the importance of the existing segments.

- A) is in consonance with one another
- B) are in consonant to one another
- C) is in consonance at each other
- 1) Only (A) is correct 2) Only (B) is correct
- 3) Both (A) and (C) are correct. 4) Both (B) and (C) are correct
- 5) No correction required

84. **With cyberspace giving** an opportunity to many to express themselves, the question that remains unanswered is whether their voice are heard.
- A) As cyberspace might be giving
 B) While cyberspace may have given
 C) Although cyberspace has given
- 1) Only (A) is correct 2) Only (B) is correct
 3) Both (A) and (C) are correct 4) Both (B) and (C) are correct
 5) No correction required.
85. The "Hermit Kingdom" is increasingly **isolating itself because of its** nuclear ambition that threatens its neighborhood and the world at large
- A) isolated because of
 B) isolating themselves because of
 C) isolated themselves because of their
- 1) Only (A) is correct 2) Only (B) is correct
 3) Only (C) is correct 4) Both (A) and (B) are correct
 5) No correction required
86. Pointing out the benefits of the GST within a month of its implementation. Modi said that goods are being transported much faster, highways have become clutter-free and pollution levels **had gone down and increased** speed of trucks.
- A) are being lowered with the decreased
 B) have come down with the increased.
 C) have been lowered because of decreasing
- 1) Only (A) is correct 2) Only (B) is correct
 3) Only (C) is correct 4) Both (A) and (B) are correct
 5) No correction required
87. Washing your hands at regular intervals **could be the most effective method to staying** healthy and protecting yourself from various ailments.
- A) is the most effective way of staying
 B) can be the most effective way to stay
 C) has the effective way to stay
- 1) Only (A) is correct 2) Only (B) is correct
 3) Both (A) and (C) are correct 4) All are correct. 5) No correction required.
88. Quite a few research institutes **are growing in free India bearing the names of** scientists winning recognition of Western countries, mainly Europe.
- A) has grown in free India which bears the names of
 B) have grown up in free India that bears the names of
 C) grew up in free India bearing the names of
- 1) Only (A) is correct 2) Only (B) is correct
 3) Only (C) is correct 4) Both (B) and (C) are correct
 5) No correction required
89. Southeast Asian countries today are far more integrated than they have ever been in the modern history of the region, **but ASEAN has some way to go** before it can call itself a real community.
- A) though ASeAN has something to do
 B) as ASEAN has some places to go
 C) while ASEAN has to go some other way
- 1) Only (A) is correct 2) Both (A) and (B) are correct
 3) Both (B) and (C) are correct 4) All the correct
 5) No correction required
90. The success of Mithali's squad has generated fresh interest in the women's game in India, and **as various goodies have been dangled** many are calling for a female equivalent of the IPL.
- A) besides various goodies being dangled
 B) various goodies are being dangled
 C) apart from various goodies being dangled
- 1) Only (A) is correct
 2) Both (A) and (B) are correct

3) Both (A) and (C) are correct

4) All are correct

5) No correction required.

Directions (91–100) : Below in each question some parts of the sentence are given. Find the part of the sentence which is not really contributing to the main theme of the passage or find the odd sentence out and rearrange the remaining parts of the sentence to make a coherent paragraph. If all the given parts of the sentence are in correct order then choose option (5). If the sequence is the one which is not given then choose option 4) ie 'None of these' as your choice.

91. A) Keep their inner life/B) Tightly under control/C) Educational institutions seldom serve as precise mirrors/D) Of historical change because pedagogic and administrative rituals/E) That have nicely preserved an empty shell of a special inherited identity.

1) CEDB

2) CDEB

3) CDAB

4) None of these

5) Parts of the sentence are in correct order.

92. A) Most importantly the labour market/

B) We can expect to see continued spillovers/

C) Into other areas of the economy, /

D) Combined with a broader unravelling of credit markets, /

E) Parliament should act quickly to keep the economy from stalling.

1) DECA

2) DEAC

3) ECBD

4) None of these

5) Parts of the sentence are in correct order

93. A) And act judiciously to bring the economy back on track/

B) The start-up ecosystem cannot progress in a disturbed business cycle /

C) The economy appears to be in a shambles /

D) Leaders in the government are failing to recognise the pessimism/

E) And despite the gloomy forecasts for the future.

1) DAEB

2) BEDA

3) CEDA

4) None of these

5) Parts of the sentence are in correct order

94. A) Even at the risk of reducing an appraisal /

B). It strove to make this evident, /

C) Of a great writer such as Ishiguro to a trite high school essay/

D) While announcing the name./

E) That came its way last year.

1) DBAC

2) ACBE

3) DCBE

4) None of these

5) Parts of the sentence are in correct order.

95. A) But laws do have the utility value/

B) To heed the line between religious traditions and superstitious practices

/C) of curbing the prevalence of inhuman rituals and practices/

D) To eradicate superstition from society,/

E) Mere legislation is not enough.

1) EBAC

2) DEBA

3) EDAC

4) None of these

5) Parts of the sentence are in correct order.

96. A) As the LTTE displaced the other Tamil militias and became dominant,/

B) To its ambition of a separate state/

C) The abuses perpetrated by the warring actors/

D) They boldly challenged its political choices,/

E) Which, they felt, subordinated the well-being of the Tamil people.

1) CEDB

2) DABE

3) ADEB

4) None of these

5) Parts of the sentences are in correct order.

97. A) Are expected to bring their regional expertise/

B) Are in the exclusive domain of the Union government, /

C) The successful outcome of a request made by the Kerala Chief Minister/

D) Has been sidely applauded /
E) Although traditionalists may argue that foreign affairs.

- 1) EBCD 2) CDEA
- 3) EACD 4) None of these
- 5) Parts of the sentence are in correct order

98. A) It is this crucial human health angle/
B) That has spawned a mushrooming body of science centred/
C) On understanding the linkages between sleep and normal metabolic activity, /
D) And the potentially deleterious effect of sleep deprivation/
E) That helped complete the jigsaw puzzle.

- 1) CABD 2) ABCE
- 3) AEBC 4) None of these
- 5) Parts of the sentence are in correct order

99. A) Has to give way to/
B) Avert accidents/
C) At the cost of maintenance and safety/
D) The present system of running trains on a congested network/
E) Safety consciousness in operations.

- 1) DCAE 2) EABC
- 3) DCAB 4) None of these
- 5) Parts of the sentence are in correct order.

100. A) It is increasingly manifested in their converging interests/
B) To invest in greater coordination security cooperation/
C) To ensure Eurasian connectivity plans/
D) That are truly multilateral,/
E) And also financially and environmentally sustainable.

- 1) ACDE 2) ADCE
- 3) BACE 4) None of these
- 5) Parts of the sentence are in correct order.