

1. Imagine yourself as a lizard on the wall of a room, and draw the view from that position in the box given below. (30 Marks)


The drawing area is a large rectangle. Inside, there are two smaller rectangular boxes, one above the other, each containing several horizontal lines for writing. A large, faint watermark is visible across the entire drawing area, reading "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY".

2. Visualize and illustrate any **FIVE** of the below given words in colour in the blank boxes.
Sharpness, Speed, Passion, Storm, Happiness, Love, Hatred, Tsunami, Summer

Write the word chosen and express each of the visual composition/concept in the ruled boxes
(40 Marks)

	<p>Word Chosen: _____</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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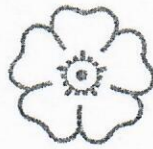
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	<p>Word Chosen: _____</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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3. Draw an interesting pattern using any **THREE** of the given motifs in the grid using colours. Briefly explain the concept applied in the opposite page. (30 Marks)



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Area with horizontal dotted lines for rough work.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

BOOKLET CODE

BD
1400

BOOKLET SERIES

A

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO.

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS ON THE BACK COVER CAREFULLY.

Please fill in the following details using ball-point pen.

Roll No. :

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SEAL

Note : Confirm that the 1st and 2nd digits of your Roll No. are

2	1
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If not, bring it to the notice of the invigilator.

Name

Signature

THIS QUESTION BOOKLET AND THE ANSWER SHEET ARE TO BE RETURNED ON COMPLETION OF THE TEST

Directions (Questions 1 – 4) : Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

1. The house cannot accommodate more people.
(1) hold (2) allow (3) hide (4) associate
2. The accident occurred due to his lapse.
(1) haste (2) error (3) ignorance (4) carelessness
3. Only my neighbor succored me during my illness.
(1) nourished (2) treated (3) aided (4) attended
4. He tried to cajole her, but it was in vain.
(1) enjoin (2) coax (3) rejoice (4) inspire

Directions (Questions 5 – 8) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

5. He has been commended for all that he did.
(1) dismissed (2) condemned (3) censured (4) rejected
6. His boorish ways amused everyone.
(1) refined (2) funny (3) eccentric (4) friendly
7. He has suspended his secretary on a flimsy ground.
(1) vigorous (2) strong (3) sound (4) salutary
8. The scene was indeed captivating.
(1) hateful (2) disgusting (3) repulsive (4) obscene

Directions (Questions 9 – 13) : Choose the option that is the plural form of the given word.

9. City
(1) cities (2) citys (3) citis (4) cityes
10. Buffalo
(1) buffaloes (2) bufalos (3) buffalose (4) buffaloe
11. Half
(1) halves (2) halffes (3) half (4) halves
12. Duty
(1) dutys (2) duties (3) dutis (4) duty
13. Tornado
(1) tornadoes (2) tornadose (3) tornadae (4) tornado

Directions (Questions 14 – 19) : In each of these questions, choose the option which can be substituted for the given words.

14. Decision made upon a political question by the votes of all qualified persons
(1) Veto (2) Suffrage (3) Plebiscite (4) Franchise
15. Informal business communication with a personal signature
(1) Agendum (2) corrigendum (3) Plagiarism (4) Memorandum
16. Pertaining to the science of group cultures, conventions, etc.
(1) biological (2) philological (3) sociological (4) psychological
17. Something, or someone, misplaced in time, either old-fashioned or futuristic
(1) incongruity (2) anachronism (3) chronicity (4) incorrigible
18. A method of doing something, based on practical experience rather than theory or careful calculation.
(1) rule of thumb (2) rule of three (3) fact (4) law
19. Any personal way of behaving, reacting or thinking; a personal peculiarity or eccentricity.
(1) Idiocy (2) Idiolect (3) Idiosyncrasy (4) Ideologically

Directions (Questions 20 – 25) : Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase in the sentence.

20. It was out of place for him to talk on politics when the seminar was arranged to discuss recent trends in literature.
(1) foolish (2) strange (3) inappropriate (4) odd
21. When I saw him in the morning, he looked like a duck in a thunderstorm.
(1) timid (2) peaceful (3) distressed (4) indomitable
22. I am sure he means business.
(1) is earnest (2) is inquisitive
(3) is a trader (4) is anxious to make profit
23. The party stalwarts have advised the President to take it lying down for a while.
(1) show no reaction (2) take rest
(3) be on the defensive (4) be cautious
24. Childhood and innocence lie cheek by jowl.
(1) together (2) one after another (3) side by side (4) proportionately
25. It was after a long time that the police was able to lay the thief by the heels.
(1) run fast after (2) play tricks on
(3) chase and capture (4) arrest

Directions (Questions 26 – 30) : A word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Choose the correctly spelt word.

26. (1) dielect (2) diallect (3) dilect (4) dialect
27. (1) adultration (2) adeltration (3) adelteration (4) adulteration
28. (1) gorgette (2) georgette (3) gorgete (4) georget
29. (1) bouquete (2) bouquet (3) boquet (4) bouquette
30. (1) aliennate (2) allienate (3) alienate (4) alienatte

Directions (Questions 31 – 35) : A sentence has been broken into four parts. Choose the part that has an error.

31. (1) If you don't act now (2) the Himalayan flora
(3) was eventually (4) be destroyed.
32. (1) The Romans, according to their custom of identifying their deities
(2) with those of the Greek gods whose attributes
(3) were similar to their own, declared Cronus to be identical
(4) from their old agricultural divinity Saturn.
33. (1) A temple was erected to him (2) at the foot of the Capitoline Hill,
(3) at which were deposited the (4) public treasury and the laws of the state.
34. (1) The division in the world being
(2) now satisfactorily arranged,
(3) it would seem that all things ought to have
(4) gone on smoothly, but such was not the case.
35. (1) Sadly, he never (2) reached his ambition
(3) of playing for (4) his country.

Directions (Questions 36 – 65) : Study the passages below and answer the questions that follow each passage.

Passage I

The crowd surged forward through the narrow streets of Paris. There was a clatter of shutters being closed hastily by trembling hands — the citizens of Paris knew that once the fury of the people was excited there was no telling what they might do. They came to an old house which had a workshop on the ground floor. A head popped out of the door to see what it was all about. 'Get him! Get Thimonier! Smash his devilish machines!', yelled the crowd. They found the workshop without its owner. Thimonier had escaped by the back door. Now the fury of the demonstrators turned against the machines that were standing in the shop, ready to be delivered to buyers. They were systematically broken up and destroyed — dozens of them. Only when the last wheel and spindle had been trampled under foot did the infuriated crowd recover their senses. That is the end of Thimonier and his sewing machines', they said to one another, and went home satisfied. Perhaps now they would find work, for they were all unemployed tailors and seamstresses who believed that their livelihood was threatened by that new invention.

36. The passage throws light on
- (1) why inventions should be avoided altogether.
 - (2) how a well-meant invention can be misunderstood.
 - (3) what mischief an inventor can do to ordinary people.
 - (4) how dangerous an invention can prove to be.
37. The crowd was protesting against
- (1) the closing of workshops.
 - (2) the misdoings of Thimonier.
 - (3) the newly invented sewing machine.
 - (4) Thimonier keeping the invention a secret.
38. The aim of the crowd was to
- (1) kill Thimonier.
 - (2) drive Thimonier away.
 - (3) bring discredit to Thimonier.
 - (4) destroy the sewing machines.
39. The people thought that
- (1) their lives were in danger.
 - (2) Thimonier was mad.
 - (3) the sewing machine was dangerous.
 - (4) Thimonier was depriving them of their livelihood.
40. Shutters were being closed hastily because the shopkeepers
- (1) wanted to attack the crowd.
 - (2) wanted to protect Thimonier.
 - (3) feared their shops would be invaded.
 - (4) wanted to show their solidarity with the crowd.

Passage II

The greatest enemy of mankind, as people have discovered is not science, but war. Science merely reflects the social forces by which it is surrounded. It is found that when there is peace, science is constructive, when there is war, science is perverted to destructive ends. The weapons which science gives us do not necessarily create war, these make war increasingly more terrible. Until now, it has brought us to the doorstep of doom. Our main problem, therefore, is not to curb science, but to stop war to substitute law for force and international government for anarchy in the relations of one nation with

another. That is a job in which everybody must participate including the scientists. But the bomb of Hiroshima suddenly woke us up to the fact that we have very little time. The hour is late and our work has scarcely begun. Now, we are face to face with this urgent question : "Can education and tolerance, understanding and creative intelligence run fast enough to keep us abreast with our own mounting capacity to destroy?" That is the question which we shall have to answer one way or the other in this generation. Science must help us in the answer, but the main decision lies within ourselves.

41. According to the author, the real enemy of mankind is not science but war, because
- (1) science during wars is so destructive.
 - (2) science merely invents the weapons with which war is fought.
 - (3) the weapons that science invents necessarily lead to war.
 - (4) the weapons invented by science do not cause war, though these make it more destructive.
42. The war can be stopped, if
- (1) weapons invented by science are not used to launch a war.
 - (2) science is restricted to be utilised only during war time.
 - (3) science is not allowed to lead us to utter destruction.
 - (4) we replace force and lawlessness by law and international government.
43. According to the writer, the main problem we are faced with is to
- (1) prevent scientists from participating in destructive activities.
 - (2) abolish war.
 - (3) stop scientific activities everywhere.
 - (4) stop science from reflecting social forces.
44. Our mounting capacity to destroy can be kept under control by
- (1) encouraging social forces.
 - (2) education and broadmindedness.
 - (3) insight and constructive thinking.
 - (4) Both (2) and (3) together.
45. Which of the following statements is *not* implied in the passage ?
- (1) Science is misused for destructive purposes.
 - (2) Neither science nor the weapons it invents add to the horrors of war.
 - (3) People needlessly blame science for war.
 - (4) The role of science in ensuring world peace is subsidiary to that of man.

Passage III

It is a commonly held belief that quality and productivity are a function of technology or a set of new equipment. No doubt these are essential, but they alone are not sufficient for bringing about improvements in productivity or quality. It is the men and women behind the machines and the people who manage the technology who are critical in bringing about these improvements. It has been a strange paradox of India's economic development that even though people are our most abundant resource, they have so far either been neglected or treated as liabilities rather than as assets. Part of the reason for this has been outdated labour laws which have been a deterrent for industrialists and employers, leading them to establish capital-intensive rather than labour-intensive operations. The other reason has been a confrontationist attitude both on the part of labour as well as managements. A change must come about in both these factors, outside representation and leadership of unions etc need to change. At the same time, the attitude of confrontation must change to one of cooperation and active collaboration.

46. Which of the following arguments has been emphasized in the passage ?
- (1) Only technology or a new set of equipment can improve quality and productivity.
 - (2) Only management behind any type of machines can improve quality and productivity.
 - (3) By managing the new technology, labour can bring about improvements in quality and productivity.
 - (4) Indian labour and management is neither quality nor productivity conscious.
47. India's strange contradiction of development is
- (1) people are resourceful but new equipment is not given to them.
 - (2) people are resourceful but they are neglected.
 - (3) labour is not earnest and therefore it is no longer a liability.
 - (4) labour is inefficient but still it is pampered.
48. Capital-intensive operations can lead to
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) strict labour laws. | (2) new labour laws. |
| (3) too many labour laws. | (4) irrelevant labour laws. |
49. Labour-intensive operations can lead to
- (1) better relations between labour and management.
 - (2) fear of unemployment.
 - (3) industrial process needing to employ many people.
 - (4) None of these
50. Which of the following statements on confrontation between labour and management is false ?
- (1) Too much governmental interference between labour and management.
 - (2) Conflicting attitude of labour and management.
 - (3) Establishment of capital-intensive industries.
 - (4) Neglect of labour-intensive operations.

Passage IV

The goals of our present system of primary and secondary schooling is to prepare students for the examination system which will take them to the best technical institutions in the country. While the teaching of science and mathematics has over the years been upgraded, the teaching of the humanities and social sciences continues to be straightjacketed in grotesque ways. Those areas of the Indian reality which ought to form the proper subject like caste, poverty and environmental degradation, if we are to create a responsible and aware body of citizens, form no part of the syllabus. The capacity to think independently and critically about problems that plague modern Indian society, which ought really to be a prominent part of a humanities curriculum, is perceived to be intractable from the point of view of the examiner. Lest the evaluation become subjective, every effort is made to reduce both history and economics to a series of facts; a one-to-one correlation between facts ensures proper systems of grading.

51. What seems to be the purpose of the author in writing this passage ?
- (1) To appreciate the present educational system.
 - (2) To reduce importance of science and mathematics in our system of education.
 - (3) To critically look into the methods of teaching of science and mathematics.
 - (4) To put up a case for proper objective system of grading.

52. According to the author, the present educational system ultimately helps the students in which of the following ?
 A Understanding the real problems of the people.
 B Acquiring various techniques to face the challenges of the future.
 C Getting admission to renowned technical institutions.
 (1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C (4) A and B
53. According to the author which of the following is the main reason leading to upgradation of teaching of science and mathematics ?
 (1) It inculcates proper values for becoming an ideal citizen.
 (2) The syllabus of science and mathematics has been modified from time to time,
 (3) Science and mathematics can solve our problems.
 (4) Not mentioned in the passage.
54. According to the author, the teaching of science and mathematics develops capacity of the students in which of the following ?
 A Considering pros and cons of each decision.
 B Examining the problem minutely with proper analysis.
 (1) Only A (2) Only B
 (3) Both A and B (4) Not mentioned in the passage.
55. The author seems to believe in which of the following ?
 A Proper education can help a person to become a responsible and responsive citizen.
 B Objective evaluation is necessary for social sciences.
 C The capacity to think can be developed by a properly designed curriculum of humanities and social sciences.
 (1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C (4) Both A and C

Passage V

Journalism combines writing with news gathering and interpretation. While the journalist's work obviously varies from newspaper to newspaper and from magazine to magazine. All journalists are as much research workers, as they are writers. They cannot write their news or feature stories, unless they locate it and research them first. They must be able to read the in-between lines of the main source-news and interpret that. A great many stories hunts the journalist, who rejects most of them. He carefully sorts and sifts those taking only a relatively very small proportion of news, may be, coming from an unexpected source. A successful journalist may gather news to the tune of 100 percent but he can use them for his profession only 3-5 percent. He must be able to see or forecast to himself, the news of tomorrow or the day after, from the news of today; because newspapers want advance news or advance warning to give a good, exclusive and exhaustive coverage to anything of interest. But a real 'scoop' is a very rare event. And bogus scoops also bring disrepute to the newspaper.

56. According to the passage, a journalist's work includes
 (1) writing. (2) news gathering.
 (3) sorting out the news. (4) All these
57. What, according to the passage, is the common characteristic of all journalists ?
 (1) They all write for the newspapers.
 (2) They all have to first probe into the news they gather.
 (3) They all make an adventure to find a worthy news.
 (4) They all can forecast future news.

58. What is most important for a journalist ?
- (1) He must be able to interpret the news correctly.
 - (2) He must know how to sort out the news.
 - (3) He must be able to write effectively.
 - (4) He must know how to gather the right news.
59. What does the passage say about successful journalists ?
- (1) They reject a major portion of the gathered news.
 - (2) They can use a relatively small portion of the news.
 - (3) Their news come from unexpected sources.
 - (4) They present advance news.
60. What is the basic requisite for exclusive and exhaustive coverage of newspapers ?
- (1) Forecast of tomorrow's news from today's news.
 - (2) Collecting the news of a 'real scoop'.
 - (3) Selection of a small portion of the gathered news.
 - (4) Effective style of writing.

Passage VI

In terms of the total energy consumed by different sectors, the largest consumer is understandably the industrial sector, which accounts for nearly half the total energy used in the country today. This is followed by the transport sector which consumes about 25%, the household sector about 14% and the agricultural sector about 9%. This last sector has shown considerable increase in energy use over the last four decades. Among the primary fuels, the relative proportion of coal has dropped from nearly 80% to 40% and that of oil has gone up from 17% to 44% over the same period. Total energy consumption in India today is equivalent to 291 million tons of oil of which 26% comes from wood. On a per capita basis it works out to about one litre of oil per day, which is extremely low by international standards. The future energy demand depends upon the level of development envisaged and also on the sections of people to be affected by it. The energy disparity between the urban and the rural population is at present as wide as between nations on a worldwide scale. There is apparently a greater need to provide energy in the rural areas and to improve the efficiency of energy use than merely to increase the national - figures for energy consumption limiting its use to those who are getting the bulk share already. With the projected rate of population growth, improving upon the per capita energy consumption is a Herculean task as our coal reserves and the capacity to import oil cannot be increased beyond a point. There is clearly no escape from the utilisation of renewable energy sources in a big way if the gap between the desired levels of energy supply and available resources has to be kept at the minimum.

61. Which of the following styles has been adopted by the author ?
- (1) Unsubstantiated arguments and views.
 - (2) Data-based, but coloured by socialism.
 - (3) Highly subjective with bias for rural people.
 - (4) Data-based, objective, positive and solution oriented.
62. The author feels that increasing per capita use of energy is
- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| (1) not at all desirable. | (2) a matter of great difficulty. |
| (3) a routine matter. | (4) rather difficult, but not impossible. |

63. Which of the following statements is true ?
 (1) Industrial sector uses 50% of total energy used in India.
 (2) Energy consumption in India is 26% of world consumption.
 (3) The household sector has shown considerable increase in energy use.
 (4) Use of oil has increased from 40% to 80%.
64. 'The energy disparity ... as wide as ... worldwide scale', means
 (1) disparity in urban and rural is observed in all nations.
 (2) in no other nation such disparity is observed.
 (3) developed countries consume more energy than developing countries.
 (4) worldwide scale is different for rural and urban areas.
65. Which of the following has been suggested by the author as the best possible solution to overcome energy crisis ?
 (1) Exploration of oil reserves. (2) Maximisation of renewable sources.
 (3) Importing large quantities of coal. (4) Reducing share of bulk users.
66. What is the product of place value and face value of 5 in 65231 ?
 (1) 28000 (2) 25000 (3) 27000 (4) 26000
67. Which of the following is divisible by 15 ?
 (1) 3975 (2) 3575 (3) 3970 (4) 3580
68. How many numbers up to 700 are divisible by both 3 and 5 ?
 (1) 42 (2) 46 (3) 39 (4) 52
69. Which is the smallest prime number ?
 (1) 0 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) 3
70. 11 times of a number gives 132. The number is
 (1) 11 (2) 12 (3) 13.2 (4) 13
71. Express $\frac{20}{3}$ as mixed fraction.
 (1) $6\frac{2}{3}$ (2) $5\frac{2}{3}$ (3) $4\frac{2}{3}$ (4) $3\frac{2}{3}$
72. Which of the following is a proper fraction ?
 (1) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{3}{2}$ (3) $\frac{2}{3}$ (4) $\frac{4}{3}$
73. $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{7}{20}$ is equal to
 (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$ (3) $\frac{1}{6}$ (4) $\frac{1}{5}$
74. Which one of the following is the least ?
 (1) $\frac{2}{7}$ (2) $\frac{3}{8}$ (3) $\frac{5}{11}$ (4) $\frac{9}{16}$
75. $8\frac{1}{3}\%$ is equivalent to
 (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ (2) $\frac{1}{12}$ (3) $\frac{2}{5}$ (4) $\frac{2}{3}$

76. 25% of a number is 20, what is 40% of that number ?
 (1) 80 (2) 40 (3) 32 (4) 136
77. If A's height is 50% less than that of B, how much per cent B's height is more than that of A ?
 (1) 100% (2) 80% (3) 150% (4) 50%
78. A number when decreased by 25% becomes 90. The number is
 (1) 150 (2) 120 (3) 175 (4) 125
79. Find SI if $P = ₹ 1000$, $R = 20\%$ per annum, $T = 4$ yrs.
 (1) ₹ 400 (2) ₹ 600 (3) ₹ 800 (4) ₹ 850
80. In how many years, a sum will become four times itself at the rate of 12% per annum ?
 (1) 28 yrs (2) 25 yrs (3) 22 yrs (4) 27 yrs
81. What will be the compound interest on ₹ 9375 at 8% per annum for 2 yrs ?
 (1) ₹ 1560 (2) ₹ 1512 (3) ₹ 1590 (4) ₹ 1548
82. The difference between compound and simple interests on a sum for 2 years at 8% per annum is ₹ 64. The sum is
 (1) ₹ 12000 (2) ₹ 11000 (3) ₹ 9000 (4) ₹ 10000

Directions (Questions 83 – 84) : A can do a piece of work in 8 days and B in 12 days. Find how much time they will take to complete the work under the following condition.

83. Working together
 (1) 4 days (2) $4\frac{4}{5}$ days (3) $4\frac{6}{7}$ days (4) $4\frac{3}{7}$ days
84. Working alternately starting with A
 (1) 8 days (2) $8\frac{1}{2}$ days (3) 9 days (4) $9\frac{1}{2}$ days
85. A man, a woman and a boy can do a job in 3, 4 and 12 days respectively. How many boys must assist the man and woman to complete the job in one and a half days ?
 (1) 12 (2) 6 (3) 3 (4) 1
86. If $0.75 : x :: 5 : 8$, then find x
 (1) 12 (2) 0.12 (3) 1.2 (4) 120
87. Two whole numbers whose sum is 15, cannot be in the ratio
 (1) 1 : 4 (2) 3 : 2 (3) 1 : 6 (4) 1 : 2
88. If 5 times a number is equal to 7 times another number, then the ratio between the two numbers is
 (1) 5 : 7 (2) 7 : 5 (3) 4 : 5 (4) 3 : 7
89. What is the time taken by a train running at 18 km/h to cross a man standing on a platform, length of the train is 120 m ?
 (1) 22 sec (2) 44 sec (3) 12 sec (4) 24 sec
90. Two men starting from the same place walk at the rates of 4 km/h and 4.6 km/h, respectively. What time will they take to be 3 km apart, if they walk in the same direction ?
 (1) 8 h (2) 4 h (3) 5 h (4) 6 h

Directions (Questions 91 – 93) : Study the following information to answer these questions.

- (i) Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are seated in a circle facing the centre.
- (ii) D is between B & G and F is between A & H.
- (iii) E is second to the right of A.

91. Which of the following is A's position ?
 (1) Left of F (2) Right of F (3) Between E and F (4) None of these
92. Which of the following informations is not required to ascertain the position of C ?
 (1) (i) (2) Either (ii) or (iii) (3) (iii) (4) All are required
93. Which of the following is C's position?
 (1) Between E and F (2) Between G and E
 (3) Second to the left of B (4) None of these

Directions (Questions 94 – 96) : Find the missing term in each of the following series.

94. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32,, 128
 (1) 64 (2) 65 (3) 66 (4) 67
95. $\frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{4}, 1, 5, \dots\dots$
 (1) 30 (2) 35 (3) 40 (4) 45
96. 4, 7, 5, 9,, 11, 7, 13
 (1) 6 (2) 8 (3) 9 (4) 3

Directions (Questions 97 – 98) : Find the missing character '?' from among the given alternatives.

97.

K	B
G	?

 (1) C (2) D (3) E (4) F

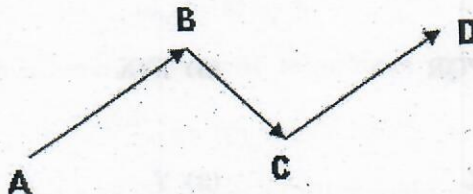
98.

B	15	?
3	N	21

 (1) T (2) S (3) R (4) U

99. Sonam is walking facing West, then turns 90° in clockwise direction, and then turns 90° in clockwise direction again. In which direction is she finally moving ?
 (1) South (2) North (3) East (4) West

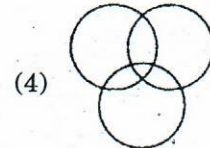
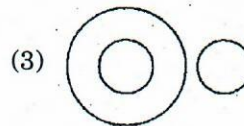
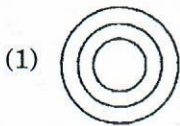
100. What are the directions of the route from A to D ?



- (1) NW, SW, NW (2) SE, NE, SW (3) NE, SE, NE (4) SE, NE, SE

101. Kamal drives his bike and goes to college. He comes back following the same route. He again drives from his house towards North and reaches the market. What is the direction of his house with respect to market ?
 (1) South (2) East (3) North-East (4) Cannot be determined
102. Showing a photograph to a friend, Ravi says, "She is the grand daughter of the elder brother of my father". How is the girl related to Ravi ?
 (1) Niece (2) Sister (3) Aunt (4) Sister-in-law
103. A family consists of a husband and wife, their three sons and two daughters, three wives of three sons. How many females are in this family ?
 (1) 5 (2) 6 (3) 7 (4) None of these
104. L is the father of N and P. P is the son of L but N is not the son of L. How is N related to L ?
 (1) Daughter (2) Son-in-law (3) Mother (4) Niece

Directions (Questions 105 – 107) : Choose from the given four diagrams (1) to (4), the one that best illustrates a relationship among the three given classes in the questions below.



105. Eatables, Chicken, fish
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4
106. Students, Teachers, Wives
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4
107. Sweet, Rasgulla, Shirt
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4

Directions (Questions 108 – 111) : There are two pairs, the first pair follows some relationship. Use the same relationship to find the second analogy of the second pair.

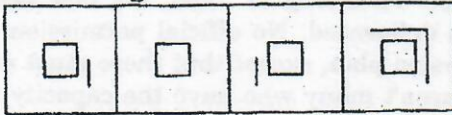
108. $FG : BC :: RI : ?$
 (1) NO (2) NE (3) MF (4) ST
109. $EDC : RQP :: MLK : ?$
 (1) XYZ (2) PQR (3) ZYX (4) NOP
110. $L : O :: D : ?$
 (1) W (2) X (3) Y (4) Z
111. $TZW : 28 :: QYS : ?$
 (1) 35 (2) 160 (3) 38 (4) 158

Directions (Questions 112 – 114) : Complete the given series of figures by replacing '?' from the answer figures.

112. Figures



Answer Figures

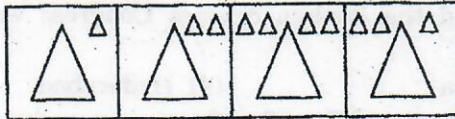


(1) (2) (3) (4)

113. Figures

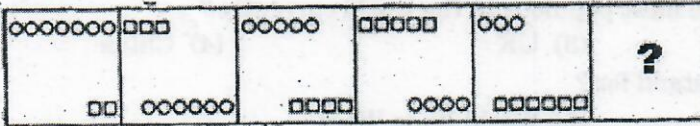


Answer Figures



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

114. Figures



Answer Figures



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

115. In a certain code, 'this is the tree' is written as 2153, 'the green tree' is written as 573 and 'tree of life' is written as 309. Which symbol stands for 'the' ?

(1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 5 (4) 0

116. If in a certain language, POPULAR is coded as QPQVMBS, then which word would be coded as GBNPVT ?

(1) EAMOSU (2) FAMOUS (3) FASOUM (4) FASAUM

117. If white is called blue, blue is called red, red is called yellow, yellow is called green, green is called black, black is called violet and violet is called orange, then what would the colour of human blood be ?

(1) Red (2) Green (3) Yellow (4) Violet

Directions (Questions 118 – 120) : Each of these questions has an inference based on the passage. Read the passage and mark your answer as

- (1) if the inference is 'definitely true'
- (2) if the inference is 'probably true'
- (3) if the 'data provided is inadequate'
- (4) if the inference is 'definitely false'

In the commodities business size does matter. This is common wisdom. The Indian sugar industry, is the second largest in the world after Brazil, has traditionally been fragmented, which led to widespread sickness and large number of mills going bankrupt, a situation exacerbated by a slew of government controls, which are, meaningfully getting diluted since August 1998. It's now been more than fourteen-and-a-half years since the industry was delicensed. No official permission is required either to build a new factory or for brownfield expansion plan, except that there must not be any violation of command area norms. Even then, there aren't many who have the capacity to play the volumes game at the cyclic sugar business:

118. India has not yet been able to consolidate its firm stand in the international sugar market.
119. At present the Indian sugar industry has been made considerably free from Government controls.
120. Prior to 1998, Indian sugar industry was considerably lower in the world ranking of large nations.
121. Recently, who made the "Gangnam Style" rapper dance as worldwide phenomenon ?
 - (1) Enrique Iglesias
 - (2) Park Jae-Sang
 - (3) Yo Yo Honey Singh
 - (4) Shah Rukh Khan
122. In which city of India, the Children Science Congress and the Women Science Congress was organized in January 2013 ?
 - (1) Pune
 - (2) Delhi
 - (3) Kolkata
 - (4) Hyderabad
123. What is common about Rina Dhaka, Ritu Kumar, Malini Ramani and Ritu Beri ?
 - (1) Fashion Designing
 - (2) Ramp Modelling
 - (3) Television Acting
 - (4) Novel Writing
124. Which one of the following countries is the most populous in the world currently ?
 - (1) India
 - (2) USA
 - (3) UK
 - (4) China
125. What does 'www' in any website address stand for ?
 - (1) World Wide Web
 - (2) World Wide Word
 - (3) Web Wide World
 - (4) Web Wide Word
126. What was Mahatma Gandhi's profession before he plunged into the freedom movement in India ?
 - (1) Doctor
 - (2) Teacher
 - (3) Lawyer
 - (4) None of these
127. The bollywood actress who is associated with leading footwear brand FLITE by Relaxo is
 - (1) Kareena Kapoor.
 - (2) Katrina Kaif.
 - (3) Anushka Sharma.
 - (4) Preeti Jhangiani.
128. Boeing 787, the giant aircraft manufactured by the US plane maker is also known by the name
 - (1) Clipper.
 - (2) Classic.
 - (3) Pelican.
 - (4) Dreamliner.
129. Mr Cyrus P Mistry is the Chairman of
 - (1) Tata Group.
 - (2) Infosys.
 - (3) Reliance Ind.
 - (4) HCL.
130. Actor Aamir Khan made his television debut in an issue based reality show titled
 - (1) Chak-De-India.
 - (2) Satyamev Jayate.
 - (3) India Got Talent.
 - (4) Big Boss-6.
131. The Flying Licence or Scheduled Operator Permit of which private operator in India has expired in December 2012 ?
 - (1) Jet
 - (2) Indigo
 - (3) King Fisher
 - (4) Spice Jet
132. The Kaziranga National Park, internationally famous for the one-horned Rhino, is in
 - (1) Uttar Pradesh.
 - (2) West Bengal.
 - (3) Sikkim.
 - (4) Assam.

133. 'Audi' has acquired position of one of the top selling luxury cars in India belongs to which country ?
 (1) Italy (2) Germany (3) Brazil (4) UK
134. 'Caprese', the international fashion brand has entered the Indian market with fashionable ladies handbags is from
 (1) Germany. (2) Italy. (3) France. (4) UK.
135. Which place in Gujarat is famous for the production of Sandagiri, Yemini and Kharri prints ?
 (1) Bhuj (2) Ahmedabad (3) Jamnagar (4) Rajkot
136. Which of the following banks in India is 'not' a nationalized bank ?
 (1) Andhra Bank (2) Punjab National Bank
 (3) Dena Bank (4) Federal Bank
137. The constitution of India came into effect on
 (1) 15th August 1947. (2) 26th January 1950.
 (3) 26th November 1949. (4) 26th January 1948.
138. 'Vishisht Seva Medal' is an award given by the Government of India for meritorious service in
 (1) Civil services. (2) Judicial services.
 (3) Para military services. (4) Armed forces.
139. 'Zodiac' is a leading Indian brand of
 (1) Men's Wear. (2) Jewellery.
 (3) Home Furnishing. (4) Watches.
140. The name of the largest enclosed inland body of water on the Earth is
 (1) Caspian Sea. (2) Aral Sea. (3) Ontario. (4) Michigan.
141. To which game the trophy 'Davis Cup' is related ?
 (1) Lawn Tennis (2) Hockey (3) Handball (4) Cricket
142. What is the distance of running in a Marathon Race set by the IAAF ?
 (1) 26 miles 385 yards (2) 26 miles 405 yards
 (3) 26 miles 180 yards (4) 26 miles
143. Who among the following Chinese travellers visited the kingdom of Harshavardhana ?
 (1) Hiuen Tsang (2) I-tsing
 (3) Fa-Hien (4) Sun Shuyun
144. Who is the president of the "Fashion Design Council of India" (FDCI)?
 (1) Sunil Sethi (2) Ritu Kumar (3) Nida Mahmood (4) None of these
145. Famous Actress Hema Malini is the promoter of which one of the following products ?
 (1) Kent Water Purifier (2) Aqua Guard Water Purifier
 (3) Pureit Water Purifier (4) Whirlpool Water Purifier
146. "Maggi" the famous food product brand belongs to which company ?
 (1) Hindustan Unilever Ltd (2) Nestle (3) McVitie's (4) Parle
147. "Hello honey bunny you are my pumpkin pumpkin...." This jingle is of which well known telecom company of India ?
 (1) Airtel (2) Vodafone (3) Idea (4) Reliance
148. Which country is the leading cotton producer in the world ?
 (1) India (2) USA (3) China (4) Pakistan
149. The state where 'Kantha', type of embroidery popularly used in Saris is
 (1) Bihar. (2) West Bengal. (3) Assam. (4) Karnataka.
150. The sport persons who are the new National Icons for Election Commission of India (ECI) are
 (1) Saina Nehwal and M C Mary Kom. (2) Yogeshwar Dutt and Vijender Singh.
 (3) Sushil Kumar and Gagan Narang. (4) Sachin Tendulkar and Sania Mirza.

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1. Do not open this booklet until asked to do so.
2. Do not leave the examination hall until the test is over and permitted by the invigilator.
3. Fill up the necessary information in the space provided on the cover of the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet before commencement of the test.
4. Check for the completeness of the Question Booklet immediately after opening.
5. The duration of the test is **2 hours**.
6. There are **150** questions. Each question has four answer options marked (1), (2), (3) or (4).
7. Answers are to be marked on the Answer Sheet, which is provided separately.
8. Choose the most appropriate option and darken the oval completely, corresponding to (1), (2), (3) or (4) against the relevant question number.
9. Use only **HB pencil** to darken the oval for answering.
10. Do not darken more than one oval against any question, as scanner will read such marking as wrong answer.
11. If you wish to change any answer, erase completely the one already marked and darken the fresh oval with an HB pencil.
12. All questions carry equal marks. There is **Negative Marking**. 0.25 mark will be deducted for every wrong answer.
13. Rough work, if any, is to be done on the Question Booklet only. No separate sheet will be provided/used for rough work.
14. **Calculator, Mobile, etc., are not permitted inside the examination hall.**
15. Candidate using unfair means in the test will be disqualified.
16. Appropriate civil/criminal proceedings will be instituted against the candidate taking or attempting to take this booklet or part of it outside the examination hall, besides cancellation of his/her candidature.
17. The right to exclude any question(s) from final evaluation rests with the testing authority.

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If not, bring it to the notice of the invigilator.

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Directions (Questions 1 – 3) : Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

1. The number of aboriginal inhabitants in Australia is considerable.
(1) primitive (2) ancient (3) unoriginal (4) irrational
2. The American policy did much to escalate the conflict.
(1) spread in a wider area (2) scale up
(3) reduce in intensity (4) put an end to
3. The country's resources should be judiciously used.
(1) sparingly (2) reasonably (3) inadequately (4) immensely

Directions (Questions 4 – 6): Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

4. He has a delicate constitution.
(1) fit (2) ungainly (3) strong (4) rugged
5. His appointment was confirmed last month.
(1) disappointment (2) discharge (3) suspension (4) dismissal
6. It used to be said that travel broadens one's outlook.
(1) restricts (2) contracts (3) shrinks (4) narrows

Directions (Questions 7 – 10) : Choose the option that is the plural form of the given word.

7. Anomaly
(1) anomalys (2) anomaly's (3) anomalice (4) anomalies
8. Louse
(1) lice (2) louses (3) louse's (4) lousies
9. Mouse
(1) mice (2) mouses (3) mousse (4) mouse
10. Syllabus
(1) syllabus (2) syllabi (3) syllabus' (4) syllabuses

Directions (Questions 11 – 14) : In each of these questions, choose the option which can be substituted for the given words.

11. To examine one's own thoughts and feelings
(1) Meditation (2) Retrospection (3) Reflection (4) Introspection
12. A song embodying religious and sacred emotions
(1) Lyric (2) Ode (3) Hymn (4) Ballad
13. List of headings of the business to be transacted at a meeting
(1) Schedule (2) Agenda (3) Proceedings (4) Excerpts
14. To confine within walls
(1) Immure (2) Immune (3) Immolate (4) Immigrant

Directions (Questions 15 – 18) : Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the underlined part in the sentence.

15. If you pass this difficult examination, it will be a feather in your cap.
(1) you will get a very good job
(2) you will feel proud of it
(3) your parents will be very happy
(4) you will get a scholarship for higher studies
16. The politician was able to sway the mob with his gift of the gab.
(1) fluency of speech
(2) flattering words
(3) abundance of promises
(4) political foresight
17. You cannot throw dust into my eyes.
(1) hurt me
(2) abuse me
(3) terrify me
(4) cheat me
18. We must always bear in mind that only hard work leads to success.
(1) understand
(2) remember
(3) forget
(4) think

Directions (Questions 19 – 21): A word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Choose the correctly spelt word.

19. (1) comemorate (2) commemorate (3) comemorate (4) commemorate
20. (1) tresspass (2) trespass (3) tresspas (4) trespas
21. (1) sedantry (2) sedentery (3) sedentary (4) sedantary

Directions (Questions 22 – 25): A sentence has been broken into four parts. Choose the part that has an error.

22. (1) Before we judge of them too harshly,
(2) we must remember what ruthless and utter destruction of
(3) our own species has wrought, not only upon animals,
(4) such as the vanished bison and the dodo, but upon it's inferior races.
23. (1) The sky was blue, the larks were soaring high
(2) over the green corn, I thought all that
(3) countryside more beautiful and peaceful
(4) by far then I had ever known it as yet.
24. (1) Mr. Kumar was not known to have either
(2) wife and children, which may happen
(3) to the most honest people; either relatives
(4) or near friends, which is certainly more unusual.
25. (1) All this has happened with
(2) such swiftness that I had stood motionless,
(3) dumbfounded and dazzled
(4) by the flashes of light.

Directions (Questions 26 – 45) : Study the passages below and answer the questions that follow each passage.

Passage I

For decades, the Government has grappled with India's healthcare shortcomings by introducing various programmes. Despite some measure of success, the problem of universal healthcare access continues to fester like a recalcitrant sore. While there are several reasons for the lack of complete success in improving healthcare access, the overall problem may lie in the pursuit of improper priorities. To address access issues head-on, radically improving primary healthcare in India should be top priority. A steep shortage in primary healthcare centres (PHCs) across India is the prime reason why villagers are forced to trek almost 20 km to reach the nearest PHC. This may still be of little use, because most PHCs are perpetually plagued by a supply and staff shortage, making matters worse for sick patients who expend time, energy and resources to reach the PHC. For people from towns and semi-urban areas seeking modern medical care, the situation is no different, since they need to travel to the nearest city. Despite 750,000 doctors registered with the Medical Council of India, the ground reality is that about 200,000 aren't active anymore. This means India has only one doctor to treat 2,000 people, instead of one doctor for every 1,000. Improving those figures will take time because the number of medical and nursing colleges cannot be hiked overnight to boost the output of medical graduates. The time has come to firmly recognise that health and healthcare issues cannot be left solely to the Government or public sector entities if India is to meet its healthcare targets, including Millennium Development Goals for 2015. Such immense investments and specialised skills could best be tapped if public-private partnerships were promoted and private companies encouraged to establish healthcare infrastructure in all geographies — urban, semi-urban and rural — particularly where primary healthcare is concerned. Estimates indicate that only 320 million people or 26 per cent of India's population are covered under some form of medical insurance — public or private. In other words, large uncovered sections of the populace are forced to meet medical costs via out-of-pocket spends, causing immense financial burden and pushing many families into poverty.

26. What is/are the primary reason(s) for the lack of complete success in improving healthcare in India ?
- A. Total governmental apathy in this area.
 - B. Policymakers' inability to properly prioritize the measures required.
 - C. Shortage of PHCs across the country.
- (1) A only (2) B only (3) A & C (4) A, B & C
27. It is implied in the passage that
- (1) when it comes to primary healthcare facilities, people from villages and towns are equally at a disadvantage.
 - (2) PHCs established in the country actually become ineffective due to shortage of doctors and medical supplies.
 - (3) the best way to ensure better healthcare facilities in the country is to privatize them completely.
 - (4) with the will to work, government can improve healthcare facilities in the country in a short period.

28. Which of the following statements is/are true in the context of the passage ?

- (1) A country's monetary health is directly affected by the physical health of its citizens.
- (2) India has lesser number of doctors and nurses than most other countries in the world.
- (3) Only about one-fourth of India's population has access to health insurance.
- (4) All these

29. Which of the following statements is/are not true in the context of the passage ?

- A. The government has failed to correctly assess the requirement of medical colleges in India.
- B. Over 25% of the doctors who register with the Medical Council of India never get into the medical profession.
- C. Private participation in the primary health sector is a must to ensure its success as we go forward towards Millennium Development Goals for 2015.

- (1) A only (2) B only (3) A & B (4) A, B & C

Passage II

There's an old journalistic axiom that bad news sells. That is reflected every day on our television screens and newspaper headlines. From the lingering impact of the global economic meltdown to acts of terrorism, new pandemics and lately, natural disasters, the bad news seems unending. Yet, in every depressing story there is always a silver lining, an act of courage, independence and enterprise that shows the resilience of the human spirit. Nothing faces more daunting odds than the crucial area of infrastructure. India is the fifth-largest producer of electricity in the world. It has the second-largest road network in the world. The second-largest rail network under a single management, and a civil aviation market that will touch 100 million passengers by next year. It also has the third-largest number of telephone subscribers the world over. Yet the Indian infrastructure story is usually one of shortages, blockages and leakages. Whether it is energy or urban infrastructure, roads or ports, India has unfortunately rarely been known for its efficiency. There have been a few shining examples that have been written about but there are others lesser known but equally important for the role they have played in the infrastructure arena. There are challenges, of course, and we have picked an array of experts to address them. Infrastructure, as everyone knows, will be the key challenge for India's growth story and John F. Kennedy's famous words come to mind: 'American roads are not good because America is rich, but America is rich because American roads are good.' Hopefully, the same will happen in India too.

30. As per the passage,

- (1) infrastructure is not all that relevant for development of a country.
- (2) India does not have the required know how to build up the infrastructure.
- (3) infrastructure is relevant for development.
- (4) infrastructure is most essential for development.

31. In the field of infrastructure, India

- (1) has shown remarkable progress.
- (2) is not doing satisfactorily.
- (3) has shown adequate progress.
- (4) does not have experts to deal with various problems.

32. According to the passage,
- (1) people love to read good news.
 - (2) people do not prefer good news.
 - (3) bad news generally spreads fast.
 - (4) no one wants to hear bad news.
33. As per the passage, India
- (1) is capable of dealing with problems of building required infrastructure.
 - (2) may not be able to build its infrastructure.
 - (3) is well known for its efficiency in dealing with problems of infrastructure.
 - (4) will continue to struggle in dealing with problems of building the required infrastructure.

Passage III

Power and possession have been *central* pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. But people have been and are still being 'taught to prize are money, success, control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative unfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such infoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the *rest* of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter and oppressor of those who are poor, meek and unorganised, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride. The need for a new renaissance is *deeply* felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realise that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be *met* and probably even overcome.

34. The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by the society ?
- (1) Capitalistic (2) Communist (3) Humanistic (4) Authoritarian
35. Which of the following best describes the behaviour of modern man ?
- (1) Imaginative and sympathetic. (2) Cruel and greedy.
- (3) Conscientious and cooperative. (4) Perceptive and creative.
36. The author hopes that the present crisis can be solved by
- (1) devoted individual efforts. (2) different political systems.
- (3) collective human efforts. (4) spiritually developed individuals.
37. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'central' as used in the passage ?
- (1) Lateral (2) Inadequate
- (3) Peripheral (4) Major

Passage IV

The history of literature really began long before man learned to write. Dancing was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God, developed prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own. As man slowly grew more civilised, he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's property by making tools, cattle and so on, in some distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient people, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only a few could read what was written.

38. As for the war songs and prayers, each generation
- (1) added something of its own to the stock.
 - (2) blindly repeated the songs and prayers.
 - (3) composed its own songs and prayers.
 - (4) repeated what has handed down to it.
39. The first war-song
- (1) was inspired by God.
 - (2) developed spontaneously.
 - (3) was a song traditionally handed down.
 - (4) was composed by leading dancers.
40. The war song evolved out of
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) creative inspiration. | (2) literature. |
| (3) artistic urge. | (4) yelling and shouting. |
41. Man invented writing because he wanted to
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) be artistic. | (2) write war song. |
| (3) write literature. | (4) record and communicate. |

Passage V

Economists, ethicists and business sages *persuade* us that honesty is the best policy, but their evidence is weak. We hoped to find data that would support their theories and thus, perhaps encourage higher standards of business behaviour. To our surprise, our pet theories failed to *stand up*. Treachery, we found, can pay. There is no compelling economic reason to tell the truth or keep one's word punishment for the treacherous in the real world is neither swift nor sure. Honesty is, in fact, primarily a moral choice. Business people do tell themselves that, in the long run, they will do well by doing good. But there is little factual or logical basis for this conviction. Without values, without a basic preference for right over wrong, trust based on such self-delusion would crumble in the face of temptation. Most of us choose virtue because we want to believe in ourselves and have others' respect and belief in us. And for this, we should be happy. We can be proud of a system in which people are honest because they want to be, not because they have to be. Materially, too, trust based on morality provides great advantages. It

allows us to join in great and exciting enterprises that we could never undertake if we relied on economic incentives alone. Economists tell us that trust is enforced in the market place through retaliation of reputation. If you violate a trust, your victim is apt to seek revenge and others are likely to stop doing business with you, at least under favourable terms. A man or woman with a reputation for fair dealing will prosper. Therefore, profit maximizers are honest. This sounds plausible enough until you look for concrete examples. Cases that apparently demonstrate the awful consequences of trust turn out to be few and weak, while evidence that treachery can pay seems *compelling*.

42. What did the author find out about the theory that honesty is the best policy ?
- (1) It is a useless theory.
 - (2) It is correct on many occasions.
 - (3) It is correct for all businessmen.
 - (4) It is correct only occasionally.
43. What do economists and ethicists want us to believe ?
- (1) Businessmen are honest only at times.
 - (2) Businessmen should be honest at all times.
 - (3) Businessmen cannot be honest at all times.
 - (4) Businessmen turn dishonest at times.
44. Which of the following is false according to the passage ?
- (1) People are generally honest because it pays in the long run.
 - (2) Virtuous behaviour earns the self respect of others.
 - (3) Economists believe that all businessmen are dishonest.
 - (4) Generally people are honest to earn self-respect.
45. Why do businessmen, according to economists, remain honest because, dishonest businessmen
- (1) are flogged in the market place.
 - (2) are always prosecuted.
 - (3) can make more money.
 - (4) cannot stay in business for long.
46. Find the sum of the cubes of first 10 natural numbers.
- (1) 3010 (2) 3040 (3) 3025 (4) 3020
47. Three natural numbers are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4. If the sum of squares of these numbers is 116, then determine the numbers.
- (1) 2, 3, 4 (2) 4, 6, 8 (3) 6, 9, 12 (4) 8, 12, 16
48. HCF of 150 and 210 is 30, then the HCF of 210 and 360 will be
- (1) 60 (2) 30 (3) 90 (4) 70
49. If a piece of rod is 3000 m and we have to supply some lamp posts. One post is at each end and distance between two consecutive lamp posts is 75 m. Find the number of posts required.
- (1) 41 (2) 39 (3) 40 (4) 36
50. The numerator of the fraction which is equivalent to $\frac{15}{35}$ with denominator 7, is
- (1) 5 (2) 3 (3) 7 (4) 9

51. Naina gave $\frac{1}{2}$ piece of cake to Neha and $\frac{1}{3}$ piece of cake to Gunjan. Find what part of cake she has ?
 (1) $\frac{1}{6}$ (2) $\frac{5}{6}$ (3) $\frac{1}{3}$ (4) $\frac{2}{3}$
52. Jaidev takes $2\frac{1}{5}$ minutes to walk across the school ground. Rahul takes $\frac{7}{4}$ minutes to do the same. Who takes less time and by what fraction ?
 (1) Rahul, $\frac{9}{20}$ (2) Jaidev, $\frac{9}{20}$ (3) Rahul, $\frac{3}{10}$ (4) Jaidev, $\frac{3}{10}$
53. If $\frac{1}{3.718} = 0.2689$, then $\frac{1}{0.0003718} = ?$
 (1) 0.2689 (2) 2.689 (3) 2689 (4) 26890
54. A number x is short of y by 40%. By what percent is y in excess of x ?
 (1) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (2) $66\frac{1}{3}\%$ (3) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ (4) $33\frac{1}{6}\%$
55. A's income is 40% more than B's income. How much per cent is B's income less than A's ?
 (1) $28\frac{2}{7}\%$ (2) $26\frac{1}{3}\%$ (3) $28\frac{4}{7}\%$ (4) $26\frac{2}{3}\%$
56. The entry fee for a musical concert was ₹ 1, later it was reduced by 20% which increased the net collection of the amount by 40%. The increase in the number of visitors is
 (1) $72\frac{1}{3}\%$ (2) $74\frac{1}{3}\%$ (3) 75% (4) $76\frac{1}{3}\%$
57. If P is ' a '% more than Q and Q is ' b '% less than P , then
 (1) $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} = 100$ (2) $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{100}$ (3) $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = 100$ (4) $\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{100}$
58. On what sum of money lent out at 9% per annum simple interest for 6 years does the simple interest amount to ₹ 810 ?
 (1) ₹ 1500 (2) ₹ 1000 (3) ₹ 1200 (4) ₹ 1800
59. Two equal sums of money were lent at simple interest at 10% per annum for 4 yrs and 5 yrs respectively. If the difference in interests for two periods was ₹ 220, then each sum is
 (1) ₹ 880 (2) ₹ 1100 (3) ₹ 2200 (4) ₹ 1640
60. A sum of money amounts to ₹ 6272 in 2 yrs and ₹ 7024.64 in 3 yrs. The rate of interest per annum is
 (1) 8% per annum (2) 12% per annum (3) 6% per annum (4) 10% per annum
61. Effective annual rate of interest, corresponding to a nominal rate of 4% per annum payable half-yearly is
 (1) 4.04% per annum (2) 4.15% per annum
 (3) 4.18% per annum (4) 4.10% per annum
62. A and B can do a piece of work in 12 days, B and C can do it in 15 days and C and A can do the same work in 20 days. Find the number of days in which A alone can do the same work.
 (1) 20 days (2) 30 days (3) 45 days (4) 60 days

63. A supplies 20 men who work for 8 h a day for 6 days. B supplies 15 men working at 9 h a day for 7 days and C supplies 10 men working 6 h a day for 8 days to do a certain work. If ₹ 636 is paid for all the men, what is C's share ?
 (1) ₹ 128 (2) ₹ 136 (3) ₹ 148 (4) ₹ 154
64. There is a leak in the bottom of a cistern. When the cistern is in through repair, it would be filled in $3\frac{1}{2}$ h. It now takes half an hour longer. If the cistern is full, how long would the leak empty the cistern ?
 (1) 28 h (2) 29 h (3) 30 h (4) 31 h
65. The fourth proportional to 5, 6 and 150, is
 (1) 30 (2) 125 (3) 180 (4) 120
66. If $a : b = 5 : 9$, $b : c = 6 : 11$, find $a : b : c$.
 (1) 11 : 18 : 33 (2) 10 : 19 : 34 (3) 11 : 19 : 34 (4) 10 : 18 : 33
67. If all the members of a team are juniors or seniors and if the ratio of juniors to seniors in the team is 3 : 5. What per cent of the team members constitute the seniors ?
 (1) 37.5% (2) 62.5% (3) 65.2% (4) 35.7%
68. A man is walking at a speed of 10 km/h. After every kilometer, he takes rest for 5 min. How much time will he take to cover a distance of 5 km ?
 (1) 20 min (2) 30 min (3) 40 min (4) 50 min
69. A man can row $9\frac{1}{2}$ km/h in still water. If in a river which is running at $2\frac{1}{2}$ km/h, it takes him 1 h 35 min to row to a place and back, how far off is the place ?
 (1) 8.6 km (2) 8 km (3) 8.4 km (4) 7 km
70. A train 150 m long is running at 40 km/h. In what time will it pass a man running at 4 km/h in the same direction in which the train is going ?
 (1) 16 sec (2) 12 sec (3) 15 sec (4) 18 sec
71. The value of $\tan \left[\cos^{-1} \frac{4}{5} + \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3} \right]$ is
 (1) $\frac{6}{17}$ (2) $\frac{7}{16}$ (3) $\frac{17}{6}$ (4) None of these
72. $\int_0^{1.5} [x^2] dx$ is equal to
 (1) $2 + \sqrt{2}$ (2) $2 - \sqrt{2}$ (3) 0 (4) None of these
73. What must be the side of an equilateral triangle so that its area may be equal that of a square of which the diagonal is 15 metre ?
 (1) 16.11 m (2) 18 m (3) 21.11 m (4) 10.22 m
74. The angle of elevation of the top of a tower 30 m high, from two points on the level ground on its opposite sides are 45° and 60° . What is the distance between the two points ?
 (1) 47.32 m (2) 55.32 m (3) 40.21 m (4) None of these
75. From the vertex of an obtuse angle, perpendiculars are drawn to the arms of the angle. If the angle between the above perpendiculars is 35° , then what is the measure of the obtuse angle ?
 (1) 145° (2) 135° (3) 160° (4) 165°

Directions (Questions 76 – 77) : Read the following information to answer these questions.

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a circle facing the centre. B is sitting between G and D. H is third to the left of B and second to the right of A. C is sitting between A & G and B & E are not sitting opposite to each other.

76. Who is third to the left of D ?
 (1) F (2) E (3) A (4) None of these
77. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
 (1) D and A are sitting opposite to each other (2) C is third to the right of D
 (3) E is sitting between F and D (4) A is sitting between C and F

Directions (Questions 78 – 79) : Study the sequence and replace the “?” mark from the given alternatives.

78. 2, 3, 4, 9, 3, 4, 5, 12, 4, 5, 6, 15, 5, “?”, 7, 18
 (1) 8 (2) 7 (3) 6 (4) 9
79. ab “?”d “?”bc “?”a”?”c “?”ab“?”d
 (1) cadbdc (2) cabbcd (3) abcbdd (4) caddbc

Directions (Questions 80 – 81) : Numbers in the following figures follow a certain arrangement. What will come in place of “?” from the given alternatives.

80.

?		
14	6	
18	20	7

 (1) 24 (2) 25 (3) 28 (4) 20

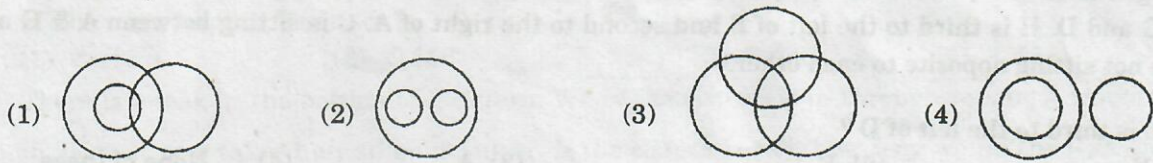
81.

6		
6	1	
3	7	?

 (1) 12 (2) 18 (3) 9 (4) 3

82. Asha walks 3 km Southward and then turns right and walks 2 km. She again turns right and walks 3 km and turns towards her left and starts walking straight. In which direction is she walking now ?
 (1) East (2) North (3) South (4) West
83. Madhuri travels 14 km Westwards and then turns left and travels 6 km and further turns left and travels 26 km. How far is Madhuri now from the starting point ?
 (1) $\sqrt{180}$ km (2) $\sqrt{80}$ km (3) $\sqrt{100}$ km (4) None of these
84. Pointing towards a boy Veena said “He is the son of only son of my grandfather”. How is that boy related to Veena ?
 (1) Uncle (2) Brother (3) Cousin (4) Data inadequate
85. Kamal told Vimal, “Yesterday I defeated the only brother of the daughter of my grandmother.” Whom did Kamal defeat ?
 (1) Father (2) Son (3) Brother (4) Father in law

Directions (Questions 86 – 87) : From amongst the given figures (1) to (4), choose the figure that represents the relationship among the three given classes in these questions.



86. India, Lucknow, USA

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

87. Batsmen, Bowlers, All-rounders

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

Directions (Questions 88 – 89) : In each of these questions, two pairs of numbers are given but one number in the second pair is missing. Identify the relationship between the two numbers in the first pair and find the missing number in the second pair such that the numbers in second pair also follow the same relationship.

88. 130 : 5 :: 1010 : ?

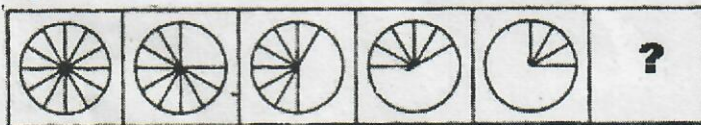
- (1) 100 (2) 1 (3) 10 (4) 1000

89. 16 : 240 :: 11 : ?

- (1) 100 (2) 90 (3) 110 (4) 80

Directions (Questions 90 – 92) : Complete the given series of figures by replacing '?' from the answer figures.

90. Figures :

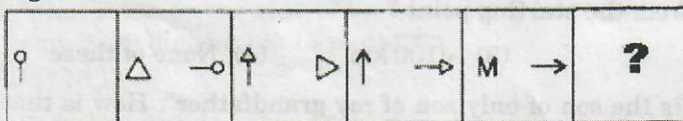


Answer Figures :

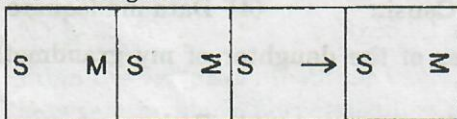


- (1) (2) (3) (4)

91. Figures :

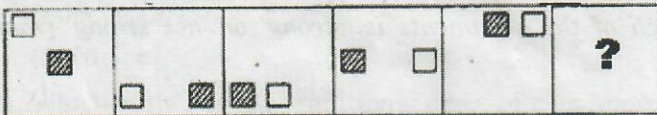


Answer Figures :

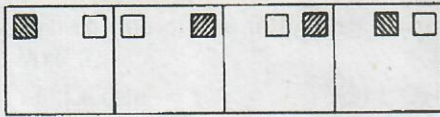


- (1) (2) (3) (4)

92. Figures :



Answer Figures :



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

Directions (Questions 93 – 98) : Each question consists of a problem followed by two statements numbered as I and II. Decide whether the data in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Mark answer as

- (1) if statement I alone is sufficient, but statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- (2) if statement II alone is sufficient, but statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- (3) if both statements taken together are sufficient to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient.
- (4) if statements I and II together are not sufficient, and additional data is needed to answer the question.

93. How many ewes (female sheep) in a flock of 50 sheep are black ?

- I. There are 10 rams (male sheep) in the flock.
- II. Forty percent of the animals are black.

94. If a and b are both positive, what percent of b is a ?

- I. $a = 3/11$
- II. $b/a = 20$

95. What is the ratio of male to female officers in the police force in town T ?

- I. The number of female officers is 250 less than half the number of male officers.
- II. The number of female officers is $1/7$ the number of male officers.

96. What is the value of n ?

- I. $3n + 2m = 18$
- II. $n - m = 2n - (4 + m)$

97. If x and y are both positive integers, how much greater is x than y?

- I. $x + y = 20$
- II. $x = y^2$

98. Is w an integer ?

- I. $3w$ is an odd number.
- II. $2w$ is an even number.

Directions (Questions 99 – 100) : Each of these questions consists of a statement followed by two arguments numbered as I and II. Decide which of the arguments is 'strong' or 'not strong' from the statement.

Mark answer as

- (1) if only argument I is strong.
- (2) if only argument II is strong.
- (3) if neither argument I nor II is strong.
- (4) if both arguments I and II are strong.

99. Statement : Should school education be made free in India?

- Arguments :**
- I. Yes, this is the only way to improve the level of literacy.
 - II. No, it will add to the already heavy burden on the exchequer.

100. Statement : Should there be complete ban on manufacture of fire-crackers in India?

- Arguments :**
- I. No, this will make thousands of workers jobless.
 - II. Yes, the fire-cracker manufactures use child labour to a large extent.

101. "Consumer Electronic Imaging Fair 2013" formally known as "Photo Fair" was organized during January 2013 at

- (1) Kolkata. (2) Chennai.
- (3) Delhi. (4) Mumbai.

102. Who is the brand ambassador of NOKIA Phones in India ?

- (1) Shah Rukh Khan (2) Aamir Khan
- (3) Abhishek Bachchan (4) M S Dhoni

103. Which are the rivers that originate from the Mansarovar region ?

- (1) Narmada, Tapti, Beas (2) Indus, Sutlej, Brahmaputra
- (3) Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery (4) Ganges, Yamuna, Hooghly

104. Where are the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee located ?

- (1) Italy (2) Switzerland
- (3) Belgium (4) France

105. What is common about famous personalities Manish Malhotra, J J Valya and Rohit Bal?

- (1) Male Modelling (2) Film Direction
- (3) Novel Writing (4) Fashion Designing

106. Which Indian State is the leading Cotton producer ?

- (1) Gujarat (2) Maharashtra
- (3) Andhra Pradesh (4) Madhya Pradesh

107. Mahindra & Mahindra has acquired the manufacturing of ___by naming its next generation electric car as the Mahindra e2o that is 'E-too-oh'.

- (1) Reva (2) Punto (3) Nano (4) Bolero

108. World's largest roller coaster named 'Ferrari World' is located in

- (1) Tokyo (2) Abu Dhabi (3) Mumbai (4) Beijing

109. Who won the men's national table tennis championship in January 2013 held in Raipur ?

- (1) Soumyajit Ghosh (2) Sharat Kamal
- (3) Shourabh Chakraborty (4) G Jalyan

110. Who won the reality TV show "Bigg Boss Season 6" in January 2013 hosted by actor Salman Khan?

- (1) Sana Khan (2) Urvashi Dholakia
- (3) Imam Slddique (4) Niketan Madhok

111. 'Canterbury', the premium Indian brand of woolen cardigans and pullovers is from the house of
 (1) Monte-Carlo. (2) Woodland.
 (3) Digjam. (4) OCM.
112. Which state has the traditional dress of men known as "Sola or Fotua" and "Eri- Chaddar" ?
 (1) Assam (2) Tripura (3) Nagaland (4) Meghalaya
113. Which one of the following cosmetic companies has launched Color Riche Nail Collection "Le nail Art" ?
 (1) Lakme (2) L'Oreal (3) Garnier (4) Clinique
114. The 'more mega store', retail chain belongs to which Indian Industry ?
 (1) Reliance Industry (2) Bharti Enterprises
 (3) Aditya Birla Group (4) None of these
115. Who is the brand ambassador of the Hockey India League (HIL) 2013 ?
 (1) Pragat Singh (2) Dhanraj Pillai
 (3) Navjot Singh Sidhu (4) Virat Kohli
116. 'Van Heusen' is a leading International brand of
 (1) formal wear. (2) fashion accessories.
 (3) jewellery. (4) None of these.
117. 'Sonata', 'Ajanta' and 'Maxima' are the well known Indian brands of
 (1) jewellery (2) watches (3) cosmetics (4) home furnishing
118. Lionel Messi, the winner of four FIFA-Ballion d'Or and world player of the year belongs to
 (1) Brazil (2) Spain (3) Argentina (4) Germany
119. Who has been crowned 'Miss Earth' Beauty Pageant at the 12th edition held in November 2012 ?
 (1) Stephany Stetanowitz (2) Tereza Fajksova
 (3) Osmariel Villalobos (4) Camila Brant
120. FDI stands for
 (1) Fashion Directorate of India (2) Foreign Direct Investment
 (3) Fashion Designer's Initiative (4) Foreign Directory of Industries
121. The international awards given by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, California (USA) for excellence in the field of cinema are popularly known as
 (1) IIFA Awards (2) Oscar Awards
 (3) BAFTA Awards (4) Grammy Awards
122. The largest continent in terms of area is
 (1) Asia (2) Africa (3) Australia (4) North America
123. The space agency NASA belongs to
 (1) Germany (2) USA (3) Russia (4) France
124. The basic function of technology 'Blue tooth' is to allow
 (1) landline phone to mobile phone communication.
 (2) signal transmission on mobile phones only.
 (3) satellite television communication.
 (4) wireless communication between equipment.
125. Which among the following is the source of a non-conventional energy ?
 (1) Solar Power (2) Coal (3) Uranium (4) Petroleum

Directions (Questions 126 – 129) : Each of these questions consists of two statements followed by two conclusions I and II respectively. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statements.

Mark answer as

- (1) if only conclusion I follows
- (2) if only conclusion II follows
- (3) if neither conclusion I nor II follows
- (4) if both conclusions I and II follow

- 126. Statements :** I. All jungles are tigers.
II. Some tigers are horses.
Conclusions : I. Some tigers are jungles.
II. All horses are jungles.
- 127. Statements :** I. All birds are tall.
II. Some tall are hens.
Conclusions : I. Some birds are hens.
II. Some hens are tall.
- 128. Statements :** I. All artists are smokers.
II. Some smokers are drinkers.
Conclusions : I. Some smokers are artists.
II. Some drinkers are not smokers.
- 129. Statements :** I. Some hens are cows.
II. All cows are horses.
Conclusions : I. Some horses are hens.
II. Some hens are horses.

Directions (Questions 130 – 133) : The questions given below have a statement followed by two assumptions I and II. Decide which of the assumptions is implicit from the statement.

Mark answer as

- (1) if only assumption I is implicit
- (2) if only assumption II is implicit
- (3) if neither assumption I nor II is implicit
- (4) if both assumptions I and II are implicit

- 130. Statement :** 'Invest in our regular scheme and earn an interest of at least 10%'. Advertisement by a financial institution.

Assumptions :

- I. 10% interest may attract a good number of investors.
- II. No other scheme offers interest as high as 10%.

- 131. Statement :** 'For easier and faster communication, use our broadcast connections'. An advertisement.

Assumptions :

- I. Many people are looking up for the best communication facilities.
- II. Broadband connections are the preferred modes of communications.

- 132. Statement:** 'You must refer to learn to dictionary, if you want to become a good writer', A advises B.

Assumptions :

- I. Only writers refer to the dictionary.
- II. All writers, good or bad, refer to the dictionary.

- 133. Statement :** A advises B, 'If you want to study English, join Institute Y.'

Assumptions :

- I. B listens to A's advice.
- II. Institute Y provides good coaching for English.

Directions (Questions 134 – 143) : Each of these questions has a statement based on the preceding passage. Evaluate each statement and mark answer as

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

Passage - I

The Delhi University's (DU) decision to convert its three-year undergraduate (UG) programmes into four years with multiple exit points and greater freedom for students to pick their subjects is an excellent step. Unlike the top universities in the US, Britain and in other developed nations, most Indian universities continue to thrust a mandatory course structure down the throats of students, giving them little opportunity to figure out where their real interests and abilities lie. At present, if a student wants to change her stream, she will have to drop a year and apply afresh. In the new scheme of things, multiple exit points will allow students to leave the course after three years and come back later to continue it. The new four-year programme will align with international degree programmes, making it easier for students to apply abroad for post-graduate (PG) courses. Only India's professional education schools that teach engineering, architecture, law and medicine have internationally aligned course structures. At present, humanities and science students can't go to the US to study after they finish their three-year UG programmes because they fall short of the requirement of 16 years (10+2+4) of formal education that American varsities want. Earlier in the year, DU launched meta-university, which gives students from one varsity the chance to study in another varsity. These two reforms-coupled with the shift to a semester system — indicate that administrators and policy-makers are now willing to move forward. That DU is at the forefront of these reforms is a welcome sign because it is the country's largest university (in terms of numbers of fulltime students) and has historically shown the way to India's higher education system. But such changes can be introduced and sustained only with the support of all stakeholders. As the fracas between the last DU vice-chancellor and his faculty over the semester system showed, the absence of discussions with teachers, students and independent academicians can make the reform process painful.

134. The new four-year programme will align with international degree programme.
135. Humanities and science students fall short of the requirement of sixteen years of formal education.
136. Students will get enough opportunities to pursue courses of their abilities and interests.
137. Students can apply abroad for post graduate courses.
138. Delhi University (DU) is the largest university in the country.

Passage - II

Over half of the total number of malls in the Delhi-National Capital Region (NCR) are vacant due to reasons like economic and lack of robust revenue generation model, according to a survey conducted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (Assocham). The total rate of vacancy in malls in Delhi NCR is 55% while in Mumbai it is 52% followed by Ahmedabad-51%, Chennai-50%, Hyderabad-48% and Bangalore-45%. The survey further said that construction of several malls have significantly been delayed and withdrawn due to lukewarm response from retailers. Vacancy levels are due to poor location, poor design and poor parking facilities while some are operating at 60% occupancy. The industry is also facing problems like multiple taxes, lack of clarity in policies and shortage of experts in areas such as supply chain and store management. Biggest shopping mall can feel like a pretty lonely place. Majority of retailers said that they are holding back on new store openings and focusing on existing stores. The sharpest decline in mall rental values are also recorded high in Delhi-NCR followed by Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Kolkata and Pune. Most of the shop owners who participated in the survey said that increasing rents will not work because at the end of the day, it has to be affordable for retailers to do business. There are about 1,200 shopping malls in the country. Due to high rent and lack of proper infrastructure for luxury retailing, many international brands are opting for online retailing.

139. The designing of malls is poor.

140. The industry is facing problems like multiple taxes, lack of clarity in policies and shortage of experts.

141. The biggest shopping mall feels like a lonely place.

142. Business in malls should be affordable to the retailers.

143. Rents are high and there is a lack of infrastructure for luxury retailing.

Directions (Question 144 - 146) : Read the following situation to answer these questions.

Situation

Urban areas in India are extremely dirty and the conditions are deteriorating day by day. Big heaps and mounds of piled garbage can be seen not only around slums, but also around busy market places, where transactions in millions take place. Public health is the immediate sufferer and during the spread of any epidemic, lives of people are at the risk. The problems can be overcome by adopting an alternate method of New Public Management (NPM). According to a survey, a traditional bureau chief carries out garbage at present with battalions of sweepers and fleets of trucks. So, much of time is spent in handling inputs to the workers. NPM is the new technique of extension of market principles to public administration. It includes giving contracts of services to the private sectors, which could include co-operatives of former municipal employees. By this method, the bureau chief can supervise the output of his bureau, instead of focusing on inputs. This is the need of the hour as we need clean towns to ensure hygienic atmosphere.

144. What would the former employees of municipal corporations do, if New Public Management is implemented ?

- (1) Supervise the outputs of the bureau.
- (2) Become jobless as the contracts will be in the hands of private sector and hence they will form unions and goon strikes.
- (3) Form co-operatives and start delivering the same services they have been rendering.
- (4) Be paid more due to increase in efficiency and adaptability.

145. What can be inferred from the given situation ?

- (1) Poverty is also responsible for epidemics break through.
- (2) Dirty surroundings not always reflect poverty.
- (3) Lives of the poor people are at a greater risk.
- (4) Poverty is an indication of dirty surroundings.

146. What is the advantage of New Public Management over traditional system?

- (1) The bureau chief can devote more time and attention to the result of the work undertaken.
- (2) The New Public Management is more efficient and economical than the traditional system.
- (3) The New Public Management will ensure cleaner cities and towns.
- (4) None of these.

Directions (Questions 147 – 150) : A business situation is given below followed by four possible conclusions which can be drawn from the facts stated in the situation. You have to examine each conclusion separately in the context of the situation and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer as

- (1) if conclusion is definitely true
- (2) if conclusion is probably true
- (3) if information given in passage is inadequate to provide the answer
- (4) if conclusion is definitely false

Indian rice exporters might face tough competition in the International market', allege the exporters. International demand for Indian rice surfaced, either due to its low prices or due to the crop failure in other competitive countries. However, our competitors are having a good crop of rice this year and which indeed sounds as a threat for India, they pointed out. The leading producing countries like Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, USA and Pakistan are bringing down their prices at par with Indian prices. Internationally, these countries have reduced price by \$ 50 per tonne in lower grades, coming almost at par with Indian prices. Indian rice currently quoting price between \$ 260 and \$ 265 per tonne. However, in high grade the difference still remains high. Therefore, India can expect to be competitive in high grades provided the quality and deliveries are ensured in time. Pakistan is our main competitor and it has reduced its price by 15 per cent coming almost in line with the Indian prices. The very fact that international producers have started to reduce their price is a signal for Indian exporters to gear up for 2013 – 14.

147. Indian rice exporters have no potential threat in the International market for exporting rice.

148. Quality and delivery of goods in time are the two main components for being in the forefront.

149. To remain in the International market, India should reduce its price.

150. Indian crops were inferior in quality than the leading rice-producing countries.

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5. The duration of the test is **3 hours**.
6. There are **150** questions. Each question has four answer options marked (1), (2), (3) or (4).
7. Answers are to be marked on the Answer Sheet, which is provided separately.
8. Choose the most appropriate option and darken the oval completely, corresponding to (1), (2), (3) or (4) against the relevant question number.
9. Use only **HB pencil** to darken the oval for answering.
10. Do not darken more than one oval against any question, as scanner will read such marking as wrong answer.
11. If you wish to change any answer, erase completely the one already marked and darken the fresh oval with an HB pencil.
12. All questions carry equal marks. There is **Negative Marking**. 0.25 mark will be deducted for every wrong answer.
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Directions (Questions 1 – 4) : Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

1. The operator was commended for his dexterity.
(1) cooperation (2) courtesy (3) punctuality (4) skill
2. Many species of animals have become extinct during the last hundred years.
(1) feeble (2) aggressive (3) scattered (4) non-existent
3. The community is agog with speculation about the fate of the money collected.
(1) excited (2) worried (3) depressed (4) annoyed
4. Few teachers have been spared the problem of an obstreperous pupil in the class.
(1) awkward (2) lazy (3) hostile (4) cheerful

Directions (Questions 5 – 8) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

5. He urges to learn everything.
(1) desires (2) advises (3) supports (4) opposes
6. A serene mind can never be the pioneer of a great revolution.
(1) nervous (2) jocular (3) earnest (4) agitated
7. Matter expands on heating.
(1) shrinks (2) reduces (3) diminishes (4) contracts
8. He climbed up a stationary wagon.
(1) moving (2) static (3) shunting (4) standing

Directions (Questions 9 – 13) : Choose the option that is the plural form of the given word.

9. Sheep
(1) sheep's (2) sheeps (3) sheepes (4) sheep
10. Alumnus
(1) alumni (2) alumnus' (3) alumnuses (4) alumnus
11. Toe
(1) toes (2) toss (3) tows (4) toe's
12. Brake
(1) brakes (2) break (3) braks (4) brake's
13. Thief
(1) thiefs (2) thieves (3) thief's (4) thieves

Directions (Questions 14 – 19) : In each of these questions, choose the option which can be substituted for the given words.

14. One who despises persons of lower social position
(1) Prim (2) Snob (3) Prig (4) Aristocrat
15. One who is determined to exact full vengeance for wrongs done to him
(1) Vindicator (2) Usurer (3) Vindictive (4) Virulent
16. An associate in an office or institution
(1) Companion (2) Ally (3) Colleague (4) Accomplice
17. The art of cutting trees and bushes into ornamental shapes
(1) Horticulture (2) Bonsai (3) Pruning (4) Topiary
18. A formal written charge against a person for some crime or offence
(1) Rancor (2) Indictment (3) Animosity (4) Acrimony
19. To act in a fussy, uncertain way and not achieving much
(1) Fain (2) Faff (3) Trouble-maker (4) Annoying

Directions (Questions 20 – 25) : Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase in the sentence.

20. You must not mince matters; tell the truth.
(1) cut short (2) conceal facts
(3) tell with frankness (4) comply with
21. I am afraid, the two brothers are at cross purposes.
(1) quarrel with each other (2) dislike each other
(3) against each other (4) misunderstanding each other
22. Some people have a habit of wearing their heart on their sleeve.
(1) avoiding being friendly with others
(2) saying something which is not to be taken seriously
(3) exposing their innermost feelings to others
(4) wasting their time on unnecessary details.
23. The sight of the accident made my flesh creep.
(1) worried me (2) frightened me (3) confused me (4) drew my attention
24. She was received by her friends with open arms.
(1) indifferently (2) warmly (3) casually (4) coldly
25. There was a job for me to cut my teeth on.
(1) to try (2) to gain experience
(3) to sharpen my wits (4) to earn a decent salary

Directions (Questions 26 – 30) : A word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Choose the correctly spelt word.

26. (1) grametic (2) grammetic (3) grammatic (4) gramatic
27. (1) distilry (2) distillry (3) distillery (4) distilery
28. (1) sustinence (2) sustenance (3) sustenense (4) sustinance
29. (1) achievment (2) acheivment (3) achievement (4) achievemant
30. (1) coreander (2) coriander (3) corriandar (4) coreandor

Directions (Questions 31 – 35) : A sentence has been broken into four parts. Choose the part that has an error.

31. (1) My brother went to church at
(2) the Foundling Hospital on the morning,
(3) still in ignorance of what
(4) had happened on the previous night.
32. (1) Any further cylinders that fell,
(2) it was hoped, could be destroyed
(3) at once by high explosives,
(4) which was being rapidly manufactured and distributed.
33. (1) It was the first time that a grave
(2) had opened in my road of life,
(3) and the gape it made in the
(4) smooth ground was wonderful.
34. (1) He disappeared into his bedroom
(2) and returned in a few minutes
(3) as the character of a amiable
(4) and simple-minded nonconformist clergyman.
35. (1) As it pulled on, one of the loafing man at the corner
(2) dashed forward to open the door in the hope of earning
(3) a copper, but was elbowed away by another loafer,
(4) who had rushed up with the same intention.

Directions (Questions 36 – 65) : Study the passages below and answer the questions that follow each passage.

Passage I

It is common knowledge that the root cause of our backwardness in most *fields* is illiteracy. Campaigns for the *eradication* of this drawback *gathered momentum* in the past six decades after independence. The results are, as expected, dramatic. However, while the percentage of literacy in India is going up, the number of illiterates has also been increasing, which is really incredible. Thus according to the 2011 census figures, there were 503 million illiterates in the country, 30 million more than in 2001. During the same period, the percentage of literacy went up from 34 to 39 percent. There is no need of any sophisticated technique to explain the cause of this paradox, as it is obviously the result of the rapid growth of population. The rapid growth of population has *outpaced* whatever little progress had been achieved in literacy. For instance, from 1991 to 2001 literacy increased at an annual average rate of 0.7 percent, while the country's population grew by 2.15 per cent every year. In the following decade the average rate of annual increase in literacy was 0.95 percent, whereas the population grew by almost 2.85 percent every year during that decade. But population explosion is not entirely responsible for the growing number of illiterates. The apathy of most states in failing to tackle the problem of adult illiteracy is also partly to blame. Till now, they have shown little awareness of the magnitude of the problem. Moreover, follow-up measures to prevent *neo-literates* from relapsing into illiteracy are just as important as the initial adult literacy campaigns. In this case too, the State Education authorities are negligent. Not sufficient provision has been made for 'continued education'. This can be done by setting up more rural libraries, adult schools and correspondence courses.

36. Which of the following appears unbelievable, according to the passage ?
- (1) Growing illiteracy is owing to non-availability of reading facilities to rural masses.
 - (2) Sufficient provision for continued education has not been made.
 - (3) The increase in literacy percentage and also the increase in number of illiterates.
 - (4) Population explosion is the only reason for increase in the number of illiterates.
37. In the passage, the rapid growth of population has been attributed to
- (1) illiteracy.
 - (2) apathy of government officials.
 - (3) want of continued education.
 - (4) None of these
38. Which of the following has been referred to as a paradox ?
- (1) The literacy percentage increases and the number of illiterates decreases.
 - (2) The literacy percentage increases in proportion to the rate of increase in population.
 - (3) The government is sensitive to the problem only at the planning stage but not at the implementation stage.
 - (4) The literacy percentage and the number of illiterates are both increasing.
39. Which of the following is as important as the literacy campaign ?
- (1) Checking the rapid growth of population.
 - (2) Starting correspondence courses and providing reading facilities.
 - (3) Awareness of the magnitude of the problem of illiteracy.
 - (4) Making sufficient provision for continued education.
40. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage ?
- (1) Continued education programmes are now adequately funded.
 - (2) All the State governments have now fully realised the problem of illiteracy.
 - (3) Literacy campaigns in the pre-independence period were more fruitful than the later ones.
 - (4) Literacy campaign achieved desired results in the post-independence period.

Passage II

India's endorsement of the climate change declaration at the Major Economies Forum (MEF) in Italy has reportedly provoked strong dissent among our negotiators. This is unfortunate. Instead, what's sorely needed is a consensus to chalk out nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), and to follow through with policy action. On the one hand, it would strengthen our negotiating position for technology transfer, adaptation funding and compensatory finance at the UN-mandated climate negotiations. On the other hand, proactive domestic policy would put us at a vantage point to demand deep emission-reduction commitments on the part of developed nations. Now, the clause in the MEF statement that rises in global temperatures be capped at 2 degrees C above pre-industrial levels — the average increase is about 0.6 degree C to date — is being seen as foisting emission caps on India. Yet all the communiqué does is to explicitly call upon developed countries to 'promptly' undertake 'robust aggregate and individual reductions,' and that developing countries see to it that there's 'meaningful deviation from business as usual' scenarios. So the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibility' to mitigate climate change has not been compromised. Anyway the US with 20 times our per-capita emission levels needs to table concrete plans for effective global action. The scientific evidence on the effects of greenhouse gases on global warming and climate change is mounting, and NAMAs can no longer be wished away. In India, given our low energy efficiency levels, NAMAs do make economic sense. For instance, there's much scope for increasing the thermal efficiency in our coal-fired power plants, which have the single largest sectoral impact on the environment, and so considerably boost power generation without much increase in input costs. Similarly, green alternatives like solar power have the potential to greatly boost overall energy supply. Also, since solar cells are somewhat similar to computer chips, the technology spin offs of 'green' energy should be huge. So the national policy on climate change need no longer remain on the backburner. It would actually rev up our competitive advantage.

41. It is evident from the passage that India is
- (1) supporting the climate change declaration.
 - (2) strongly dissenting against the climate change declaration.
 - (3) provoking the climate change negotiators.
 - (4) None of these
42. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (1) USA accounts for more than twenty times the emissions of greenhouse gases as compared to India.
 - (2) it is not desirable for negotiators in India to express dissent to the country's endorsement of the climate change declaration.
 - (3) solar cells are somewhat similar to computer chips and hence would also emit 'green' gases.
 - (4) None of these
43. How would India's national policy on climate change "rev up our competitive advantage" ?
- (1) Technology to top solar energy possibly leading to other applications.
 - (2) NAMAs being put to economical use.
 - (3) By increasing the thermal efficiency in our coal-fired power plants, leading to boosting of power generation.
 - (4) Both (1) and (3)

Passage III

Culture is the cultivation of a plant or garden, not the eradication of its roots, it is an understanding of the roots and seeds, their patient care and instructed nourishment. Culture is not knowledge, nor is it art, still less is its acquaintance with literature and art. By culture, I mean first of all what the anthropologists mean; the way of life of a particular people living together in one place. That culture is made visible in their arts, in their social system, in their habits and customs, in their religion. It is an aggregate of customs, institutions, manners, standards, tastes, morals and beliefs. Now these are transmitted rather by the family than by the school, hence when family life fails to play its part, we must expect our culture to deteriorate. It is a delusion to think that the maladies of the modern world can be put right by a system of instruction. On the contrary, universal education, by lowering standards, morals and tastes to a common denominator, and by sharpening the wits rather than disciplining character, tends to break down existing checks and balances. Education should be the drawing forth of potential values, it should not be the destruction of the safeguards that tradition places around young egos naturally inclined to willful and precarious flights.

44. The passage suggests that universal education
- (1) is in fact, aggravating the existing problems of the modern world.
 - (2) is the solution to the problems in the modern world.
 - (3) would prevent us from transmitting culture to the future generation.
 - (4) would help retain the cultural values.
45. The culture of a community is said to deteriorate when
- (1) there is a fall in its educational standards.
 - (2) the family life fails to play its part.
 - (3) there is universal education.
 - (4) it adopts the modern system of instruction.
46. The culture of a community is transmitted
- (1) more by school than the family.
 - (2) more by the family than school.
 - (3) equally by both.
 - (4) by the peer group.
47. According to the passage, education is
- (1) the sharpening of wits.
 - (2) tapping and encouraging the inherent values in man.
 - (3) the substitution of old traditions with new ones.
 - (4) the development of moral standards.

Passage IV

It is strange that, according to his position in life, an extravagant man is admired or despised. A successful business man does nothing to increase his popularity by being careful with his money. He is expected to display his success, to have a smart car, an expensive life and to be lavish with his hospitality. If he is not so, he is considered mean, and his reputation in business may even suffer in consequence. The paradox remains that if he had not been careful with his money in the first place, he would never have achieved his present wealth. Among the low income group, a different set of values exists. The young clerk, who makes his wife a present of a new dress when he hasn't paid his house rent, is condemned as extravagant. Carefulness with money to the point of meanness is applauded as a virtue. Nothing in his life is considered more worthy than paying his bills. The ideal wife for such a man separates her housekeeping money into joyless little piles—so much for rent, for food, for the children's shoes; she is able to face the milkman with equanimity every month, satisfied with her economising ways, and never knows the guilt of buying something she can't really afford. As for myself, I fall into neither of these categories. If I have money to spare, I can be extravagant, but when, as is usually the case, I am hard up, then I am the meanest man imaginable.

48. In the opinion of the writer, a successful businessman
- (1) should not bother about popularity.
 - (2) is expected to have expensive tastes.
 - (3) is more popular if he appears to be doing nothing.
 - (4) must be extravagant before achieving success.
49. The phrase 'lavish with his hospitality' in the given passage signifies
- (1) considerateness in spending on guests and strangers.
 - (2) indifference in treating his friends and relatives.
 - (3) miserliness in dealing with his friends.
 - (4) extravagance in entertaining guests.
50. It seems that low paid people should
- (1) feel guilty if they overspend.
 - (2) borrow money to meet their essential needs.
 - (3) not keep their creditors waiting.
 - (4) not pay their bills promptly.
51. How does the housewife, described by the writer, feel when she saves money? She
- (1) wishes she could sometimes be extravagant.
 - (2) is still troubled by a sense of guilt.
 - (3) wishes life were less burdensome.
 - (4) is content to be so thrifty.
52. We understand from the passage that
- (1) thrift may lead to success.
 - (2) wealthy people are invariably successful.
 - (3) all mean people are wealthy.
 - (4) carefulness generally leads to failure.

Passage V

Nationalism, of course, is a curious phenomenon which at a certain stage in a country's history gives life, growth and unity but, at the same time, it has a tendency to limit one, because one thinks of one's country as something different from the rest of the world. One's perspective changes and one is continuously thinking of one's own struggles and virtues and failing to the exclusion of other thoughts. The result is that the same nationalism which is the symbol of growth for people becomes a symbol of the cessation of that growth in the mind. Nationalism, when it becomes successful, sometimes goes on spreading in an aggressive way and becomes a danger internationally. Whatever line of thought you follow, you arrive at the conclusion that some kind of balance must be found. Otherwise something that was good can turn into evil. Culture, which is essentially good becomes not only static but aggressive and something that breeds conflict and hatred when looked at from a wrong point of view. How are you to find a balance, I don't know. Apart from the political and economic problems of the age, perhaps that is the greatest problem today because behind it, there is a tremendous search for something which it cannot find. We turn to economic theories because they have an undoubted importance. It is folly to talk of culture or even of God when human beings starve and die. Before one can talk about anything else, one must provide the normal essentials of life to human beings. That is where economics comes in. Human beings, today, are not in the mood to tolerate this suffering and starvation and inequality when they see that the burden is not equally shared.

53. The most suitable title for the above passage would be
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|--|--------------------------------|
| (1) Nationalism a road to world unity. | (2) Nationalism breeds unity. |
| (3) Nationalism and national problems. | (4) Nationalism is not enough. |
54. Aggressive nationalism
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (1) isolates a country. | (2) endangers national unity. |
| (3) leads to stunted growth. | (4) breeds threat to international relations. |
55. Negative national feeling can make a nation
- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| (1) dangerous. | (2) indifferent. | (3) self-centred. | (4) selfish. |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
56. The greatest problem in the middle of the passage refers to the question how to
- | |
|--|
| (1) curb international hatred. |
| (2) share the economic burden equally. |
| (3) contain the dangers of aggressive nationalism. |
| (4) mitigate hardship to human beings. |

Passage VI

The supervisor would have to change his attitude towards people first. The staff under him must be perceived as human beings with feelings and needs. They are not automations within a complex work machinery. One of the greatest needs of today's worker is to have a feeling that he is in control of his work place and not vice versa. The best way is to satisfy this need as far as possible. He must feel firstly that his work is meaningful. To do this the supervisor must delegate responsibility and limited authority for the man to execute his job well. The subordinate must be properly trained to assume responsibility and authority. Once he is ready to assume these, he can be made accountable for his job. Very often supervisors assume all responsibility and accountability for fear of losing control of the workplace. This makes workers under him pawns in a vast chessboard. Delegating accountability gives the worker a purpose in life and the need to do a job well. Most important is to sit with each worker and chalk out common objectives and agreed norms to achieve them. This gives workers a security as to what is expected of them. When he has met his objectives, he certainly has a feeling of achievement. This feeling of achievement is the greatest motivator.

57. A humane attitude on the part of the supervisor towards his staff is necessary to
- (1) get them to work.
 - (2) keep them happy.
 - (3) have a congenial atmosphere at workplace.
 - (4) get the best out of them.
58. Responsibility and accountability make a worker
- (1) shirk his duties.
 - (2) do his job properly.
 - (3) tense and frightened.
 - (4) vulnerable before his supervisors
59. Supervisors do not delegate responsibility and authority to their subordinates because
- (1) subordinates are not capable enough.
 - (2) they can't trust their subordinates.
 - (3) they are apprehensive of losing their hold on the place of work.
 - (4) final responsibility is theirs.
60. Orientation of subordinates of common objectives and how to achieve them is
- (1) not very important.
 - (2) a must.
 - (3) not at all necessary.
 - (4) optional.
61. The greatest motivator is a
- (1) good supervisor.
 - (2) good environment.
 - (3) sense of security.
 - (4) fulfilment of purpose.

Passage VII

In this work of incessant and feverish activity, men have little time to think, much less to consider ideals and objectives. Yet how are we to act, even in the present, unless we know which way we are going and what our objectives are? It is only in the peaceful atmosphere of a university that these basic problems can be adequately considered. It is only when the young men and women, who are in the university today and on whom the burden of life's problems will fall tomorrow, learn to have clear objectives and standards of values that there is hope for the next generation. The past generation produced some great men but as a generation, it led the world repeatedly to disaster. Two world wars are the price that has been paid for the lack of wisdom on man's part in this generation. I think that there is always a close and intimate relationship between the end we aim at and the means adopted to attain it. Even if the end is right but the means are wrong, it will vitiate the end or divert us in a wrong direction. Means and ends are thus intimately and inextricably connected and cannot be separated. That, indeed, has been the lesson of old taught us by many great men in the past, but unfortunately it seldom remembered.

62. People have little time to consider ideals and objectives because they

- (1) consider these ideals meaningless.
- (2) do not want to burden themselves with such ideas.
- (3) have no inclination for such things.
- (4) are excessively engaged in their routine activities.

63. The two world wars are the price that man paid due to

- (1) the absence of wisdom and sagacity.
- (2) his not caring to consider the life's problems.
- (3) his ignoring the ideals and objectives of life.
- (4) his excessive involvement in feverish activities.

64. According to the writer, the adoption of wrong means even for the right end would

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) not let us attain our goal. | (2) bring us dishonor. |
| (3) impede our progress. | (4) deflect us from the right path. |

65. The word "vitate" used in the passage means

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) negate. | (2) debase. | (3) tarnish. | (4) destroy. |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|

66. Sum of two numbers is 17, whereas sum of their squares is 145. What is the product of the two numbers ?
 (1) 72 (2) 42 (3) 82 (4) 14
67. What is the least square number which is divisible by 3, 5, 6 and 9 ?
 (1) 900 (2) 700 (3) 500 (4) None of these
68. If $\left(1 + \frac{x}{144}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$, what is the value of x ?
 (1) 25 (2) 75 (3) 115 (4) 225
69. The difference between two positive numbers is 3. If the sum of their squares is 369, then the sum of the numbers is
 (1) 81 (2) 33 (3) 27 (4) 25
70. If $x = 7 - 4\sqrt{3}$, then the value of $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ is
 (1) 53 (2) 61 (3) 28 (4) 194
71. If one-third of one-fourth of a number is 15, then three-tenth of that number is
 (1) 35 (2) 36 (3) 45 (4) 54
72. What least fraction must be subtracted from the square root of $105\frac{1}{16}$ so that the result is a whole number ?
 (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$ (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) None of these
73. Which one of the following fractions is the least ?
 $\frac{29}{57}, \frac{31}{85}, \frac{13}{38}, \frac{17}{42}$
 (1) $\frac{29}{57}$ (2) $\frac{31}{85}$ (3) $\frac{13}{38}$ (4) $\frac{17}{42}$
74. The sum and product of two numbers are 12 and 35 respectively. What will be the sum of their reciprocals ?
 (1) $\frac{1}{3}$ (2) $\frac{1}{5}$ (3) $\frac{12}{35}$ (4) $\frac{35}{12}$
75. The simplified value of $\frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{1}{3}} - \frac{1}{9}$ is
 (1) 2 (2) 1 (3) $\frac{1}{3}$ (4) None of these
76. Two numbers are such that they are 40% and 50% of the third number. First number as a percentage of the second is
 (1) 80% (2) 40% (3) 25% (4) 47%
77. A student has to secure 45% marks to qualify for interview in a written examination. If he gets 79 marks and fails by 56 marks, what is the maximum marks set to qualify for interview ?
 (1) 200 (2) 300 (3) 350 (4) 400

78. Anita gave 10% in charity from her salary, and then 20% from the remaining she gave to her friend as loan. She is left now with ₹ 7200. What is the salary of Anita?
 (1) ₹ 15000 (2) ₹ 10000 (3) ₹ 20000 (4) ₹ 9000
79. A man gets double the amount in 7 years at a certain rate percent. In how many years, he gets 8 times the amount at the same rate?
 (1) 56 years (2) 49 years (3) 25 years (4) 14 years
80. A man took a loan of ₹ 2400 to be paid back in 13 equal monthly installments of ₹ 200 each. If the rate of interest is simple, what is the rate percent?
 (1) 15.38% (2) 16.52% (3) 14.25% (4) None of these
81. Rani invested a sum of ₹ 800 in a post office for 3 years at 5% compound interest. How much money will she get at the end of 3 years?
 (1) ₹ 800 (2) ₹ 758.20 (3) ₹ 926.10 (4) ₹ 824.30
82. On what principal will the compound interest for 3 years at 5% per annum amount to ₹ 63.05?
 (1) ₹ 400 (2) ₹ 600 (3) ₹ 300 (4) ₹ 800
83. A is thrice as good a workman as B and therefore able to finish a piece of work in 60 days less than B. How much time will they both take to finish it together?
 (1) $11\frac{1}{3}$ days (2) $22\frac{1}{2}$ days (3) $33\frac{1}{3}$ days (4) None of these
84. A does half as much work as B and C does half as much work as A and B together. If C alone can finish the work in 40 days, then together all will finish the work in
 (1) $13\frac{1}{3}$ days (2) 15 days (3) 20 days (4) 30 days
85. A train 110 m in length is travelling at the speed of 58 km/h. The time in which it will pass a passer by walking at the rate of 4 km/h in the same direction is
 (1) 6 seconds (2) $7\frac{1}{2}$ seconds (3) $7\frac{1}{3}$ seconds (4) 15 seconds
36. A car can finish a certain journey in 10 hours at a speed of 48 km/h. In order to cover the same distance in 8 hours, the speed of the car must be increased by
 (1) 6 km/h (2) 7.5 km/h (3) 12 km/h (4) 15 km/h
37. In covering a certain distance, the speeds of A and B are in the ratio of 3 : 4. A takes 20 minutes more than B to reach the destination. The time taken by A to reach the destination is
 (1) $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours (2) $1\frac{1}{3}$ hours (3) 2 hours (4) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours
38. A man walks a certain distance at 8 km/h and returns at 6 km/h. If the total time taken by him is $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, the total distance he walks is
 (1) 12 km (2) 14 km (3) 24 km (4) 28 km
9. The ratio of age of Aman and his mother is 3 : 11. The difference of their ages is 24 years. What will be the ratio of their ages after 3 years?
 (1) 1 : 3 (2) 3 : 2 (3) 1 : 4 (4) 5 : 4
0. A, B and C have amounts in the ratio of 3:4:5. First B gives $\frac{1}{4}$ th to A and $\frac{1}{4}$ th to C then C gives $\frac{1}{6}$ th to A. What is the final ratio of amount of A, B and C respectively?
 (1) 4 : 3 : 5 (2) 5 : 4 : 3 (3) 6 : 4 : 2 (4) 5 : 2 : 5

Directions (Questions 91 – 92) : Read the following information to answer these questions.

- A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting around a circle and are facing the centre.
- G is second to the left of C, who is to the immediate left of F.
- A is third to the left of E.
- B is between D and E.

91. Which of the following is true ?
(1) C is fourth to the left of B. (2) A is to the immediate right of G.
(3) D is second to the left of E. (4) B is second to the right of G.
92. Which of the following pairs has the first person sitting to the immediate left of the second person ?
(1) BE (2) CA (3) GD (4) DG

Directions (Questions 93 – 94) : Read the following information to answer these questions.

Seven letters are arranged in a line as follows:

- E and F have one letter between them.
- G is to the right of A.
- B is to the immediate left of F.
- There is one letter between D and A.
- D is not G's neighbor but of C's.
- G and F have two letters between them.

93. Which letter will be exactly in the middle of the letter series so obtained ?
(1) D (2) A (3) E (4) None of these
94. Which pair of the letters is adjacent to the letter B ?
(1) A and C (2) G and E (3) E and F (4) C and D

Directions (Questions 95 – 96) : Find the odd one out of the four options.

95. (1) 325 (2) 549 (3) 425 (4) 189
96. (1) ES (2) UD (3) AG (4) ST

Directions (Questions 97 – 103) : Choose the option to replace '?' in these questions.

97. FORMS → FFTPW :: CONVICT → ?
(1) CPPYMHZ (2) CPOWJDU (3) CPPXKEV (4) CPPYLFW
98. 123 → 987 :: 345 → ?
(1) 647 (2) 765 (3) 876 (4) 567
99. T, R, O, K, F, Z, '?'.
(1) S (2) T (3) U (4) V
100. Growth : Death :: Increase : ?
(1) Ease (2) Tease (3) Decrease (4) Cease
101. Touch : Feel :: Greet : ?
(1) Smile (2) Acknowledge (3) Success (4) Manners
102. Carpenter : Chisel :: Cobbler : ?
(1) Anvil (2) Saw (3) Drill (4) Axe
103. Medicine : Cure :: Law : ?
(1) Anarchy (2) Discipline (3) Treason (4) Etiquette

Directions (Questions 104 – 105) : In a certain code, 'DISTURB' is written as 'AFPQROY', 'REASON' is written as 'OBXPLK', and 'HIGH' is written as 'EFDE'. How would you write the words given against these questions in this code ?

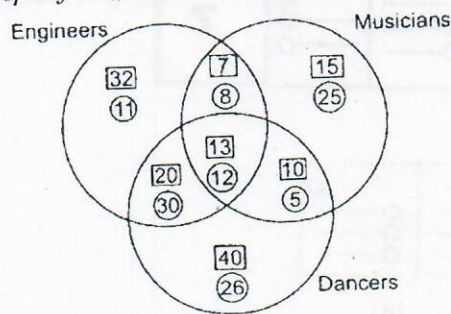
104. MUSE
 (1) JRBC (2) JIPC (3) JRPB (4) JTBP
105. DESIRE
 (1) ABDFOB (2) ABCFOB (3) ABDFOC (4) ABPFOB
106. City 'M' is situated East of city 'N'. City 'O' is situated South of city 'N'. City 'P' is situated North of City 'O'. In which direction city 'N' is situated with respect of city 'P' ?
 (1) North (2) South
 (3) East (4) Cannot be determined
107. Arun's office is situated at 5 km South from Bharat's office. Bharat starts from his office and walks 2 km towards Arun's office. He then turns left and walks 3 km and then turns right and walks 3 km. In which direction will he turn to reach Arun's office ?
 (1) East (2) West (3) North (4) South
108. A clock shows 8.30. If the minute hand points to West, in what direction will the hour hand points ?
 (1) North (2) South (3) South-West (4) North-West

Directions (Questions 109 – 111) : Read the following information to answer these questions.

- 'P + Q' means 'P is the father of Q'.
- 'P - Q' means 'P is the wife of Q'
- 'P x Q' means 'P is the brother of Q'
- 'P ÷ Q' means 'P is the daughter of Q'.

109. If 'A ÷ C + D + B' which one of the following statements is true ?
 (1) A is the daughter of B (2) B is the aunt of A
 (3) A is the aunt of B (4) A is the mother of B
110. If 'A - C + B' which one of the following statements is true ?
 (1) A is the daughter of B (2) B is the aunt of A
 (3) A is the mother of B (4) A is the aunt of B
111. If 'A x C ÷ B', which one of the following statements is true ?
 (1) B is the daughter of A (2) A is the son of B
 (3) A is the mother of B (4) A is the aunt of B

Directions (Questions 112 – 114) : In the figure shown below, the numbers shown inside the rectangle, i.e., \square are the numbers of males and the numbers shown inside the circle i.e., \bigcirc are the numbers of females. Study the information carefully to answer these questions.



112. How many engineers are dancers ?

- (1) 50 (2) 70 (3) 75 (4) 42

113. How many females are not musicians ?

- (1) 55 (2) 67 (3) 76 (4) 38

114. How many dancers are musicians but are not engineers by profession ?

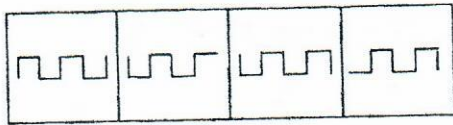
- (1) 27 (2) 12 (3) 22 (4) 15

Directions (Questions 115 - 117) : Complete the given series of figures by replacing '?' from the answer figures.

115. Figures

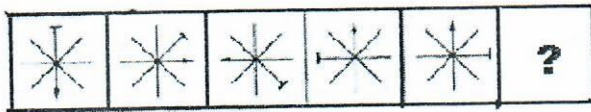


Answer Figures

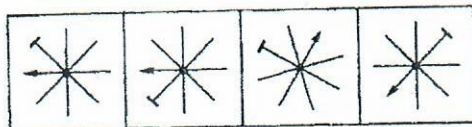


- (1) (2) (3) (4)

116. Figures

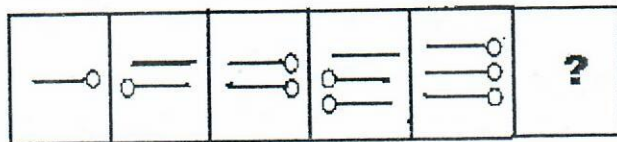


Answer Figures

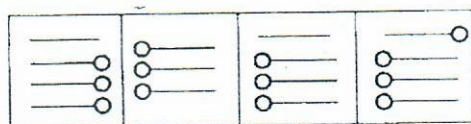


- (1) (2) (3) (4)

117. Figures



Answer Figures



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

Directions (Questions 118 – 120) : Each of these questions has an inference based on the passage. Read the passage and mark your answer as

- (1) if the inference is 'definitely true'
- (2) if the inference is 'probably true'
- (3) if the 'data provided is inadequate'
- (4) if the inference is 'definitely false'

One of the promising features of the current market is that domestic institutions seem to have turned buyers after a very long time. They have been net buyers this month with inflows exceeding by ₹ 80 crore till early this month. That's admittedly a small amount, but its significance lies in the fact that domestic institutions have been net sellers every month this financial year except in September when their net purchases amounted to a microscopic ₹ 28 crore. This financial year net sales by domestic institutions amounted to ₹ 2964 crore, which has substantially offset the net inflows of ₹ 3187 crore by FIIs. The net purchases by domestic institutions could indicate that money is once again flowing into equity funds, eager not to miss the widely expected rally. Part of this reason could be a shift in investor portfolios, as people lighten up on debt and put that money into equity.

118. Domestic institutions have been consistently selling in all the months in this financial year
119. FIIs bought more than what was sold by domestic institutions in this financial year.
120. The equity market is expected to experience a reduced activity in near future.
121. Sirpur National Dance and Music Festival was organized during January 2013 in
- (1) Bihar.
 - (2) Chhattisgarh.
 - (3) Assam.
 - (4) Madhya Pradesh.
122. The famous Indian Ad Guru and Creative Director South Asia of Ogilvy & Mather India who has won over 600 awards is
- (1) Prahlad Kakkar.
 - (2) Piyush Pandey.
 - (3) Prasoon Joshi.
 - (4) None of these
123. Election Commission of India has announced the state assembly elections scheduled to be held in February 2013 for the states of
- (1) Tripura, Nagaland and Meghalaya.
 - (2) Tripura, Mizoram and Assam.
 - (3) Mizoram, Nagaland and Assam.
 - (4) Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura.
124. The union budget is generally presented in the Parliament of India in the month of
- (1) January.
 - (2) April.
 - (3) February.
 - (4) March.
125. Which are the two major rivers of India, that flow from East to West ?
- (1) Ganga – Yamuna
 - (2) Ganga – Brahmaputra
 - (3) Godavari – Cauvery
 - (4) Narmada – Tapti
126. Who amongst the following vote to elect the President of India ?
- (1) Citizens of India above 18 years of age.
 - (2) The Chief Ministers of all the states of India.
 - (3) The Governors of all the states of India.
 - (4) All the MPs and MLAs in India
127. Which Indian state has "Mekhla Chadar" as the traditional dress for women ?
- (1) Assam
 - (2) Mizoram
 - (3) Orissa
 - (4) Chhattisgarh

128. The appliqué work of Pipli is a well known handicraft art in _____ and its surrounding area in India.
 (1) Mirzapur (2) Kolhapur (3) Puri (4) Udaipur
129. Which is the largest segment of Indian Man-Made-Fibre (MMF) and rayon textile industry?
 (1) Jute (2) Cotton (3) Silk (4) Polyester
130. Which Italian luxury major has entered into a joint venture with Genesis Luxury Fashion to sell its branded products in India exclusively?
 (1) Dior (2) Canali (3) Gucci (4) Canclini Tessile
131. Which is the television launched recently by Samsung Electronics having transparent screen and folding flexibility?
 (1) Samsung Desire (2) Samsung Passion
 (3) Samsung Teaser (4) Samsung Tizen
132. The female tennis player who recently launched a lolly line "Sugarpova" with 12 flavors shaped as high heels, purses and tennis balls is
 (1) Svetlana Kuznetsova. (2) Maria Sharapova.
 (3) Victoria Azarenka. (4) Dominika Cibulkova.
133. 'Butter Sculptures' are a traditional art form of _____, moulded by hand and offered in prayer after completion.
 (1) Tibet (2) Assam (3) Nagaland (4) Tripura
134. Lance Armstrong who was stripped of his seven 'Tour de France' titles for doping is associated with
 (1) Cycle Racing. (2) Formula-1 Car Race.
 (3) Marathon Race. (4) Motorcycle Racing.
135. Paris Hilton, the famous American heiress, fashion designer and socialite was on the visit to India in December 2012 for
 (1) India Resort Fashion Week in Goa.
 (2) Personal visit to Jaipur and Udaipur.
 (3) India Lakme Fashion Week.
 (4) None of these.
136. Which airlines in India slashed its domestic air fare as a promotional offer from Feb-April 2013?
 (1) Jet. (2) Indigo. (3) Air India. (4) Spice Jet.
137. The Planning Commission of India is a/an
 (1) statutory body. (2) executive body.
 (3) autonomous body. (4) None of these.
138. Which of the followings are the Trade Associations in India?
 A. American Chamber of Commerce.
 B. Forex Association of India.
 C. Indian Venture Capital Association.
 (1) A & B (2) B & C (3) A & C (4) All these
139. Gagan Narang is associated with which one of the following sports?
 (1) Shooting (2) Boxing (3) Swimming (4) Golf

140. The name of the top sports award of India is
 (1) Arjuna. (2) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna.
 (3) Dronacharya. (4) Padma Shri.
141. Arunachal Pradesh has common border with which of the following countries ?
 (1) Bhutan, China & Myanmar
 (2) Bhutan, Bangladesh & China
 (3) Myanmar, Bangladesh & China
 (4) Bhutan, Bangladesh & Myanmar
142. Who among the following received the prestigious award Padma Shri in 2013 in the field of Fashion Designing ?
 (1) Ritu Beri (2) Ritu Kumar (3) Manish Malhotra (4) J J Valaya
143. _____ is the embroidered Quilt, the famous folk art both of Bangladesh and West Bengal.
 (1) Kasuti (2) Nakshi Kantha (3) Zardozi (4) Kani
144. The famous Indian sports person _____ has played leading role for the first time in the movie "Rajdhani Express" released in January 2013.
 (1) Mahesh Bhupati (2) Sachin Tendulkar
 (3) Leander Paes (4) Sania Mirza
145. The facility which was launched to enable a person to go to any bank branch to deposit money in the savings account held in any other bank is called
 (1) NEFT System. (2) E- POSTAL ORDER.
 (3) MOBILE BANKING. (4) None of these
146. The first winner of five crores on TV game show "Kaun Banega Crorepati-6" in January 2013 hosted by actor Amitabh Bachchan is
 (1) Surjeet Kair. (2) Sunmeet Kaur.
 (3) Kiran Sawhney. (4) Sushil Kumar.
147. Which leading Indian company has joined hands with Yash Raj Films to bring Bed Linen Collection named as Mohabbatein Bed Linen, Hum Tum Bed Linen and DDLJ Bed Linen ?
 (1) Bombay Dyeing (2) Raymond
 (3) Mafatlal (4) DIGJAM
148. Which one of India's largest e-commerce player in the fashion and life style category has bought New-York based SherSingh.com, an online private label selling sports life style apparel ?
 (1) e-Bay (2) myntra.com
 (3) SmileGroup (4) Fashion and You
149. Who has been selected as a Fashion Director of famous fashion brand 'Satya Paul' in December 2012 ?
 (1) Ritu Beri (2) Masaba Gupta
 (3) Mindira Wirk (4) Ritu Kumar
150. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) scheme of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt of India ?
 A. MDA is a government grant available to exporters for their export promotion activities.
 B. MDA is only available for participation in the international fairs/exhibitions held abroad if participation is under the banner of EPCH/ITPO or FIEO by EPCH members.
 (1) Only A (2) A and B (3) Only B (4) None of these

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1. Do not open this booklet until asked to do so.
2. Do not leave the examination hall until the test is over and permitted by the invigilator.
3. Fill up the necessary information in the space provided on the cover of the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet before commencement of the test.
4. Check for the completeness of the Question Booklet immediately after opening.
5. The duration of the test is **2 hours**.
6. There are **150** questions. Each question has four answer options marked (1), (2), (3) or (4).
7. Answers are to be marked on the Answer Sheet, which is provided separately.
8. Choose the most appropriate option and darken the oval completely, corresponding to (1), (2), (3) or (4) against the relevant question number.
9. Use only **HB pencil** to darken the oval for answering.
10. Do not darken more than one oval against any question, as scanner will read such marking as wrong answer.
11. If you wish to change any answer, erase completely the one already marked and darken the fresh oval with an HB pencil.
12. All questions carry equal marks. There is **Negative Marking**. 0.25 mark will be deducted for every wrong answer.
13. Rough work, if any, is to be done on the Question Booklet only. No separate sheet will be provided/used for rough work.
14. **Calculator, Mobile, etc., are not permitted inside the examination hall.**
15. Candidate using unfair means in the test will be disqualified.
16. Appropriate civil/criminal proceedings will be instituted against the candidate taking or attempting to take this booklet or part of it outside the examination hall, besides cancellation of his/her candidature.
17. The right to exclude any question(s) from final evaluation rests with the testing authority.

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Directions (Questions 1–3) : Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

1. If you lack in magnanimity, all your wealth and luxury is useless.
(1) planning (2) purposiveness (3) management (4) generosity
2. The soldier displayed exceptional courage and saved the Major from the enemy's hand.
(1) new (2) strange (3) abnormal (4) unusual
3. The host looked quite jaded by the time the party was over.
(1) miserable (2) cheerful (3) inspiring (4) exhausted

Directions (Questions 4 – 6) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

4. Every detail of the painting is prominent enough to be seen.
(1) negligible (2) insignificant (3) trifling (4) inconspicuous
5. It was universally characterized as a progressive measure.
(1) abhorrent (2) retrograde (3) obstructive (4) regressive
6. He abandoned his family.
(1) saved (2) supported (3) pleased (4) encouraged

Directions (Questions 7 – 10) : Choose the option that is the plural form of the given word.

7. Prey
(1) Preys (2) praise (3) Prey's (4) Prey
8. Lady
(1) ladys (2) lady (3) ladis (4) ladies
9. Volcano
(1) volconos (2) volcanoes (3) volcanose (4) volcanae
10. Shelf
(1) shelves (2) shelves (3) shellfs (4) shelffes

Directions (Questions 11 – 15) : In each of these questions, choose the option which can be substituted for the given words.

11. One who does not care for literature or art
(1) Barbarian (2) Philistine (3) Illiterate (4) Primitive
12. A political leader who tries to stir up people
(1) Demagogue (2) Dictator (3) Statesman (4) Martinet
13. A name adopted by an author in his writings
(1) Title (2) Nomenclature (3) Nickname (4) Pseudonym
14. To belittle someone
(1) Oviate (2) Titillate (3) Adulate (4) Disparage
15. A breakwater built to check land erosion
(1) Lagoon (2) Groyne (3) Channel (4) Terrace

Directions (Questions 16 – 20) : Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase in the sentence.

16. He is a queer fish, I have failed to understand him.
(1) funny person (2) sensitive person
(3) strange person (4) quarrelsome person
17. He knew she was dead but was completely at sea about the cause of her death.
(1) anxious (2) confused (3) ignorant (4) certain
18. It is clear that the ideas of both reformers ran in the same groove.
(1) promoted each other (2) clashed with each other
(3) advanced in harmony (4) moved in different directions
19. He burnt his fingers by interfering in his neighbour's affairs.
(1) got rebuked (2) got himself insulted
(3) burnt himself (4) got himself into trouble
20. When the police came, the thieves took to their heels.
(1) were taken by surprise (2) took flight
(3) took shelter in a tall building (4) unconditionally surrendered

Directions (Questions 21 – 25) : A word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Choose the correctly spelt word.

21. (1) tariff (2) tarriff (3) tarif (4) tarrif
22. (1) sattellite (2) satellite (3) sattelite (4) satelite
23. (1) beligrent (2) beligerent (3) belligrent (4) belligerent
24. (1) bouquete (2) bouquet (3) boquet (4) bouquette
25. (1) aliennate (2) allienate (3) alienate (4) alienatte

Directions (Questions 26 – 30) : A sentence has been broken into four parts. Choose the part that has an error.

26. (1) It was on that particular ill-fated (2) voyage that a *Lusitania* was
(3) torpedoed by a rogue submarine (4) and sunk with all hands.
27. (1) One way route is (2) a mean of
(3) reducing traffic (4) in congested areas of Delhi.
28. (1) Again, I always go to sea as a sailor,
(2) because they make a point of paying me
(3) for my trouble, whereas they never pay passengers
(4) the single penny that I ever heard of.
29. (1) He was roused by a (2) touch in the shoulder, and a
(3) request from the man with the keys to (4) follow him into the office.
30. (1) If you can't change the environment
(2) and you won't move, you will
(3) become a failure, just so tropical plants
(4) fail when transplanted to the Thar desert.

Directions (Questions 31 – 50) : Study the passages below and answer the questions that follow each passage.

Passage I

Urbanisation is a positive phenomenon provided the cities are able to harness its potential. A recently published UN-Habitat global report on human settlements shows that not many cities in developing countries such as India have managed to do this. Indian cities struggle to manage the swelling numbers: they tend to have inadequate infrastructure, poor mobility, and a lack of affordable housing. The challenge they face is two fold — efforts to distribute growth across urban centers have been inadequate and the urban planning practices are outdated. Much attention is paid to mega cities, leaving the smaller cities largely unattended. Of the 5,161 urban centers, as the Eleventh Five Year Plan points out, only 1,500 have some form of plan to manage their growth. With quality of life suffering in the smaller cities, more people tend to move to the metros, burdening them further. Although, the need for developing small and medium-size towns was highlighted as early as 1988 by the first National Commission on Urbanisation, not much has happened on that front. As for the bigger cities, the additional attention and the presence of a master plan have not necessarily meant improvement. Managing a city through a single unified master plan has failed to deliver. The reason for this, aside from poor implementation, is that the plans are conceptually flawed. Indian cities are complex composites. Alongside the formal city exists a large and an equally important informal city inhabited by the poor. Even the formal city is composed of many parts such as the historical core, the colonial enclave, and new areas of post-Independence growth. Notwithstanding these differences, the master plan tends to paint the city with a single brush, favouring the new formal areas and ignoring the informal. This has fragmented cities further and skewed development in favour of new areas. The recommendations in the UN-Habitat report do offer a way forward. The suggestion to implement the strategic spatial planning system should be immediately adopted. Unlike the master plan, such innovations recognize the intra-city differences better and help focus on priority aspects or areas. They should help eventually to mitigate spatial inequalities, integrate infrastructure, and evolve compact city forms that will optimize traveling within the city. Simultaneously, the institutional framework for planning should be strengthened with an emphasis on people's participation and regional networking. Earnest implementation and regular monitoring of the plans are equally vital for reaping the benefits of planning.

31. It is implied in the passage that
- (1) cities in some of the developing countries such as India have not been able to reap the real benefits of urbanization due to lack of proper planning.
 - (2) urbanization is not a desirable phenomenon.
 - (3) urbanisation offers the solution for all the problems that smaller cities face.
 - (4) None of these
32. What, according to the author, are the main components of a 'formal city' ?
- (1) The historical core, the colonial enclave and the newly-developed areas.
 - (2) Pre-independence and post-independence areas.
 - (3) New city and old city.
 - (4) Planned city and the unplanned city.
33. Which one or more of the following factor is/are recommended by the UN – Habitat report as essential for planned urbanization and growth.
- A. The master plan proposed by the first National Commission on urbanization.
 - B. The strategic spatial planning system.
 - C. A strong institutional framework for planning, encouraging people's participation.
- (1) A only (2) B & C (3) A, B & C (4) A & C

34. The caption that aptly sums up the contents of this passage is
- (1) challenges of urbanization – the strategic way forward.
 - (2) the phenomenon of urbanisation – boon or bane ?
 - (3) urbanization – a monster out of control
 - (4) None of these

Passage II

The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee's recommendation that Bt brinjal be commercialized is a significant marker in the country's slow and somewhat hesitant embrace of agri-biotechnology. The nod has come a full seven years after approval for the country's first transgenic crop — Bt cotton. But Bt brinjal is the country's first approved genetically modified (GM) food crop and the decision of the GEAC, the high-level committee under the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests, may be read as an affirmation of a key principle. It is that transgenic seeds will be approved for commercialisation as long as they adhere to the bio safety and other requirements demanded by the regulatory process. This may well spur the process for clearance of other transgenic food crops at different stages of the regulatory and approval process. It is imperative that Union Minister for Environment and Forests, who says he will study the GEAC's recommendation in depth before giving a final stamp of approval, bases his decision solely on the body of scientific data culled from Bt brinjal trials. He should ignore the huge pressure from organizations that have no time for the scientific evidence while claiming to speak for the environment and the public. It is not just the 'organic' movement but also the pesticide industry lobby that is viscerally opposed to Bt crops, which acquire a pest-resistant character with the introduction of a gene derived from a common soil bacterium (*Bacillus thuringiensis*). Introduced commercially in the United States in the mid-1990s, genetically modified crops have expanded substantially in recent years. An estimated 125 million hectares were under such cover in 2008 in 25 countries, including China, Brazil, Egypt, and Australia. Even in GM-phobic Europe, seven countries, including Germany and Portugal, grow genetically modified maize commercially. It is nobody's case that the massive spread of agro-biotechnology is proof of its safety. India's regulatory process must continue to put transgenic plants through a battery of rigorous tests — for toxicity, allergenicity, bio safety, agronomic worth, and so forth — before recommending commercial release. It is also important that the country addresses issues such as labeling GM products through an independent regulatory process that commands public confidence. Legislation must be speedily introduced to set up a national Biotechnology Regulatory Authority, as recommended in 2004 by a task force led by eminent agricultural scientist M.S. Swaminathan. In a country where agricultural productivity and food security are vital issues, agri-biotechnology holds great promise. We need to regulate its application, not allow it to be strangled by misconceived or motivated campaigns.

35. Which of the following statements pertaining to Bt brinjal is not implied in the passage ?
- (1) It is the country's first transgenic food crop.
 - (2) GEAC has approved its commercialization.
 - (3) Its approval process by GEAC took seven years.
 - (4) Its approval for commercialization could trigger off the approvals for several other transgenic food crops by GEAC.
36. Which of the following captions is most apt for this passage ?
- (1) Agri-Biotechnology : Signifies the dawn of a new era in food crops.
 - (2) The coming of age of Agri-Biotechnology in India.
 - (3) GEAC-rendering yeoman service in the area of Agri-Biotechnology.
 - (4) Agri-Biotechnology : a global phenomenon.

37. Which country or group of countries is/are generally average to the concept of genetically modified foods as per the passage ?

- A. India B. Europe C. U.S.A.
(1) A & B (2) A only (3) B only (4) A, B & C

38. Which one of the following statements is **not** true ?

- (1) Certain sections in India are opposed to the concept of agri-biotechnology due to vested interests.
(2) Agri-Biotechnology holds great promise for India where agricultural productivity and food security are vital issues.
(3) India has begun to give agri-biotechnology its due importance lately.
(4) European countries have collectively shunned agri-biotechnology in toto.

Passage III

A leading Indian industrialist in a recent article on ways to strengthen India's economy has drawn attention to the problems of inflation and industrial sickness among other things. One of the main reasons for industrial sickness in our country has been the fact that business and industrial managers, have not been able to look beyond the *immediate* future. They have been too preoccupied with their attempts to report favourable results for the current year higher profits and larger dividends to the share holders. The planning horizon has hardly ever exceeded five years. Investments have been inadequate for new plants and towards diversification and expansions. Modernisation and asset creation has seriously lagged behind. In business, growth is needed for survival; one has to grow if one does not want to be *wiped out*. This is particularly true today with liberalisation of imports and increasing competition. Moreover, growth and higher productivity create employment and higher employment creates larger markets both for industrial and consumer products. It was Henry Ford who brought home the need for the creation of a larger and a more stable middle class, that is, a larger number of people who can afford more and more of goods and services. Even after six decades of independence our industrialists have not been able to *shed* the petty shopkeeper's mentality and our highly educated management has tagged along merrily and without concern.

39. Which of the following short comings of Indian industrialists has been highlighted by the author ?

- (1) They invest unreasonable high amount on diversification and expansion.
(2) They are more concerned for immediate net gains than for developmental activities.
(3) They are reluctant to maintain the shopkeepers' mentality.
(4) They are less concerned for payment of dividends to shareholders.

40. The leading industrialist attributes industrial sickness mainly to

- (1) lacunae in five-year plans.
(2) preoccupations of managers with matters unrelated to business.
(3) higher profits and larger dividends to shareholders.
(4) lack of foresight among managers.

41. The planning horizon has hardly ever exceeded five years implies

- (1) planning should not be for a period of less than five years.
(2) the planning process is very time consuming.
(3) the planners are not inclined to think of future.
(4) five-year period is too short for successful implementation of plans.

42. In order to improve the condition of Indian industries, the industrialist should do all of the following *except*
- (1) giving up the narrow mentality which very small shopkeepers generally have.
 - (2) striving to earn long term profits.
 - (3) encouraging competition from industrialists within the country and from abroad.
 - (4) resorting to long-term planning for industrial growth and expansion in diverse fields.

Passage IV

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realisation that though India has enough food to feed its masses two *square* meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country. Increasing the purchasing *power* of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured, more efficient and decentralised public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive — it is one of the largest such *systems* in the world — it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. Also, considering the large foodgrains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented.

The growing salaried class is provided job security, regular income, and social security. It enjoys almost hundred percent insulation against inflation. These gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the *point* of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the unorganised sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit-forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually *cut* overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited, the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programmes of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

43. Which of the following is the main reason for insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest ?
- (1) Mismanagement of foodstocks.
 - (2) Absence of proper public distribution system.
 - (3) Production of food is less than the demand.
 - (4) Government's apathy towards the poor.

44. What, according to the passage, is the main purpose of public policy in the long run ?
- (1) Reducing the cost of living index by increasing supplies.
 - (2) Providing enough food to all the citizens.
 - (3) Good standard of living through productive employment.
 - (4) Equalising per capita income across different strata of society.
45. Which of the following is true of public distribution system ?
- (1) It has improved its effectiveness over the years.
 - (2) It has remained effective only in the cities.
 - (3) It is unique in the world because of its effectiveness.
 - (4) It has reached the remotest corner of the country.
46. What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective ?
- (1) To make it target group oriented.
 - (2) To increase the amount of food grains per ration card.
 - (3) To decrease the allotment of foodgrains to urban sector.
 - (4) To reduce administrative cost.

Passage V

Educational planning should aim at *meeting* the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others, asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an *integral* part of educational thinking seems to be a *far cry*. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple *rearrangement of the present* organisation of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing open university programmes for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organisations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programmes, health services etc.

47. According to the passage, the present education structures assume which of the following ?
- (1) All people can be educated as per their needs.
 - (2) Present educational planning is very much practical.
 - (3) Education is a one time process.
 - (4) Simple rearrangement of the present educational system is a must.
48. What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system ?
- (1) Different modules with same function.
 - (2) Same module for different groups.
 - (3) Rearrangement of various course contents.
 - (4) None of these

19. According to the author, educational plan should attempt to
- (1) encourage conventional schools and colleges.
 - (2) decide a terminal point to education.
 - (3) overlook the people on the periphery.
 - (4) fulfil the educational needs of everyone.
50. According to the author, what measures should open university adopt to meet modern conditions ?
- (1) Develop various programmes for adult learners.
 - (2) Open more colleges on traditional lines.
 - (3) Cater to the needs of those who represent 'core'.
 - (4) Primary education should be under the control of open universities.
51. A train passes a man standing on the platform in 9 seconds and passes the platform completely in 33 seconds. If the length of the platform is 288 meters, what is the length of the train ?
- (1) 105 m
 - (2) 108 m
 - (3) 111 m
 - (4) 114 m
52. Two men A and B walk from P to Q at a distance of 21 km at rates 3 and 4 km an hour, respectively. B reaches Q and returns immediately and meets A at R. The distance from P to R is
- (1) 14 km
 - (2) 20 km
 - (3) 16 km
 - (4) 18 km
53. Divide ₹ 671 among A, B, C such that if their shares be increased by ₹ 3, ₹ 7 and ₹ 9 respectively, the remainder shall be in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3.
- (1) ₹ 105, ₹ 223 and ₹ 330
 - (2) ₹ 112, ₹ 223 and ₹ 336
 - (3) ₹ 110, ₹ 225 and ₹ 336
 - (4) None of these
54. A sum was put at simple interest at a certain rate for 2 years. Had it been put at 3% higher rate, it would have fetched ₹ 300 more. The sum is
- (1) ₹ 5000
 - (2) ₹ 5400
 - (3) ₹ 5300
 - (4) None of these
55. A sum of ₹ 1550 was lent partly at 5% and partly at 8% per annum simple interest. The total interest received after 3 years was ₹ 300. The ratio of money lent at 5% to that lent at 8% is
- (1) 31 : 6
 - (2) 8 : 5
 - (3) 5 : 8
 - (4) 16 : 15
56. A man buys a house for ₹ 5 lakhs and rents it. He puts $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of each month's rent aside for repairs, pays ₹ 1660 as annual taxes and realizes 10% on his investments thereafter. The monthly rent of the house is
- (1) ₹ 2460
 - (2) ₹ 2500
 - (3) ₹ 4920
 - (4) ₹ 5000
57. If 1 is added to the denominator of a fraction, the fraction becomes $\frac{1}{2}$. If 1 is added to the numerator, the fraction becomes 1. The fraction is
- (1) $\frac{4}{7}$
 - (2) $\frac{5}{9}$
 - (3) $\frac{2}{3}$
 - (4) $\frac{10}{11}$
58. A number when divided by a certain divisor gives remainder 241, when twice the number was divided by the same divisor, the remainder was 112. What will be the divisor ?
- (1) 370
 - (2) 365
 - (3) 380
 - (4) 456
59. In which of the following pairs of numbers it is true that their sum is 11 times their product ?
- (1) 1, $\frac{1}{11}$
 - (2) 1, $\frac{1}{10}$
 - (3) 1, $\frac{1}{12}$
 - (4) 1, 10
60. Evaluate $3 \div \left[(8 - 5) \div \left\{ (4 - 2) \div \left(2 + \frac{8}{13} \right) \right\} \right]$
- (1) $\frac{13}{17}$
 - (2) $\frac{68}{13}$
 - (3) $\frac{17}{13}$
 - (4) $\frac{13}{68}$

Directions (Questions 61 – 62) : Read the following information to answer these questions.

- (i) P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting along a circle facing the centre.
- (ii) P is between V and S.
- (iii) R, who is 2nd to the right of S, is between Q and U.
- (iv) Q is not the neighbor of T.

61. Which of the following is a correct statement ?
 (1) V is between P and S. (2) S is 2nd to the left of V.
 (3) R is third to the left of P. (4) P is to the immediate left of S.
62. What is the position of T ?
 (1) Between R and V (2) To the immediate left of V
 (3) 2nd to the left of R (4) 2nd to the left of Q

Directions (Questions 63 – 66) : Complete the series by replacing ‘?’.

63. RADIO → UCHKT :: AUDIO → ‘?’
 (1) CVHKT (2) BWHKT (3) DXHKT (4) DWHKT

64. R → 36, RAT → 78 :: FAN → ‘?’
 (1) 21 (2) 36 (3) 50 (4) 42

65. 3, 11, 23, 39, ‘?’
 (1) 58 (2) 59 (3) 60 (4) 61

66. R, O, L, I, F, ‘?’, Z
 (1) A (2) C (3) E (4) I

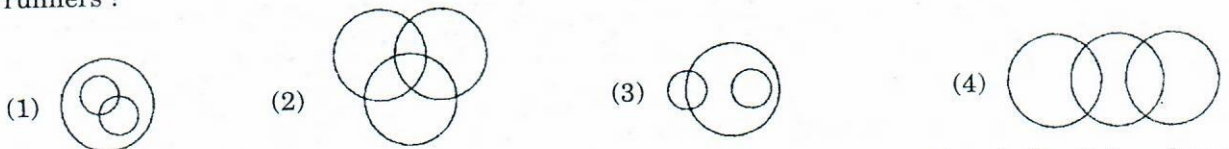
67. Tendulkar hits a ball towards North in a one day international cricket match between India and Pakistan. A Pakistani fielder, Shahid Afridi comes straight from East to field the ball. Which direction does Shahid Afridi come from, to field the ball ?
 (1) South (2) North (3) West (4) East

68. If North-West becomes West and South-East becomes East. North-East becomes North and all other directions are changed in a similar manner, then what will be the direction of South ?
 (1) South-West (2) South-East (3) North-East (4) None of these

69. Mohan is the son of Arun’s father’s sister. Prakash is the son of Reva, who is the mother of Vikas and grandmother of Arun. Pranab is the father of Neela and the grandfather of Mohan. Reva is the wife of Pranab. How is the wife of Vikas related to Neela ?
 (1) Sister (2) Sister-in-law (3) Niece (4) None of these

70. Introducing Shyam, a lady said, “The father of his father-in-law is my father-in-law”. How is Shyam related to the lady ?
 (1) Son (2) Husband (3) Son-in-law (4) Father

71. Which of the following combinations of circles best represents athletes, sprinters and marathon runners ?



72. There are 50 students admitted to a nursery class. Some students can speak only English and some can speak only Hindi. Ten students can speak both English and Hindi. If the number of students who can speak English is 21, then how many students can speak Hindi, how many can speak only Hindi and how many can speak only English respectively ?
 (1) 39, 29 and 11 (2) 37, 27 and 13 (3) 28, 18 and 22 (4) 21, 11 and 29

Directions (Questions 73 – 74) : There are two pairs, the first pair follows some relationship. Use the same relationship to find the second analogy of the second pair.

73. Rectangle : Pentagon ::

(1) Triangle : Rectangle

(2) Diagonal : Perimeter

(3) Side : Angle

(4) Circle : Square

74. Simmer : Boil ::

(1) Glide : Drift

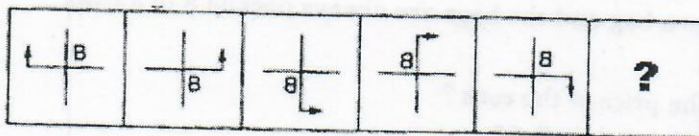
(2) Drizzle : Downpour

(3) Gambol : Play

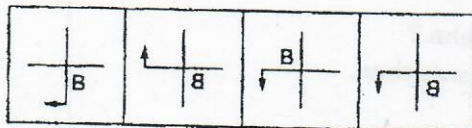
(4) Stagnate : Flow

Directions (Questions 75 – 77) : Complete the given series of figures by replacing '?' from the answer figures.

75. Figures



Answer Figures



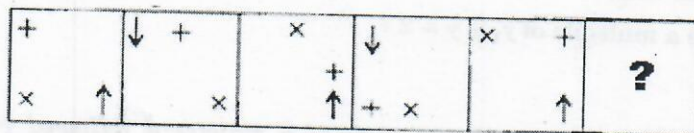
(1)

(2)

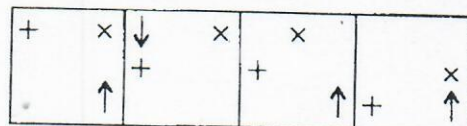
(3)

(4)

76. Figures



Answer Figures



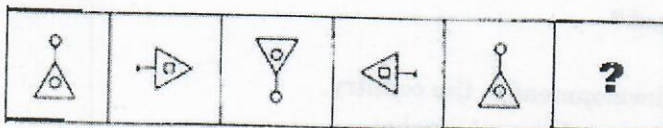
(1)

(2)

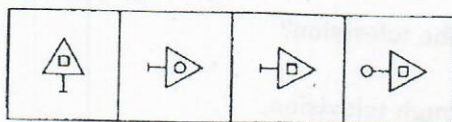
(3)

(4)

77. Figures



Answer Figures



(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

Directions (Questions 78 – 83) : Each of these questions consists of a problem followed by two statements numbered as I and II. Decide whether the data in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Mark answer as

- (1) if statement I alone is sufficient, but statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question
 - (2) if statement II alone is sufficient, but statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question
 - (3) if both statements taken together are sufficient to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient
 - (4) if statements I and II together are not sufficient, and additional data is needed to answer the question
78. Who types at a faster rate, Navin or Sapan ?
I. The difference between their typing rates is 10 words per minute.
II. Sapan types at a constant rate of 80 words per minute.
79. In a certain packinghouse, grapefruit are packed in bags and the bags are packed in cases. How many grapefruit are in each case that is packed ?
I. The grapefruit are always packed 5 to a bag and the bags are always packed 8 to a case.
II. Each case is always 80 percent full.
80. For a certain bottle and cork, what is the price of the cork ?
I. The combined price of the bottle and the cork is ₹ 95.
II. The price of the bottle is ₹ 75 more than the price of the cork.
81. If John is exactly 4 years older than Sunita, how old is John ?
I. Exactly 9 years ago John was 5 times as old as Sunita was then.
II. Sunita is more than 9 years old.
82. Ram and Esha are in a line to purchase tickets. How many people are in the line ?
I. There are 20 people behind Ram and 20 people in front of Esha.
II. There are 5 people between Ram and Esha.
83. If x and y are positive integers and x is a multiple of y , is $y = 2$?
I. $y \neq 1$
II. $x + 2$ is a multiple of y .

Directions (Questions 84 – 85) : Each of these questions consists of a statement followed by two arguments numbered as I and II. Decide which of the arguments is 'strong' or 'not strong' from the statement. Mark answer as

- (1) if only argument I is strong.
 - (2) if only argument II is strong.
 - (3) if neither argument I nor II is strong.
 - (4) if both arguments I and II are strong.
84. **Statement :**
Should young entrepreneurs be encouraged ?
Arguments :
I. Yes, they will help in the industrial development in the country.
II. Yes, they will reduce the burden on the employment market.
85. **Statement :**
Should children be prevented completely from watching the television?
Arguments :
I. No, we get vital information regarding education through television.
II. Yes, it hampers the study of children.

6. 'Android' a Linux based operating system used in mobiles created by which company ?
 (1) Oracle (2) Apple (3) Google (4) Microsoft
7. Who won the "CEAT International Cricketer" award of the year 2011 – 2012 ?
 (1) Hashim Amla (2) Virat Kohli (3) Mike Hussey (4) Alastair Cook
8. 'D'Décor', the well known international brand in fabrics and textures is endorsed by which Bollywood couple ?
 (1) Sanjay Dutt – Manyata (2) Shah Rukh Khan – Gauri
 (3) Saif Ali Khan – Karishma Kapoor (4) Abhishek Bachchan – Aishwarya Rai
89. Who is named the 'Male Athlete of The Year' in November 2012 by International Amateur Athletics Federation ?
 (1) Usain Bolt (2) Allyson Felix (3) Lionel Messi (4) Ryan Bailey
90. The 'croma', well known Indian Electronics Megastore belongs to which enterprise ?
 (1) Tata Group (2) Reliance Ind
 (3) HCL Technologies (4) Bharti Enterprises
91. Which of the following is correct about the Reliance Retail Chain ?
 A. Reliance-digital B. Reliance-fresh C. Reliance-supper D. Reliance-mart
 (1) A & B (2) B & D (3) B, C & D (4) All these
92. 'Runway' lines of high fashion garments unveiled by which well known Indian textile brands ?
 (1) Raymond Group (2) Monte Carlo (3) Digjam Ltd (4) Max Fashion
93. How many Textile Exports Promotion Councils work in cooperation with Govt. of India ?
 (1) 11 (2) 15 (3) 20 (4) None of these
94. Indian Woolen Industries import raw wool mainly from which country ?
 (1) New Zealand (2) Pakistan (3) Turkey (4) Australia
95. _____ is called 'Golden Fibre' in Indian textile industry.
 (1) Cotton (2) Silk (3) Jute (4) Wool
96. Which Indian apparel firm opened the first flagship 'Being Human' store in Mumbai in January 2013 ?
 (1) Century Mills (2) Arvind Mills
 (3) Mandhana Ind (4) Reliance Ind
97. Which Indian automobile manufacturer company partnered with Snapdeal.com the online market place for selling its two-wheelers ?
 (1) Bajaj (2) Mahindra (3) Hero (4) TVS
98. 'Adidas Group', the international sports goods manufacturer is from
 (1) Germany (2) USA (3) Italy (4) Spain
99. 'Reid & Taylor', the leading luxury suiting brand of India belongs to which textile industry ?
 (1) OCM (2) S. Kumar (3) Raymond (4) Reliance
100. Tamil song "Pi's Lullaby...", from the film 'The Life of Pi' nominated for the Oscar 2013 award in music (original song) category is sung by
 (1) Mychael Dana (2) Jayashree Ramnath
 (3) A R Rehman (4) None of these
101. Which state has won the 'Krishi Karman Award 2012' for the highest production of food grains ?
 (1) Punjab (2) Bihar (3) Madhya Pradesh (4) Maharashtra
102. Who among the following Indian athletes has won back to back medals at the Olympic Games ?
 (1) Vijay Kumar (2) Vijender Singh (3) Sushil Kumar (4) Saina Nehwal
103. _____ is the first Chinese citizen who won the Nobel Prize in Literature for 2012.
 (1) Mo Yan (2) Xi Jinping (3) Zhang Ping (4) Hu Jintao

104. Who won the ICC twenty20 cricket world cup in 2012 ?
 (1) Sri Lanka (2) West Indies (3) England (4) India
105. Which of the following is/are the Textile Research Associations (TRAs) financially supported by Ministry of Textiles ?
 A. Wool Research Association (WRA)
 B. Man Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA)
 C. Bombay Textiles Research Association (BTRA)
 (1) A & B (2) B & C (3) A & C (4) All these
106. The musical label launched by legendary singer Lata Mangeshkar to promote non-film music is
 (1) LM Music (2) NF Music (3) ML Music (4) LMD Music
107. Who won the best male actor award in 70th annual Golden Globe Awards organized in January 2013 ?
 (1) Sacha Baron Cohen (2) Daniel Day Lewis (3) Huge Jackman (4) Jason Bateman
108. _____ has been named as the Flying Sikh of India.
 (1) Ajit Pal Singh (2) Milkha Singh (3) Joginder Singh (4) Mohinder Singh
109. _____ is the southernmost tip of republic of India.
 (1) Cape Comorin (2) Indira Point (3) Point Calimere (4) Kovalam
110. Which newspaper was started by Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak to serve the cause of India's freedom struggle ?
 (1) Kesari (2) Gadar (3) Free Hindustan (4) Swadesh Mitra

Directions (Questions 111 – 113) : Each of these questions consists of two statements followed by two conclusions numbered as I and II respectively. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statements.

Mark answer as

- (1) if only conclusion I follows
 (2) if only conclusion II follows
 (3) if neither conclusion I nor II follows
 (4) if both conclusions I and II follow

111. **Statements :**

- I. Some players are singers.
 II. All singers are tall.

Conclusions :

- I. Some players are tall.
 II. All players are tall.

112. **Statements :**

- I. All stones are water.
 II. some water are clean.

Conclusions :

- I. Some water are stones.
 II. All clear are water.

113. **Statements :**

- I. Some scooters are trucks.
 II. All trucks are trains.

Conclusions :

- I. Some scooters are trains.
 II. No truck is a scooter.

Directions (Questions 114 – 116) : Each of these questions, given below consists of a statement followed by two assumptions numbered as I and II. Decide which of the assumptions is implicit from the statement and then decide which of the answers is correct.

Mark answer as

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) if only assumption I is implicit | (2) if only assumption II implicit |
| (3) if neither assumption I nor II is implicit | (4) if both assumptions I and II are implicit |

114. **Statement :**

Most people who stop smoking gain weight.

Assumptions :

- I. If one stops smoking, one will gain weight.
- II. If one does not stop smoking, one will not gain weight.

115. **Statement :**

Postal rates have been increased to meet the deficit.

Assumptions :

- I. The present rates are very low.
- II. If the rates are not increased, the deficit cannot be met.

116. **Statement :**

Warning : Smoking is injurious to health.

Assumptions :

- I. Non-smoking promotes health.
- II. Really, this warning is not necessary.

Directions (Questions 117 – 118) : Each of these questions consists of a statement followed by three assumptions numbered as I, II and III. Decide which of the assumptions is implicit from the statement and then decide which of the answers is correct.

117. **Statement :**

The company has decided to increase the price of all its products to tackle the precarious financial position.

Assumptions :

- I. The company may be able to wipe out the entire losses incurred earlier by this decision.
- II. The buyer may continue to buy its products even after the increase.
- III. The company has adequate resources to continue production for few more months.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) None is implicit | (2) II and III are implicit |
| (3) I and II are implicit | (4) Only II is implicit |

118. **Statement :**

The State Govt. has unilaterally increased octroi by five per cent on all commodities entering into the State without seeking approval of the Central Govt.

Assumptions :

- I. The State Govt. may be able to implements its decision.
- II. The Central Govt. may agree to support the State Govt's decision.
- III. The State Govt. may be able to earn considerable amount through the additional octroi.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) All are implicit | (2) I and II are implicit |
| (3) None is implicit | (4) II and III are implicit |

Directions (Questions 119 – 133) : Each of these questions has a statement based on the preceding passage. Evaluate each statement and mark answer as

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

Passage I

High inflation, rising gold prices and a recovery in the stock market took the sheen out of bank deposits that saw stagnant growth in the first nine months of 2012, even as banks offered high interest rates on fixed deposits. Total deposits (including savings, current and fixed deposits) with commercial banks in India grew by 13% to ₹ 16,63,300 crore at the end of September 2012 according to the Reserve Bank of India data. This was not more than a similar 13% growth rate at ₹ 14,81,170 crore at the end of September 2011 against ₹ 13,11,860 crore at the end of January 2011. Wholesale price index-based inflation, which has been hovering around 8% in 2012, has made bank deposits less attractive, say experts. "High inflation has made bank fixed deposits less attractive for investors," said Vishal Dhawan, founder, Plan Ahead Wealth Advisors. "Whenever inflation is high, investors move towards assets such as gold and real estate, which beat inflation." Gold rose from ₹ 27,322 per 10 grams on January 2, 2012 to ₹ 31,223 at the end of September, registering a growth of approximately 15%. Banks are offering up to 9.5% interest on fixed deposits and 4% on saving deposits (except some mid-sized banks that offer better rates). Driven by strong inflow from foreign institutional investors (FIIs), the benchmark Sensex of the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) rose 21% in the first nine months of 2012. The index started 2011 at 15,517 points and ended at 18,763 on September 28, showing a gain of 3,245 points. "Many investors were attracted to the stock market this year because of its better performance," said a senior executive of a public sector bank. When inflation is high, individuals tend to pre-pay home loans by taking money out of their savings. Apart from EMIs (equated monthly installments) taking away saving funds, higher interest rates in corporate bonds, or mutual funds that have underlying bonds, also make bank deposits less attractive.

119. Controlling the rising inflation in the country.
120. The inflation is as high as 8%.
121. Banks are offering 4% interest on saving deposits.
122. There was a strong inflow from Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs).
123. Investors move towards assets such as gold and real estate.

Passage II

A slowing economy, rising fuel prices and high taxes hit Indian aviation in 2012. Strikes at Air India and a bleeding Kingfisher added to the heat because foreign airlines would not pick up stakes in cash-strapped Indian carriers unless steps are taken to stem high costs of aviation operations in India, International Air Transport Association (IATA) chief Tony Tyler said. "No, I don't think it (allowing foreign airlines to invest in Indian carriers) is a game changer but it is a good thing," said Tyler. "But it will not solve the problems of Indian aviation. It is a step in the right direction but not the panacea that some believe it is." "As long as high taxes prevail, high airport costs and congestion, and poorly developed air navigation (services) means more congestion, high cost of operations exist, you are not going to get a lot of people to invest in airlines," the director-general and CEO of IATA said. Observing that there were restrictions on investing in airlines around the world, which was "a problem for the industry", Tyler said "any move that we see in liberalizing is a good thing." "But unless conditions in India are improved for airlines, you are not going to see a flood of foreign carriers coming into the industry. Because foreign capital needs a return just as anywhere else." he added.

124. Foreign capital should be invested in Indian aviation.
125. There is a slowing Indian economy.
126. There were strikes at Air India.
127. Foreign airlines would pick up stakes in Indian carriers.
128. There is a poorly developed air navigation leading to more congestion.

Passage III

Wipro Consumer Care and Lighting, part of Wipro, plans to enter body lotions and shampoo categories with its flagship brand Santoor. "While the category is highly competitive, there is a lot of headroom to grow as penetration level is significantly lower in India compared to other markets," according to the president at Wipro Consumer Care. The company started test marketing the hair care and body lotion products recently. Wipro Consumer, which recorded a 17% increase in its revenues in the third quarter and ended December at ₹ 1,028 crore, also expects half of its total sales to come from international business with the addition of Singapore-based FMCG firm LD Waxsons. At present international operations contribute 40-45% to its revenues. Wipro Consumer acquired LD Waxsons for about \$144 million (approx. ₹ 775 crore). During the third quarter, its Indonesia and Vietnam businesses grew 26% and 24%, respectively, while China and Middle East grew by 32%. The Santoor brand has been growing over 20% in the last few quarters. It is the third largest soap brand in the country after Hindustan Unilever's Lifebuoy and Lux and has market leadership in south and western India. Last month, it became the top brand in states such as Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat. However, it's a huge task for Wipro to replicate a similar feat in the ₹ 4,500-crore shampoo market, where HUL is by far the leader with over 50% market share. Also, margins have moderated in the past on account of promotions and ad spends, says a recent report by JP Morgan. Hence, companies such as Procter & Gamble and L'Oreal are introducing various premium products like hair treatments, serums, hair masks, hair conditioners to help support margin profile for their hair care portfolio.

129. Expanding in the body lotion and shampoo category is easier due to low penetration levels in India.
130. Santoor is an established brand in certain markets and hence it will be easier to grow
131. Margins in the shampoo market are decreasing due to increasing promotion and ad spends.
132. Ensuring growth in international markets through the Waxsons acquisition
133. Significant growth in the international businesses of the company.

Directions (Questions 134 – 138) : Each of these questions has a text portion followed by four alternative summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

134. If there are shortcomings in you, do not try to conceal them; if they are revealed before others, allow them to be thoroughly revealed. But certainly attempt to hide your virtues. Feel abashed through humility when your virtues are revealed before others. Avoid advertising your own virtues. If you can't restrain yourself from looking at others, try to see only their virtues, their good deeds, their good disposition and manners.
 - (1) Blowing one's own trumpet amounts to shamelessness.
 - (2) Always look for plus points of a person.
 - (3) Being open about our shortcomings gives us a chance to improve.
 - (4) Humility is the finest virtue of human beings.
135. Auditors are called the conscience keepers of society. Every time there is a scam in the corporate world, auditor's role comes under the scanner. Society expects that once a financial statement has been certified by an auditor, the latter is liable for it. And the auditor believes that once he has carried out his duties as per parameters, he need not go beyond that. The need of the hour is to hold them accountable for their actions.
 - (1) Auditor's job is to verify the company's accounts as per parameters.
 - (2) Auditors are not responsible for financial bungling in company's accounts if any vital information is concealed by the management.
 - (3) Whenever any scam surfaces, auditors role comes under scan.
 - (4) It is high time that auditors' role is redefined to make them accountable along with that of management.

136. India is no doubt the world's largest democracy but it is increasingly distorted, inequitable and ugly one. Democracy has now become a venal mobocracy where majoritarianism, money and muscle power have hijacked the system. Two of the sacred institutional cows that were perceived to have been untouched — the military and media — are both now under the scanner for succumbing to this scourge of corruption and nepotism.
- (1) India is world's largest democracy.
 - (2) Corruption and favoritism have pervaded in each and every field of society.
 - (3) Our democracy is ailing from multiple problems like ochlocracy, corruption and muscle power.
 - (4) Rot has seeped into institutions like press and defense.
137. The world is not crying for men of talent or "larger brains". What the world needs is men of action, men who do not wait for opportunity but create their own opportunity right where they stand. It is not the dreamers that move our civilization forward; it is the doers. Ideas alone are of little value until they are followed by action.
- (1) Being visionary alone is not enough, it is equally important to translate that vision into reality.
 - (2) There is no dearth of dreamers; doers are in short supply.
 - (3) History is always made by the action oriented people.
 - (4) A man who believes in action can find opportunity wherever he goes.
138. Childhood obesity is no longer laughing matter, nor is a fat kid cute. Childhood obesity is linked to serious health problems like juvenile diabetes, thickened artery walls hypertension and high cholesterol. Unhealthy eating habits and lack of exercise are the main causes of obesity in children. Sometimes the cause can be hormonal disturbance or genetic too. Diet control and exercise can help in controlling obesity in children.
- (1) Obesity in children has to be taken seriously to avoid adverse effect on their health.
 - (2) Juvenile diabetes has its root in childhood obesity.
 - (3) The problem of obesity in children can be environmental or genetic.
 - (4) Obesity can be controlled by changing lifestyle and exercise.

Directions (Questions 139 – 150) : Below are given four business situations. Each situation is followed by three inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the situation. Examine each inference separately in the context of the situation and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark answer as

- (1) if the inference is 'definitely true', i.e., it properly follows from the statements of facts given.
- (2) if the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.
- (3) if the 'data is inadequate', i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
- (4) if the inference is 'definitely false', i.e., it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Situation I

Urban lifestyles, fast foods, changing diet patterns, lack of exercise, obesity and smoking are responsible for increase in the incidence of diabetes, heart attacks and cancer. Research has also shown that modern cooking oils have an unhealthy ratio of harmful fatty acids to essential fatty acids which contribute to free radical attacks and increase insulin resistance. Ghee, coconut oil and mustard oil have a healthy ratio of fatty acids. Their use in rural India, coupled with a traditional high fiber diet and physical exercise, probably account for the lower incidence of diabetes and heart attacks in the rural population, the study reveals.

139. Rural people should not migrate to urban cities if they value their health.
140. Most of the rural population is healthy and free of diseases.
141. The increase in diseases like diabetes, heart attacks, etc, is controllable by taking proper measures.

Situation II

Despite the vast untapped export potential, the funding of sericulture development in the country has been found to be a very major stumbling block. Therefore, it is necessary that a scheme for providing free flow of credit to all those who are engaged in sericulture including silk weaving may be drawn up. Further, taking into account the emerging trends to the Indian Silk Industry from global players like Korea and China, and also the serious challenges posed by the ongoing changes in the multi-fibre agreement and complete integration with GATT, it is necessary to formulate a new national silk policy. Another working group has to be constituted to evolve a long term import and export policy.

142. The formulation and implementation of long term import and export policy will only help Indian Silk Industry.
143. Extending free flow of credit may help Indian Silk Industries in some way.
144. Silk industries in China and Korea are totally supported by respective governments.

Situation III

Economic liberalization and globalization have put pressure on Indian industry, particularly on the service sector, to offer quality products and services at low costs and with high speed. Organizations have to compete with unequal partners from abroad. It is well recognized that developing countries like India are already behind other countries technologically, in many areas, although some of them, particularly India, boast of huge scientific and technical manpower. In addition to this, if any entrepreneur or industrialist has to spend a lot of time, money and energy in dealing with unpredictable services and in negotiating with the local bureaucracy, it can have a significant dampening effect on business.

145. Foreign companies are more equipped than domestic companies to provide quality service in good time.
146. Official formalities are less cumbersome in almost all the countries except India.
147. Indian service industry was more comfortable before economic liberalization.

Situation IV

One of the promising features of the current market is that domestic institutions seem to have turned buyers after a very long time. They have been net buyers this month with inflows exceeding by ₹ 80 crore till early this month. That's admittedly a small amount, but its significance lies in the fact that domestic institutions have been net sellers every month this financial year except in September when their net purchase amounted to a microscopic ₹ 28 crore. This financial year's net sales by domestic institutions amounted to ₹ 2964 crore, which has subsequently offset the net inflows of ₹ 3187 crore by FIIs. The net purchases by domestic institutions could indicate that money is once again flowing into equity funds, eager not to miss the widely expected rally. Part of this reason could be a shift on investor portfolios, as people lighten up on debt and put that money into equity.

148. Domestic institutions have been consistently selling only in all the months in this financial year.
149. FIIs bought more than what was sold by domestic institutions this financial year.
150. The activities in equity market have direct relationship with the debt market.

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1. Do not open this booklet until asked to do so.
2. Do not leave the examination hall until the test is over and permitted by the invigilator.
3. Fill up the necessary information in the space provided on the cover of the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet before commencement of the test.
4. Check for the completeness of the Question Booklet immediately after opening.
5. The duration of the test is **3 hours**.
6. There are **150** questions. Each question has four answer options marked (1), (2), (3) or (4).
7. Answers are to be marked on the Answer Sheet, which is provided separately.
8. Choose the most appropriate option and darken the oval completely, corresponding to (1), (2), (3) or (4) against the relevant question number.
9. Use only **HB pencil** to darken the oval for answering.
10. Do not darken more than one oval against any question, as scanner will read such marking as wrong answer.
11. If you wish to change any answer, erase completely the one already marked and darken the fresh oval with an HB pencil.
12. All questions carry equal marks. There is **Negative Marking**. 0.25 mark will be deducted for every wrong answer.
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Directions (Questions 1 – 3) : Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

1. He was drawn into the vortex of politics at a very early age.
(1) whirlpool (2) field (3) arena (4) hell
2. He has the propensity for getting into debt.
(1) characteristic (2) quality (3) tendency (4) aptitude
3. The need of the hour is to initiate the renaissance of moral conscience and halt the rampant corruption, for it could even hasten the end of our civilization.
(1) rise (2) introduction (3) revival (4) significance

Directions (Questions 4 – 6) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

4. She is beautiful as well as frivolous.
(1) indecent (2) serious (3) insane (4) rude
5. It is obligatory for a common citizen to follow the rules.
(1) optional (2) superfluous (3) necessary (4) advisable
6. You must quote examples to support your statement.
(1) reveal (2) restrain (3) contradict (4) adduce

Directions (Questions 7 – 10) : Choose the option that is the plural form of the given word.

7. Woman
(1) womans (2) woman's (3) womans' (4) women
8. Human
(1) humane (2) humen (3) humans (4) human's
9. Cone
(1) cones (2) cons (3) cone's (4) conese
10. Goose
(1) geoses (2) gouse (3) geese (4) goose's

Directions (Questions 11 – 14) : In each of these questions, choose the option which can be substituted for the given words.

11. Stealing from the writings of others
(1) Copying (2) Reframing (3) Reproducing (4) Plagiarism
12. A person with full discretionary powers to act on behalf of a country
(1) Ambassador (2) Emissary (3) Plenipotentiary (4) Envoy
13. Design made by putting together colored pieces of glass or stones
(1) Oleograph (2) Mosaic (3) Tracery (4) Relief
14. A temporary, usually brief and often surprising change from what is normal or accepted as standard
(1) Abhorrence (2) Abet (3) Abeyance (4) Aberration

Directions (Questions 15 – 18) : Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom / phrase in the sentence.

15. I just paid him a left-handed compliment.
(1) an honest (2) a well deserved (3) an insincere (4) a flattering
16. The train was late and we had to kick our heels.
(1) run fast (2) wait eagerly (3) waste time (4) play some game
17. A movement for the world unity is in the offing.
(1) at the end (2) about to start (3) on decline (4) in the air
18. It is evident from the minister's statement that heads will roll.
(1) government will change (2) transfers will take place
(3) dismissals will occur (4) heads of department will have to repent

Directions (Questions 19 – 21) : A word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Choose the correctly spelt word.

19. (1) colaberation (2) collaberation (3) coloboration (4) collaboration
20. (1) exagerate (2) exadgerate (3) exaggerate (4) exeggerate
21. (1) acquiescence (2) aquicence (3) acquisence (4) acquissence

Directions (Questions 22 – 25) : A sentence has been broken into four parts. Choose the part that has an error.

22. (1) When dinner was done,
(2) my master went out to his labourers, and,
(3) as I could discover by his voice and gesture,
(4) gave his family strict charges to take care of me.
23. (1) Most of them, and especially those
(2) who deal in the astronomical part,
(3) have great faith in judicial astrology,
(4) although he is ashamed to own it publicly.
24. (1) From comparing notes afterwards it was but a hour and a quarter,
(2) yet it appeared to me that
(3) the night must have almost gone,
(4) and the dawn be breaking above us.
25. (1) The supper party given by Mr. Julius Hershey
(2) to a few friends at the evening of the 30th
(3) will long be remembered
(4) in catering circles.

Directions (Questions 26 – 45) : Study the passages below and answer the questions that follow each passage.

Passage I

The decision to award the highly prestigious Nobel Peace Prize to United States President Barack Obama has clearly taken the world by surprise even as Mr. Obama himself seems a bit overwhelmed by the extraordinary gesture. It reflects the tremendous hope that has underlined the emergence of Mr. Obama as a world figure on whom is placed the burden of enormous expectations. The Nobel committee's logic appears to be a proactive one. The peace prize is not just about recognizing achievement. It is also meant to be a catalyst for positive change. The entire world knows that Mr. Obama has triggered strong opposition from the American establishment for his bold ideas on nuclear disarmament, his advocacy of dialogue with Iran, North Korea, and even Myanmar, and his emphasis on

the need for a just resolution of the Palestinian-Israeli dispute based on mutual recognition of the inalienable rights of both people to security and sovereignty. If the president has so far managed to take only baby steps in the direction of all these goals, one reason could be the extent to which his ideas are being opposed by entrenched interests and lobbies in the U.S. The conferring of the Nobel award on a leader young in office and still relatively untested has evoked criticism. The decision has been seen in some quarters as premature, going against the tradition which has indeed boosted the Nobel Peace Prize's prestige, that the award is given in recognition of actual achievements in bringing about peace. Like every politician with a feel for global politics and power, Mr. Obama must have nurtured the ambition of achieving that recognition. He might have preferred winning the award when the fruits of his promised diplomatic exertions become a little more apparent. The gestation period for the birth of peace in West Asia is obviously longer than the nine months Mr. Obama has been in the White House. For, the promised abolition of nuclear weapons would not happen in his lifetime, the U.S. President has famously said in Prague earlier this year. But intermediate arms control can be accomplished in a matter of months and it would seem that the Norwegians could have waited at least until 2010 when his selection would have looked less arbitrary and premature. Perhaps the Nobel committee hopes the peace prize will increase Mr. Obama's domestic bargaining power while simultaneously making it harder for him to abandon the course he has set should the political pressure get unbearable. Yet this high level assertion of faith in Mr. Obama's sincerity and capability should make it easier for him to take bold strides in diplomatic initiatives in West Asia and on the disarmament front.

26. The purpose of this passage appears to be to
- (1) criticize the Nobel committee for their decision to prematurely award the peace prize to President Obama.
 - (2) suggest to the Norwegians that they should have waited till 2010 to award the Nobel Peace Prize to President Obama.
 - (3) analyse the pros and cons of awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to President Obama in his baby years in office.
 - (4) record the global reactions to the award of Nobel Peace Prize to President Obama of the US.
27. What appears to have been the logic in awarding the Nobel Peace Prize for 2009 to President Obama ?
- (1) Recognition of the track record of his achievements in terms of global peace initiatives.
 - (2) Assertion of faith in his sincerity and capability to push forward with bold peace initiatives.
 - (3) The global influence of the US, as a Super Power.
 - (4) None of these
28. Which of the following statements is *not* implied in the passage ?
- (1) President Obama has set out to achieve nuclear disarmament during his lifetime.
 - (2) President Obama would have hoped to win the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize someday.
 - (3) Awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to a leader young in office would serve as a catalyst for positive change.
 - (4) The Nobel committee's decision to award the Peace prize to President Obama has been met with mixed reactions.
29. Which of the following is true as per the passage ?
- A The Nobel Committee is based in Norway.
 B White House is the official working place of the president of U.S.A.
 C Peace was achieved in West Asia within nine months.
- (1) A only (2) B only (3) A, B & C (4) A & B

Passage II

The 2009 Human Development Report on migration marks a paradigm shift in attitude with its call for easing barriers to human movement within and across borders. In the process, the report shatters many myths, including the belief that it is largely international and towards Northern America. Between 2000 and 2002, 72 per cent of Indian emigrants moved to a country within Asia. In a significant contribution to our understanding of the phenomenon, it establishes that migrants enrich individual, family, and community life — at the exit as well as the entry points. This finding ought to help break the stereotyping of migrants as a people who adversely affect the surroundings. In the conventional wisdom, international migrants cause a 'brain drain' in origin countries and, except for a minuscule percentage at the higher end, take away jobs and strain precious resources. The HDR argues the opposite. Immigrants do not crowd out locals from the job market. Rather they boost economic output by encouraging investment in new businesses and initiatives. The report points to 'a massive 15 per cent' per capita increase in the patents issued in the United States as a consequence of a mere 1.3 per cent rise in the share of migrant university graduates. While cautioning against migration becoming a substitute for development in the countries of origin, the report acknowledges its many benefits to parent communities: new ideas, jobs, social dividends in the form of higher school enrolment, and empowerment of women. In many countries, including India, remittances exceed foreign aid and Foreign Direct Investment. The HDR's single most important finding is the strong positive correlation between migration and poverty reduction. Although the poorest people are the least mobile, and face the most barriers to movement, they gain the maximum from emigrating by way of an increase in income, higher enrolment in schools, and a reduction in child mortality. Internal migration leads to upward mobility and financial rewards, though life in the city often means crowding into slums. In a small number of cases, migration is forced by conflict, displacement, and other negative factors. But on the whole, the HDR makes an overwhelming case for enabling migration. Internationally, this is the time of hardening attitudes towards immigration and outsourcing. Internally, it is a warning to all those proponents of 'sons of soil' chauvinism who have made a career out of slandering and mistreating migrant.

30. Which of the following statements about the HDR 2009 is most accurate as per the passage ?
- (1) It discusses human trafficking within and across national borders.
 - (2) It pertains mainly to the Indian and Asian populace.
 - (3) It specifies that migrating peoples' contribution towards development in parent countries is negligible.
 - (4) It sets an example for countries across the world by advocating human movement across borders.
31. Which of the following statements is *not* implied in the passage ?
- (1) International migrants take many jobs from the local population of host countries.
 - (2) It is time for countries across the world to harden their stance against outsourcing.
 - (3) In India the remittances by its migrants in other countries exceed FDI and foreign aid.
 - (4) There is no direct effect of migration on poverty.
32. Which of the following aspects are directly related to immigrants ?
- A Benefits to parent countries by way of new ideas, jobs and better schooling.
B Boost in economic output through investments in new businesses and initiatives.
C Enrichment of individual, formally and community life.
- (1) A & B (2) B & C (3) A & C (4) A, B & C

Passage III

Nature is like business. Business sense dictates that we guard our capital and live from the interest. Nature's capital is the enormous diversity of living things. Without it, we cannot feed ourselves, cure ourselves of illness or provide industry with the raw materials of wealth creation. Professor Edward Wilson, of Harvard University says, "The folly our descendants are least likely to forgive us is the ongoing loss of genetic and species diversity. This will take millions of years to correct." Only 150 plant species have ever been widely cultivated. Yet over 75,000 edible plants are known in the wild. In a hungry world, with a population growing by 90 million each year, so much wasted potential is tragic. Medicines from the wild are worth around 40 billion dollars a year. Over 5000 species are known to yield chemical with cancer fighting potential. Scientists currently estimate that the total number of species in the world is between 10-30 million with only around 1.4 million identified. The web of life is torn when mankind exploits natural resources in short-sighted ways. The trade in tropical hardwoods can destroy whole forests to extract just a few commercially attractive specimens. Bad agricultural practice triggers 24 billion tonnes of top soil erosion a year losing the equivalent of 9 million tonnes of grain output. Cutting this kind of unsuitable exploitation and instituting "sustainable utilisation" will help turn the environmental crisis around.

33. Why does the author compare 'nature' to business ?
- (1) Because of the capital depletion in nature and business.
 - (2) Because of the similarity with which one should use both.
 - (3) Because of the same interest level yield.
 - (4) Because of the diversity of the various capital inputs.
34. "The folly our descendants are least likely to forgive us." What is the business equivalent of the folly the author is referring to ?
- (1) Reducing the profit margin.
 - (2) Not pumping some money out of profits into the business.
 - (3) Eroding the capital base of the business.
 - (4) Putting interest on capital back into the business.
35. Which of the following statements is false in context of the given passage ?
- (1) The diversity of plant life is essential for human existence.
 - (2) Scientists know the usefulness of most plant species.
 - (3) Chemicals for cancer treatment are available from plants.
 - (4) There are around ten times the plant species undiscovered as compared to the discovered ones.
36. Which of the following correctly reflects the opinion of the author to take care of hunger in the world ?
- (1) Increase the number of edible plants being cultivated.
 - (2) Increase cultivation of the 150 species presently under cultivation.
 - (3) Increase the cultivation of medical plants.
 - (4) Increase the potential of the uncultivated edible plants.
37. Which of the following is mentioned as the immediate cause for the destruction of plant species ?
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Soil Erosion | (2) Destruction of habitat |
| (3) Cultivation | (4) Agricultural practices |

Passage IV

Motivations for ruralism in under developed countries are understandably different from those in developed countries. There, it is a sheer physical necessity for the very act of man's survival. In the Third World countries, which are *predominantly* rural, the only *lever* that can lift human life above its present subhuman level, is rural development. Rural life in such countries has been stagnating for centuries on end. Nothing worthwhile has been done to *ameliorate* the conditions of the rural population which is only slightly different from that of their quadruped counterparts. Ignorance, ill health and poverty have become synonyms of rural life in the undeveloped and underdeveloped countries. But the worst tragedy is that the concerned human populations have taken this state of affairs for granted, as something unalterable, something for which there is no remedy. Every ray of hope has gone out of their lives. In such countries, Rural Development is the inevitable condition of any material or non-material advancement. As such, *enlightened sections* of all such countries have been taking ever growing interest in the question of Rural Development. This was also part of the legacy of their freedom struggle. In countries like India, it is well-known that attempts at Rural Development were an inseparable part of the Independence movement. Leaders like Gandhiji realised quite well that Real India lived in her stagnating villages. Cities, which were mostly the products of Western colonialism, were just artificial showpieces. Even there, there were two worlds. The posh areas, where the affluent few, mostly, the products and custodians of imperial interest lived, were little islands *engulfed* by the vast ocean of dirt, represented by the vast majority of people. Cities were by no means unknown to India, but in ancient India, they were integral parts, organically related to the rest of the country and society. But, modern cities are exotic centres of commercial and industrial exploitation. Cities in ancient India were the flowers of cultural and artistic excellence of the nation, modern cities are just parasites, preying on and *debilitating* the country. Hence, Gandhiji started the 'Go to Village Movement' which alone, according to him, could bring freedom to India and sustain it. Rural Development had the pride of place in his strategy for the nation's freedom. Thus, it had its origin in the freedom struggle.

38. People are taking growing interest in Rural Development because
- (1) nothing worthwhile can be done in the near future.
 - (2) they have now become optimistic about it.
 - (3) they have realised the indispensability of it.
 - (4) they have been suffering from severe health problems.
39. Which of the following is the worst tragedy according to the author ?
- (1) Lack of realisation of the importance of rural development.
 - (2) Exploitation of the rural people by the city-dwellers.
 - (3) The subhuman condition of the people.
 - (4) The pessimism of the rural people about their own conditions.
40. Which of the following statements is **not** true in the context of the passage ?
- (1) Most of the rich people dwelling in modern cities are genuinely concerned about rural development.
 - (2) Rural development is a pre-requisite of any other advancement and progress.
 - (3) The rural folk in the Third World countries feel that their subhuman condition cannot be improved.
 - (4) Only rural development can raise the standard of living of people in the Third World countries.
41. Which of the following best describes the two divergent worlds of the modern cities ?
- (1) Commercial and industrial exploitation.
 - (2) Patrons of western products and custodians of imperial interests.
 - (3) A few rich people and many poor people.
 - (4) Posh area and affluent people.

Passage V

A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however, is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition and general well being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance. Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to the US assistance which recognises the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognise the need to improve their capability to analyse issues and their own natural resource management. In February 2005, for example AID funded a National Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process. Because so many governments of developing nations have recognised the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focussed activities aimed at the establishment of effective resource management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.

42. Some of the developing countries of Asia and Africa have
- (1) formulated very ambitious plans of protecting habitat in the region.
 - (2) laid a great stress on the conservation of natural resources in their educational endeavour.
 - (3) carefully dovetailed environmental conservation with the overall strategy of planned economic development.
 - (4) sought help of the US experts in solving the problem of environmental degradation.
43. Technical know-how developed in the US
- (1) cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries.
 - (2) can be properly utilised on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems.
 - (3) can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation.
 - (4) can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries.
44. There has been a pronounced deterioration of habitat all over the globe because of
- (1) rigorous operation of the Malthusian principle.
 - (2) unprecedented urbanisation and dislocation of self contained rural communities.
 - (3) optimum degree of industrialisation in the developing countries.
 - (4) large scale deforestation and desertification.
45. The poor people of the developing world can lead a happy and contented life if
- (1) there is a North-South dialogue and aid flows freely to the developing world.
 - (2) industries based on agriculture are widely developed.
 - (3) economic development takes place within the ambit of conservation of natural resources.
 - (4) there is an assured supply of food and medical care.

46. $\frac{(0.96)^3 - (0.1)^3}{(0.96)^2 + (0.096) + (0.1)^2}$ is simplified to
 (1) 1.06 (2) 0.995 (3) 0.86 (4) 0.97
47. What is the number whose eleventh part multiplied by its fifth part gives 2695 ?
 (1) 355 (2) 265 (3) 375 (4) 385
48. If $2 = x + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{4}}}$, then the value of x is
 (1) $\frac{18}{17}$ (2) $\frac{21}{17}$ (3) $\frac{13}{17}$ (4) $\frac{12}{17}$
49. The sum and difference of a number with its reciprocal are $\frac{113}{56}$ and $\frac{15}{56}$ respectively, the number is
 (1) $\frac{11}{4}$ (2) $\frac{16}{3}$ (3) $\frac{7}{4}$ (4) $\frac{7}{8}$
50. The smallest positive number which is exactly divisible by $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{4}{11}$ is
 (1) 12 (2) 9 (3) 6 (4) 14
51. Initially Ms Rakhi has ₹ 200 in her wallet then she increased it by 20%. Once again she increased her amount by 25%. The final value of money in her wallet will be how much percent greater than the initial amount ?
 (1) 40% (2) 45% (3) 50% (4) 55%
52. In an examination 70% of the candidates passed in History and 50% in Geography and 20% students failed in both the subjects. If 500 students passed in both the subjects, then how many candidates appeared for the exam ?
 (1) 1000 (2) 1500 (3) 2500 (4) None of these
53. 80% of a smaller number is 4 less than 40% of a larger number. The larger number is 85 greater than the smaller one. The sum of these two numbers is
 (1) 325 (2) 425 (3) 235 (4) 500
54. The least number of complete years in which a sum of money put at 20% compound interest will be more than doubled is
 (1) 8 (2) 5 (3) 6 (4) None of these
55. A sum of money becomes $\frac{13}{5}$ times of itself in 32 years at r% of simple interest. What is the value of 'r' ?
 (1) 6% (2) 7% (3) 5% (4) 18%
56. The difference between interest received by A and B is ₹ 18 on ₹ 1500 for 3 years. What is the difference in rate of interest ?
 (1) 1% (2) 2.5% (3) 0.5% (4) 0.4%
57. The compound interest on a certain sum at a certain rate of interest for the second year and third year is ₹ 21780 and ₹ 23958 respectively. What is the rate of interest ?
 (1) 6% (2) 12% (3) 10% (4) 15%
58. If 25 men can do a piece of work in 36 days working 10 hours a day, then how many men are required to complete the work working 6 hours a day in 20 days ?
 (1) 75 (2) 46 (3) 50 (4) 40
59. A can complete a work in 10 days, B in 12 days and C in 15 days. All of them began the work together, but A had to leave the work after 2 days of the start and B 3 days before the completion of the work. How long did the work last ?
 (1) 6 days (2) 8 days (3) 9 days (4) None of these
60. If 8 women collect 200 kg of tea leaves in 10 hours. How many more (in kg) of tea leaves will 12 women collect in 8 hours ?
 (1) 24 kg (2) 40 kg (3) 50 kg (4) 100 kg

61. If 45 students can consume a stock of food in 2 months, find for how many days the same stock of food will last for 27 students?
 (1) 72 days (2) 100-days (3) 110 days (4) 120 days
62. The ratio of age of Aman and his mother is 3 : 11. The difference of their ages is 24 years. What will be the ratio of their ages after 3 years?
 (1) 1 : 3 (2) 2 : 5 (3) 4 : 9 (4) None of these
63. The ratio of working efficiency of A and B is 5 : 3 and the ratio of efficiency of B and C is 5 : 8. Who is the most efficient?
 (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) Cannot be determined
64. X can beat Y by 200 m in a race of 2000 m. Y can beat Z by 100 m in a race of 2500 m. By how many metres can X beat Z in a race of 1000 m?
 (1) 136 m (2) 145 m (3) 110 m (4) 210 m
65. A and B travel the same distance at 9 km/h and 10 km/h respectively. If A takes 20 minutes longer than B, the distance travelled by each is
 (1) 16 km (2) 20 km (3) 30 km (4) 15 km
66. Krishna can run a distance in 190 seconds and Shakti can run the same distance in 200 seconds. If they start together, by what distance Krishna can beat Shakti in 1 km race?
 (1) 48 m (2) 25 m (3) 24 m (4) 50 m
67. An open resistor has
 (1) infinite current through it (2) zero voltage across it
 (3) infinite voltage across it (4) zero current through it
68. A uniform electric field in a region between two oppositely charged plates. An electron is released from rest at the surface of negative charged plate and strikes the surface of oppositely charged plate 2 cm away, in time 1.5×10^{-8} s. What is the magnitude of the electric field between the plates?
 (1) 5×10^3 V/m (2) 4×10^3 V/m (3) 1×10^3 V/m (4) 2×10^3 V/m
69. A conducting wire, whose resistance R, has a semi-circular shape of radius r as shown in the figure. If the potential difference between the ends a and b is V, what is the magnitude of the magnetic field, at the centre of the wire?



- (1) $\mu_0 V/4Rr$ (2) $\mu_0 V/2Rr$ (3) $\mu_0 V/Rr$ (4) $2\mu_0 V/4Rr$
70. Modem is short for
 (1) modulator-demodulator (2) multiplexer-demultiplexer
 (3) voltmeter-ammeter (4) watt meter
71. Organic compounds are broadly divided into aromatic compounds and _____ compounds.
 (1) alkaline (2) acidic (3) aliphatic (4) None of these
72. Light amplification by stimulation emission of radiation is known as
 (1) Laser (2) Radar (3) Sonar (4) Toner
73. If three coins are tossed simultaneously, the probability of getting at least one head is
 (1) $\frac{1}{8}$ (2) $\frac{3}{8}$ (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{7}{8}$
74. First law of thermodynamics involves the concept of
 (1) absolute temperature (2) entropy (3) work done (4) internal energy
75. The area enclosed between the curves $y^2 = 4x$ and $x^2 = 4y$ is
 (1) $\frac{16}{3}$ (2) 8 (3) $\frac{32}{3}$ (4) 16

Directions (Questions 76 – 77) : Read the following information to answer these questions.

Eight persons E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L are seated around a square table – two on each side:

There are three lady members and they are not seated next to each other.

J is between L and F.

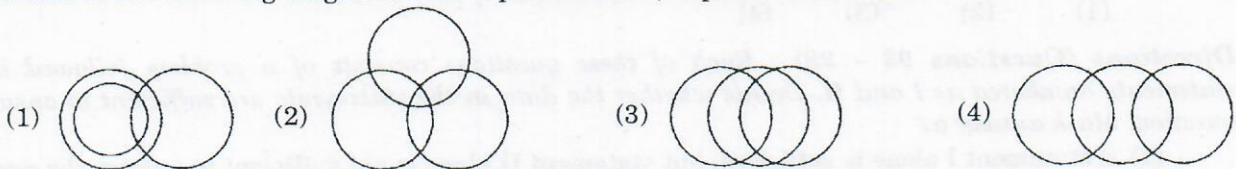
G is between I and F.

H, a lady member, is second to the left of J.

F, a male member, is seated opposite to E, a lady member.

There is a lady member between F and I.

76. Who amongst the following are the three lady members ?
 (1) E, H and J (2) E, G and J (3) G, H and J (4) None of these
77. Which of the following is true about J ?
 (1) J is a male member (2) Gender of J cannot be determined.
 (3) Position of J cannot be determined. (4) None of these.
78. In a certain code, 'Ram is a good boy' is written as 13465 and "Hari doesn't like Sita" is written as 2078. How will you write the sentence, "Ram doesn't like Hari" ?
 (1) 2072 (2) 2073 (3) 1072 (4) 1073
79. In a certain code 'water' is written as 'ZDWHU' and 'truth' is written as 'WUXWK'. How will 'earth' be written in this code ?
 (1) HUDWK (2) HDUKW (3) HDUWK (4) HUKWU
80. In a certain language, PQA is coded as 272, then LMB will be coded in that language as
 (1) 123 (2) 312 (3) 221 (4) 332
81. A watch is so placed that at 4 pm the minute hand points towards North-West. In which direction does the hour hand points at 7 pm ?
 (1) North-East (2) South-East (3) North-West (4) South-West
82. Radha starts walking towards East. After walking 10 m, she turns towards South. After walking 20 m, she turns towards West and walks 10 m. How far is she from her original position ?
 (1) 10 m (2) 15 m (3) 20 m (4) 25 m
83. Starting from point A, Richa walked 3 m South. Then, she turned left and walked 4 m. How far is she now from the starting point and in which direction ?
 (1) 5 m, South-West (2) 5 m, North-East (3) 5 m, South-East (4) 5 m, North-West
84. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are members of a family consisting of 4 adults and 3 children, two of whom, F and G are girls, A and D are brothers and A is a doctor. E is an engineer married to one of the brothers and has two children. B is married to D and G is their child. Who is C ?
 (1) G's father (2) F's father (3) E's daughter (4) A's son
85. Amit's mother-in-law's granddaughter is Madhuri's niece. What could be the relations between Amit and Madhuri ?
 (1) Cousin-cousin (2) Father-daughter (3) Brother-sister (4) None of these
86. Which of the following diagrams best depicts cousins, nephews and males ?



87. Out of a total of 120 musicians in a club, 5% can play all the three instruments guitar, violin and flute. It so happens that the number of musicians who can play any two and only two of the above instruments is 30. The number of musicians who can play the guitar alone is 40. What is the total number of those who can play violin alone or flute alone ?
 (1) 30 (2) 38 (3) 44 (4) 45

Directions (Questions 88 – 89) : In each of the following questions, select one alternative out of the given four alternatives, which is analogous to the first two.

88. GAME : 71135 :: BIRD : ?

- (1) 41892 (2) 29148 (3) 29184 (4) 29814

89. TGVL : 720515 :: GPAL : ?

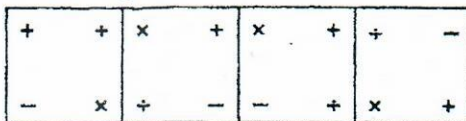
- (1) 271222 (2) 415827 (3) 41330 (4) 201126

Directions (Questions 90 – 92) : Complete the given series of figures by replacing ? from the answer figures.

90. Figures

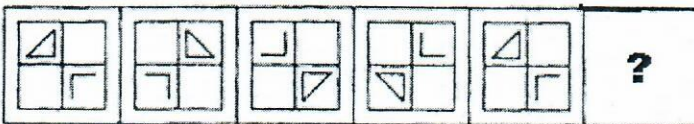


Answer Figures

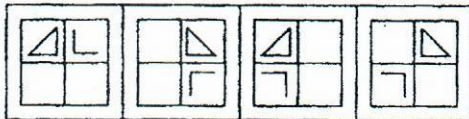


- (1) (2) (3) (4)

91. Figures



Answer Figures

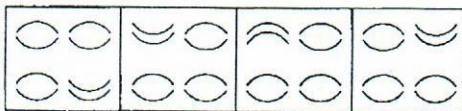


- (1) (2) (3) (4)

92. Figures



Answer Figures



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

Directions (Questions 93 – 98) : Each of these questions consists of a problem followed by two statements numbered as I and II. Decide whether the data in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Mark answer as

- (1) if statement I alone is sufficient, but statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- (2) if statement II alone is sufficient, but statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- (3) if both statements taken together are sufficient to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient.
- (4) if statements I and II together are not sufficient, and additional data is needed to answer the question.

93. A piece of string $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters long is cut into three pieces. What is the length of each of the pieces ?
- The length of one of the pieces is 20 cm.
 - The sum of the lengths of two of the pieces is equal to the length of the third piece.
94. How many people are standing in the queue at the counter ?
- If four more people join the queue, the number in the queue will be more than 15.
 - If three people give up and leave the queue, the number remaining will be less than 10.
95. If the average age of three people is 21 years, is the youngest older than 13 ?
- The oldest is 25.
 - One person is 24.
96. What is the value of $3x^2 + 2x - 1$?
- $x^2 + 2x = 0$
 - $x = -2$
97. In triangle ABC, $AB = x$, $BC = y$, and $CA = y - 4$. Which of the three angles of triangle ABC is the smallest ?
- $y = x + 5$
 - $x = 6$
98. In which year was Madhu born ?
- Madhu's daughter was born in 1960 when Madhu was 28 years old.
 - Madhu's birthday and her daughter's birthday are exactly six months apart.

Directions (Questions 99 – 100) : Each of these questions consists of a statement followed by two arguments numbered as I and II. Decide which of the arguments is 'strong' or 'not strong' from the statement.

Mark answer as

- if only argument I is strong.
- if only argument II is strong.
- if neither argument I nor II is strong.
- if both arguments I and II are strong.

99. **Statement :**

Should there be a ban on product advertisement ?

Arguments :

- No, it is an age of advertising. Unless your advertisement is better than that of your other competitors, the product will not be sold.
- Yes, the money spent on advertising is very huge and it inflates the cost of the product.

100. **Statement :**

Should the government levy tax on agricultural income also ?

Arguments :

- Yes, that is the only way to fill the government's coffer.
- No, eighty percent of our population lives in rural areas.

101. The Maha Kumbh Mela started from January 14, 2013 is being hosted at

- (1) Haridwar. (2) Allahabad. (3) Ujjain. (4) Kurukshetra.

102. Which is the "Under Water Missile" developed by Indian defence scientists that will be integrated with nuclear submarine "INS Arihant" ?

- (1) K-15 (2) Tejas (3) K-4 (4) Nirbhay

103. Oekotech is a part of the technical textiles deals in Environmental Engineering also called as

- (1) Ecotech. (2) Geotech. (3) Protech. (4) Agrotech.

104. In textile Industry, testing instrument called "Differential Scanning Calorimeter (DSC)" is used to determine
 (1) Melting Point. (2) Glass Transition (Temp) Tg.
 (3) Weight Loss. (4) All these
105. The peculiar art of tie & dye or knot dyeing known as "Bandhani Process" on wrap and weft separately before weaving is called
 (1) Patola. (2) Tikunthi. (3) Ekdoli. (4) None of these
106. Which French cosmetics giant has unveiled its first research and innovation centre in Mumbai on its foundation strategy of "think global, act local" ?
 (1) Darphin (2) L'Oreal (3) Lierac (4) Ducray
107. Indian government has enlisted the services of Deloitte, the reputed consultancy firm to study the Rohit Nandan Committee report which was set up in 2011 on
 (1) banking sector (2) education sector (3) health sector (4) aviation sector
108. Sachin Tendulkar has announced his retirement from which format of international cricket ?
 (1) One Day (2) Five Day Test (3) Twenty20 Match (4) None of these
109. Who is the first Emirati and Arab to win the "Tagore Peace Prize" ?
 (1) Shihab M Ghanem (2) Abdul Rehman Yusuf
 (3) Bashar Ibn Burd (4) Qassim Haddad
110. _____ is a silk scarf worn as a part of the gho, the traditional male costume in Bhutan.
 (1) Bakku (2) Kabney (3) Wonju (4) Chuba
111. VIP Industries Ltd has got the exclusive rights to import and market the _____ fashionable ladies handbags in India.
 (1) Fitch (2) Abercrombie (3) Caprese (4) None of these
112. Which fashion house has launched new female garment collection 'Back to the future showcase' ?
 (1) Prafful (2) Ambica (3) Satya Paul (4) Ria
113. Who is the Director Operations (Contest and Creative) of Femina Miss India 2013 ?
 (1) Marc Robinson (2) John Abraham (3) Aamir Khan (4) None of these
114. Indian Fashion Jewellery and Accessories Show to be held in July 2013 at Greater Noida is being organized by
 (1) India Exposition Mart Ltd (IEMML).
 (2) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH).
 (3) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC).
 (4) None of these
115. Which of the following is the group of major production centres of Bed Linen (Bed Sheets) in India for export to Europe and USA ?
 (1) Panipat, Karur and Kannur (2) Ludhiana, Panipat and Agra
 (3) Amroha, Jalandhar and Eluru (4) Adoni, Warrangal and Jagdalpur
116. Which statement(s) is/are true about the objective of "Handloom Mark Scheme" ?
 A. Promote handloom products in domestic as well as international market.
 B. Provide assurance to consumers about the genuineness of the product.
 (1) Only A (2) Both A & B (3) Only B (4) None of these
117. Which statement(s) is/are true about the functioning of Textiles Committee, Ministry of Textiles, Govt of India ?
 A. To undertake, assist and encourage scientific, technological and economic research.
 B. To establish standard specifications for textiles, textile machinery and packing materials.
 (1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Both A & B (4) None of these

118. Which Indian Company is the sponsor of the Hockey India League (HIL) 2013 ?
 (1) Sahara (2) Hero (3) Videocon (4) Honda
119. Which movie has won the best movie award in the 70th annual Golden Globe Awards organized in January 2013 ?
 (1) Lincoln (2) Zero Dark Thirty (3) Agro (4) Brave
120. 'United Colors of Benetton', the leading international brand in Clothing, Accessories and Footwear is based in
 (1) France. (2) Italy. (3) Germany. (4) UK.
121. 'Sand Mandala' is a/an _____ version of the desi Rangoli having tri-dimensional graphical and geometrical designs.
 (1) Odissi (2) Assamese (3) Tibetan (4) Rajasthani
122. Textile yarn Eri, Tasar and Muga are the various varieties of
 (1) silk. (2) cotton. (3) jute. (4) wool.
123. Which of the following trophies is **not** associated with the game of cricket ?
 (1) Thomas Cup (2) Rohinton Baria Trophy
 (3) Duleep Trophy (4) Charminar Challenge Cup
124. Jesse Owens Global Award is given in the field of
 (1) literature. (2) journalism. (3) science. (4) sports.
125. The Keibul Lamjao, the only floating National Park in the world is located in
 (1) Manipur. (2) Mizoram. (3) Meghalaya. (4) Assam.

Directions (Questions 126 – 128) : Each of these questions consists of a two statements followed by two conclusion numbered as I and II respectively. Decide which of the conclusions follows from the statements.

Mark answer as

- (1) if only conclusion I follows
 (2) if only conclusion II follows
 (3) if neither conclusion I nor II follows
 (4) if both conclusions I and II follow

126. **Statements :**

- I. All buses are cars.
 II. Some cars are roads.

Conclusions :

- I. Some cars are buses.
 II. Some buses are roads.

127. **Statements :**

- I. Some pastries are toffees.
 II. All toffees are chocolates.

Conclusions :

- I. Some chocolates are toffees.
 II. Some toffees are not pastries.

128. **Statements :**

- I. All umbrellas are aeroplanes.
 II. Some aeroplanes are birds.

Conclusions :

- I. Some umbrellas are birds.
 II. All birds are umbrellas.

Directions (Questions 129 – 131) : Each of these questions consists of a statement followed by two assumptions numbered as I and II. Decide which of the assumptions is implicit from the statement. Mark answer as

- (1) if only assumption I is implicit
- (2) if only assumption II is implicit
- (3) if neither assumption I nor II is implicit
- (4) if both assumptions I and II are implicit

129. Statement :

The leader of the main opposition party asserted that the call for chakka jam turned out to be a great success in the entire State.

Assumptions :

- I. The people in future will support the main opposition party.
- II. People probably are convinced about the reason behind the chakka strike call.

130. Statement :

The bridge was built at the cost of ₹ 128 crores and even civil bus service is not utilizing it, what a pity to see it grossly under utilised' – A citizen's view on a new flyover linking East and West sides of a suburb.

Assumptions :

- I. The building of such bridges does not serve any public objective.
- II. There has to be some accountability and utility of money spent on public projects.

131. Statement :

A sentence in the letter to the candidates called for written exams – 'You have to bear your expenses on travel etc.'

Assumptions :

- I. If not clarified, all the candidates may claim reimbursement of expenses.
- II. Many organisations reimburse expenses on travel to candidates called to written examination.

Directions (Questions 132 – 133) : Each of these questions consists of a statement followed by three assumptions numbered as I, II and III. Decide which of the assumptions is implicit from the statement and then decide which of the answers is correct.

132. Statement :

"Z-TV, the only TV which gives the viewers chance to watch two programmes simultaneously" – an advertisement.

Assumptions :

- I. Sale of Z-TV may increase because of the advertisement.
 - II. Some people may be influenced by the advertisement and buy Z-TV.
 - III. The sale of Z-TV may be on the downward trend.
- (1) None is implicit
 - (2) II and III are implicit
 - (3) I and II are implicit
 - (4) All are implicit

133. Statement :

The company has recently announced series of incentives to the employees who are punctual and sincere.

Assumptions :

- I. Those who are not punctual at present may get motivated by the announcement.
 - II. The productivity of the company may increase.
 - III. The profit earned by the company may be more than the amount to be spent for the incentive programmes.
- (1) None is implicit
 - (2) All are implicit
 - (3) II and III are implicit
 - (4) I and II are implicit

Directions (Questions 134 – 143) : Each of these questions has a statement based on the preceding passage. Evaluate each statement and mark answer as

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

Passage I

The acquisition is being funded through low-cost debt and the impact on GCPL's consolidated debt equity ratio is 0.03. Established in 1990 in the UK, Keyline Brands was acquired by GCPL in October 2005. The brand operates in the toiletries, personal care sector and its portfolio includes a number of important niche brands including Cuticura, Aapri, Erasmic and Nulon. Soft and Gentle is the UK's fourth-largest female deodorant brand (by market share) and it reported net sales of ₹ 187 crore in 2011. "The acquisition of Soft & Gentle by Keyline Brands will add profitable scale to our UK business," said Adi Godrej, chairman, GCPL. "Over the last few years, Keyline Brands has delivered good performance and grown in double digits in a very tough market environment that is witnessing little to no growth. We expect this acquisition to be accretive in year one," he added. "As the number four women deodorant brand in the UK (by market share), Soft & Gentle enjoys strong latent brand equity," said Anand Rangaswamy, managing director of Keyline Brands. "We believe we can use the strong latent brand equity combined with updating the fragrance technology, developing further range extensions within the female personal care category and creating an integrated above the line support campaign to engage consumers and drive strong growth for the brand."

134. The acquisition of Soft and Gentle by Keyline Brands add profitable scale to GCPL's UK business.
135. Soft and Gentle is the UK's fourth largest female deodorant brand.
136. Keyline Brands delivered good performance over the last few years.
137. The integrated line support campaign will drive strong growth for the brand.
138. Soft and Gentle enjoys strong latent brand equity in UK.

Passage II

Indian Hotels Company Ltd. (IHCL) operates four brands – Taj, Vivanta, Gateway and Ginger – in different categories. As the story goes, the first Taj Hotel was constructed in Mumbai in 1903 after Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata, the group's founding entrepreneur, faced racial discrimination at a hotel that did not allow Indians to enter it. Pride has always been an integral part of the Tata Group and in a case of history repeating itself, the US hospitality major Orient Express refused Tata Group's proposal for a partnership in 2007 in a tale that has similar shades. The incident, it is believed, wounded Ratan Tata's pride. Four years later, the Tatas acquired a 10% stake in Orient Express for \$211 million in September and raised it to 11.5% two months later. The group, instead of getting a partnership it

wanted, received a letter from Paul Whit, the then CEO of Orient Express, which said: "Any association of our luxury brands and properties with your brands and properties would result in a reduction of our brands and of our business and would likely lead to erosion." And in October last year, just two months before Ratan Tata was set to retire, IHCL approached Orient Hotels to acquire 93% stake for \$1.8 billion — this time in an open takeover bid.

139. Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata faced racial discrimination at a hotel that did not allow Indian to enter it.
140. Tata's association with Orient Express would have lead to erosion of Orient Express.
141. Orient Express refusal for a partnership with Tata Group wounded Ratan Tata's pride.
142. Not allowing the Tata Group's pride to be dented.
143. Tata Group had 11.5% stake in Orient Express.

Directions (Questions 144 – 146) : Read the following situation to answer these questions.

Situation

Eveready Industries India is in the process of reinventing its business with a range of new-age products like portable chargers for mobile devices, aptly unveiled by the third generation in the Brij Mohan Khaitan family. Through this range of products, the current head of Eveready hopes to revitalize the Eveready brand. "For the last 8-9 years, its identity in the market is a trusted and old brand. We want to change the old bit," he explained. The new products, to be test marketed till April, are particularly targeted at the youth, but on a larger canvas, enables any one to stay connected 24 hours. The product range comprises four different products: two high capacity quick chargers for smart phones and tablets apart from one charger for the feature phones and a universal USB charger. He joined Eveready in August 2011, as executive director, soon after graduating from the London Business School. "I realized every product need not be innovative. For emerging markets, we can just see what's around us, and launch it in India," he said. Branded Eveready Ultima Mobile Power, the portable chargers are outsourced from China. Eveready's investment is in creating a completely different distribution network, separate from the traditional carbon zinc and alkaline batteries. Eveready has one of the most extensive distribution networks in India with more than 4,000 distributors reaching out to more than eight lakh retail outlets. Eveready happens to be one of the largest marketers of dry cell batteries selling about 1.2 billion units annually. The brand has 50% market share in carbon zinc batteries. The new range of products will be distributed through apparel outlets, up-market retail stores and e-commerce sites. Priced between ₹ 1,200 and ₹ 3,200, the portable chargers are expected to give Eveready the sales growth that it is looking for. "One charger is equivalent to selling 100 batteries," the business head worked out the numbers. Stagnating sales in the traditional business was taking a toll on Eveready's performance. Moreover, input cost induced price hike had hit volumes. In 2011-12, Eveready posted a net loss of ₹ 79.85 crore on revenues of about ₹ 980 crore. For the year-end, the company is eyeing a modest growth of about 6%. "But next year could be a double-digit growth," according to the business head.

144. What is the primary objective behind Eveready launching a new product range ?
 - (1) It wanted to take advantage of its appeal amongst the youth.
 - (2) It wanted to be considered "new" instead of "old".
 - (3) They had an existing contract with Chinese suppliers.
 - (4) There is no longer a market for its existing product range.

145. What is Eveready counting on to drive sales growth for the new product range ?

- (1) Greater profit due to low procurement cost of the products.
- (2) Extensive distribution network.
- (3) Low volumes at higher prices.
- (4) Well-developed brand identity.

146. Eveready was making a loss in its traditional business due to

- (1) high input costs.
- (2) decreasing demand.
- (3) greater competition in the market.
- (4) prevalence of substitutes in the market.

Directions (Questions 147 – 150) : Below is given a business situation followed by four inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the situation. Examine each inference separately in the context of the situation and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

Mark answer as

- (1) if the inference is 'definitely true', i.e., it properly follows from the statements of facts given.
- (2) if the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.
- (3) if the 'data is inadequate', i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
- (4) if the inference is 'definitely false', i.e., it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Situation

The jeweller-next-door may have reasons to worry, thanks to the organised retail and branded goods hitting the right chord from Indian consumers. The recent changes in lifestyle goods industry and the diamond industry, threaten to impact the family jeweller segment, which currently controls 97% of India's fragmented jeweller retail market. A study suggests that as India's jewellery market matures, it is expected to get more organised and the share of family jeweller is expected to come down. The family jeweller segment is the largest segment of the market and therefore most likely to be impacted by these changes. Family jewellers will have to bring in new practices and range of designs and customisation of jewellery would differentiate the players. Currently, organised retailers are enlarging the pie but the traditional players are not feeling the impact yet.

147. Family jewellers have never customised their designs in the past.

148. Big retail companies have the capability to bring more competition in the jewellery market.

149. There is a perceptible change in the choices of the customers in recent times with regard to lifestyle products.

150. Share of business of the small-time jewellers will reduce substantially in the near future.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **Do not open this booklet until asked to do so.**
2. **Do not leave the examination hall until the test is over and permitted by the invigilator.**
3. Fill up the necessary information in the space provided on the cover of the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet before commencement of the test.
4. Check for the completeness of the Question Booklet immediately after opening.
5. The duration of the test is **3 hours**.
6. There are **150** questions. Each question has four answer options marked (1), (2), (3) or (4).
7. Answers are to be marked on the Answer Sheet, which is provided separately.
8. Choose the most appropriate option and darken the oval completely, corresponding to (1), (2), (3) or (4) against the relevant question number.
9. Use only **HB pencil** to darken the oval for answering.
10. Do not darken more than one oval against any question, as scanner will read such marking as wrong answer.
11. If you wish to change any answer, erase completely the one already marked and darken the fresh oval with an HB pencil.
12. All questions carry equal marks. There is **Negative Marking**. 0.25 mark will be deducted for every wrong answer.
13. Rough work, if any, is to be done on the Question Booklet only. No separate sheet will be provided/used for rough work.
14. **Calculator, Mobile, etc., are not permitted inside the examination hall.**
15. Candidate using unfair means in the test will be disqualified.
16. Appropriate civil/criminal proceedings will be instituted against the candidate taking or attempting to take this booklet or part of it outside the examination hall, besides cancellation of his/her candidature.
17. The right to exclude any question(s) from final evaluation rests with the testing authority.

THIS QUESTION BOOKLET AND THE ANSWER SHEET ARE TO BE RETURNED ON COMPLETION OF THE TEST