1. If selling price is doubled, the profit triples. Find the profit percent :

   (A) 66.6

   (B) 100

   (C) 105.3

   (D) 120

2. A vendor bought toffees at 6 for a rupee. How many for a rupee must he sell to gain 20% ?

   (A) 3

   (B) 4

   (C) 5

   (D) 6

3. The ratio between the speeds of two trains is 7 : 8. If the second train runs 400 km in 4 hours, then the speed of the first train is :

   (A) 70 kms/hr

   (B) 75 kms/hr

   (C) 84 kms/hr

   (D) 87.5 kms/hr

4. The distance between two places A and B is 570 kms. A train starts from A at 50 kmph at 6 AM and another starts from B at 80 kmph at 7 AM towards each other. At what time will they meet ?

   (A) 10.00 AM

   (B) 10.30 AM

   (C) 11.00 AM

   (D) 11.30 AM

5. In covering a distance of 30 km, Rajinder takes 2 hours more than Sameer. If Rajinder doubles his speed, then he would take 1 hour less than Sameer. Rajinder's speed is :

   (A) 5 kmph

   (B) 6 kmph

   (C) 7 kmph

   (D) 7.5 kmph

6. Identify the next number in the series

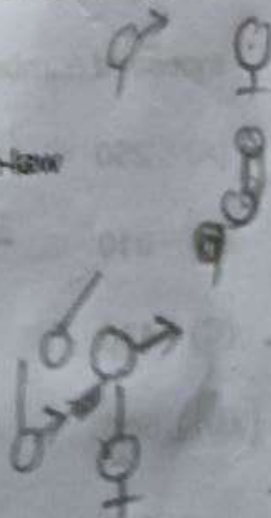2, 3, 5, 9, 17, 33, 65, ... :

(A) 120

(B) 129

(C) 145

(D) 170

7. Find the wrong number in the series

11, 23, 46, 95, 191.

(A) 23

(B) 95

(C) 46

(D) 191

8. Introducing a boy, a girl said, "He is the son of the daughter of the father of my uncle." How is the boy related to the girl ?

(A) Brother-in-law

(B) Uncle

(C) Father

(D) Nephew

9. Pointing to a photograph Lata says, "He is the son of the only son of my grandfather." How is the man in the photograph related to Lata ?
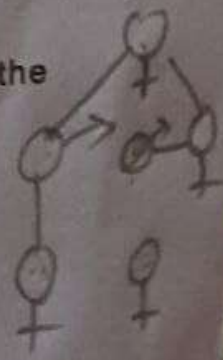
(A) Uncle

(B) Brother

(C) Cousin

(D) Inadequate
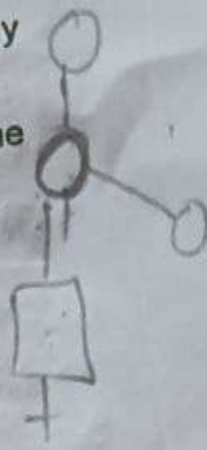
10. Pointing to a photograph Bajpai said, "He is the son of the only daughter of the father of my brother." How Bajpai is related to the man in the photograph ?

(A) Nephew

(B) Maternal uncle

(C) Father

(D) Brother

(Turn over)

(3)

Direction (Q. Nos. 11 to 15) : Study the following graph and answer.

The bar graph given below shows the sales of books (in thousand number) from six branches of a publishing company during two consecutive years 2000 and 2001.

Sales of Books (in thousand numbers) from

Six Branches - B1, B2, B3, B4, B5 and B6 of

a Publishing Company in 2000 and 2001.
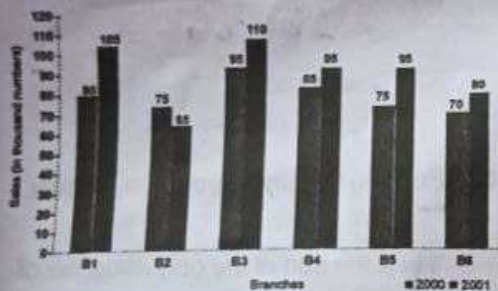
11. What is the ratio of total sales of Branch B2 for both the years to the total sales of branch B4 for both the years ?

(A) 2 : 3

(B) 3 : 5

(C) 4 : 5

(D) 7 : 9

12. Total sales of branch B6 for both the years is what percent of the total sales of branches B3 for both the years ?

(A) 68.54%

(B) 71.11%

(C) 73.17%

(D) 75.55%

13. What is the average sales of all the branches (in thousand numbers) for the year 2000 ?

(A) 73

(B) 80

(C) 83

(D) 88

14. Total sales of branches B1, B3 and B5 together for both the years (in thousand numbers) is :

(A) 250

(B) 310

(C) 435

(D) 560

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(4)

15. Ratio of total number of books sold in the year 2000 and in the year 2001 is :

440 : 550
96 : 110

(A) 96 : 110

(B) 48 : 45

(C) 120 : 80

(D) 80 : 90

Direction (Q. Nos. 16 to 18) : In the questions two statements follow two conclusions, which of the conclusion follow the two given statements ?

16. **Statements** : Some actors are singers. All the singers are dancers :

Conclusions :
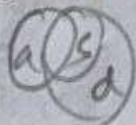
(a) Some actors are dancers.

(b) No singer is actor.

(A) Only (a) conclusion follows

(B) Only (b) conclusion follows

(C) Either (a) or (b) follows

(D) Neither (a) nor (b) follows

17. **Statements** : Some ants are parrots. All the parrots are apples.

Conclusions :

(a) All the apples are parrots.

(b) Some ants are apples.

(A) Only (a) conclusion follows

(B) Only (b) conclusion follows

(C) Either (a) or (b) follows

(D) Neither (a) nor (b) follows

18. **Statements** : Some papers are pens. All the pencils are pens.

Conclusions :

(a) Some pens are pencils.

(b) Some pens are papers.

(A) Only (a) conclusion follows

(B) Only (b) conclusion follows

(C) Either (a) or (b) follows

(D) Both (a) and (b) follows

19. A grocer has a sale of Rs. 6,435, Rs. 6,927, Rs. 6,855, Rs. 7,230 and Rs. 6,562 for 5 consecutive months. How much sale must he have in the sixth month so that he gets an average sale of Rs. 6,500 ?
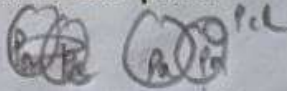
(A) Rs. 4,991

(B) Rs. 5,991

(C) Rs. 6,001

(D) Rs. 6,991

Handwritten: −65, +427 +353 +730, 62, 290, 730, 489, 1509, 6500, 1500, 5000, 4991, 6335

20. Which one of the following pairs of thinkers advocated the doctrine and practice of Sarvodaya ?

(A) Gandhi and Marx

(B) Gandhi and Tilak

(C) Gandhi and Vinoba

(D) Gandhi and Bose

21. In the first 10 overs of a cricket game, the run rate was only 3.2. What should be the run rate in the remaining 40 overs to reach the target of 282 runs ?

(A) 6.25

Handwritten: 32, 40, 250/40, 12.5, 6.25

(B) 6.5

(C) 6.75

(D) 7

22. A family consists of two grandparents, two parents and three grandchildren. The average age of the grandparents is 67 years, that of the parents is 35 years and that of the grandchildren is 6 years. What is the average age of the family ?

(A) $28\frac{4}{7}$ years

(B) $31\frac{5}{7}$ years

(C) $32\frac{1}{7}$ years

(D) None of these

Handwritten: 134+268, 426/7, 67×4 + 35×4 + 18, /7, 222/7, 134+70+18/7, (67×4+35×4+18)/7

23. 3 pumps, working 8 hours a day, can empty a tank in 2 days. How many hours a day must 4 pumps work to empty the tank in 1 day ?

(A) 9

(B) 10

(C) 11

(D) 12

Handwritten: 3×8×2 → 2, 4×1×12

24. A boat can travel with a speed of 13 km/hr in still water. If the speed of the stream is 4 km/hr, find the time taken by the boat to go 68 km downstream :

reb - 13 kmph
4 km th (17)

(A) 2 hours

(B) 3 hours

(C) 4 hours

(D) 5 hours

Direction (Q. Nos. 25 to 28) : Pick out the most effective word to fill in the blanks.

25. I saw a _____ of cows in the field.

(A) group

(B) herd

(C) swarm

(D) flock

26. The grapes are now _____ enough to be picked.

(A) ready

(B) mature

(C) ripe

(D) _____

27. Rohan and Rohit are twin brothers, but they do not look _____.

(A) unique

(B) different

(C) likely

(D) alike

28. To err is _____ to forgive is divine.

(A) beastly

(B) human

(C) inhuman

(D) natura

29. The present population of a village is 8,000. If every year the population increases at the rate of 10%, what shall be the population of the village after three years ?

8 k, *30%*

(A) 16,048

8400
880
9680
968
10648

(B) 10,648

(C) 16,480

30. 8 tailors can mend 360 shirts in 12 days. How many tailors are required to mend 450 shirts in 15 days?

(A) 8

(B) 12

(C) 15

(D) 20

31. If a man takes 5 minutes to go round a circle of circumference 44 meters, how long he would take to cover a distance equal to the distance of its diameter?

(A) $\frac{5}{22}$ minutes

(B) $\frac{15}{22}$ minutes

(C) $\frac{25}{22}$ minutes

(D) $\frac{35}{22}$ minutes

32. What is 20% of 40%?

(A) 8%

(B) 80%

(C) 60%

(D) 6%

33. Out of 30 students in a class, the average weight of 18 students is 20 kg and the average of remaining 12 students have average weight 25 kg. What is the average weight of all the 30 students of the class?

(A) 11 kg

(B) 20 kg

(C) 22 kg

(D) 23.5 kg

Direction (Q. Nos. 34 to 37) : Study the following table to answer the questions that are given below it.

Expenditures of a Company (in Lakh Rupees) per annum over the given years.

Item of Expenditure Year	Salary	Transport	Bonus	Loan Interest	Taxes
2010	288	98	3.00	23.4	83
2011	342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2012	324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2013	330	133	3.68	36.4	88
2014	420	142	3.96	49.4	98

34. The total expenditure of the company these items during the year 2012 is :

(A) Rs. 612.12 lakhs

(B) Rs. 478.87 lakhs

(C) Rs. 446.46 lakhs

(D) Rs. 544.44 lakhs

35. Total expenditure on these items in 2010 was approximately what percent of the total expenditure in 2014 ?

(A) 71.4%

(B) 69.4%

(C) 66.4%

(D) 65.4%

36. What is the average amount of interest per year which the company had to pay during this period ?

(A) Rs. 33.72 lakhs

(B) Rs. 34.66 lakhs

(C) Rs. 36.66 lakhs

(D) Rs. 37.77 lakhs

37. The total amount of bonus paid by the company during the given period is approximately what percent of the total amount of salary paid during this period ?

(A) 1.25%

(B) 1.11%

(C) 0.98%

(D) 0.89%

Direction (Q. Nos. 38 to 40) : The line diagram showing the number of students appearing to a competitive examination from various towns A, B, C, D, E (in thousands). Study the diagram carefully and answer the question below.

Students Appearing Competitive Exam in Different Towns
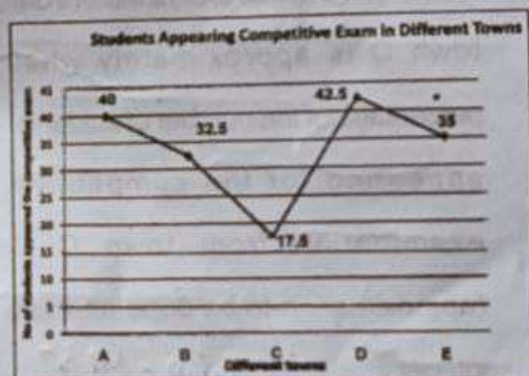
38. What is the ratio of number of students appearing for the competitive examination from town B to that from town A ?

(A) 13 : 14

(B) 13 : 15

(C) 16 : 15

(D) 13 : 16

39. What is the average number of students appearing the competitive examination from all the town together?

(A) 33.5 thousand

(B) 3.35 thousand

(C) 17.5 thousand

(D) 35.3 thousand

40. The number of students appearing for the competitive examination from town D is approximately what percentage of the number of students appearing for the competitive examination from town C ? (approximation to be done nearest integer)

(A) 341%

(B) 243%

(C) 273%

(D) 342%

Direction (Q. Nos. 41 to 50) : Read the following two passages and answer the questions that follow each passage. Your answers to these questions should be based on the passages only.

Passage – 1

The Shah of Persia had heard of Birbal's intelligence and he wrote to Emperor Akbar requesting that Birbal be allowed to visit his Court. Akbar was pleased because he was extremely proud of Birbal, and sent him to the Persian court in all splendor.

As soon as Birbal reached the Persian capital, the Shah sent for him. When he reached the royal audience chamber, he saw a semi-circular arrangement of seats. In each of them was a well-dressed regal figure and all of them were dressed exactly alike. Anyone of them could have been the Shah of Persia. Birbal stopped for a while, then looked keenly, went and bowed to the real Shah.

Taken aback by this, the Shah of Persia listened to Birbal's flowery address and replied in the same flowery language. Then he asked, "Your Majesty ! When I looked round, I found everyone looking at you. Only you did not look at anyone. I knew at once who the real Shah of Persia was." The Shah bestowed upon Birbal the title Ocean of

(10)

Intelligence by which men knew him ever after.

41. The Shah of Persia invited Birbal because he wanted to :

    (A) Test his immense wisdom

    (B) Test his mental alertness

    (C) Test his well-known valor

    (D) Test his wit and humour

42. In each seat sat a well-dressed regal figure. The phrase **a regal figure** here suggests :

    (A) A royal person

    (B) An ordinary person

    (C) A typical person

    (D) An eccentric person

43. Emperor Akbar sent Birbal to Persia in **splendor**. The underlined phrase here means :

    (A) In all glory and pomp

    (B) In all richness and majesty

    (C) In all majesty and glory

    (D) In all humility and grace

44. The Shah of Persia was **taken aback** by the way in which Birbal recognized him. In other words, he :

    (A) Was perturbed

    (B) Was badly hurt

    (C) Was turned back

    (D) Was surprised

45. The author has used the word **flowery** to show that Birbal :

    (A) Was a handsome man

    (B) Was fond of flowers

    (C) Was a very noble man

    (D) Was very learned

Passage – 2

The greatest enemy of mankind, as people have discovered is not science, but war. Science merely reflects the pervailing social forces. It is found that when there is peace, science is constructive, when there is war, and science is perverted to destructive ends. The weapons which science gives us do not necessarily cause war, they make war increasingly terrible. Till 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, international government for anarchy in the relations of one nation with another. That is a job in which everybody must participate, including the scientists. 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 an urgent question – can education and tolerance, understanding and create intelligence run fast enough to keep us abreast with our own mounting capacity to destroy ? That is the question we shall have to answer one way or the other in this generation. Science must help us in arriving at the answer, but the main decision lies within ourselves.

46. According to the writer, the real enemy of mankind is not science, but war because :

   (A) Science merely invents the weapons with which war is fought

   (B) Science during wars becomes destructive

   (C) The weapons that science invents necessarily lead to war

   (D) The weapons invented by science do not cause war, though these make it more destructive

47. War can be stopped if :

   (A) Science is not allowed to lead us to utter destruction

   (B) We replace force and lawless- ness by law and International Government

   (C) Science is restricted to be utilized only during wartime

   (D) Weapons invented by science are not used to launch a war

48. According to the writer, the main, problems we are faced with is to :

   (A) Stop science from reflecting social forces

   (B) Stop science activities every- where

   (C) Abolish war

   (D) Prevent scientists from participating in destructive activities

49. Our mounting sagacity to destroy can be under control by :

   (A) Encouraging social forces

   (B) Education and broad-minded-ness

   (C) Insight and constructive thinking

   (D) Both (B) and (C) as above together

50. The expression "bring to the doorstep of doom" means :

   (A) Carry close to death and destruction

   (B) Head to the threshold of a new destiny

   (C) Indulge in a ruinous activity

   (D) Introduces to an unpredictable destiny

Direction (Q. Nos. 51 to 60) : Read the following two passages and answer the questions that follow each passage. Your answers to these questions should be based on the passages only.

KK – 2D/32   (13)

Passage – 1

Indian philosophical and religious thought can be classified into Brahmanik and Shramanik traditions. Brahmanik tradition traces its origin to the Vedas. Shramanik traditions do not believe in the authority of the Vedas. While Brahmanik tradition does not advocate renunciation, Shramanik tradition favours asceticism for the attainment of emancipation from the misery of the cycle of birth and death.

Buddhism and Jainism belong to the Shramanik tradition. There were many other Shramanik traditions called Aajivkaas which either vanished with the passage of time or, like Sankhya-yoga, merged themselves into the Brahmanik tradition.

The founder of Buddhism Gautam Buddha (563-483 BC) and the expounder of the present form of Jainism Mahavira

(599-527 BC) though contemporaries who dwelt in the same region, namely Magadha, had never met. By the time Gautam Buddha left his home at the age of twenty-nine, Mahavira was sixty-nine years of age.

Buddhism and Jainism originated and flourished in India almost at the same time under the patronage of powerful emperors of the time. Buddhism enjoyed the patronage of Ashoka (Third Century BC) and Kanishka (First Century AD) who spread it across their empire and helped it spread outside India, especially its border states.

Jainism too enjoyed the patronage of Chandragupta Maurya (Early Fourth Century BC), Kharvela (Second Century BC) and Kumarpala (Twelfth Century AD), they did not proselytize Jainism outside the boundaries of their empires.

However, with the passage of time around 1200 AD, after the advent of Shankaracharya, though Buddhism was completely uprooted from India, it became a world religion. While Jainism flourished in India, till about past few decades, it remained confined to India. The primary reason for the opposite fates of Jainism and Buddhism was the nature of their inherent doctrines.

The primary reason for the uproot of Buddhism from India was that it did not prescribe any code of conduct for the layman. In it there is detailed code of conduct for the bhikhus and bhikkhunis residing in the Buddha Viharas but there is no prescribed rules and regulations of conduct for the laity.

Buddhism preached the abandonment of the extremes, and adoption of the middle path. It recommended moderation

in the moral conduct, flexibility in the food habits and management of day-to-day affairs of the bhikkhus (monks) and bhikkhunis (nuns), thus allowing them to be adaptable to the alien ways of life and religions.

Jain monks and sadhavis, on the other hand, had to strictly follow the Mahavratas (vows). In practicing the Mahavratas, the monks had to follow the rules of conduct originally prescribed for them in the Agama granthas without any exception or laxity. Right conduct for Jainas 'is to adopt the rules of discipline prescribed in the Jaina agmas'. It is difficult for an outsider to grasp, much less follow, this extreme adherence to the vows by the Jainas.

51. Shramanik tradition :

   (A) Believe in the authority of the Vedas

   (B) Do not believe in the authority of the Vedas

   (C) Is indifferent to Vedas

   (D) Is not a part of the Indian Philosophy

52. Shankaracharya uprooted from India :

   (A) Buddhism

   (B) Jainism

   (C) Brahmanism

   (D) All religions

53. Buddhism has a code of conduct for :

   (A) Both for common man and for bhikkhus and bhikkhunis

   (B) Neither for common man nor for bhikkhus and bhikkhunis

   (C) Common man but not for bhikkhus and bhikkhunis

   (D) Not for common man but for bhikkhus and bhikkhunis

54. Which one of the following is true ?

   (A) Both Jainism and Buddhism flourished in India alone

   (B) Both Buddhism and Jainism flourished abroad

   (C) Jainism flourished in India and Buddhism flourished abroad

   (D) Buddhism flourished in India and Jainism flourished abroad

55. Which one of the following is correct ?

    (A) Both Buddhism and Jainism allow flexibility in following the rules of conduct X

    (B) Jainism allows flexibility in following the rules of conduct, but Buddhism does not X

    (C) Jainism does not allow flexibility in following the rules of conduct but Buddhism does

    (D) Both Buddhism and Jainism do not allow flexibility in following the rules of conduct

Passage – 2

The notion of Swadeshi occupies a pivotal place in Gandhi's thought and practices. The centrality of the notion of Swadeshi can be gauged from the fact that Gandhi believed that the way to Swaraj is through the practice of Swadeshi. He upheld that if we adopt Swadeshi not only in the economic, but also in the educational, religious and political arenas, we would be able to establish an equitable and just social order.

Gandhi does not use 'Swadeshi' in its literal sense viz., 'of one's own country' alone. According to him Swadeshi does not mean merely the use of what is produced in one's own country. Swadeshi actually means reliance on our own strength. 'Our strength' means the strength of our body, our mind and our soul. So, Swadeshi operates not only in the physical realm but it is also a spiritual principle.

While negatively Swadeshi means that the foreign goods should not be purchased at the peril of goods produced indigeneously ; positively it means that we should collectively apply 'our brains to the production of things as a substitute for foreign materials' or refining the indigenous goods and services. Swadeshi does not mean exclusion of everything foreign under every conceivable circumstance.

The principle of Swadeshi is not based on narrow patriotism. Swadeshi is a nationalist humanitarian principle because it strives for the welfare of whole humanity. Only he who cares for his neighbour has the right to say : 'All are kin to me.'

Swadeshi is not a punitive or revengeful vow, rather it is a religious duty. It is not a **vrata** that is aimed at harming anyone, including oneself. It is a principle which aims at the improvement and benefit of all. A Swadeshist has to voluntarily adhere to the principle of self-denial of refined goods at the cost of personal inconvenience. He has to make conscientious and persistent effort to improve the quality of goods produced in his country. Let me conclude by saying that Swadeshi as a global practice, will one day, improve the quality of goods and unite the whole world and make every nation self-reliant, atmanirbhar.

56. According to Gandhiji :
   (A) Swaraj cannot be achieved through Swadeshi
   (B) Swaraj and Swadeshi are not related
   (C) Swaraj can be achieved only through Swadeshi
   (D) Swadeshi can be achieved through Swaraj

57. The principle of Swadeshi operates :
   (A) Only in the physical realm
   (B) Only in the spiritual realm
   (C) Neither in the physical nor in the spiritual realm
   (D) In the physical as well as in the spiritual realms

58. The principle of Swadeshi is based on :
   (A) Narrow patriotic principle
   (B) Harming our enemies
   (C) Humanitarian principle
   (D) The principle of doing good to our distant neighbours at the cost of our next door neighbours

59. Swadeshi Movement aims at :

   (A) Improving the quality of goods made in one's own country

   (B) Enjoying the refined imported goods

   (C) Importing and using refined foreign goods

   (D) Ignoring the coarse goods produced in one's own country

60. Swadeshi movement will lead to :

   (A) Equality

   (B) Injustice

   (C) Economic degeneration

   (D) Just social order

61. Which kind of communication is represented by Colour graphics ?

   (A) Verbal

   (B) Non-verbal

   (C) Visual

   (D) Gestural

62. Which kind of communication is represented by Facial expressions and gestures ?

   (A) Non-verbal

   (B) Verbal

   (C) Visual

   (D) Non-visual

63. Which kind of communication is represented by the speech of a leader on the television ?

   (A) Verbal

   (B) Visual

   (C) Both (A) and (B)

   (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

Direction (Q. Nos. 64 to 68) : Fill in the blanks.

64. "I have _____ a glass of milk."

   (A) drank

   (B) drunk

   (C) drink

   (D) drunken

65. Ram's score on the test is the highest in the class ; _____

(A) he should study last night

(B) he should have studied last night

(C) he must have studied hast night

(D) he must had to study last night

66. Because the first pair of pants did not fit properly, he asked for _____.

(A) another pants

(B) others pants

(C) the others ones

(D) another pair

67. Shaili has not _____.

(A) lived lonelynessly in times previous

(B) never before lived sole

(C) ever lived alone before

(D) before lived without the company of his friends

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(19)

68. The committee has met and _____

(A) They have reached a decision

(B) It has formulated themselves a decision

(C) It has formulated its decision was reached at

(D) It has reached a decision

Direction (Q. Nos. 69 to 73) : The given pair of words contains a specific relationship to each other. Select the best pair of choices which expresses the same relationship as the given.

69. APIARY : BEE : :

(A) Mountain : Skier

(B) Airport : Flight

(C) Schedule : Event

(D) Stable : Horse

70. SEA : SHIP : :

(A) River : Shore

(B) Bat : Football

(C) Rain : Cloud

(D) River : Boat

(Turn over)

71. Peel : Peal ::

   (A) Coat : Rind

   (B) Laugh : Bell

   (C) Rain : Reign

   (D) Brain : Cranium

72. Club : Golf ::

   (A) Author : Book

   (B) Goalkeeper : Soccer

   (C) Racket : Tennis

   (D) Cricket : Bat

73. Love : Obsession ::

   (A) Happiness : Victory

   (B) Amity : Enmity

   (C) Enemy : Hatred

   (D) Sorrow : Misery

74. There are two bags, one of which contains 5 red and 7 white balls and the other 3 red and 12 white balls. A ball is to be drawn from either of the two bags. What is the chance of drawing a red ball ?

   (A) 35/110

   (B) 37/120

   (C) 15/84

   (D) 21/60

75. Karthik started a business investing Rs. 9,000. After 5 months, Shyam joined with a capital of Rs. 8,000. If at the end of the year, they earn a profit of Rs. 6,970, then what will be the share of Shyam in the profit ?

   (A) Rs. 2,480

   (B) Rs. 2,390

   (C) Rs. 2,540

   (D) Rs. 2,380

76. If Vaishali can paint a house in 4 hours, and Karan can paint the same house in 6 hours, how long will it take for both of them to paint the house together?

$$\frac{4}{6} \gtrless \frac{3}{2} \; 12$$

$$\frac{12}{5} \; 2$$

(A) 2 hours and 24 minutes

(B) 3 hours and 12 minutes

(C) 3 hours and 44 minutes

(D) 4 hours and 10 minutes

77. Solve the following equation for A: 2A/3 = 24/5:

$$\frac{3A}{2A} = \frac{24}{5}$$

$$15A = 48$$

$$\frac{A}{2A/3} = 24/5 \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{4^{3.6}}{15}$$

(A) −7.2

(B) 7.2

(C) 3.6

(D) −3.6

78. If Aarushi is 6 years older than Inaya, and Vishnu is 5 years older than

· · · · · · · · · · · · · Inaya, and the total of their ages is 41. Then how old is Inaya?

(A) 8

(B) 10

(C) 14

(D) 19

79. Which one of the following numbers is neither prime nor composite?

(A) 1

(B) 3

(C) 5

(D) 7

80. Which one of the following numbers is the smallest composite number?

(A) 2

(B) 3

(C) 4

(D) 6

$$A = 6 + I$$
$$V = 5 + I$$
$$10 + 16 + 15$$
$$3I + 11 = 41$$