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According to the Revised Syllabus

UPKAR'S

UGC NET/JRF/SET

TEACHING & RESEARCH APTITUDE

(GENERAL PAPER-I)

Dr. LAL, JAIN
&
Dr. K. C. VASHISTHA

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General Information

The University Grants Commission will hold a **National Eligibility Test (NET)** in June/Dec., for determining the eligibility of Indian Nationals for the **Award of Junior Research Fellowships (JRF)** and **eligibility for Lecturership** in Indian Universities and Colleges.

Candidates who qualify for the award of Junior Research Fellowship are eligible to pursue research in the subject of their Post Graduation or in a related subject and are also eligible for Lectureship. The universities, institutions, IITs and other national organizations may select the JRF awardees for whole time research work in accordance with the procedure prescribed by them.

The award of JRF will depend on the performance in the NET. The qualified candidates will also be eligible for Lectureship. However, the candidates qualifying exclusively for Lectureship will not be considered for award of JRF. Candidates appearing in the above NET should clearly specify in the prescribed Application Form whether they are applying for both JRF & eligibility for Lectureship OR only for eligibility for Lectureship. Candidates who qualify the Test for eligibility for Lectureship will be governed by the rules and regulations for recruitment of Lecturers of the concerned universities/ colleges/ state governments, as the case may be.

Scheduled Castes (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST)/ Visually Handicapped (VH)/Physically Handicapped (PH) candidates will be given such special concession as may be decided by the Commission.

JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Candidates qualifying for the award of Junior Research Fellowship will be eligible to receive fellowship of the UGC under various schemes, subject to finding their placement in universities/ IITs/institutions. The validity period of the offer is two years w.e.f. the date of issue of JRF award letter. However, in case the candidates have already joined M. Phil/Ph.D., the date of commencement of fellowship shall be from the date of declaration of NET result or date of their joining, whichever is later.

CONDITIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

(i) Candidates who have secured at least 55% marks (without grace or rounding off) in Master's Degree (or) equivalent examination in Humanities (including languages) and Social Sciences, Computer Science & Applications, Electronic Science etc. are eligible for this Test. The Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST)/Physically Handicapped (PH)/Visually Handicapped (VH) category candidates who have secured at least 50% marks (without rounding off) in Master's degree examination are eligible for this Test.

(ii) Candidates who have appeared **OR** will be appearing at the qualifying Master's degree examination and whose result is still awaited **OR** candidates whose qualifying examinations have been delayed may also apply for this Test. However, such candidates will be admitted provisionally and shall be considered eligible for award of JRF/Lectureship eligibility only after they have passed their Master's degree examination or equivalent with at least 55% marks (50% in case of SC/ST/PH/VH category candidates). **Such candidates must complete their P.G. degree/examination within two years from the date of NET Examination with required percentage of marks, failing which they will be treated as disqualified.**

(iii) The Ph.D. degree holders whose Master's level examination had been completed by 19th September, 1991 (irrespective of date of declaration of result) shall be eligible for a relaxation of 5% in aggregate marks (*i.e.*, from 55% to 50%) for appearing in the NET.

(iv) **Candidates are advised to appear in the subject of their Post Graduation only.** The candidates whose Post Graduation subject is not covered in the list of NET subjects, may appear in a related subject.

(v) Candidates seeking concession in fee are required to submit attested copy of their OBC/SC/ST/PH/VH certificate along with their Application Forms.

AGE LIMIT & RELAXATION

(a) **FOR JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP :** Not more than 28 years. A relaxation upto 5 years is provided to the candidates belonging to SC/ST/OBC/PH/VH categories and to women applicants. Relaxation will also be provided to the candidates having research experience, limited to the period spent on research in the relevant/related subject of Post Graduation degree, subject to a maximum of 5 years, on production of a certificate from appropriate authority. 3 years' relaxation in age will be permissible to the candidates possessing LL.M. Degree. Total age relaxation on the above ground(s) shall not exceed five years under any circumstances.

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(b) **FOR LECTURESHIP :** No upper age limit.

SCHEME AND SYLLABUS OF TEST

(i) The Test will consist of three papers. All the three papers will be held in two separate sessions as under :

Paper	Marks	Duration
I	100	$1\frac{1}{4}$ Hours (9.30 A.M. to 10.45 A.M.)
II	100	$1\frac{1}{4}$ Hours (10.45 A.M. to 12.00 Noon)
III	200	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours (1.30 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.)

Paper I will be of general nature intended to assess the teaching/research aptitude of the candidates. It will primarily be designed to test reasoning ability, comprehension, divergent thinking and general awareness of the candidate. UGC has decided to provide choice to the candidates from the December 2009 UGC-NET onwards. Sixty (60) multiple choice questions of two marks each will be given, out of which the candidate would be required to answer any fifty (50). In the event of the candidate attempting more than fifty questions, the first fifty questions attempted by the candidate would be evaluated. **Paper II** will consist of short questions based on the subject selected by the candidates. Each of these papers will consist of a Test Booklet containing 50 objective type questions of two marks each. The candidates will have to mark their response for each question on the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) sheet provided alongwith the Test Booklet. **Paper-III** will consist of only descriptive questions from the subject selected by the candidate. The candidates will be required to attempt questions in the space provided in the Test Booklet. The format of Paper-III has been revised w.e.f. June 2010 UGC-NET and is available on the UGC website www.ugc.ac.in

Paper-III will be evaluated only for those candidates who are able to secure the minimum qualifying marks in Paper-I and Paper-II, as per the table given in the following—

Category	Minimum Qualifying Marks		
	Paper I	Paper II	Paper III
General/OBC	40	40	100 (50%)
PH/VH	35	35	90 (45%)
SC/ST	35	35	80 (40%)

The minimum qualifying criteria for award of JRF is as follows—

Category	Minimum Qualifying Marks			
	Paper I	Paper II	Paper I & Paper II	Paper III
General/ OBC	40	40	100 (50%)	100 (50%)
PH/VH	35	35	90 (45%)	90 (45%)
SC/ST	35	35	80 (40%)	80 (40%)

However, the final qualifying criteria for Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and Eligibility for Lectureship shall be decided by UGC before declaration of result.

(ii) **Negative Marking in Paper-I & Paper-II :** Negative marking at the rate of 25% has been introduced from December 2009 UGC-NET onwards. For each incorrect answer, 0.5 marks shall be deducted.

(iii) **For visually handicapped candidates,** thirty minutes' extra time shall be provided separately for Paper-I and Paper-II. For paper-III, forty five minutes' extra time shall be provided. They will also be provided with a writer who would be a graduate in a subject other than that of the candidate.

(iv) **Syllabus of Test :** Syllabi for all NET subjects can be down-loaded from the UGC Website www.ugc.ac.in and are also available in the libraries of all Indian Universities. UGC will not send the syllabus to individual candidates.

(v) In Paper-III candidates have the option to answer either in Hindi or in English in all subjects except languages where the candidates are required to write in the concerned language only. In case of Computer Science & Applications, Electronic Science and Environmental Sciences, the question papers will be in English only.

(vi) In case of any discrepancy found in English and Hindi versions the questions in English version shall be taken as final.

SUBJECTS

The subjects with their respective code numbers are given below :

Subject Code	Name of the Subject	Subject Code	Name of the Subject
01	Economics	05	Sociology
02	Political Science	06	History
03	Philosophy	07	Anthropology
04	Psychology	08	Commerce

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09	Education	55	Labour Welfare/Personnel Management/ Industrial Relations/Labour and Social Welfare/Human Resource Management
10	Social Work	58	Law
11	Defence and Strategic Studies	59	Library and Information Science
12	Home Science	60	Buddhist, Jaina, Gandhian and Peace Studies
14	Public Administration	62	Comparative Study of Religions
15	Population Studies*	63	Mass Communication and Journalism
16	Music	65	Performing Art — Dance/Drama/Theatre
17	Management	66	Museology & Conservation
18	Maithili	67	Archaeology
19	Bengali	68	Criminology
20	Hindi	70	Tribal and Regional Language/Literature
21	Kannada	71	Folk Literature
22	Malayalam	72	Comparative Literature
23	Oriya	73	Sanskrit Traditional Subjects (including Jyotisha/Sidhanta Jyotisha/Navya Vyakarna/Vyakarna/Mimamsa/Navya Nyaya/Sankhya Yoga/Tulanatmaka Darsana/Shukla Yajurveda/Madhva Vedanta/Dharma Sastra/Sahitya/Purana-Itihasa/Agama/Advaita Vedanta).
24	Punjabi	74	Women Studies
25	Sanskrit	79	Visual Art (including Drawing & Painting/Sculpture Graphics/Applied Art/History of Art)
26	Tamil	80	Geography
27	Telugu	81	Social Medicine & Community Health
28	Urdu	82	Forensic Science
29	Arabic	83	Pali
30	English	84	Kashmiri
31	Linguistics	85	Konkani
32	Chinese	87	Computer Science and Applications
33	Dogri	88	Electronic Science
34	Nepali	89	Environmental Sciences
35	Manipuri	90	Inte rnational and Area Studies
36	Assamese	91	Prakrit
37	Gujarati	92	Human Rights and Duties
38	Marathi	93	Tourism Administration and Management
39	French		
40	Spanish		
41	Russian		
42	Persian		
43	Rajasthani		
44	German		
45	Japanese		
46	Adult Education//Continuing Education/ Andragogy/Non Formal Education		
47	Physical Education		
49	Arab Culture and Islamic Studies		
50	Indian Culture		

* *The candidates who have passed their Master's Degree in Geography (with specialization in Population Studies) or Mathematics/Statistics are also eligible to appear in the subject 'Population Studies' (Code No. 15).*

The Test Centres with their respective codes are given below. Application should be addressed to the Registrar of the respective University Test Centres. However, candidates desirous of appearing at the Centre Code No. 65 shall address their Application Form to the Principal of the College.

List of NET Centres

Centre Code	Name of the Centres	Centre Code	Name of the Centres
01	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh–202002	03	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam–530003
02	University of Allahabad, Allahabad–211002	04	Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, Itanagar–791111

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05 Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi–221005
06 Bangalore University, Bangalore–560056
07 M.P. Bhoj Open University, Raja Bhoj Marg, Bhopal–462016
08 Berhampur University, Berhampur–760007
09 Bharathiar University, Coimbatore–641046
10 Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli–620024
11 University of Burdwan, Burdwan–713104
12 University of Calcutta, Kolkata–700073
13 University of Calicut, Kozhikode–673635
14 Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut–250005
15 Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur–208 024
16 Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi–682022
17 Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi–110 025
18 Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore–452001
19 Dr. B.S.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad–431004
20 Gauhati University, Guwahati–781014
21 Goa University, Goa–403203
22 Deendayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur–273009
23 Gujarat University, Ahmedabad–380009
24 Gulbarga University, Gulbarga–585106
25 Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar–143005
26 Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla–171005
27 University of Jammu, Jammu (Tawi)–180006
28 Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur–342001
29 Jiwaji University, Gwalior–474011
30 Karnatak University, Dharwad–580003
31 University of Kashmir, Srinagar–190006
32 University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram–695034
33 Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra–132119
34 University of Lucknow, Lucknow–226007
35 M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara–390002
36 University of Madras, Chennai–600005
37 Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai–625021
38 Mangalore University, Mangalore–574199
39 Manipur University, Imphal–795003
40 Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur–313001
41 University of Mumbai, Mumbai–400032
42 Nagarjuna University, Guntur–522510
43 Nagpur University, Nagpur–440001
44 North Bengal University, Darjeeling–734430
45 North Eastern Hill University, Shillong–793022
46 Osmania University, Hyderabad–500007
47 Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur–492010
48 Panjab University, Chandigarh–160014
49 Patna University, Patna–800005
50 University of Pune, Pune–411007
51 University of Rajasthan, Jaipur–302004
52 Ranchi University, Ranchi–834008
53 Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya Jabalpur–482001
54 H. N. Bahuguna Garwal University, Srinagar–246714
55 Sambalpur University, Sambalpur–768019
56 Saurashtra University, Rajkot–360005
57 Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati–517502
58 Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur–812007
59 Tripura University, Agartala–799004
60 Utkal University, Bhubaneswar–751004
61 Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra–282004
62 Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer–305009
63 Mizoram University, Mizoram, Post Box No. 190, Aizawal–796012
64 Nagaland University, P.B. No. 341, Lumani, Kohima–797001
65 Jawaharlal Nehru Rajkeeya Mahavidyalaya, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Port Blair–744104
66 Dr. Awadesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa–486003

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Syllabus

The main objective is to assess the teaching and research capabilities of the candidates. Therefore, the test is aimed at assessing the teaching and general/research aptitude as well as their awareness. They are expected to possess and exhibit cognitive abilities. Cognitive abilities include comprehension, analysis, evaluation, understanding the structure of arguments and deductive and inductive reasoning. The candidates are also expected to have a general awareness and knowledge of sources of information. They should be aware of interaction between people, environment and natural resources and their impact on quality of life. The details are given in the following sections—

Note— (i) Each section gets equal weightage : five questions and 10 marks from each section.

(ii) Whenever pictorial questions are set for the sighted candidates a passage followed by equal number of questions should be set for the visually handicapped candidates.

I. Teaching Aptitude—

* Teaching : Nature, objectives, characteristics and basic requirements.
* Learner's characteristics.
* Factors affecting teaching.
* Methods of teaching.
* Teaching aids.
* Evaluation systems.

II. Research Aptitude—

* Research : Meaning, characteristics and types.
* Steps of research.
* Methods of research.
* Research Ethics.
* Paper, article, workshop, seminar, conference and symposium.
* Thesis writing : its characteristics and format.

III. Reading Comprehension—

* A passage to be set with questions to be answered.

IV. Communication—

* Communication : Nature, characteristics, types, barriers and effective classroom communication.

V. Reasoning (Including Mathematical)—

* Number series, letter series, codes.
* Relationships, classification.

VI. Logical Reasoning—

* Understanding the structure of arguments.
* Evaluating and distinguishing deductive and inductive reasoning.
* Verbal analogies : Word analogy—Applied analogy.
* Verbal Classification.
* Reasoning Logical Diagrams : Simple diagrammatic relationship, multidiagrammatic relationship.
* Venn diagram, Analytical Reasoning.

VII. Data Interpretation—

* Sources, acquisition and interpretation of data.
* Quantitative and qualitative data.
* Graphical representation and mapping of data.

VIII. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)—

* ICT : meaning, advantages, disadvantages and uses.
* General abbreviations and terminology.
* Basics of internet and e-mailing.

IX. People and Environment—

* People and environment interaction.
* Sources of pollution.
* Pollutants and their impact on human life, exploitation of natural and energy resources.
* Natural hazards and mitigation.

X. Higher Education System : Governance, Polity and Administration—

* Structure of the institutions for higher learning and research in India, formal and distance education, professional/technical and general education, value education, governance, polity and administration, concept, institutions and their interactions.

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SAMPLE QUESTIONS

I. Teaching Aptitude—

1. Which one of the following is the main objective of teaching ?
   (A) To give information related to the syllabus
   (B) To develop thinking power of students
   (C) To dictate notes to students
   (D) To prepare students to pass the examination
   Key : (B)

2. Which one of the following is a good method of teaching ?
   (A) Lecture and Dictation
   (B) Seminar and Project
   (C) Seminar and Dictation
   (D) Dictation and Assignment
   Key : (B)

3. Teacher uses teaching aids for—
   (A) Making teaching interesting
   (B) Making teaching within understanding level of students
   (C) Making students attentive
   (D) The sake of its use
   Key : (B)

4. Effectiveness of teaching depends on—
   (A) Qualification of teacher
   (B) Personality of teacher
   (C) Handwriting of teacher
   (D) Subject understanding of teacher
   Key : (D)

5. Which of the following is not characteristic of a good question paper ?
   (A) Objectivity
   (B) Subjectivity
   (C) No use of vague words
   (D) Reliable
   Key : (B)

II. Research Aptitude—

1. A researcher is generally expected to—
   (A) Study the existing literature in a field
   (B) Generate new principles and theories
   (C) Synthesize the ideas given by others
   (D) Evaluate the findings of a study
   Key : (B)

2. One of the essential characteristics of research is—
   (A) Replicability (B) Generalizability
   (C) Usability (D) Objectivity
   Key : (D)

3. The Government of India conducts Census after every 10 years.The method of research used in this process is—
   (A) Case study (B) Developmental
   (C) Survey (D) Experimental
   Key : (C)

4. An academic association assembled at one place to discuss the progress of its work and future plans. Such an assembly is known as a—
   (A) Conference (B) Seminar
   (C) Workshop (D) Symposium
   Key : (A)

5. An investigator studied the census data for a given area and prepared a write-up based on them. Such a write-up is called—
   (A) Research paper (B) Article
   (C) Thesis (D) Research report
   Key : (B)

III. Reading Comprehension—

Read the following passage and answer the question Nos. 1 to 5.

The Constitution guarantees every citizen the fundamental right to equality. Yet after 50 years of independence, just one perusal of the female infant mortality figures, the literacy rates and the employment opportunities for women is sufficient evidence that discrimination exists. Almost predictably, this gender, bias is evident in our political system as well. In the 13th Lok Sabha, there were only 43 women MPs out of a total of 543, it is not a surprising figure, for never has women's representation is Parliament been more than 10 per cent.

Historically, the manifestos of major political parties have always encouraged women's participation. It has been merely a charade. So, women's organizations, denied a place on merit, opted for the last resort, a reservation of seats for women is parliament and State Assemblies.

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Parties, which look at everything with a vote bank in mind, seemed to endorse this. Alas, this too was a mirage.

But there is another aspect also. At a time when caste is the trump card, some politicians want the bill to include further quotas for women from among minorities and backward castes. There is more to it. A survey shows that there is a general antipathy towards the bill. It is actually a classic case of doublespeak : in public, politicians were endorsing women's reservation but in the backrooms of Parliament, they were busy sabotaging it. The reasons are clear : Men just don't want to vacate their seats of power.

1. The problem raised in the passage reflects badly on our—
   (A) Political system
   (B) Social behaviour
   (C) Individual behaviour
   (D) Behaviour of a group of people
   Key : (B)

2. According to the passage, political parties have mostly in mind—
   (A) Economic prosperity
   (B) Vote bank
   (C) People' welfare
   (D) Patriotism Key : (B)

3. "Trump Card" means—
   (A) Trying to move a dead horse
   (B) Playing the card cautiously
   (C) Sabotaging all the moves by others
   (D) Making the final jolt for success
   Key : (D)

4. The sentence "Men just don't want to vacate their seats of power" implies—
   (A) Lust for power
   (B) Desire to serve the nation
   (C) Conviction in one's own political abilities
   (D) Political corruption Key : (A)

5. What is the percentage of women in the Lok Sabha—
   (A) 10 (B) 7·91
   (C) 43 (D) 9·1 Key : (B)

IV. Communication—

1. Informal communication network within the organization is known as—
   (A) Interpersonal Communication
   (B) Intrapersonal Communication
   (C) Mass Communication
   (D) Grapevine Communication Key : (D)

2. TV Channel launched for covering only Engineering and Technology subjects is known as—
   (A) Gyan Darshan (B) Vyas
   (C) Eklavya (D) Kisan Key : (C)

3. In which state the maximum number of periodicals are brought out for public information—
   (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Tamil Nadu
   (C) Kerala (D) Punjab Key : (C)

4. The main objective of public broadcasting system *i.e.* Prasar Bharti is—
   (A) Inform, Entertainment & Education
   (B) Entertain, Information & Interaction
   (C) Educate, Interact & Entertain
   (D) Entertainment only Key : (A)

5. The competerrcy of an effective communicator can be judged on the basis of—
   (A) Personality of communicator
   (B) Experience in the field
   (C) Interactivity with target audience
   (D) Meeting the needs of target audience
   Key : (D)

V. Reasoning (Including Mathematical)—

1. Which one of the following belongs to the category of homogeneous data—
   (A) Multi-storeyed houses in a colony
   (B) Trees in a garden
   (C) Vehicular traffic on a highway
   (D) Student population in a class Key : (A)

2. In which of the following ways a theory is not different from a belief ?
   (A) Antecedent—consequent
   (B) Acceptability
   (C) Verifiability
   (D) Demonstratability Key : (B)

3. The statement—"Honesty is the best policy" is—
   (A) A fact (B) A value
   (C) An opinion (D) A value judgement
   Key : (D)

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4. Which one is like pillar, pole and standard ?

(A) Beam (B) Plank

(C) Shaft (D) Timber Key : (A)

5. Following incomplete series is presented. Find out the number which should come at the place of question mark which will complete the series—

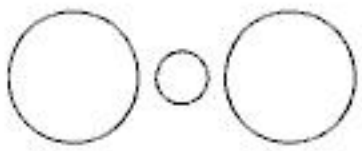
4, 16, 36, 64 ?

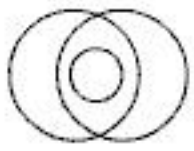
(A) 300 (B) 200

(C) 100 (D) 150 Key : (A)

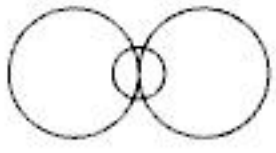
VI. Logical Reasoning—

1. The following question is based on the diagram given below. If the two big circles represent animals living on soil and those living in water and the small circle stands for the animals who both live on soil and in water, which figure represents the relationships among them.

(A) 

(B) 

(C)

(D) 

Key : (D)

2. Of the following statements, there are two statements both of which cannot be true but both can be false. Which are these two statements ?

(i) All machines make noise

(ii) Some machines are noisy

(iii) No machine makes noise

(iv) Some machines are not noisy

(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (iii) and (iv)

(C) (i) and (iii) (D) (ii) and (iv)

Key : (C)

3. In the following question a statement is followed by two assumptions (i) and (ii). An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. Consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the following assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Statement : We need not worry about errors but must try to learn from our errors.

Assumptions : (i) Errors may take place when we are carrying out certain work.

(ii) We are capable of benefiting from the past and improve our chances of error-free work.

(A) Only assumption (i) is implicit

(B) Only assumption (ii) is implicit

(C) Either assumption (i) or (ii) is implicit

(D) Both the assumptions are implicit

Key : (D)

4. The question below is followed by two arguments numbered (i) and (ii). Decide which of the arguments is 'strong' and which is 'weak'. Choose the correct answer from the given below—

(A) (B) (C) (D)

Should the press exercise some self-restraint ?

(i) Yes, they should not publish news items which may incite the readers to indulge in wrong practices.

(ii) No, it is the responsibility of the press to present the truth irrespective of the consequences.

(A) Only the argument (i) is strong

(B) Only the agrument (ii) is strong

(C) Neither argument (i) nor argument (ii) is strong

(D) Both the arguments (i) and (ii) are strong

Key : (A)

5. Study the argument and the inference drawn from that argument, given below carefully.

Argument : Anything that goes up definitely falls down. Helicopter goes up.

Inference : So the helicopter will definitely fall down.

What in your opinion is the inference drawn from the argument ?

(A) Valid (B) Invalid

(C) Doubtful (D) Long drawn one

Key : (D)

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VII. Data Interpretation—

Four students W, X, Y, Z appeared in four papers, I, II, III and IV in a test. Their scores out of 100 are given below—

Students	Papers			
	I	II	III	IV
W	60	81	45	55
X	59	43	51	A
Y	74	A	71	65
Z	72	76	A	68

where 'A' stands for absent.

Read the above table and answer below mentioned questions 1–5.

1. Which candidate has secured between 60–65% marks in aggregate—
   (A) W (B) X
   (C) Y (D) Z Key : (A)
2. Who has obtained the lowest average in aggregate—
   (A) W (B) X
   (C) Y (D) Z Key : (B)
3. Who has obtained the highest average—
   (A) W (B) X
   (C) Y (D) Z Key : (A)
4. In which paper the lowest marks were obtained by the candidates—
   (A) I (B) II
   (C) III (D) IV Key : (B)
5. Which candidate has secured the highest percentage in the papers appeared—
   (A) W (B) X
   (C) Y (D) Z Key : (D)

VIII. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)—

1. ICT stands for—
   (A) Information common technology
   (B) Information and communication technology
   (C) Information and computer technology
   (D) Inter connected technology Key : (B)
2. Computer can—
   (A) Process both quantitative and qualitative information
   (B) Store huge information
   (C) Process information and fast accurately
   (D) All the above Key : (D)
3. Satellite Communication works through—
   (A) Radar (B) Transponder
   (C) Receptor (D) Transmitter
   Key : (B)
4. A computer is that machine which works more like a human brain. This definition of computer is—
   (A) Correct
   (B) Incorrect
   (C) Partially correct
   (D) None of the above Key : (A)
5. Information and communication technology includes—
   (A) E-mail
   (B) Internet
   (C) Educational television
   (D) All the above Key : (D)

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IX. People and Environment—

1. It is believed that our globe is warming progressively. This global warming will eventually result in—
   (A) increase in availability of usable land
   (B) uniformity of climate at equator and poles
   (C) Fall in the sea level
   (D) melting of polar ice Key : (D)
2. In which parts of India ground water is affected with arsenic contamination ?
   (A) Haryana (B) Andhra Pradesh
   (C) Sikkim (D) West Bengal
   Key : (D)
3. Sunderban in Hooghly delta is known for—
   (A) Grasslands (B) Conifers
   (C) Mangroves (D) Arid forests
   Key : (C)
4. Sardar Sarovar dam is located on the river—
   (A) Ganga (B) Godavari
   (C) Mahanadi (D) Narmada Key : (D)

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5. Which one of the following trees has medicinal value ?
   (A) Pine (B) Teak
   (C) Neem (D) Oak Key : (C)

X. Higher Education System : Governance, Polity and Administration—

1. Which one of the following is not considered a part of technical education in India ?
   (A) Medical (B) Management
   (C) Pharmaceutical (D) Aeronautical
   Key : (A)

2. Which of the following is a Central University ?
   (A) Mumbai University
   (B) Calcutta University
   (C) Delhi University
   (D) Madras University Key : (C)

3. Identify the main Principle on which the Parliamentary System operates—
   (A) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature
   (B) Supremacy of Parliament
   (C) Supremacy of Judiciary
   (D) Theory of Separation of Power Key : (A)

4. The reservation of seats for women in the Panchayat Raj Institutions is—
   (A) 30% of the total seats
   (B) 33% of the total seats
   (C) 33% of the total population
   (D) In proportion to their population
   Key : (B)

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the code given below—

List I (Institutions)

(a) Indian Veterinary Research Institute
(b) Institute of Armament Technology
(c) Indian Institute of Science
(d) National Institute for Educational Pannesi and Administrators

List II (Locations)

1. Pune 2. Izat Nagar
3. Delhi 4. Bangalore

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	2	1	4	3
(B)	1	4	2	3
(C)	2	3	1	4
(D)	4	3	2	1

Key : (A)

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UGC Junior Research Felloship and Lectureship Eligibility Test, 2009 Solved Paper

Teaching and Research Aptitude

General Paper-I

1. Who is given the credit of carrying Jainism to South India ?
   (A) Bhadrabahu (B) Mayo
   (C) Khizr Khan (D) None of these
2. Dr. C. Rangrajan Committee is associated with—
   (A) Pricing and Taxation of Petroleum Products
   (B) Sales Tax
   (C) Economy
   (D) VAT
3. Who is the Managing Director of IMF ?
   (A) D. R. Betty
   (B) C. R. Das
   (C) Dominique Strauss Kahn
   (D) D. P. Drucker
4. The Foreign Exchange Reserve of India is kept in the custody of—
   (A) State Bank of India
   (B) Reserve Bank of India
   (C) SEBI
   (D) Axis Bank
5. Plastic Money relates to—
   (A) Credit Card and Debit Card
   (B) Gold
   (C) Mobile Card
   (D) None of these
6. MNCs stands for—
   (A) Man New Company
   (B) Multi National Companies
   (C) Management New Costs
   (D) None of these
7. According to India's Census Report of 2001, the percentage of population living in the rural area is—
   (A) 60% (B) 65%
   (C) 72% (D) 90%
8. McMohan Line divides—
   (A) India and Bangladesh
   (B) India and China
   (C) India and Sri Lanka
   (D) China and Nepal
9. The Sardar Sarovar Project is built on the river—
   (A) Narmada (B) Yamuna
   (C) Chambal (D) Ganga
10. On the bank of which river is Hyderabad City located ?
    (A) Ganga (B) Musi River
    (C) Chambal (D) Banas
11. Who constructed Suez Canal ?
    (A) Ferdinand de Lesseps
    (B) Mayo
    (C) Drucker P. C.
    (D) None of these
12. Haematology is a Study of diseases of—
    (A) Blood (B) Cancer
    (C) AIDS (D) None of these
13. Lignite is a type of—
    (A) School Building (B) Taxation
    (C) Social Study (D) Coal
14. The instrument used for measuring blood pressure is called—
    (A) Economic order quantity
    (B) Sphygmomanometer

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(C) Berometer
(D) None of these

15. Complete loss of memory is termed—
(A) Amnesia (B) Lunatic
(C) Idiot (D) None of these

16. Who won the Wimbledon Women's Tennis Championship in 2007 ?
(A) Sania Mirza (B) Prem Laxmi
(C) Venus Williams (D) None of these

17. The 2010 Commonwealth Games will be hosted by—
(A) New Delhi (India)
(B) Sri Lanka
(C) Lahore (Pakistan)
(D) Nepal

18. Who received the Wisden Award for the Indian Cricketer of the 20th Century ?
(A) Sachin Tendulkar (B) Kapil Dev
(C) Sehwag (D) None of these

19. The under 19 Cricket World Cup 2008 was won by—
(A) Sri Lanka (B) Pakistan
(C) India (D) Nepal

20. Who is the author of the book 'Pakistan The Gathering Storms' ?
(A) Benazir Bhutto (B) Ali Khan
(C) Amir Khan (D) None of these

21. Who is the Chairman of the Second Administrative Reform Commission ?
(A) M. Veerappa Moily
(B) Dr. B. S. Anand
(C) Kapil Sibal
(D) None of these

22. The First Law Minister of India was—
(A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(B) L. K. Advani
(C) P. L. Sharma
(D) None of these

23. The Ad Line 'Connecting People' is linked with—
(A) Vodafone
(B) Nokia
(C) Reliance Mobile
(D) Samsung or Lexus

24. 'Seed Therapy' is related to—
(A) Detection of breast tumour
(B) Noise
(C) Eyes
(D) Blood

25. The First Indian Woman to become a Grandmaster in Chess is—
(A) P. T. Usha (B) Sania Mirza
(C) S. Vijay Laxmi (D) Kiran Bedi

26. Where was Param 10,000 developed ?
(A) Jaipur (Rajasthan)
(B) Pune
(C) Agra
(D) Delhi

27. Which is Computer Language ?
(A) COBOL (B) REPUBLIC
(C) BOOT (D) DISCO

28. BOP stands for—
(A) Business on Product
(B) Balance of Payment
(C) Book on Problem
(D) Business on Payment

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29. Jamia Millia Islamia is—
(A) A University
(B) An Employment Plan
(C) A Rural Project
(D) None of these

30. Where is Samadhi of Guru Govind Singh built ?
(A) Jaipur (B) Chandigarh
(C) Nanded (D) Amritsar

31. The last Mauryan Emperor was—
(A) Chandragupta (B) Somgupta
(C) Brihadratha (D) None of these

32. The one rupee note bears the Signature of—
(A) President
(B) Governor
(C) Secretary Minister of Finance
(D) Prime Minister

33. LAN stands for—
(A) Line At News
(B) Local Area Network
(C) Life At Network
(D) None of these

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34. Which is not a type of University ?
(A) Central Universitty
(B) State University
(C) Crown University
(D) Deemed University

35. Which is the Source of Primary data ?
(A) Books or Newspaper
(B) Schedule
(C) Magazine
(D) Research Papers

36. Null Hypothesis is indicated by—
(A) H_1 (B) H_0
(C) PASCLE (D) DECODING

37. Which is not a Statistical tool ?
(A) Economic order Quenting
(B) t Test
(C) Mean, Mode and Average
(D) Correlation

38. Which is not a Part of Research Plan ?
(A) Introduction of Research Problem
(B) Objectives of Research Study
(C) Vouching
(D) Research hypothesis

39. Secondary data is collected from—
(A) Schedule (B) Articles or letters
(C) Questionnaire (D) Interview

40. Which is the highest academic qualification ?
(A) M. Com.
(B) M. A.
(C) Post graduate diploma in Management
(D) Ph.D.

Directions—(Q. 41 to 45) Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given below—

Number of Males and Females Staying in Various Societies

Societies	Males	Females
A	250	350
B	400	150
C	300	275
D	280	300
E	180	250
F	325	300

Percentage of Children (Males and Females) in the Societies

Societies	Children	Male children	Female children
A	25%	40%	60%
B	40%	75%	25%
C	16%	25%	75%
D	25%	80%	20%
E	40%	50%	50%
F	24%	46%	54%

41. What is the respective ratio of the number of adult females to the total number of female children staying in all the societies together ?
(A) 243 : 82 (B) 112 : 71
(C) 82 : 243 (D) None of these

42. What is the total number of female children staying in all the societies together ?
(A) 314 (B) 433
(C) 410 (D) None of these

43. What is the respective ratio of the total number of adult males in societies A and B together to the total number of adult males in societies E and F together ?
(A) 75 : 79 (B) 14 : 17
(C) 17 : 14 (D) None of these

44. What is the total number of members staying in all the societies together ?
(A) 3520 (B) 3360
(C) 4100 (D) None of these

45. What is the difference between the number of male children in society B and the number of male children in society F ?
(A) 84 (B) 14
(C) 96 (D) None of these

46. The Hirakud Project is on which of the following rivers ?
(A) Godavari (B) Mahanadi
(C) Damodar (D) Kosi

47. Which of the following is the smallest ocean of the World ?
(A) Pacific (B) Indian
(C) Atlantic (D) Arctic

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48. The largest irrigation Canal in India is called the—
    (A) Yamuna Canal
    (B) Sirhind Canal
    (C) Indira Gandhi Canal
    (D) Upper Bari Doab Canal
49. Which is the management degree ?
    (A) MBA
    (B) MCA
    (C) MSW
    (D) Post graduate diploma in Tax law
50. In which City IIM is not situated ?
    (A) Lucknow
    (B) Delhi
    (C) Indore
    (D) Bangalore

Answers with Exaplanation

1. (A)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (B)	5. (A)
6. (B)	7. (C)	8. (B)	9. (A)	10. (B)
11. (A)	12. (A)	13. (D)	14. (B)	15. (A)
16. (C)	17. (A)	18. (B)	19. (C)	20. (A)
21. (A)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (A)	25. (C)
26. (B)	27. (A)	28. (B)	29. (A)	30. (C)
31. (C)	32. (C)	33. (B)	34. (C)	35. (B)
36. (B)	37. (A)	38. (C)	39. (B)	40. (D)

41. (D) Reqd. ratio = 1625 : 410 or 325 : 82
42. (C)
43. (C) Reqd. ratio = (190 + 235) : (94 + 256)
    = 425 : 350 = 17 : 14
44. (B) Reqd. number = 3360
45. (C) Reqd. diff. = 165 – 69 = 96

46. (B)	47. (D)	48. (C)	49. (A)	50. (B)

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UGC
Junior Research Followship
and Lectureship Exam.,
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2008
Teaching and Research Aptitude
General Paper

1. Which of the following States recorded the highest percentage of scheduled tribes in the 2001 census ?
   (A) Uttar Pradesh
   (B) Bihar
   (C) Himachal Pradesh
   (D) Punjab
   (E) Haryana

2. Which of the following rivers flows between Vindhya Mountains range and Satpura mountains range ?
   (A) Narmada (B) Tapti
   (C) Sone (D) Chambal
   (E) Ravi

3. Origin of which of the following rivers is located out of India's geographical territories ?
   (A) Jhelum (B) Beas
   (C) Chinab (D) Satluj
   (E) Chambal

4. Coral reefs are located in which of the following countries ?
   (A) Chile (B) Australia
   (C) India (D) U.S.A.
   (E) Indonesia

5. Up till which year is the National Afforestation Programme targeted to cover 33% of Indian land with forest ?
   (A) 2008 (B) 2012
   (C) 2016 (D) 2020
   (E) 2018

6. Dearness is calculated on the basis of—
   (A) Inflation rate (B) Tax rate
   (C) Revenue (D) Deficit
   (E) Agricultural production

7. Who among the following eradicated the 'Sati-custom' ?
   (A) Lord Minto (B) Lord Ripon
   (C) Lord Bentinck (D) Lord Layton
   (E) Lord Wavell

8. G.B. Pant Sagar dam is constructed on which river ?
   (A) Betwa (B) Ghaghra
   (C) Kosi (D) Rihand
   (E) Chambal

9. Which of the following countries is not a member of OPEC ?
   (A) Algeria (B) Indonesia
   (C) Malaysia (D) Nigeria
   (E) All of the above

10. Which of the following is not a bird ?
    (A) Bat (B) Emu
    (C) Kiwi (D) Ostrich
    (E) Bird

11. Iodine is accumulated in which of the following glands in human body ?
    (A) Parathyroid (B) Thyroid
    (C) Pituitary (D) Adrenal
    (E) All of the above

12. Which of the following vitamins is helpful in the process of blood coagulation ?
    (A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin B_6
    (C) Vitamin D (D) Vitamin K
    (E) Vitamin C

13. Which of the following vitamins is available plentifully in guava ?
    (A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin B_{12}
    (C) Vitamin C (D) Vitamin D
    (E) Vitamin E

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14. Who is the author of the book 'Conquest of Self' ?
(A) Aravind Ghose
(B) Rabindranath Tagore
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) S. Radhakrishnan
(E) Jawahar Lal Nehru

15. In which schedule of the Indian Constitution, there are three lists that divide the powers between the Union and the States ?
(A) Fifth (B) Sixth
(C) Seventh (D) Eighth
(E) Ninth

16. In which of the following cities, there is a branch of IIT ?
(A) Agra (B) New Delhi
(C) Ajamer (D) Chandigrah
(E) Rohtak

17. Which of the following courses is taught in Indian Institute of Management ?
(A) M.B.A. (B) M.C.A.
(C) M. Sc. (D) M.A.
(E) M. Com.

18. Gyan Commission is related to—
(A) Education (B) Politics
(C) Social Service (D) Foreign Trade
(E) All of the above

19. There is a Central University in which of the following cities ?
(A) New Delhi (Jamia Nagar)
(B) Aligarh
(C) Varanasi
(D) Hyderabad
(E) All of the above

20. Which of the following is the higher education commission in India ?
(A) Central University
(B) University Grants Commission
(C) Technical University
(D) Home Ministry
(E) Education Department

21. Registration for Ph.D. degree is allowed after passing the following course—
(A) After 10 + 2
(B) After B.A./B. Com
(C) After Master's degree course
(D) After D. Litt.
(E) At any time

22. Tata Institute of Social Sciences is located in—
(A) Mumbai (B) Ayodhya
(C) Patna (D) Jaipur
(E) Kota

23. The word 'Research' Means—
(A) Study (B) Rediscover
(C) Education (D) Writing
(E) Transfer

24. In research, zero hypothesis is expressed as—
(A) H_1 (B) H_2
(C) H_0 (D) HH
(E) None of these

25. Research report is prepared—
(A) Before carrying out research
(B) After carrying out research
(C) In the mid of research
(D) All of the above
(E) None of these

26. Parts of the format of the research are—
(A) Introduction of research topic
(B) Objective of research
(C) Field of research
(D) Process of research
(E) All of the above

27. Sources to collect primary informations are—
(A) Biography (B) Report
(C) Newspapers (D) Diary
(E) All of the above

28. Object of T-test in research is—
(A) To collect the informations
(B) To test the hypothesis
(C) To prepare the table
(D) To calculate
(E) None of these

29. Income tax is the—
(A) Driect tax (B) Indirect tax
(C) An expenditure (D) An insurance
(E) A law

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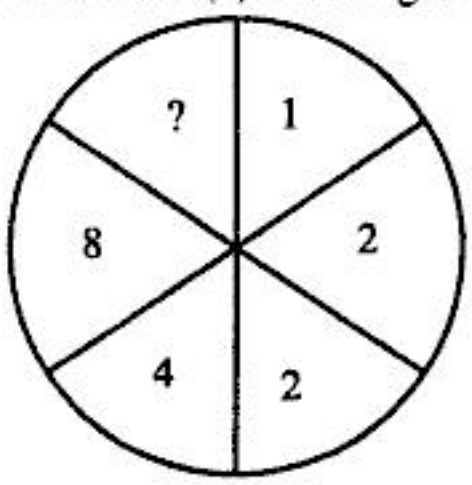
30. The following is a women university—
(A) Jamia-Milia Islamia
(B) Vansthali Vidyapeeth
(C) Agra University
(D) Punjab University
(E) Osmania University

31. U.N.O. was formed in—
(A) 1940 (B) 1948
(C) 1945 (D) 1951
(E) 1960

32. Who was the first Indian woman to scale the Mount Everest was—
(A) Santosh Yadav (B) Bachchendri Pal
(C) Rita Faria (D) Kunjarani
(E) Rituparna Ghose

33. The oldest religious book is—
(A) Yajurveda (B) Puran
(C) Rigved (D) Ramayan
(E) None of these

34. Which of the following numbers will replace the question-mark (?) in the figure ?



(A) 32 (B) 16
(C) 12 (D) 6
(E) 9

35. Which of the following letters will replace the question-mark (?) in the given series—
B, F, J, N, R, V, Z, D, H, L, ?
(A) M (B) O
(C) P (D) T
(E) U

36. 30% of 40% of $\frac{2}{5}$ of 2500 is—
(A) 500 (B) 400
(C) 360 (D) 120
(E) 109

Directions—(Q. 37–41) Read the table to answer the following questions—

Number (in thousands) of people and percentage of male, female and children in six different cities :

City	Number of People (in thousands)	Percentage		
		Male	Female	Children
P	48·35	38	36	26
Q	32·16	45	30	25
R	54·20	47	31	22
S	44·42	35	45	20
T	65·25	54	28	18
U	56·80	53	25	22

37. In which city the number of children is the lowest ?
(A) R (B) S
(C) T (D) Q
(E) None of these

38. In sum total of the number of males in all the cities, what would be the average number of males ?
(A) $21450\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $23200\frac{5}{6}$
(C) $19445\frac{5}{6}$ (D) $18620\frac{2}{3}$
(E) None of these

39. What would be the ratio of the number of femals in city R and the city T ?
(A) 8401 : 9135 (B) 7325 : 8462
(C) 9124 : 10131 (D) 6487 : 7758
(E) None of these

40. What would be the percentage of people living in U city of the total population of all the cities ?
(A) 28 (B) 11
(C) 6 (D) 24
(E) 19

41. What is the percentage of the females of city 3 of that of city P ?
(A) 87·08 (B) 124·68
(C) 114·84 (D) 92·16
(E) None of these

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42. Where will the Asian Games 2010 be organised ?
(A) Beijing (B) Pyogyang
(C) Gvagajahu (D) Shanghai
(E) Seol

43. The great tennis player Bjorn Borg belongs to which of the following countries ?
(A) Sweden (B) Australia
(C) U.S.A. (D) Italy
(E) Africa

44. Venugopal is associated with which of the following ?
(A) Sujlone (B) Videocone
(C) Ranbaxy (D) Maruti industries
(E) Vodafone

45. The bank of the private sector is—
(A) ICICI (B) SBI
(C) RBI (D) PNB
(E) UCO Bank

Directions—(Q. 46–50) Read this para-graph carefully and answer the questions given below—

Human Rights Commission is a legal body. It was constituted as a result of the act passed by the Parliament. This act was termed as 'Human Rights Act, 1993'. Its headquarter is in Delhi. The Commission is a multi-members institution, which has a Chairman and four members. Chairman of the Commission should be some retired Chief Justice of India. One member should be some working or retired judge of the Supreme Court and one member should be some working or retired Chief Justice of some High Court. Rest two members should be conversant with the human rights or having knowledge of human rights. Rather than these full time-members, there are three other members also. Chairmen and members of the National Minority Commission, National Scheduled casts and scheduled tribes Commission and National Women Commission are appointed by the President on the basis of the recommendations of a Six-member Committee headed by the Prime Minister. Present Chairman of the Nation Human Rights Commission is Shri S. Rajendra Babu.

46. National Human Rights Commission is a—
(A) Legal body
(B) Constitutional body
(C) Commercial institution
(D) All of the above
(E) None of these

47. Under which act National Human Rights Commission was constituted ?
(A) Contract Act, 1872
(B) Company Act, 1956
(C) Banking Act, 1949
(D) Human Rights Act, 1993
(E) All of the above

48. National Human Rights Commission consists of—
(A) One member (B) Multi members
(C) Two members (D) No member
(E) None of these

49. Chairman of Human Rights Commission is—
(A) Girija Prasad
(B) Mrs. Advani
(C) S. Rajendra Babu
(D) Shri Kaul
(E) Shri Rai

50. Chairman of the Commission is appointed by—
(A) President (B) Prime Minister
(C) Home Minister (D) Governor
(E) Chief Minister

Answers with Explanations

1. (A)	2. (A)	3. (D)	4. (B)	5. (B)
6. (A)	7. (C)	8. (D)	9. (C)	10. (A)
11. (B)	12. (D)	13. (C)	14. (C)	15. (C)
16. (B)	17. (A)	18. (A)	19. (E)	20. (B)
21. (C)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (C)	25. (B)
26. (E)	27. (E)	28. (B)	29. (A)	30. (B)
31. (C)	32. (B)	33. (C)		

34. (A) $1 \times 2 = 2$
$2 \times 2 = 4$
$2 \times 4 = 8$
$4 \times 8 = 32$
$\therefore \quad ? = 32$

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35. (C) Letters in the series are written in the advancing order of + 4.

36. (D) $2500 \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{30}{100} = 120$

37. (D) Number of children in city P

$$= \frac{48{\cdot}35 \times 26}{100} \text{ Thousand}$$

$$= 12571$$

Number of children in city Q

$$= \frac{32{\cdot}16 \times 25}{100} \text{ Thousand}$$

$$= 8{\cdot}40$$

Number of children in city R

$$= \frac{54{\cdot}20 \times 22}{100} \text{ Thousand}$$

$$= 11924$$

Number of children in city S

$$= \frac{44{\cdot}42 \times 20}{100} \text{ Thousand}$$

$$= 8884$$

Number of children in city T

$$= \frac{65{\cdot}25 \times 18}{100} \text{ Thousand}$$

$$= 11745$$

Number of children in city U

$$= \frac{56{\cdot}80 \times 22}{100} \text{ Thousand}$$

$$= 12496$$

∴ The number of children in city Q is the least.

38. (B) Required average

$$= \frac{1}{6}\left[\frac{48{\cdot}35 \times 38}{100} + \frac{32{\cdot}16 \times 45}{100} + \frac{54{\cdot}20 \times 47}{100} + \frac{44{\cdot}42 \times 35}{100} + \frac{65{\cdot}25 \times 54}{100} + \frac{56{\cdot}8 \times 53}{100}\right] \text{ Thousand}$$

$$= \frac{1}{600}[1837{\cdot}3 + 1447{\cdot}2 + 2547{\cdot}4 + 1554{\cdot}7 + 3523{\cdot}5 + 3010{\cdot}4] \text{ Thousand}$$

$$= 23200\frac{5}{6}$$

39. (A) Required ratio $= \frac{54{\cdot}20 \times 31}{100} : \frac{65{\cdot}25 \times 28}{100}$

$$= 1680{\cdot}2 : 1827{\cdot}0$$

$$= 8401 : 9135$$

40. (E) Requird percentage $= \frac{56{\cdot}80 \times 100}{48{\cdot}35 + 32{\cdot}16 + 54{\cdot}20 + 44{\cdot}42 + 65{\cdot}25 + 56{\cdot}80}$

$$= \frac{5680}{301{\cdot}18}$$

$$= 19 \text{ Approximate}$$

41. (C) Requird percentage $= \frac{\frac{44{\cdot}42 \times 45}{100} \times 100}{\frac{48{\cdot}35 \times 36}{100}}$

$$= \frac{1998{\cdot}9}{17{\cdot}406}$$

$$= 114{\cdot}84$$

42. (C) 43. (A) 44. (B) 45. (A) 46. (A)
47. (D) 48. (B) 49. (C) 50. (A)

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2007

General Paper–I

Teaching and Research Aptitude

1. A research problem is feasible only when—
   (A) It has utility and relevance
   (B) It is researchable
   (C) It is new and adds something to knowledge
   (D) All the above

2. Micro teaching is most effective for the student-teacher—
   (A) During the practice-teaching
   (B) After the practice-teaching
   (C) Before the practice-teaching
   (D) None of the above

3. Teacher uses visual-aids to make learning—
   (A) Simple
   (B) More knowledgeable
   (C) Quicker
   (D) Interesting

4. Which is the least important factor in teaching ?
   (A) Punishing the students
   (B) Maintaining discipline in the class
   (C) Lecturing in impressive way
   (D) Drawing sketches and diagrams on the black-board

5. Bibliography given in a research report—
   (A) Shows vast knowledge of the researcher
   (B) Helps those interested in further research
   (C) Has no relevance to research
   (D) All the above

6. Fundamental research reflects the ability to—
   (A) Synthesize new ideals
   (B) Expound new principles
   (C) Evaluate the existing material concerning research
   (D) Study the existing literature regarding various topics

7. To test null hypothesis, a researcher uses—
   (A) t test (B) ANOVA
   (C) χ^2 (D) Factorial analysis

8. Which one of the following teachers would you like the most ?
   (A) Punctual
   (B) Having research aptitude
   (C) Loving and having high idealistic philosophy
   (D) Who often amuses his students

9. The teacher's role at the higher educational level is to—
   (A) Provide information to students
   (B) Promote self-learning in students
   (C) Encourage healthy competition among students
   (D) Help students to solve their personal problems

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10. The study in which the investigators attempt to trace an effect is known as—
    (A) Survey Research
    (B) 'Ex-post Facto' Research
    (C) Historical Research
    (D) Summative Research

Directions—(Q. 11-15) Read the following passage and answer the questions—

All political systems need to mediate the relationship between private wealth and public power. Those that fail risk a dysfunctional government captured by wealthy interests. Corruption is one symptom of such failure with private willingness-to-pay trumping public goals. Private individuals and business firms pay to get routine services and to get to the head of the bureaucratic queue. They pay to limit their taxes, avoid costly regulations, obtain contracts at inflated prices and

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get concessions and privatised firms at low prices. If corruption is endemic, public officials—both bureaucrats and elected officials may redesign programmes and propose public projects with few public benefits and many opportunities for private profit. Ofcourse, corruption, in the sense of bribes, pay-offs and kickbacks, is only one type of government failure. Efforts to promote 'good governance' must be broader than anti-corruption campaigns. Governments may be honest but inefficient because no one has an incentive to work productively, and narrow elites may capture the state and exert excess influence on policy. Bribery may induce the lazy to work hard and permit those not in the inner circle of cronies to obtain benefits. However, even in such cases, corruption cannot be confined to 'functional' areas. It will be a temptation whenever private benefits are positive. It may be a reasonable response to a harsh reality but, over time, it can facilitate a spiral into an even worse situation.

11. Productivity linked incentives to public/ private officials is one of the indicatives for—
    (A) Efficient government
    (B) Bad governance
    (C) Inefficient government
    (D) Corruption

12. The governments which fail to focus on the relationship between private wealth and public power are likely to become—
    (A) Functional
    (B) Dysfunctional
    (C) Normal functioning
    (D) Good governance

13. One important symptom of bad governance is—
    (A) Corruption
    (B) High taxes
    (C) Complicated rules and regulations
    (D) High prices

14. The spiralling corruption can only be contained by promoting—
    (A) Private profit
    (B) Anti-corruption campaign
    (C) Good governance
    (D) Pay-offs and kick backs

15. When corruption is rampant, public officials always aim at many opportunities for—
    (A) Public benefits (B) Public profit
    (C) Private profit (D) Corporate gains

16. 'E' denotes—
    (A) Universal Negative Proposition
    (B) Particular Affirmative Proposition
    (C) Universal Affirmative Proposition
    (D) Particular Negative Proposition

17. Feed-back of a message comes from—
    (A) Satellite (B) Media
    (C) Audience (D) Communicator.

18. Circle graphs are used to show—
    (A) How various sections share in the whole
    (B) How various parts are related to the whole
    (C) How one whole is related to other wholes
    (D) How one part is related to other parts

19. If in a certain language TRIVANDRUM is coded as 2 5 9 5 3 5 4 7 5 8, how would MADRAS be coded ?
    (A) 8 3 4 5 3 6 (B) 8 3 4 5 3 8
    (C) 8 3 4 5 3 0 (D) 8 3 4 5 3 9

20. The question to be answered by factorial analysis of the quantitative data **does not** explain one of the following—
    (A) Is 'X' related to 'Y' ?
    (B) How is 'X' related to 'Y' ?
    (C) How does 'X' affect the dependent variable 'Y' at different levels of another independent variable 'K' or 'M' ?
    (D) How is 'X' by 'K' related to 'M' ?

21. Adjusting the photo for publication by cutting is technically known as—
    (A) Photo cutting
    (B) Photo bleeding
    (C) Photo cropping
    (D) Photo adjustment

22. Value education makes a student—
    (A) Good citizen
    (B) Successful businessman
    (C) Popular teacher
    (D) Efficient manager

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23. On the keyboard of computer each character has an 'ASCII' value which stands for—
    (A) American Stock Code for Information Interchange
    (B) American Standard Code for Information Interchange
    (C) African Standard Code for Information Interchange
    (D) Adaptable Standard Code for Information Change

24. A Syllogism must have—
    (A) Three propositions
    (B) Four propositions
    (C) Six propositions
    (D) Five propositions

25. The process of laying out a document with text, graphics, headlines and photographs is involved in—
    (A) Deck Top Publishing
    (B) Desk Top Printing
    (C) Desk Top Publishing
    (D) Deck Top Printing

26. From the given four statements, select the two which cannot be true but yet both can be false. Choose the right pair—
    (i) All men are mortal
    (ii) Some men are mortal
    (iii) No man is mortal
    (iv) Some men are not mortal
    (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (iii) and (iv)
    (C) (i) and (iii) (D) (ii) and (iv)

27. Which of the natural hazards have big effect on Indian people each year ?
    (A) Cyclones (B) Floods
    (C) Earthquakes (D) Landslides

28. The Government established the University Grants Commission by an Act of Parliament in the year—
    (A) 1980 (B) 1948
    (C) 1950 (D) 1956

29. Which is the number that comes next in the sequence ?
    9, 8, 8, 8, 7, 8, 6, ...
    (A) 5 (B) 6
    (C) 8 (D) 4

30. 'A' is the father of 'C', and 'D' is the son of 'B'. 'E' is the brother of 'A'. If 'C' is the sister of 'D', how is 'B' related to 'E' ?
    (A) Daughter (B) Husband
    (C) Sister-in-law (D) Brother-in-law

31. Copula is that part of proposition which denotes the relationship between—
    (A) Subject and predicate
    (B) Known and unknown
    (C) Major premise and minor premise
    (D) Subject and object

32. The plume rise in a coal based power plant depends on—
    (i) Buoyancy
    (ii) Atmospheric stability
    (iii) Momentum of exhaust gases
    Identify the correct code—
    (A) (i) and (ii) only
    (B) (ii) and (iii) only
    (C) (i) and (iii) only
    (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

33. Networking of libraries through electronic media is known as—
    (A) Inflibnet (B) Libinfnet
    (C) Internet (D) HTML

34. Which of the following methods will you choose to prepare choropleth map of India showing urban density of population ?
    (A) Quartiles (B) Quintiles
    (C) Mean and SD. (D) Break-point

35. Universities having central campus for imparting education are called—
    (A) Central Universities
    (B) Deemed Universities
    (C) Residential Universities
    (D) Open Universities

36. Which of the following methods is best suited to show on a map the types of crops being grown in a region ?
    (A) Choropleth (B) Chorochromatic
    (C) Choroschematic (D) Isopleth

37. The aspect ratio of TV screen is—
    (A) 4 : 3 (B) 4 : 2
    (C) 3 : 5 (D) 2 : 3

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38. Collection of information in advance before designing communication strategy is known as—
(A) Feed-back
(B) Feed-forward
(C) Research study
(D) Opinion poll

39. Press Council of India is located at—
(A) Chennai (B) Mumbai
(C) Kolkata (D) Delhi

40. Out of four numbers, the average of the first three numbers is thrice the fourth number. If the average of the four numbers is 5, the fourth number is—
(A) 4·5 (B) 5
(C) 2 (D) 4

41. How many Mondays are there in a particular month of a particular year, if the month ends on Wednesday ?
(A) 5
(B) 4
(C) 3
(D) None of the above

42. January 12, 1980 was Saturday, what day was January 12, 1979 ?
(A) Saturday (B) Friday
(C) Sunday (D) Thursday

43. Transfer of data from one application to another line is known as—
(A) Dynamic Disk Exchange
(B) Dodgy Data Exchange
(C) Dogmatic Data Exchange
(D) Dynamic Data Exchange

44. Which part of the Central Processing Unit (CPU) performs calculation and makes decisions ?
(A) Arithmetic Logic Unit
(B) Alternating Logic Unit
(C) Alternate Local Unit
(D) American Logic Unit

45. Tsunami occurs due to—
(A) Mild earthquakes and landslides in the oceans
(B) Strong earthquakes and landslides in the oceans
(C) Strong earthquakes and landslides in mountains
(D) Strong earthquakes and landslides in deserts

46. 'Dpi' stands for—
(A) Dots per inch
(B) Digits per unit
(C) Dots pixel inch
(D) Diagrams per inch

47. A ratio represents the relation between—
(A) Part and Part
(B) Part and Whole
(C) Whole and Whole
(D) All of the above

48. Comparative Environment Impact Assessment study is to be conducted for—
(A) The whole year
(B) Three seasons excluding monsoon
(C) Any three seasons
(D) The worst season

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49. Sea level rise results primarily due to—
(A) Heavy rainfall
(B) Melting of glaciers
(C) Submarine volcanism
(D) Seafloor spreading

50. The University which telecasts interactive educational programmes through its own channel is—
(A) B. R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad
(B) I. G. N. O. U.
(C) University of Pune
(D) Annamalai University

Answers with Hints

1. (D)	2. (A)	3. (D)	4. (A)	5. (A)
6. (B)	7. (B)	8. (B)	9. (B)	10. (B)
11. (A)	12. (B)	13. (A)	14. (C)	15. (C)
16. (A)	17. (C)	18. (B)	19. (A)	20. (D)
21. (C)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (A)	25. (C)
26. (D)	27. (B)	28. (D)		

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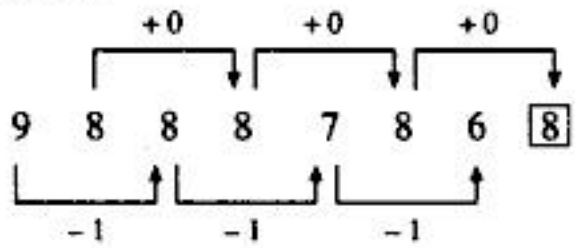
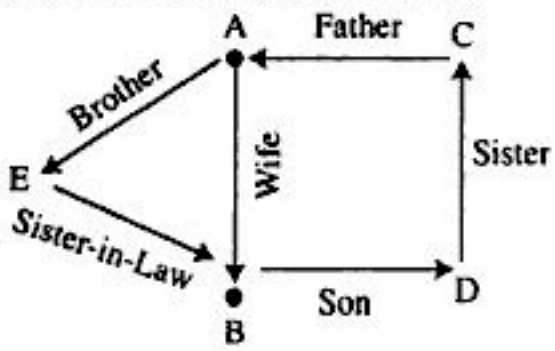
29. (C) The sequence of the given series will be as follows—



Hence, the number '8' will come next in the sequence.

30. (C) According to question,



Hence 'B' is the **Sister-in-Law** of 'E'.

31. (A) 32. (B) 33. (A) 34. (A) 35. (A)
36. (A) 37. (A) 38. (D) 39. (D)

40. (C) Let the numbers are a, b, c and d then according to question,

$$\frac{a+b+c}{3} = 3d$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a+b+c = 9d \quad \ldots(i)$$

and $$\frac{a+b+c+d}{4} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a+b+c+d = 20 \quad \ldots(ii)$$

On putting the value of equation (i) into equation (ii),

$$9d + d = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 10d = 20$$

$$\therefore \quad d = 2$$

41. (B) 42. (B) 43. (D) 44. (A) 45. (B)
46. (A) 47. (D) 48. (A) 49. (B) 50. (B)

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2006
General Paper–I
Teaching and Research Aptitude

1. Which of the two given options is of the level of understanding ?
   1. Define noun.
   2. Define noun in your own words.

   (A) Only 1
   (B) Only 2
   (C) Both 1 and 2
   (D) Neither 1 nor 2

2. The depth of any research can be judged by :
   (A)Title of the research
   (B) Objectives of the research
   (C) Total expenditure on the research
   (D) Duration of the research

3. Match List-I (Interviews) with List-II (Meaning) and select the correct answer from the code given below :

List-I
(Interviews)

(a) Structured interviews
(b) Unstructured interviews
(c) Focussed interviews
(d) Clinical interviews

List-II
(Meaning)

1. Greater flexibility approach
2. Attention on the questions to be answered
3. Individual life experience
4. Pre-determined question
5. Non-directive

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	4	1	2	3
(B)	2	4	1	3
(C)	5	2	4	1
(D)	1	3	5	4

4. Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society ?
   1. To keep pace with the advancement in knowledge.
   2. To discover new things.
   3. To write a critique on the earlier writings.
   4. To systematically examine and critically analyse the investigations/sources with objectivity.

   (A) 4, 2 and 1 (B) 1, 2 and 3
   (C) 1 and 3 (D) 2, 3 and 4

5. One of the aims of the scientific method in research is to :
   (A)Improve data interpretation
   (B) Eliminate spurious relations
   (C) Confirm triangulation
   (D) Introduce new variables

6. The first Indian chronicler of Indian history was :
   (A) Megasthanese (B) Fahiyan
   (C) Huan Tsang (D) Kalhan

7. What do you consider as the main aim of interdisciplinary research ?
   (A) To bring out holistic approach to research
   (B) To reduce the emphasis of single subject in research domain
   (C) To over simplify the problem of research
   (D) To create a new trend in research methodology

8. Which of the following statements is most appropriate ?
   (A) Teachers can teach
   (B) Teachers help can create in a student a desire to learn
   (C) Lecture Method can be used for developing thinking
   (D) Teachers are born

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9. Which of the following statements is correct ?
   (A) Syllabus is a part of curriculum.
   (B) Syllabus is an annexure to curriculum
   (C) Curriculum is the same in all educational institutions affiliated to a particular university
   (D) Syllabus is not the same in all educational institutions affiliated to a particular university.

10. Which of the following comprise teaching skill ?
   (A) Black Board writing
   (B) Questioning
   (C) Explaining
   (D) All the above

Directions—(Q. 11–15) The superintendence, direction and control of preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, elections to Parliament and State Legislatures and elections to the offices of the President and the Vice-President of India are vested in the Election Commission of India. It is an independent constitutional authority.

Independence of the Election Commission and its insulation from executive interference is ensured by a specific provision under Article 324(5) of the constitution that the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court and conditions of his service shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

In C.W.P. No. 4912 of 1998 (Kushra Bharat Vs. Union of India and others), the Delhi High Court directed that information relating to Government dues owed by the candidates to the departments dealing with Government accommodation, electricity, water, telephone and transport etc. and any other dues should be furnished by the candidates and this information should be published by the election authorities under the commission.

11. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office under Article :
   (A) 125 (B) 352
   (C) 226 (D) 324

12. According to the passage, the Election Commission is an independent constitutional authority. This is under Article No. :
   (A) 324 (B) 356
   (C) 246 (D) 161

13. The text of the passage reflects or raises certain questions :
   (A) The authority of the commission can not be challenged
   (B) This would help in stopping the Criminalization of Indian politics
   (C) This would reduce substantially the number of contesting candidates
   (D) This would ensure fair and free elections

14. Independence of the Commission means :
   (A) Have a constitutional status
   (B) Have legislative powers
   (C) Have judicial powers
   (D) Have political powers

15. Fair and free election means :
   (A) Transparency
   (B) To maintain law and order
   (C) Regional considerations
   (D) Role for pressure groups

16. Which of the following institutions in the field of education is set up by the MHRD Government of India ?
   (A) Indian Council of World Affair, New Delhi
   (B) Mythic Society, Bangalore
   (C) National Bal Bhawan, New Delhi
   (D) India International Centre, New Delhi

17. Tamil Nadu coastal belt has drinking water shortage due to :
   (A) High evaporation
   (B) Sea water flooding due to tsunami
   (C) Over exploitation of ground water by tubewells
   (D) Seepage of sea water

18. Use of an ordinary telephone as an Internet appliance is called :
   (A) Voice net
   (B) Voice telephone
   (C) Voice line
   (D) Voice portal

19. Networked media exist in interconnected :
   (A) Social environments
   (B) Economic environments
   (C) Political environments
   (D) Technological environments

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20. Insert the missing number :

$$\frac{16}{32}, \frac{15}{33}, \frac{17}{31}, \frac{14}{34}, ?$$

(A) $\frac{19}{35}$ (B) $\frac{19}{30}$

(C) $\frac{18}{35}$ (D) $\frac{18}{30}$

21. At what time between 4 and 5 O'clock will the hands of a watch point in opposite directions ?

(A) 45 min. past 4

(B) 40 min. past 4

(C) $50\frac{4}{11}$ min. past 4

(D) $54\frac{6}{11}$ min. past 4

22. Who among the following can be asked to make a statement in Indian Parliament ?

(A) Any MLA

(B) Chief of Army Staff

(C) Solicitor General of India

(D) Mayor of Delhi

23. Monday falls on 20th March, 1995. What was the day on 3rd November, 1994 ?

(A) Thursday (B) Sunday

(C) Tuesday (D) Saturday

24. Using websites to pour out one's grievances is called :

(A) Cyberventing

(B) Cyber ranting

(C) Web hate

(D) Web plea

25. The function of mass communication of supplying information regarding the processes, issues, events and societal developments is known as :

(A) Content supply

(B) Surveillance

(C) Gratification

(D) Correlation

26. While all rivers of Peninsular India flow into the Bay of Bengal, Narmada and Tapti flow into the Arabian Sea because these two rivers :

(A) Follow the slope of these rift valleys

(B) The general slope of the Indian peninsula is from East to West

(C) The Indian peninsula North of the Satpura ranges, is tilted towards the West

(D) The Indian peninsula South of the Satpura ranges is tilted towards East

27. In web search, finding a large number of documents with very little relevant information is termed :

(A) Poor recall

(B) Web crawl

(C) Poor precision rate

(D) Poor web response

28. The average of four consecutive even numbers is 27. The largest of these numbers is :

(A) 36 (B) 32

(C) 30 (D) 28

29. Video transmission over the Internet that looks like delayed livecasting is called :

(A) Virtual video

(B) Direct broadcast

(C) Video shift

(D) Real-time video

30. Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) includes :

(A) Department of Elementary Education and Literacy

(B) Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education

(C) Department of Women and Child Development

(D) All of the above

31. **Direction for this question**—Given below are two statements (a) and (b) followed by two conclusions (1) and (2). Considering the statements to be true, indicate which of the following conclusions logically follow from the given statements by selecting one of the four response alternatives given below the conclusion :

Statements—

(a) All businessmen are wealthy.

(b) All wealthy people are hard working.

Conclusions—

1. All businessmen are hard working.
2. All hardly working people are not wealthy.

(A) Only 1 follows

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(B) Only 2 follows
(C) Both 1 and 2 follows
(D) Neither 1 nor 2 follows

32. Which of the following conclusions is logically valid based on statement given below ?

Statement—Most teachers are hard working.

Conclusions—

1. Some teachers are hard working.
2. Some teachers are not hard working.

(A) Only 1 is implied
(B) Only 2 is implied
(C) Both 1 and 2 are implied
(D) Neither 1 nor 2 is implied

33. Water is always involved with landslides. This is because it :
(A) Reduces the shear strength of rocks
(B) Increases the weight of the overburden
(C) Enhances chemical weathering
(D) Is a universal solvent

34. The concept of connect intelligence is derived from :
(A) Virtual reality
(B) Fuzzy logic
(C) Bluetooth technology
(D) Value added networks

35. 'SITE' stands for :
(A) System for International Technology and Engineering
(B) Satellite Instructional Television Experiment
(C) South Indian Trade Estate
(D) State Institute of Technology and Engineering

36. In a certain code, FHQK means GIRL. How will WOMEN be written in the same code ?
(A) VNLDM (B) FHQKN
(C) XPNFO (D) VLNDM

37. Soils in the Mahanadi delta are less fertile than those in the Godavari delta because of :
(A) Erosion of top soils by annual floods
(B) Inundation of land by sea water
(C) Traditional agriculture practices
(D) The derivation of alluvial soil from red-soil hinterland

38. What is the name of Research station established by the Indian Government for 'Conducting Research at Antarctic' ?
(A) Dakshin Gangotri
(B) Yamunotri
(C) Uttari Gangotri
(D) None of the above

39. The science of the study of feedback systems in humans, animals and machines is known as :
(A) Cybernetics
(B) Reverse communication
(C) Selectivity study
(D) Response analysis

40. Which is the smallest North-East State in India ?
(A) Tripura (B) Meghalaya
(C) Mizoram (D) Manipur

41. Which of the following conclusions is logically valid based on statement given below ?

Statement—Most of the Indian states existed before independence.

Conclusions—

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1. Some Indian States existed before independence.
2. All Indian States did not exist before independence.

(A) Only 1 is implied
(B) Only 2 is implied
(C) Both 1 and 2 are implied
(D) Neither 1 nor 2 is implied

42. Parliament can legislate on matters listed in the State list :
(A) With the prior permission of the President
(B) Only after the constitution is amended suitably
(C) In case of inconsistency among State legislatures
(D) At the request of two or more States

43. A dialogue between a humanbeing and a computer programme that occurs simultaneously in various forms is described as :
(A) Man-machine speak
(B) Binary chat
(C) Digital talk
(D) Interactivity

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44. **Assertion (A)**—Aerosols have potential for modifying climate.

Reason (R)—Aerosols interact with both short waves and radiation.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

45. The combination of computing, telecommunications and media in a digital atmosphere is referred to as :

(A) Online communication

(B) Integrated media

(C) Digital combine

(D) Convergence

Directions—(Q. 46–50) **Not for Visually Handicapped Candidates**—The following pie chart indicates the expenditure of a country on various sports during a particular year. Study the pie chart and answer it Question Number 46 to 50.

46. The chart shows that the most popular game of the country is ?

(A) Hockey (B) Football

(C) Cricket (D) Tennis

47. Out of the following country's expenditure is the same on :

(A) Hockey and Tennis

(B) Golf and Basket Ball

(C) Cricket and Football

(D) Hockey and Golf

48. The ratio of the total expenditure on football to that of expenditure on hockey is :

(A) 1 : 15 (B) 1 : 1

(C) 15 : 1 (D) 3 : 20

49. If the total expenditure on sports during the year was Rs. 1,20,00,000 how much was spent on basket ball ?

(A) Rs. 9,50,000 (B) Rs. 10,00,000

(C) Rs. 12,00,000 (D) Rs. 15,00,000

50. If the total expenditure on sport during the year was Rs. 1,50,00,000 the expenditure on cricket and hockey together was :

(A) Rs. 60,00,000 (B) Rs. 50,00,000

(C) Rs. 37,50,000 (D) Rs. 25,00,000

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46. Which of the following contains 3/4 of the available fresh water in the world ?

(A) Lakes (B) River water

(C) Glaciers (D) Ground water

47. Which continent comprises 30% of the land area of the earth ?

(A) Australia

(B) Asia

(C) South America

(D) Europe

48. Which one of the following objectives is not included in the 73rd Constitutional Amendment of India ?

(A) To increase the productivity of the land

(B) To reduce regional disparity in development

(C) To generate employment

(D) To provide essential infrastructure facilities and amenities to the people

49. Corporative EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) is to be conducted for :

(A) The whole year

(B) The moist season

(C) Any three seasons

(D) Three seasons excluding monsoon

50. It is believed that our globe is warming progressively. This global warming will eventually result in :

(A) Melting of the polar ice

(B) Uniformity of climate at equator and pole

(C) Full in sea level

(D) Increase in availability of usable land

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Answers with Hints

1. (B) Human cognition is having three levels of thinking process *viz*. Memory Level; Understanding Level; and Reflective Level. Among these, Memory level is related to Recall and Ruognition of the concept but its higher level is associated with ASSIMILATION and ABSORPTION of the content hence the Alternative 'B' reflects the understanding level in clear terms.
2. (B)
3. (A) Here the alternative 'A' is correct because :
   (a) Structured interview is having everything preplanned in advance like—Interviewer Plan, Time, No. of Questions to be asked etc.
   (b) Unstructured interview as its name suggest and just opposite to above have full fledged flexibility on the part of interviewer like—Place, Time, open/closed ended Questions on limited to formal talks.
   (c) Focussed interview in some-what detective type conversation to arrive at some definite conclusion related to taboos/problems/performances etc.
   (d) Clinical interview is conducted for diagnosing problems whether in conscious/unconscious state of human mind in order to provide some sort of remedial programme.
4. (A) Here the alternative 'A' is most suitable answer to the stem of question because in modern society, the research has three basic roles to play :
   (i) The students whether in pure sciences/social sciences have been trained in scientific methodology in order to keep/develop the adequate potentiality of scientific Attitude towards life, man and society. That's why a realistic training has been imparted in Labs/Fieldwork/Through preparation of reports.
   (ii) It is an era of vertical progress in science and only the person having scientific bent of mind may find himself more interactive/manipulative in the ongoing society.
   (iii) The task of research is also to satisfy timeless inquisitiveness of human mind, therefore, it is also having discovery-oriented approach.
5. (B) 6. (D)
7. (A) Inter-disciplinary approach of research is the latest innovation in the field and believes that the elements of scientific phenomenon must be dealt in integrated form instead of disintegrated form to bring out the concept in its HOLISTIC point of view. For example, Students school problems may be surveyed by a team of researchers to digout its depth like–an Educationist, class-room teacher, Doctor Clinical Psychologist, Counsellor, Guidance worker and a Social worker. It gives a detailed mapping plan of all the difficulties lying with the students simultaneously.
8. (B) Teacher does not play only a information mongering role in the classroom but to instill and infuse the inspiration in the students in order to bring desirable changes in future and make him an ideal citizen.
9. (A) Curriculum is a wider term consisting academic and non-academic part of all activities within the school premises. The syllabus belongs to only its academic part pertaining to C/R teaching–learning process.
10. (D) All the above are the teaching skills without them a teacher is like a without gun in a battlefield.

11. (D) 12. (A) 13. (D) 14. (A) 15. (B)
16. (C) 17. (D) 18. (C) 19. (D) 20. (D)
21. (D) 22. (C) 23. (A) 24. (A) 25. (A)
26. (A) 27. (A)

28. (C) The four consecutive even numbers

$$= x, x+2, x+4, x+6$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+x+2+x+4+x+6}{4} = 27$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4x+12}{4} = 27$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 108 - 12$$

$$x = \frac{96}{4} = 24$$

Hence, the largest number

$$= x+6$$
$$= 24+6 = 30$$

29. (D) 30. (D) 31. (A) 32. (C) 33. (B)
34. (D) 35. (B)

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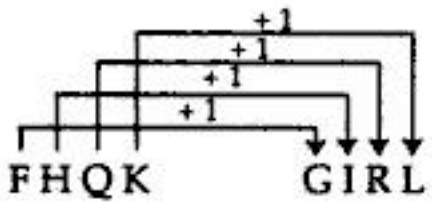
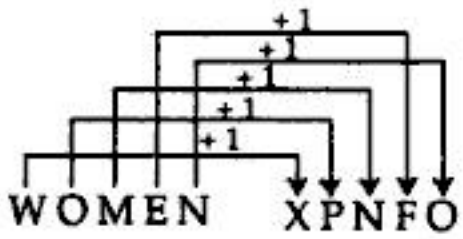
36. (C)



Similarly,



37. (A) 38. (A) 39. (A) 40. (C) 41. (B)
42. (D) 43. (D) 44. (A) 45. (D) 46. (C)
47. (B) 48. (B)
49. (D) 12·5% of Rs. 1,20,00,000 is Rs. 15,00,000.
50. (A) Cricket and Hockey together get the share 25% + 15% = 40% and 40% of Rs. 1,50,00,000 is Rs. 60,00,000.

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46. (B) 47. (B) 48. (A) 49. (A) 50. (A)

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REASONING TEST

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1

Relationship or Analogy Test

In this type of test, an effort is made to establish relationship between the two objects. Two objects related in some way are given and third object is also given with four or five alternative answers. The candidates are required to find out which one of the alternatives bears the same ralation with the third object as first and second objects are related.

Example 1. Man : Walk : : Fish : ?

(A) Swim (B) Eat
(C) Live (D) Sleep
(E) Fly

Answer with Explanation—(A). As a man covers some distance after walking in the same man a fish covers some distance after swimming. Hence the correct answer is (A).

Example 2. 'Glove' is to 'Hand' as 'Hat' is to :

(A) Cloth (B) Cap
(C) Head (D) Hair
(E) Eyes

Answer with Explanation—(C). Since 'Glove' is worn on the 'Hand', in the same way 'Hat' is worn on the 'Head'. Hence the correct answer is 'C'.

Example 3. If PRLN : XZTV : : JLFH : ?

Which one of the answers would replace the question mark ?

(A) NPRT (B) NRPT
(C) NTRP (D) RTNP
(E) RPNT

Answer with Explanation—(D). In the first term one letter is missing between the third and fourth letters, one letter is missing between the fourth and first letters and one letter is missing between first and second letters. The same order will be applied in all other terms.

Example 4. If ? : Vegetable : : Wheat : ?

Which one of the following is the correct pair for question marks ?

(A) Plant, Cake (B) Barley, Flour
(C) Cabbage, Corn (D) Leaves, Rice

Answer with Explanation—(C). As Cabbage is one kind of **vegetable** in the same manner wheat is one kind of corn. Hence both the words of (C) are fit to fill the places of question marks.

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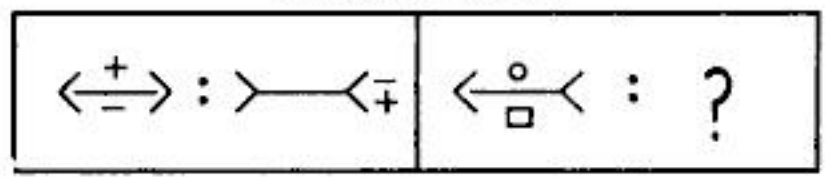
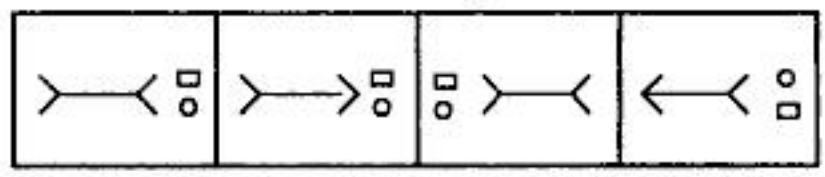
Example 5. In the following question, three problem figures are followed by four answer figures. In place of the fourth problem figure there is a question mark. Which one of the answer figures would occupy the place of question mark so that there must be the same relation between the first and second problem figures as that between the third and fourth problem figures.

Problem Figure



Answer Figure



(A) (B) (C) (D)

Answer with Explanation—(B). The arrows at the ends of the line in fig. (1) are reversed and are touching the line in fig. (2). Besides that the signs of + and – which are on the opposite sides of the line in fig. (1) come together on the right end and plus sign comes down while minus sign goes

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up. On the basis of the changes given above fig. (B) comes on the place of question mark.

Example 6. Which answer would replace the question mark ?

? is to Bile as Gland is to ?

(A) Gall-bladder, Hormone

(B) Kidney, Blood

(C) Spleen, Phlegm

(D) Liver, Urine

Answer with Explanation—(A). As from gall-bladder, bile comes out in the same manner from gland, hormone comes out.

Exercise 1

Directions—For each of the following questions, there exists a certain relation between the first two words. The same relation also exists in the third and fourth words. Out of these four words, one word is missing. The place of the missing word is shown by question mark. Find out the missing word from the five words given below in each question.

1. Air : Atmosphere : : Water : ?
   (A) Island (B) Earth
   (C) Ocean (D) Drop
   (E) Dew
2. Mother : Daughter : : Father : ?
   (A) Son (B) Brother
   (C) Boy (D) Sister
   (E) Grandfather
3. Obey : Defy : : Work : ?
   (A) Lazy (B) Rest
   (C) Idle (D) Labour
   (E) Challenge
4. Light : Sun : : Heat : ?
   (A) Electricity (B) Moon
   (C) Fire (D) Stars
   (E) Ice
5. Oil : Lamp : : Wax : ?
   (A) Bulb (B) Candle
   (C) Light (D) Dark
   (E) Smooth
6. Parrot : Cage : : Man : ?
   (A) Home (B) Life
   (C) House (D) Prison
   (E) Forest
7. Pen : Ink : : Pencil : ?
   (A) Knife (B) Write
   (C) Lead (D) Chalk
   (E) Wood
8. Trouble : Safety : : Freedom : ?
   (A) Independence (B) Slavery
   (C) Liberty (D) Patient
   (E) Healthy
9. Sickness : Health : : Happiness : ?
   (A) Medicine (B) Misery
   (C) Comfort (D) Sorrow
   (E) Beautifulness
10. Bee : Honey : : Cow : ?
    (A) Animal (B) Grass
    (C) Milk (D) Water
    (E) Leather
11. Ocean : Pond : : Deep : ?
    (A) River (B) Shallow
    (C) Canal (D) Clean
    (E) Dirty
12. ? : Simple : : Abstract : Concrete
    (A) Specific (B) Hard
    (C) Procedure (D) Complex
    (E) None of these
13. Walk : Run : : Breeze : ?
    (A) Cold (B) Fast
    (C) Wind (D) Breathe
    (E) Air
14. Factory : Production : : School : ?
    (A) Teachers (B) Students
    (C) Building (D) Discipline
    (E) Education
15. House : Wall : : Wall : ?
    (A) Cement (B) Sand
    (C) Roof (D) Brick
    (E) Paint
16. Cardboard : Opaque : : Glass : ?
    (A) Brittle (B) Glossy

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(C) Transparent (D) Hard
(E) Lustrous

17. Soft : Sponge : : Sharp : ?

(A) Blunt (B) Cut
(C) Pierce (D) Edge
(E) Knife

18. Pupil : Class : : Bead : ?
(R. B. I. Officer Jan. 1988)
(A) Necklace (B) Ornament
(C) Jewellery (D) Gold
(E) Ring

19. Entrance : Exit : : Loyalty : ?

(A) Falsehood (B) Disrespect
(C) Dishonesty (D) Truth
(E) Treachery

20. Chapter : Book : : Flower : ?
(A) Plant (B) Bud
(C) Letter (D) Garden
(E) Bouquet

21. Disease : Pathology : : Planets : ?
(A) Sun (B) Satellite
(C) Astrology (D) Astronomy
(E) Class

22. Ankle : Knee : : Wrist : ?

(A) Elbow (B) Hand
(C) Finger (D) Foot
(E) None of these

23. Army : Soldier : : Galaxy : ?

(A) Planet (B) Satellite
(C) Meteor (D) Universe
(E) Star

24. Doctor : Medicine : : Teacher : ?
(A) Class (B) Student
(C) College (D) Lecture
(E) Black Board

25. Statue : Size : : Song : ?
(A) Words (B) Beauty
(C) Tune (D) Poetry
(E) Singer

26. Sorrow : Joy : : Pleasure : ?

(A) Feat (B) Anger
(C) Hatred (D) Pain
(E) Jealousy

27. Dark : Light : : Black : ?

(A) White (B) Night
(C) Day (D) Dark
(E) Grey

28. Metre : ? : : Litre : Volume

(A) Weight (B) Pressure
(C) Length (D) Area
(E) Density

29. Circle : ? : : Sphere : Cube
(A) Round (B) Square
(C) Ring (D) Corners
(E) Radius

30. Ornithologist : Bird : : Anthropologist : ?

(A) Animals (B) Insects
(C) Minerals (D) Mankind
(E) Environment

31. Step : Staircase : : Soldier : ?

(A) Rifle (B) War
(C) Army (D) Bravery
(E) Uniform

32. Ancient : Modern : : Often : ?

(A) Seldom (B) Frequent
(C) Always (D) Never
(E) Regular

33. ? : BEE : : FANG : SNAKE

(A) Flying (B) Humming
(C) Honey (D) Sting
(E) Wax

34. ? : Graceful : : Vulgarity : Elegance

(A) Plain (B) Awkward
(C) Asperity (D) Comely
(E) Ugly

35. ? : Copy : : Invent : Imitate

(A) Discovery (B) Inquiry
(C) Draw (D) Original
(E) Foundation

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36. ? : Giraffe : : Australia : Kangaroo
(A) India (B) Antarctica
(C) Africa (D) France
(E) Japan

37. ? : Light : : Dusk : Dawn
(A) Electricity (B) Sun
(C) Noon (D) Morning
(E) Heavy

38. ? : Man : : Aves : Bird
(A) Lizard (B) Homosapiens
(C) Mammals (D) Holothuroidiea
(E) None of these

39. Newspaper : Press : : Cloth : ?
(A) Cotton (B) Mill
(C) Tailor (D) Market
(E) Textile

40. Fossils : Creatures : : Mummies : ?
(A) Mothers
(B) Human beings
(C) Dried up dead bodies
(D) Dead bodies
(E) Egypt

41. Education : Teacher : : Treatment : ?
(A) Medicine (B) Nurse
(C) Chemist (D) Clinic
(E) Doctor

42. Clock : Time : : Lamp : ?
(A) Bulb (B) Room
(C) Glow (D) Light
(E) Darkness

43. Well : Depth : : Word : ?
(A) Literature (B) Language
(C) Meaning (D) Writing
(E) Alphabet

44. House : Windows : : Man : ?
(A) Universe (B) Eyes
(C) Speech (D) Brain
(E) Emotion

45. Stammering : Speech : : Deafness : ?
(A) Hearing (B) Ear
(C) Dumb (D) Silence
(E) Talk

46. Car : Petrol : : T.V. : ?
(A) Antenna (B) Entertainment
(C) Electricity (D) Screen
(E) Transmission

47. Home : Shelter : : School : ?
(A) Principal (B) Student
(C) Class (D) Teaching
(E) Education

48. Stone : Hard : : Feather : ?
(A) Soft (B) White
(C) Bird (D) Fly
(E) Wings

49. Tall : Short : : Treachery : ?
(A) Glory (B) Disgrace
(C) Honour (D) Loyalty
(E) Respect

50. Plant : Tree : : House : ?
(A) Skyscraper (B) Castle
(C) Home (D) Residence
(E) Building

Exercise 2

Directions---For each of the following questions there is some relationship between the two terms to the left of : : and the same relationship exists between the two terms to its right. In each of these questions the fourth term is missing. This term is one of the alternatives among the five terms given below. Find out this term.

1. ABC : ZYX :: CBA : ?
(A) XYZ (B) BCA
(C) YZX (D) ZXY
(E) XZY

2. JLN : SQO :: PRT : ?
(A) UYW (B) UTV

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(C) YWU (D) VUT
(E) TUV

3. ADE : FGJ : : KNO : ?
(A) PQR (B) TPR
(C) PQT (D) RQP
(E) PRS

4. DGJ: KMO : : MPS : ?
(A) TVX (B) WUS
(C) SVY (D) XVT
(E) XTV

5. ACE : HIL : : MOQ : ?
(A) TVX (B) TUX
(C) XVT (D) SUW
(E) WUS

6. LOM : NMK : : PKI : ?
(A) RIH (B) SHG
(C) RIG (D) RHG
(E) SIG

7. LJH : KKI : : CIA : ?
(A) BJB (B) BBB
(C) DBB (D) CBZ
(E) BBZ

8. Aab : aAB : : Pqr : ?
(A) PQR (B) PQr
(C) pQr (D) pQR
(E) PqR

9. BCD : FGH : : LMN : ?
(A) WXV (B) VWX
(C) STV (D) XWV
(E) TVW

10. ABD : CDF : : MNP : ?
(A) KLM (B) LNO
(C) VXY (D) NPQ
(E) EFH

11. UTS : FDC : : WVU : ?
(A) XWV (B) WXY
(C) SJM (D) RPO
(E) SRP

12. NUMBER : UNBMRE : : GHOST : ?
(A) HOGST (B) HOGTS
(C) HGOST (D) HGSOT
(E) HGOTS

13. DRIVEN : EIDRVN : : BEGUM : ?
(A) EUBGM (B) MGBEU
(C) BGMEU (D) UEBGM
(E) BGMUE

14. BDAC : FHEG : : NPMO : ?
(A) QTRS (B) RQTS
(C) TRQS (D) SQRT
(E) RTQS

15. PRLN : XZTV : : JLFH : ?
(A) RTNP (B) NPRT
(C) NRPT (D) NTRP
(E) RPNT

16. EGIK : FILO : : FHJL : ?
(A) JGMP (B) JGPM
(C) GJMP (D) GJPM
(E) GMJP

17. LXNU : NYPV : : QTBR : ?
(A) SDSU (B) RSUD
(C) RUSD (D) SRUD
(E) SUDS

18. PNLJ : IGEC : : VTRP : ?
(A) QOMK (B) RSTU
(C) QSRC (D) RPOM
(E) PRQM

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19. JTIS : HRGQ : : FPEO : ?
(A) CNDM (B) CNDQ
(C) DNCM (D) DCNQ
(E) DMCN

20. QYGO : SAIQ : : UCKS : ?
(A) WDMV (B) VFNU
(C) WDLU (D) VEMU
(E) WEMU

21. YAWC : UESG : : QIOK : ?
(A) MINC (B) MIKE
(C) KOME (D) MMKO
(E) LIME

22. BZDX : FUHT : : JRLP : ?
(A) NNKL (B) NNLO
(C) NNPL (D) NMLR
(E) MNPT

23. ACFJ : OUZJ : : SUXB : ?
(A) GNSA (B) GLQZ
(C) GKPY (D) GORC
(E) GMTB

24. PCWL : REXM : : THNY : ?
(A) OZPL (B) KOVZ
(C) PMKZ (D) VJOZ
(E) UVXZ

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25. CFIL : PSVY : : HKNQ : ?
(A) NPSV (B) LPSY
(C) LORU (D) MOQT
(E) MPSU

Exercise 3

Directions—For each of the following questions one term is missing which is shown by the question mark. The missing term is one from the five alternatives given below in such a way that the relation between the first two terms is the same as the relation between the last two terms. Find out the missing term.

1. 1/4 : 1/8 : : 1/3 : ?
(A) 1/7 (B) 1/4
(C) 1/6 (D) 2/6
(E) 1/2

2. 1/4 : 1/8 : : 2/3 : ?
(A) 1/4 (B) 1/3
(C) 1/2 (D) 2/7
(E) 1/7

3. 09 : 25 : : 49 : ?
(A) 63 (B) 36
(C) 64 (D) 81
(E) 100

4. 01 : 04 : : 05 : ?
(A) 06 (B) 16
(C) 24 (D) 36
(E) 25

5. 01 : 08 : : 09 : ?
(A) 16 (B) 25
(C) 36 (D) 49
(E) 64

6. 12 : 35 : : 16 : ?
(A) 32 (B) 48
(C) 49 (D) 63
(E) 45

7. 7 : 11 : : 31 : ?
(A) 36 (B) 39
(C) 37 (D) 43
(E) 45

8. 122 : 170 : : 290 : ?
(A) 299 (B) 315
(C) 332 (D) 344
(E) 362

9. 3 : 16 : : 7 : ?
(A) 49 (B) 52
(C) 64 (D) 73
(E) 81

10. 42 : 56 : : 110 : ?
(A) 132 (B) 136
(C) 144 (D) 148
(E) 156

11. 01 : 08 : : 16 : ?
(A) 25 (B) 125
(C) 64 (D) 27
(E) 81

12. 12 : 20 : : 30 : ?
(A) 15 (B) 32
(C) 35 (D) 42
(E) 48

13. 3 : 10 : : 08 : ?
(A) 10 (B) 13
(C) 17 (D) 14
(E) 16

14. 01 : 04 : : 08 : ?
(A) 96 (B) 81
(C) 72 (D) 64
(E) 49

15. 11 : 17 : : 19 : ?
(A) 29 (B) 27
(C) 25 (D) 21
(E) 23

16. 08 : 28 : : 15 : ?
(A) 63 (B) 126
(C) 65 (D) 124
(E) 26

17 08 : 09 : : 64 : ?
(A) 16 (B) 25
(C) 125 (D) 32
(E) 20

18. 5 : 8 : : 15 : ?
(A) 19 (B) 20
(C) 18 (D) 21
(E) 17

19. 3 : 9 : : 8 : ?
(A) 14 (B) 64
(C) 25 (D) 27
(E) 20

20. 6 : 24 : : 5 : ?
(A) 23 (B) 22
(C) 26 (D) 20
(E) 19

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21. 5 : 26 : : 7 : ?
(A) 50 (B) 55
(C) 28 (D) 19
(E) 26

22. 6 : 35 : : 11 : ?
(A) 120 (B) 115
(C) 122 (D) 121
(E) 124

23. 3 : 27 : : 4 : ?
(A) 140 (B) 75
(C) 100 (D) 80
(E) 64

24. $3 : 3\frac{3}{8} : : 5 : ?$
(A) $5\frac{5}{8}$ (B) $5\frac{3}{8}$
(C) $5\frac{1}{8}$ (D) $2\frac{5}{8}$
(E) $6\frac{5}{8}$

25. 1 : 5 : : 7 : ?
(A) 8 (B) 9
(C) 15 (D) 13
(E) 11

Exercise 4

Directions—For each of the following questions, there are two words and five alternative answers. In each of the alternative answers there are two words. The candidate has to find out the alternative whose two words have the same relation as in the two words given in beginning.

1. Resignation : Office : :

(A) Competition : Game
(B) Illness : Hospital
(C) Abdication : Throne
(D) Moisture : Rain
(E) Appointment : Interview

2. Bunch : Key : :

(A) Hound : Pack
(B) Team : Competition
(C) Beehive : Bee
(D) Examination : Subject
(E) Bouquet : Flower

3. Profit : Loss : :

(A) Success : Failure
(B) Rupee : Paisa
(C) Whole : Part
(D) Multiplication : Addition
(E) Adult : Child

4. Sapling : Tree : :

(A) Horse : Mare
(B) Student : Teacher
(C) Bud : Flower
(D) Tree : Furniture
(E) River : Brook

5. Supervisor : Worker : :

(A) Junior : Senior
(B) Superior : Inferior
(C) Elder : Younger
(D) Debtor : Creditor
(E) Officer : Clerk

6. Malaria : Mosquito : :

(A) Poison : Death
(B) Rat : Plague
(C) Epidemic : Bacteria
(D) Cholera : Water
(E) Medicine : Disease

7. Paisa : Rupee : :

(A) Kilogram : Quintal
(B) Metre : Centimetre
(C) Coin : Money
(D) Weight : Ton
(E) Rupee : Wealth

8. Poet : Verse : :

(A) Prose : Novelist
(B) Author : Book
(C) Novel : Prose
(D) Publication : Editor
(E) Summary : Paraphrase

9. Water : Thirst : :

(A) Food : Hunger
(B) Sun : Energy
(C) Appetite : Meal

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(D) Ice-cream : Cold
(E) Poison : Death

10. Pulp : Paper : :
(A) Wood : Table
(B) Cloth : Shirt
(C) Yarn : Fabric
(D) Iron : Steel
(E) Wood : Sawdust

Directions–For each of the following questions, there are two words and eight alternative answers. The candidates have to find out two such alternatives the relation in which is the same as in the two words given in the beginning.

11. Trees and Forest
(A) Ocean (B) Page
(C) Books (D) Study
(E) Library (F) Ship
(G) Boys (H) Classes

12. Constable and Police
(A) Clerk (B) Hospital
(C) Medicine (D) Mother
(E) Girl (F) Doctor
(G) File (H) House

13. Brother-in-law and Sister
(A) I
(B) Youth
(C) Female-companion
(D) Wife
(E) My
(F) Beautiful Woman
(G) Damsel
(H) Sister-in-law

14. Cold and Hot
(A) January (B) Monday
(C) Year (D) June
(E) March (F) Thursday
(G) Month (H) August

15. High and Low
(A) Far (B) Rent
(C) Next (D) Near
(E) Distance (F) Fair
(G) Last (H) Clean

16. Unsuccess and Laziness
(A) Study (B) Success
(C) Day (D) School
(E) Labour (F) Lazy
(G) Game (H) Honesty

17. Car and Garage
(A) Horse (B) Grass
(C) Bird (D) Water
(E) Man (F) Stable
(G) Animal (H) Hive

18. Hand and Fingers
(A) Foot (B) Eyes
(C) Hat (D) Teeth
(E) Head (F) Stomach
(G) Nose (H) Hair

19. Oxygen and Man
(A) Petrol (B) Stool
(C) Carpenter (D) Sky
(E) Driver (F) Wood
(G) Water (H) Fish

20. Neat and Clean
(A) Dirty (B) Tidy
(C) Route (D) White
(E) Wise (F) Ravi
(G) Foul (H) Beauty

Directions—Q. 21–25. In each of the following two columns,the groups of three words are given. Compare two columns and find the pairs given below each question, which satisfy the same relationship between the two groups of that pair.

Column I

(A) Cereal, Wheat, Tomato
(B) Seeds, Apple, Fruit
(C) Mother, Sister, Female
(D) Teacher, Writer, Speaker
(E) Stool, Furniture, Table

Column II

(P) Apple, Banana, Fruit
(Q) Wheat, Barley, Cereals
(R) Doctor, Painter, Father
(S) Cow, Mammal, Animal
(T) Soldier, Army, Civilian

21. (A) BP (B) AQ
(C) CR (D) EP

22. (A) BR (B) AT
(C) CS (D) DP

23. (A) DR (B) BR
(C) ET (D) CS

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24. (A) BS (B) AT
(C) AQ (D) DQ

25. (A) CR (B) EQ
(C) BQ (D) DS

Directions–26–30. In Column I are listed certain groups of individuals while in Column II are listed some of the characteristics against each group of individuals which are common to each member of that group.

Column I	Column II
FHIJ	TW
IJK	PT
IJLM	SUW
GHIKM	RV
GHI	QRV
FGI	PR
HIJ	QTW
IJL	QSUW
GIJ	PQS

26. Which individual has all the above characteristics ?
(A) J (B) I
(C) H (D) M

27. Which characteristics are found either in J or in K or in both but in M ?
(A) P, Q, T (B) P, Q, R, S
(C) Q, R, S, T (D) U, V, T

28. Which characteristic is common to G and H but not in M ?
(A) S (B) B
(C) Q (D) R

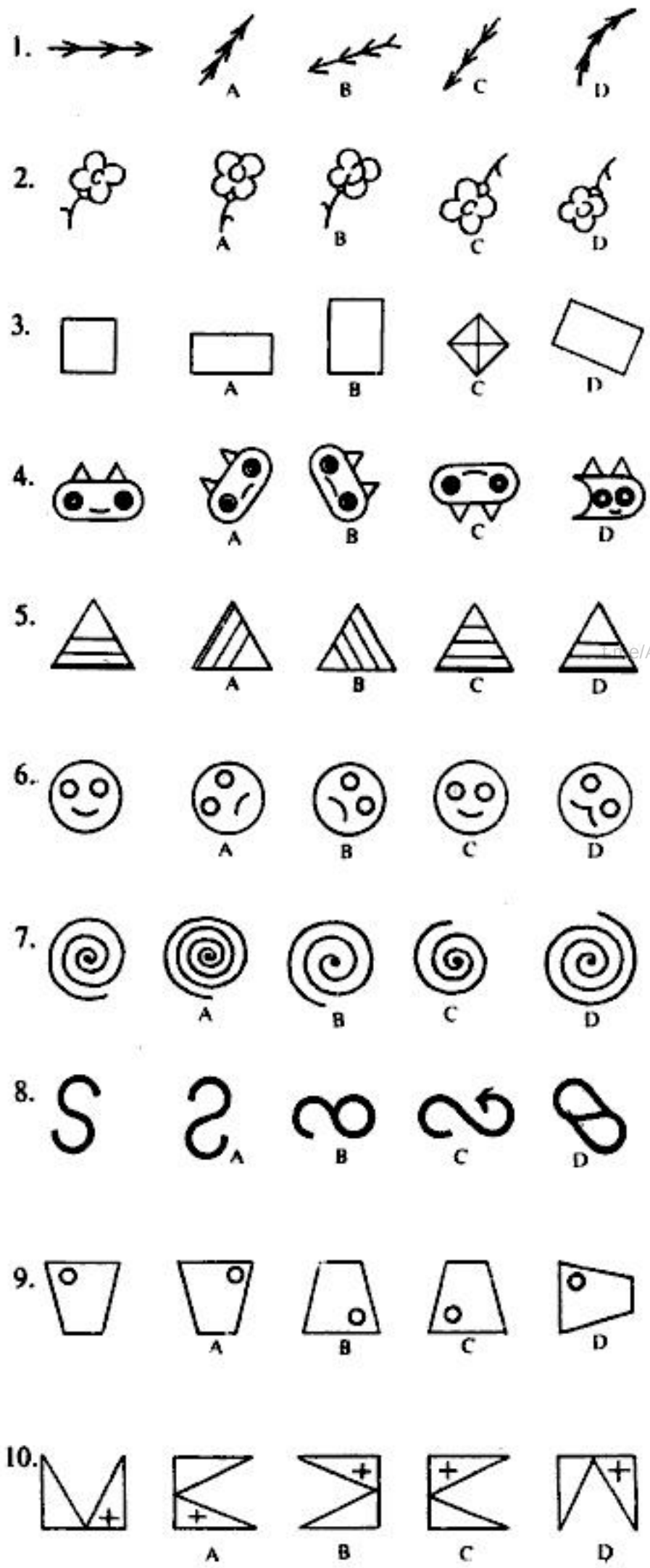
29. Which characteristics are common to H and J but not in K ?
(A) P, Q (B) Q, W
(C) Q, R (D) R, W

30. Which characteristic is not found either in F or in L or in both ?
(A) Q (B) U
(C) S (D) V

Exercise 5

Directions–For each of the questions from 1 to 10, there is a design at the left hand side and four designs at the right hand side. Find out the design from the right hand side, which resembles most to the design at hand side.

L.H.S. R.H.S.



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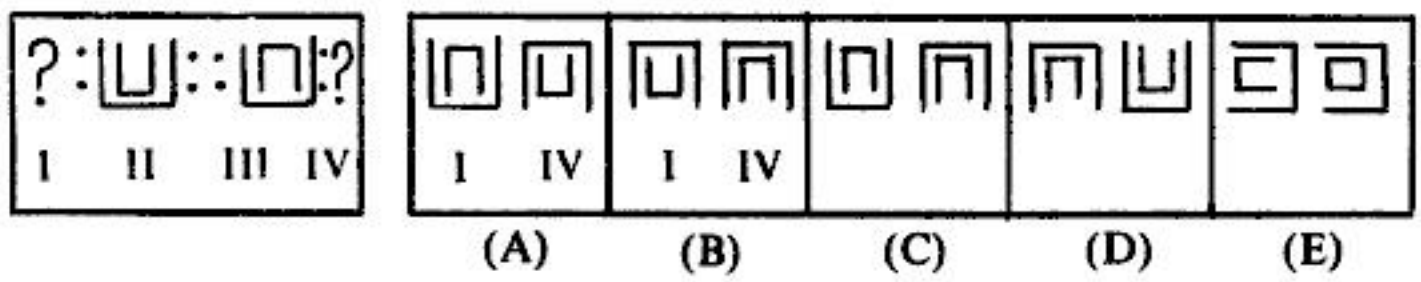
Directions–In each of the questions from 11 to 16, the problem figure comprises four elements I, II, III and IV with question marks in places of elements I and IV. Each of the five answer figures has two elements I and IV. You have to select the answer figure so that the elements I and IV will substitute the question marks in I and IV in problem figure in such a manner that the element III will be related to IV in the same way as elements I will be related to II.

Problem Figures **Answer Figures**

11.



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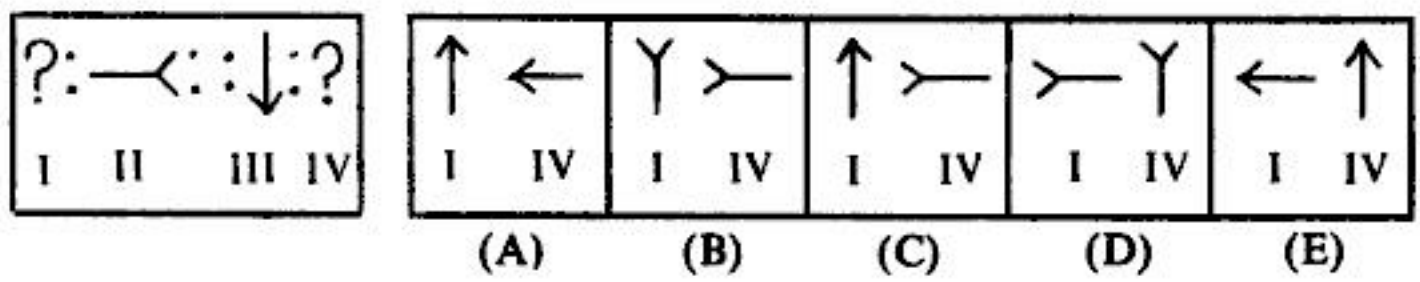

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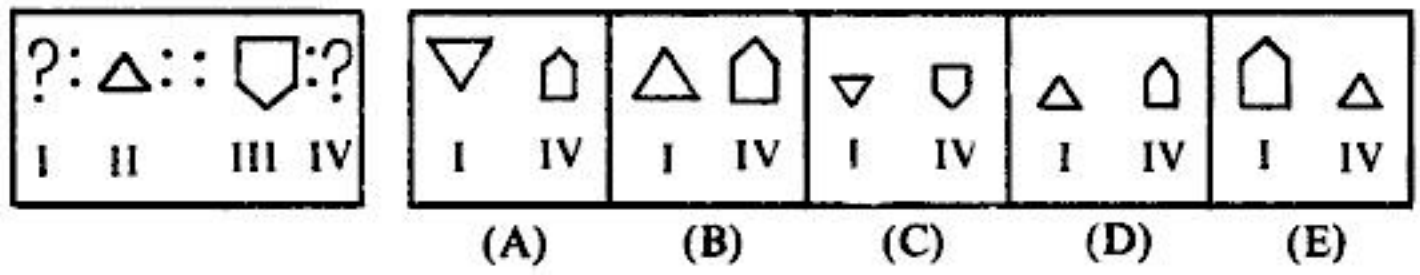

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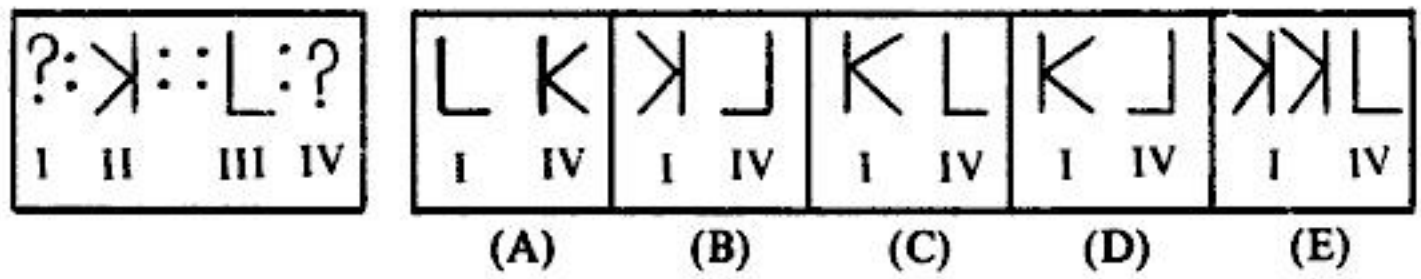

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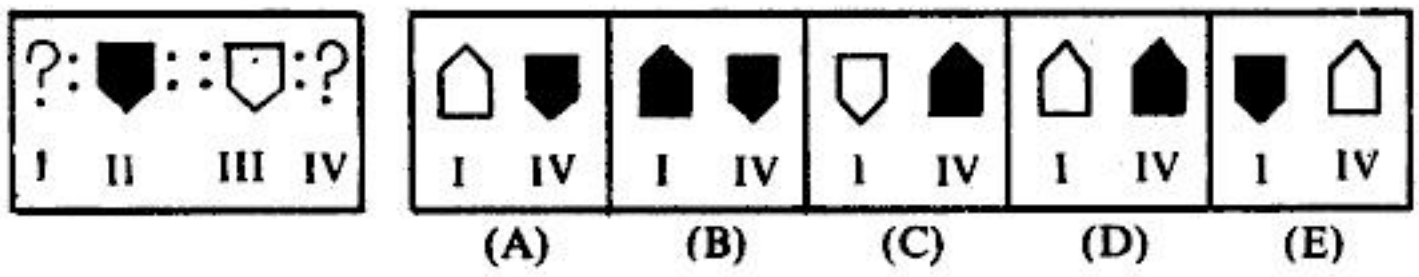

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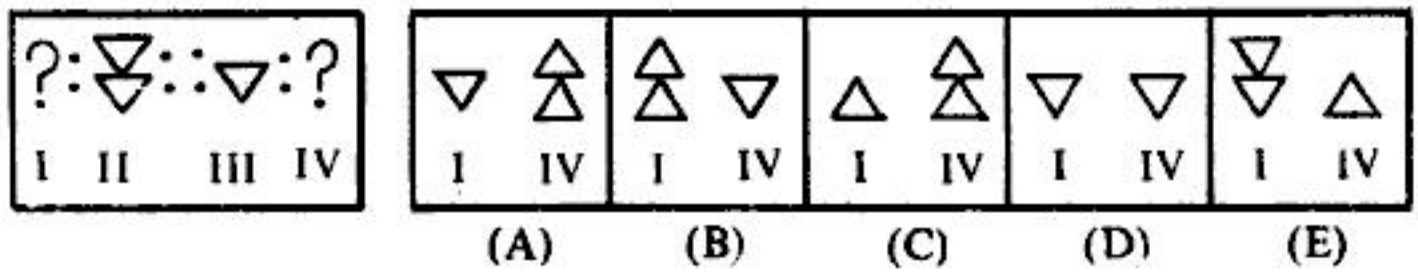

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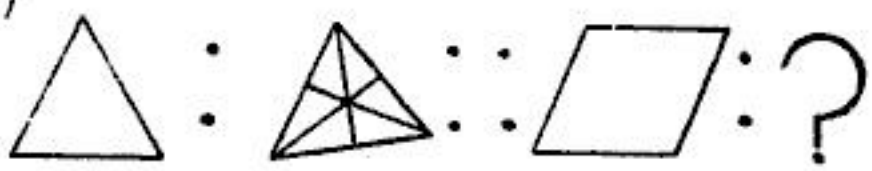
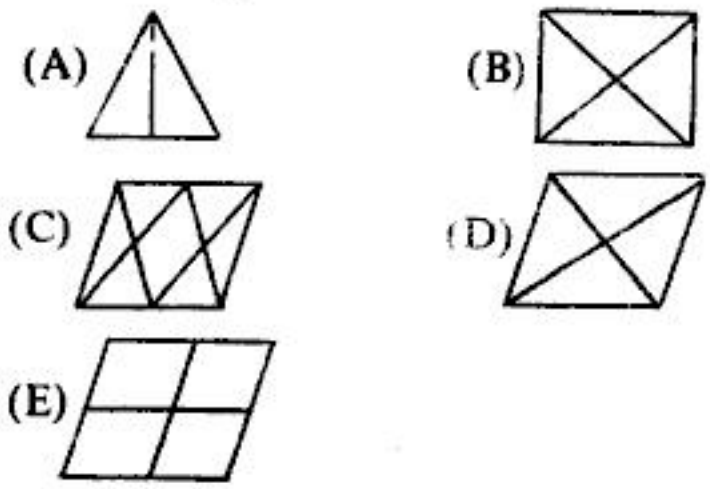
Directions—For each of the questions from 17 to 20, which one of the answer figures should be in place of question mark ?

Problem Figures

17

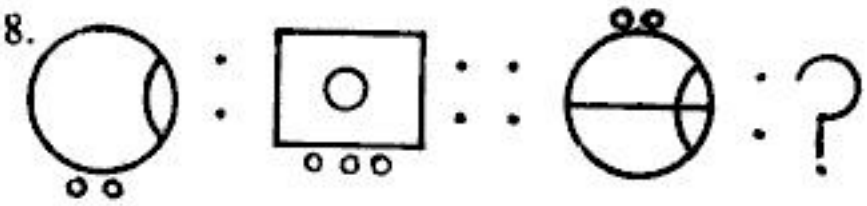


Answer Figures

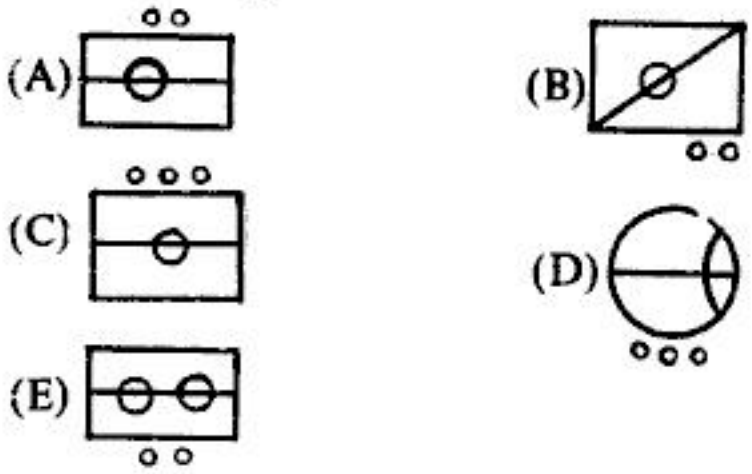


Problem Figures

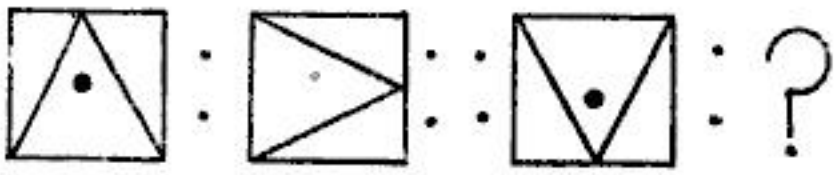
18.



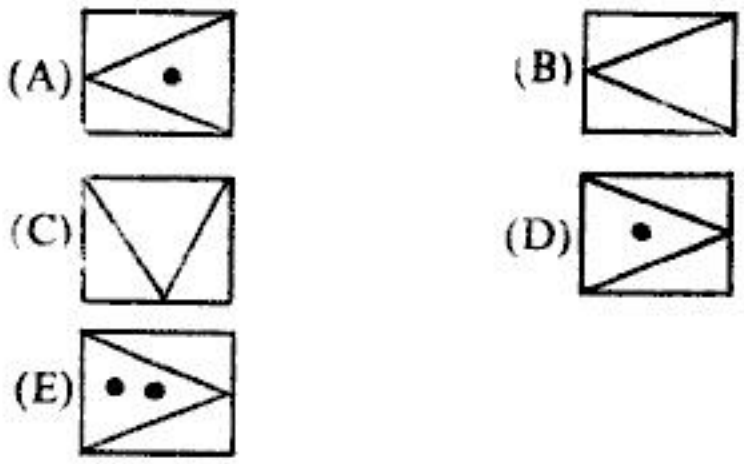
Answer Figures



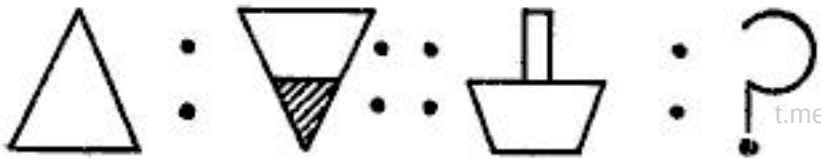
19. **Problem Figures**



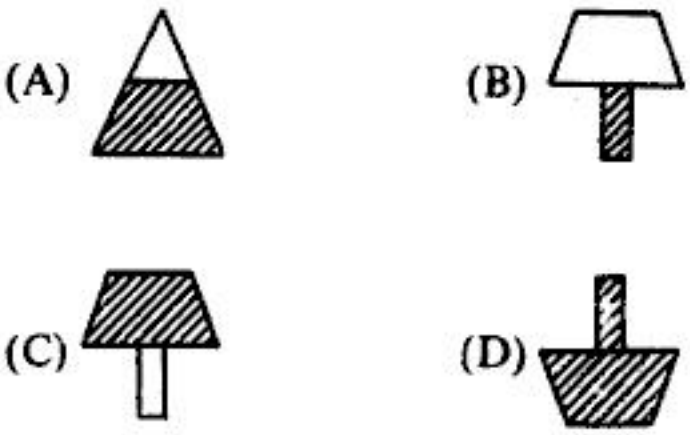
Answer Figures



20. **Problem Figures**



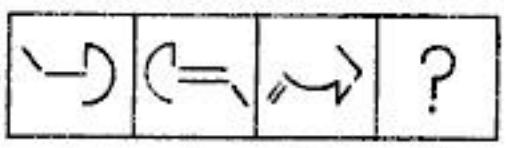
Answer Figures



Directions—In the Problem Figures, there is a definite relationship between figures A and B. Establish the similar relationship between figures C and D by choosing a suitable figure from the set of answer figures.

Problem Figures

21.



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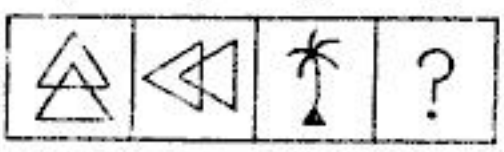
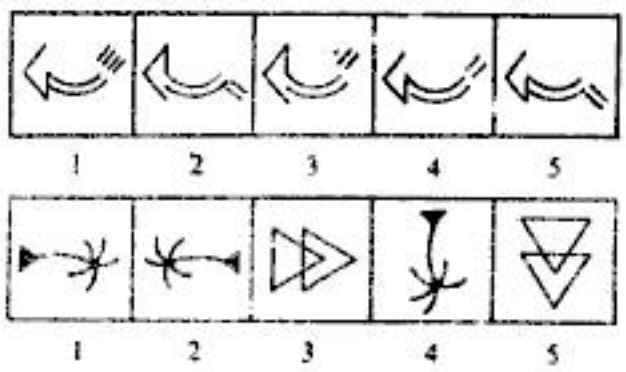


Answer Figures



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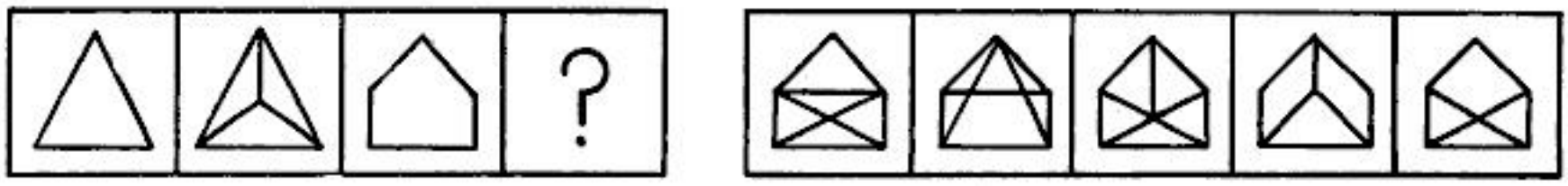
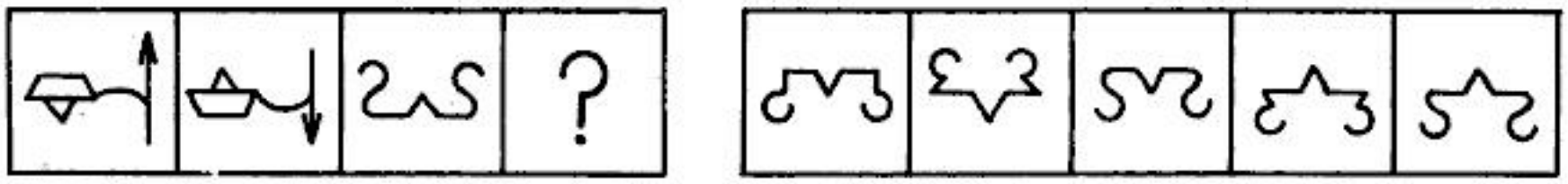


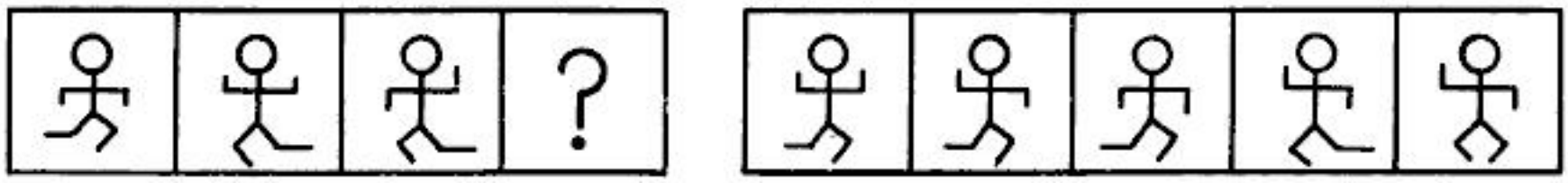
A B C D 1 2 3 4 5

24.



A B C D 1 2 3 4 5

25.



A B C D 1 2 3 4 5

Exercise 6

Directions—In each of the following question,three words are given with four alternatives. One of the four alternative is same as the three words given in beginning. The candidate has to find out the correct alternative answer.

1. Which one is the same as Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin ?
   (A) Delhi (B) Kanpur
   (C) Madras (D) Sholapur
2. Which one is the same as Coal, Ebony and Soot ?
   (A) Blush (B) Raven
   (C) Ash (D) Rust
3. Which one is the same as Basket, Pail and Pan ?
   (A) Knife (B) Spoon
   (C) Fork (D) Bowl
4. Which one is the same as Emancipate, Free and Release ?
   (A) Ignore (B) Pardon
   (C) Liberate (D) Quit
5. Which one is the same as Daisy, Pansy and Rose ?
   (A) Bed (B) Violet
   (C) Plant (D) Red

Directions–Find out the correct answer in each of the questions from 6 to 10.

6. Which one is the same as Arid, Parched and Droughty ?
   (A) Draft (B) Cow
   (C) Earth (D) Dry
7. Which one is the same as Grandfather, Father and Brother ?
   (A) Baby (B) Father-in-law
   (C) Son (D) Son-in-law
8. Which one is the same as Yellow, Orange and Green ?
   (A) Tree (B) Purple
   (C) Grass (D) Leaf
9. Which one is the same as Lungs, Liver and Kidneys ?
   (A) Heart (B) Intestines
   (C) Testis (D) Neck
10. Which one is the same as Lock, Shut and Fasten ?
    (A) Window (B) Door
    (C) Block (D) Iron

Directions–Q. 11–15: In each of the following questions, three words are given. Under them four alternatives are provided, one of which expresses most effectively the general characteristic of these three words. That alternative is your answer.

11. Aeroplane, Train, Truck
    (A) Speed (B) Rooms
    (C) Wheels (D) Transport

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12. Wolf, Leopard, Deer
(A) Meat eater (B) Jungles
(C) Mammals (D) Cruel

13. Sword, Gun, Pistol
(A) Arms (B) Constable
(C) Bullet (D) War

14. Fraud, Jealously, Hatred
(A) Destruction (B) Envy
(C) Human characteristics (D) Quality

15. Novel, Epic, Drama
(A) Subject (B) Literature
(C) Poetry (D) Knowledge

Directions–Q. 16–30: In each of the following questions, three words are given. They are followed by four words, one of which stands for the class to which these three words belong. Identify that word.

16. Wheat, Barley, Rice
(A) Food (B) Gram
(C) Cereal (D) Agriculture

17. Coal, Iron, Mica
(A) Rock (B) Minerals
(C) Gold (D) Earth

18. Honesty, Credibility, Reliability
(A) Quality (B) Dependability
(C) Charter (D) Nicety

19. Cap, Coat, Trousers
(A) Smart (B) Shirt
(C) Dress (D) Tailor

20. Stool, Table, Chair
(A) Bench (B) Furniture
(C) Carpet (D) Office

Directions–Each of the following questions has four alternative responses. Select the correct response.

21. Which one of the following is same as liver, heart, kidney ?
(A) Nose (B) Blood
(C) Urine (D) Lung

22. Which one of the following is same as uncle, aunt, brother ?
(A) Child (B) Boy
(C) Adult (D) Nephew

23. Which one of the following is same as Jute, Cotton, Wool ?
(A) Nylon (B) Rayon
(C) Silk (D) Terylene

24. Which one of the following is same as lead, convince, allure ?
(A) Direct (B) Order
(C) Initiate (D) Fascinate

25. Which one of the following is same as flood fire, cyclone ?
(A) Accident (B) Rain
(C) Earthquake (D) Damage

26. Which one of the following is same as carpenter, plumber, electrician ?
(A) Doctor (B) Blacksmith
(C) Teacher (D) Lawyer

27. Which one of the following is same as cork, plug, dam ?
(A) Obstruction (B) Drain
(C) Pipe (D) Tap

28. Which one of the following is same as red, yellow, blue ?
(A) Sky (B) Dark
(C) Green (D) Bright

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29. Which one of the following is same as desire, wish, want ?
(A) Pleasant (B) Feel
(C) Anxiety (D) Satisfy

30. Which one of the following is same as ohm, volt, amp. ?
(A) Light (B) Metre
(C) Hour (D) Watt

Exercise 7

1. 'Skirmish' is related to 'War' in the same way as 'Disease' is related to–
(A) Infection (B) Epidemic
(C) Patient (D) Medicine
(E) Death

2. 'Captain' is related to 'Soldier' in the same way as 'Leader' is related to–
(A) Chair (B) Follower
(C) Party (D) Minister
(E) Vote

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3. 'Tree' is related to 'Root' in the same way as 'Smoke' is related to–

(A) Cigarette (B) Fire
(C) Heat (D) Chimney
(E) Wood

4. 'Head' is related to 'Cap' in the same way as Finger is related to-

(A) Nail (B) Helmet
(C) Ring (D) Thimble
(E) Thumb

5. 'Carpenter' is related to 'Furniture' in the same way as 'Cobbler' is related to–

(A) Shoe (B) Chappal
(C) Footwear (D) Leather
(E) Chair

6. 'Tree' is related to 'Sapling' in the same way as 'Woman' is related to–

(A) Off-spring (B) Father
(C) Boy (D) Flower
(E) Girl

7. 'Vocalist' is related to 'Song' in the same way as 'Player' is related to–

(A) Game (B) Victory
(C) Match (D) Practice
(E) Team

8. 'Accommodation' is related to 'Rent' in the same way as 'Journey' is related to–

(A) Luggage (B) Expense
(C) Tax (D) Octroi
(E) Fare

9. 'Smoke' is related to 'Pollution' in the same way as 'War' is related to–

(A) Victory (B) Death
(C) Destruction (D) Treaty

10. 'Bell' is related to 'Sound' in the same way as 'Lamp' is related to–

(A) Flame (B) Light
(C) Wick (D) Oil
(E) Gong

11. 'Stone' is related to 'Hard' in the same way as 'Feather' is related to–

(A) White (B) Bird
(C) Soft (D) Fly
(E) Wings

12. 'Thermometer' is related to 'Degree' in the same way as 'Clock' is related to–

(A) Wall (B) Time
(C) Hour (D) Needle
(E) Pendulum.

13. 'Soft' is related to 'Sponge' in the same way as 'Sharp' is related to–

(A) Blunt (B) Pierce
(C) Cut (D) Edge
(E) Knife

14. 'Cardboard' is related to 'Opaque' in the same way as 'Glass' is related to–

(A) Brittle (B) Lustrous
(C) Glossy (D) Transparent
(E) Hard

15. 'House' is related to 'Wall' in the same way as 'Wall' is related to–

(A) Cement (B) Brick
(C) Sand (D) Roof
(E) Paint

16. 'Walk' is related to 'Run' in the same way as 'Breeze' is related to–

(A) Wind (B) Cold
(C) Air (D) Fast
(E) Breathe

17. 'Factory' is related to 'Production' in the same way as 'School' is related to–

(A) Teachers (B) Building
(C) Education (D) Students
(E) Discipline

18. 'Stammering' is related to 'Speech' in the same way as 'Deafness' is related to which of the following ?

(A) Ear (B) Hearing

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(C) Dumb (D) Silence
(E) Talk

19. 'Pupil' is related to 'Class' in the same way as 'Bead' is related to—
(A) Necklace
(B) Ornament
(C) Jewellery
(D) Gold
(E) Ring

20. 'Book' is related to 'Author' in the same way as 'Food' is related to—
(A) Guest
(B) Container
(C) Cook
(D) Butter
(E) Housewife

21. 'What' is related to 'Foot' in the same way as a 'Hand' is related to Wrist ?
(A) Length (B) Shoe
(C) Ankle (D) Leg

22. 'What' is related to 'Pint' in the same way as 'Inch' is related to Centimetre ?
(A) Gallon (B) Litre
(C) Weight (D) Volume

23. As 'friend' is to 'friendly' so 'opponent' is to—
(A) Enemy (B) Hostile
(C) Defeat (D) Contest

Exercise 8

Directions—In each of the sentences given below, there are two question marks given one in the beginning and the other at the end. To fill up the question marks, there are few alternatives. Choose the correct alternative.

1. ? is related to Masculine in the same way Woman is related to ?
(A) Disguise, Modest
(B) Capacity, Woman
(C) Man, Feminine
(D) Brave, Mrs.

2. ? is to Sky as Fish is to ?
(A) Blue, Swim (B) Bird, Water
(C) Open, Hook (D) Tree, Colour

3. ? is to Uncle as Mother is to ?
(A) Brother, Brought–up
(B) Father, Aunt
(C) Cousin, Beautiful
(D) Aunt, Father

4. ? is to Sri Lanka as Delhi is to ?
(A) Columbo, India
(B) Kathmandu, Capital
(C) India, Paris
(D) Island, Harbour

5. ? is to Ivory as Deer is to ?
(A) White, Hunt
(B) Elephant, Horn
(C) Huge, Rare
(D) Costly, Scarce

Directions—From questions 6 to 10 fill the correct pair in place of question marks.

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6. Table is to ? as Cup is to ?
(A) Furniture, Tea (B) Student, Horse
(C) Wood, Hot (D) Chair, Plate

7. Sugar is to ? as Mava is to ?
(A) Sweet, Sour
(B) Energy, Machine
(C) Sugarcane, Milk
(D) White, Sweet

8. ? is to Sun as Rain is to ?
(A) Moon, Rainbow
(B) Light, Cloud
(C) Sky, Wet
(D) Day, Night

9. ? is to Brain as Mouth is to ?
(A) Skull, Tongue (B) Hat, Lips
(C) Hair, Voice (D) Turban, Saliva

10. ? is to Touch as Ear is to ?
(A) Hand, Know
(B) Experience, Feeling
(C) Skin, Hear
(D) Hair, Dirt

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Answers

Exercise 1

1. (C) Since 'Atmosphere' is the biggest unit which contains 'Air' in the same way 'Ocean' is the biggest unit which contains 'Water'.
2. (A) As 'Father' is the masculine of 'Mother' in the same way 'Son' is the masculine of 'Daughter'.
3. (B) As 'Defy' is the opposite of 'Obey' in the same way 'Rest' is the opposite of 'Work'.
4. (C) As 'Sun' the source of 'Light' in the same way 'Fire' is the source of 'Heat'.
5. (B) As 'Oil' is used in 'Lamp' in the same way 'Wax' is used in 'Candle'.
6. (D) As 'Parrot' is captured in 'Cage' similarly 'Man' is captured in 'Prison'.
7. (C) As 'Ink' is used in 'Pen' similarly 'Lead' is used in 'Pencil'.
8. (B) As 'Safety' is the opposite of 'Trouble', similarly 'Slavery' is the opposite of 'Freedom'.
9. (D) As 'Health' is the opposite of 'Sickness' in the same way 'Sorrow' is the opposite of 'Happiness'.
10. (C) As 'Bee' gives 'Honey' as liquid material, in the same way 'Cow' gives 'Milk' as liquid material.
11. (B) As 'Pond' is the small form of 'Ocean' in the same way 'Shallow' is the small form of 'Deep'.
12. (D) As 'Abstract' is the opposite of 'Concrete' in the same way 'Complex' is the opposite of 'Simple'.
13. (C) As 'Run' is the high speed of 'Walk' in the same way 'Wind' is the high speed of 'Breeze'.
14. (E) As 'Production' is obtained from 'Factory' in the same way 'Education' is obtained from 'School'.
15. (D) As 'House' is made with 'Walls' in the same way 'Wall' is made with 'Bricks'.
16. (C) As 'Cardboard' is 'Opaque' so 'Glass' is 'Transparent'.
17. (E) As 'Sponge' is 'Soft' so 'Knife' is 'Sharp'.
18. (A) As 'Class' is formed with a number of 'Pupils' so 'Necklace' is formed with a number of 'Beads'.
19. (E) As 'Entrance' is the opposite of 'Exit' so 'Loyalty' is the opposite of 'Treachery'.
20. (E) As a 'Book' contains many 'Chapters' so 'Bouquet' contains many 'Flowers'.
21. (D) As 'Disease' is studied under 'Pathology' so 'Planets' are studied under 'Astronomy'.
22. (A) As 'Ankle' is the lower part of 'Knee' so 'Wrist' is the lower part of 'Elbow'.
23. (E) As 'Army' contains a number of 'Soldiers' so 'Galaxy' contains a number of 'Stars'.
24. (D) As 'Medicine' is prescribed by 'Doctor' so 'Lecture' is delivered by 'Teacher'.
25. (C) As 'Statue' depends upon 'Size' so 'Song' depends upon 'Tune'.
26. (D) As 'Sorrow' is the opposite of 'Joy' so 'Pleasure' is the opposite of 'Pain'.
27. (A) As 'Dark' is the opposite of 'Light' so 'Black' is the opposite of 'White'.
28. (C) As 'Litre' is a measuring unit of 'Volume' so 'Metre' is a measuring unit of 'Length'.
29. (B) As 'Sphere' and 'Cube' are solid figures so 'Circle' and 'Square' are plane figures.
30. (D) As 'Ornithologist' is a specialist in the science of 'Birds' so 'Anthropologist' is a specialist in the science of 'Mankind'.
31. (C) As 'Staircase' has many steps so 'Army' has a number of 'Soldiers'.
32. (A) As 'Ancient' is the opposite of 'Modern' in the same way 'Often' is the opposite of 'Seldom'.
33. (D) As 'Snake' attacks by 'Fang' similarly 'Bee' attacks by 'Sting'.
34. (B) 'Vulgarity' is the opposite of 'Elegance' similarly 'Awkward' is the opposite of 'Graceful'.

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35. (D) First word is the opposite of second word.
36. (C) As 'Kangaroo' is found in Australia, similarly 'Giraffe' is found in 'Africa'.
37. (E) First word is the opposite of the second word.
38. (B) First word is species of the second word.
39. (B) As 'Newspaper' is printed in 'Press', similarly 'Cloth' is made in 'Mill'.
40. (B) As 'Fossils' are the remains of 'Creatures' dug up from earth in the same way 'Mummies' are the remains of the 'Human-beings'.
41. (E) As 'Education' is obtained from 'Teacher', in the same way 'Treatment' is obtained from 'Doctor'.
42. (D) As 'Time' is known by 'Clock' similarly 'Light' is obtained from 'Lamp'.
43. (C) Importance of 'Well' is from 'Depth' similarly importance of 'Word' is from its 'Meaning'.
44. (B) As 'Windows' are an outer part of 'House' in the same way 'Eyes' are the outer part of 'Man'.
45. (A) As 'Stammering' is the defect of 'Speech' similarly 'Deafness' is the defect of 'Hearing'.
46. (C) As 'Car' works with petrol similarly T.V. works with 'Electricity'.
47. (E) As 'Home' provides 'Shelter', in the same manner 'School' provides 'Education'.
48. (A) Second word is the characteristic of the first.
49. (D) First word is the opposite of the second word.
50. (E) As 'Tree' is a bigger form of 'Plant' similarly 'Building' is the bigger form of 'House'.

Exercise 2

1. (A) CBA is the reverse of ABC, so ZYX is the reverse of XYZ.
2. (C) In first term one letter is missing between two consecutive letters in alphabetical order while in second term same is repeated but in reverse order.
3. (C) In first term, two letters are missing between first two letters while last two are continuous but in second term first two letters are continuous and two letters are missing between last two letters.
4. (A) In first term two letters are missing between each of the two letters while one letter is missing between each of the two letters.
5. (B) There is a gap of one letter between each two consecutive letters of ACE and MOQ but the first two letters of HIL are in sequence while one letter is missing between the second and third letters.
6. (C) One letter is missing between first letters of first and second term. The same is the case between and second letters and third letters of the two terms.
7. (A) In the two terms first letters are in reverse alphabetical order whereas second letters and third letters are in alphabetical order.
8. (D) Capital letter in the first term is the small letter in the second term and small letters in the first term are capital letters in the second term.
9. (B) Letters in each group are in alphabetical order.
10. (E) First and second letters of each group are in alphabetical order while there is a gap of one letter between the second and third letters.
11. (D) The letters of each group are in reverse order.
12. (D) First two letters of the first term are in reverse order in the second term and so are the next two letters.
13. (D) Fifth and third letters of the first term are first and second letters of the second term and first two letters of the first term are third and four letters of the second term.
14. (E) In each term third, first, fourth and second letters are in alphabetical order.
15. (A) There is a gap of one letter between third and fourth, fourth and first, and first and second letters of each group.

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16. (C) One letter is missing between each two letters in first term while two letters are missing in second term. Again in third term one letter is missing. So in fourth term two letters would be missing.
17. (E) There is one letter missing between the first and third letters of the two terms while second and fourth letters are in the sequence.
18. (A) There is one letter missing between two successive letters in each term in reverse order of alphabet.
19. (C) There is a gap of one letter between each corresponding letters of 'JTIS' and 'HRGQ'.
20. (E) There is a gap of one letter between each corresponding letters of 'QYGO' and 'SAIQ'.
21. (D) There is a gap of three letters between each corresponding letters of YAWC and UESG.
22. (C) There is a gap of three letters between each corresponding letters of 'BZDX' and 'FUHT'.
23. (E) There is a gap of 13, 17, 23 and Zero letters between first letters, second letters, third letters and fourth letters respectively of the words 'ACFJ' and 'OUBJ'.
24. (D) There is a gap of one letter between the first letters of PCWL and REXM and also a gap of one letter between the second letters but third letters and fourth letters are in sequence.
25. (C) There is a gap of two letters between the two consecutive letters of each term.

Exercise 3

1. (C) First term is double of the second term. Hence fourth term will be

$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ *i.e.* $\frac{1}{6}$

2. (B) First term is double of the second term. Hence fourth term

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

3. (D) First term is the square of 3, second term is the square of 5 and the third term is the square of 7. Hence the fourth term will be the square of 9.
4. (D) Second term = (First term + 1)^2.
   ∴ Fourth term =(Third term + 1)^2.
5. (E) First term = $(1)^2$.
   Second term = $(2)^3$
   Third term = $(3)^2$
   ∴ Fourth term = $(4)^3$
6. (D) First term = 6×2.
   Second term = $6^2 - 1$
   Third term = 8×2
   ∴ Fourth term = $8^2 - 1$
7. (C) First term is a prime number. Second term is the next prime number to it. Hence fourth term should be next prime number to 31.
8. (E) First, second, and third each term is one more than the square of prime number. Hence the fourth term = $(19)^2+1$.
9. (C) First term = $(2)^2-1$.
   Second term = $(4)^2$
   Third term = $(2)^3-1$
   (B) ∴ Fourth term = $(4)^3$
10. (A) First term = $(6)^2 + 6$.
    Second term = $(7)^2 + 7$
    Third term = $(10)^2 + 10$
    ∴ Fourth term = $(11)^2 + 11$
11. (B) First term = $(1)^2$; Second term = $(2)^3$
    Third term = $(4)^2$. Hence fourth term = $(5)^3$
12. (D) First term = $3^2 + 3$.
    Second term = $4^2 + 4$
    Third term = $5^2 + 5$
    ∴ Fourth term = $6^2 + 6$
13. (C) First term = 2^2-1 .
    Second term = $3^2 + 1$
    Third term = 3^2-1
    ∴ Fourth term = $4^2 + 1$
14. (B) Second term = (First term + 1)^2
    ∴ Fourth term = (Third term + 1)^2
15. (A) All the terms are alternate prime numbers.

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16. (C) First term = $3^2 - 1$.
Second term = $3^3 + 1$
Third term = $4^2 - 1$
∴ Fourth term = $4^3 + 1$

17. (B) First term = 2^3
Second term = 3^2
Third term = 4^3
∴ Fourth term = 5^2

18. (C) Second term = First term + 3
∴ Fourth term = Third term + 3

19. (B) Second term = $(\text{First term})^2$
∴ Fourth term = $(\text{Third term})^2$

20. (D) Second term = 4 × First term
∴ Fourth term = 4 × Third term

21. (A) Second term = $(\text{First term})^2 + 1$
∴ Fourth term = $(\text{Third term})^2 + 1$

22. (A) Second term = $(\text{First term})^2 - 1$
∴ Fourth term = $(\text{Third term})^2 - 1$

23. (E) Second term = $(\text{First term})^3$
∴ Fourth term = $(\text{Third term})^3$

24. (A) Second term = First term + 1/8 First term
∴ Fourth term = Third term + 1/8 Third term

25. (E) Second term = (First term) + 4
∴ Fourth term = (Third term) + 4

Exercise 4

1. (C) As in resignation the office is to be left in the same manner when abdication is done, throne is to be left.
2. (E) As 'Bunch' is the collection of 'Keys', in the same way 'Boquet' is the collection of 'Flowers'.
3. (A) As profit is antonym of loss, in the same way success is the antonym of failure.
4. (C) As sapling is a young tree in the same way bud is the young flower.
5. (E) As supervisor supervises the worker in the same way officer supervises the clerk.
6. (D) As malaria is caused by the mosquito in the same way cholera is caused due to water.
7. (A) As 100 paise are equivalent to a rupee in the same way 100 kilograms are equivalent to a quintal.
8. (B) As verse is written by a poet in the same way book is written by an author.
9. (A) As 'Water' quenches 'Thirst' in the same manner 'Food' satisfies 'Hunger'.
10. (C) As 'Pulp' is the raw material for 'Paper', in the same manner 'Yarn' is the raw material for 'Fabric'.
11. (C, E) As number of trees together make 'Forest' in the same manner number of books together make 'Library'.
12. (F, B) As 'Constable' comes under the 'police' department, in the same way 'doctor' comes under the 'hospital'.
13. (B, G) Second word is the feminine of the first.
14. (A, D) As the month of January is cold, the month of June is hot.
15. (A, D) One word is the antonym of the other.
16. (B, E) First word is the result of the second.
17. (A, F) Second word is the place where the first is kept.
18. (E, H) One is the part of the other.
19. (G, H) As 'man' cannot live without oxygen in the same way 'fish' cannot live without water.
20. (A, G) The given words are synonym to each other.
21. (D) In (E) furniture and its two examples are given. In the same way in (P) fruit and its examples are given.
22. (C) In (C) mother is a sister and a female in the same way in (S). Cow is a mammal and an animal.
23. (A) A teacher can be a writer and a speaker. In the same way a doctor can be a painter as well as a father.
24. (B) In (A) wheat comes under 'cereal' while tomato does not come under cereal. In the same way soldier comes under the army while civilian does not.

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25. (B) In (E) Stool and table both come under the furniture. In the same way wheat and barley both come under cereal.

26. (B) I has all the eight characteristics which are P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W.

27. (A) J has characteristics T, W, P, S, U and Q
K has characteristics P, T, R and V
M has characteristics S, U, W, R and V.
Hence only T, P, and Q are only the required. characteristics.

28. (C) 29. (B) 30. (D)

Exercise 5

1. (C) Only in figure (C), the line has one arrow at the one end and two arrows in the middle.
2. (C) In all the rest figures the central circular part is touching the side part.
3. (C) There are rectangles in all the rest figures.
4. (C) Only in figure (C) one eye is black and the other is white.
5. (D) Only in figure (D) the bottom line is black and there are two more lines.
6. (C) Only in figure (C) an arc below the eyes is concave toward the eyes.
7. (C) Only in figure (C) the curve takes three rounds.
8. (A) In figure (B) one end of the letter S is joint to the central part. In figure (C) there is an arrow at one end and in figure (D) both ends are joined to the central part.
9. (B) If the given figure is rotated through 180° figure (B) is obtained.
10. (A) If the given figure is rotated through 90° in clockwise direction figure (B) is obtained.
11. (A) From figure I to II the direction of outer 'U' is reversed while the inner U remains as it is.
12. (C) From figure I to II the arrow is replaced by a line with two dashes at the ends and with the rotation at 45° in clockwise direction.
13. (A) The triangle in figure I is reduced and rotated by 180° in figure II.
14. (D) 'K' in figure I is rotated by 180° in figure II.
15. (D) Pentagon in figure I is rotated by 180° and becomes black from white in figure II.
16. (C) Triangle in figure I is rotated by 180° and doubles in number in figure (2).
17. (C) Figure (C) is obtained by joining the middle points of the sides of the triangle to the opposite vertices. If the middle points of the sides are joined to the opposite vertices in figure (B). We will get the required answer.
18. (C) If in figure (1) circle is changed into a square,arc is removed and a circle is middle in the centre and one small circle is increased out of the figure, figure (2) is obtained. If these changes are made in figure (3), the required figure is obtained.
19. (B) Figure (2) is obtained by rotating the figure (1) clockwise through 90° and removing the dot which is inside the triangle.
20. (B) If figure (1) is turned upside down and its lower power is shaded, figure (2) is obtained.
21. (4) If figure (1) is rotated through 180° turning the dash upside down and increasing one line, figure (2) is obtained.
22. (2) If figure (1) is rotated anticlockwise through 90°, the figure (2) is obtained.
23. (4) If in figure (1) all the vertices are joined to a point inside the figure, we get figure (2).
24. (3) If figure (1) is turned upside down figure (2) is obtained.
25. (2) The figure (2) is obtained by changing the direction of hands and legs in figure (1).

Exercise 6

1. (C) All are harbours.
2. (C) All are the forms of carbon.
3. (D) Basket, Pail, Pan and Bowl–all are vessels.
4. (C) The synonym of Emancipate, free and release is liberate.
5. (C) Daisy, Pansy, Rose and Violet are flowers or plants.
6. (D) The synonym of arid, parched and droughty is dry.
7. (C) The word 'son' makes a lineage with grandfather, father and brother.
8. (B) As yellow, orange and green are different colours so purple is also a colour.

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2

Spotting Out the Dissimilar

In this type of test, five words are given out of which four are almost same in nature but the rest one is different from the four. The candidate has to find out which one word is different from the rest.

For classification two illustrations are given below.

Example 1. Which one of the words given below is different from the rest ?

(A) Mango (B) Apple
(C) Brinjal (D) Grapes
(E) Pomegranate

Answer with Explanation – (C). Except 'Brinjal' all the rest are the names of fruits, while 'Brinjal' is name of a vegetable. Hence 'Brinjal' is different from the rest.

Example 2. Find out the pair which is different from the other given pairs.

(A) Cow and Buffalo
(B) Cock and Hen
(C) Horse and Mare
(D) Dog and Bitch
(E) Peacock and Peahen

Answer with Explanation–(A). Except the first pair, in all pairs the second word is the feminine of the first word.

Example 3. In the following five groups of letters, one group is different from the other four groups. Find out the group which is different from the rest.

(A) E D C B A (B) X W V U Y
(C) J I H G F (D) O N M L K
(E) T S R Q P

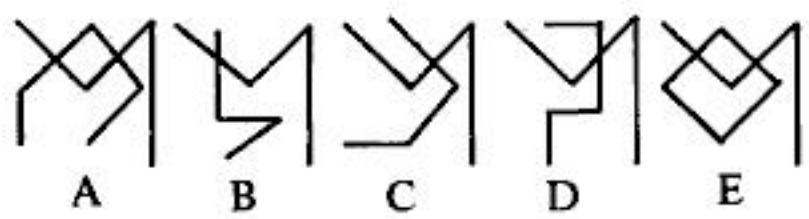
Answer with Explanation–(B). In the other groups the letters are in reverse alphabetical order. While in this group first four letters are in reverse order and fifth letter is different.

Example 4. In the following five numbers, four are same in a certain way while the rest one is different. Find out the different one.

(A) 28 (B) 14
(C) 49 (D) 43
(E) 35

Answer with Explanation – (D). In this except 43, all the rest number 28, 14, 49 and 35 are divisible by 7 while 43 is not divisible by 7. Hence 43 is the different number from the rest.

Example 5. Which one of the following figures is different from the rest four figures.



Answer with Explanation–(E). In the above example, each figure has two lines cutting one another, one line is the same in all the figures and the second line is different and has open ends in all the figure except in figure numbered E which forms a closed figure. Therefore, figure E is the answer.

Exercise 1

Directions—For each of the following questions five words are given, out of which four are same in a certain way while the rest one is different. Find out the different one.

1. (A) Teacher (B) Principal

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25. (A) Sentence – Word
(B) Hour – Minute
(C) Tree – Forest
(D) Class – Student

Directions–In each of the questions from 26 to 30, there are four pairs out of which one pair is different from the rest. Find out the different pair.

26. (A) Man – House
(B) Lion – Forest
(C) Bird – Nest
(D) Horse – Stable

27. (A) Man – Child (B) Black – Yellow
(C) Table – Chair (D) Millet – Barley

28. (A) Life – Death
(B) Poison – Nectar
(C) Cloth – Rag
(D) Thankful – Thankless

29. (A) Birds – Sky
(B) Railway – Train
(C) Aeroplane – Sky
(D) Ship – Sea

30. (A) Happiness – Joy
(B) Peace – Relief
(C) Sickness – Death
(D) Grief – War

Directions–In each of the questions from 31 to 40,four pairs of words have been given, one of which is different from the other three in some respect. Find out the one pair that is different.

31. (A) College – Principal
(B) Bank – Manager
(C) Post offices – Postman
(D) Navy – Commander

32. (A) Son– Nephew
(B) Horse – Mare
(C) Man – Lion
(D) Cock – Bull

33. (A) Wood – Saw
(B) Paper – Pen
(C) Nail – Hammer
(D) Garden – Flowers

34. (A) Army – General
(B) Ship – Captain
(C) Bus – Driver
(D) College – Principal

35. (A) Head – Hand
(B) Van – Driver
(C) Leaf – Root
(D) Wheel – Axle

36. (A) Sun – Moon
(B) High – Low
(C) Black – White
(D) Shallow – Deep

37. (A) Father – Son
(B) Mother – Daughter
(C) Uncle – Aunt
(D) Uncle – Nephew

38. (A) Room – Floor
(B) Table – Chair
(C) Hand – Finger
(D) Tree – Branch

39. (A) Gentle – Tender
(B) Soft – Wool
(C) Hard – Stone
(D) Smooth – Glass

40. (A) Few – Many
(B) Light– Heavy
(C) Fat – Weighty
(D) Short – Tall

Exercise 3

Directions–In each of the questions from 1 to 5, four groups of letters are given. Three of them are alike in a certain way while one is different. Choose the one which is different.

1. (A) FBI (B) QMT
(C) VRY (D) HEK

2. (A) XT (B) JF
(C) RL (D) PL

3. (A) FIL (B) RUX
(C) ILO (D) LOQ

4. (A) DGI (B) MPR
(C) KND (D) FIK

5. (A) CJG (B) HNK
(C) ELI (D) JQN

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Answers

Exercise 1

1. (C) All the rest are connected with teaching profession.
2. (A) All the rest are the names of birds.
3. (E) All the rest are utensils.
4. (C) All the rest are parts of a house.
5. (E) All the rest are towns of India.
6. (B) All the rest are colours.
7. (C) All the rest are solid metals.
8. (B) All the rest are external organs of a body.
9. (A) All the rest are used for wearing.
10. (E) All the rest are fruits.
11. (E) All the rest are male.
12. (D) All the rest are in liquid form.
13. (C) All the rest are fire arms.
14. (E) All the rest are reptiles.
15. (A) All the rest show size and shape.
16. (C) All the rest are building material.
17. (B) All the rest are terms concerned with Astronomy.
18. (A) All the rest are planets.
19. (C) All the rest are used for attacking.
20. (D) All the rest are connected with the movement of the body.
21. (A) All the rest months have either 30 or 31 days.
22. (C) All the rest are the different types of ornaments.
23. (B) All the rest have four legs.
24. (D) All the rest have taste.
25. (C) All the rest are male animals.
26. (B) All the rest are places of shelter for animals or birds.
27. (A) All the rest are signs of pleasure.
28. (C) All the rest need diesel or petrol for their working.
29. (B) All the rest are events.
30. (A) All the rest are different branches of Physics.
31. (E) Only Dictionary supplies us with meanings.
32. (D) All others are units of time-measurement.
33. (C) All work while living on land.
34. (E) All others are geometrical figures.
35. (D) All the rest are used for writing purpose.
36. (C) All others are meant for sitting purpose.
37. (B) All the rest are the names of different tools.
38. (A) All others are parts of a tree.
39. (C) All the rest are different forms of plants.
40. (E) All others are capital of states.
41. (D) All others are the different names of accommodation.
42. (C) All the others are classical dances.
43. (E) All others contain strings.

Exercise 2

1. (B) In all the other pairs, the second word is a part of the first.
2. (C) In all the other pairs, the second word is the cry of the first word.
3. (D) In all the other pairs, the first word is kept inside the second word.
4. (C) In all the other pairs, the first word is kept inside the second word.
5. (E) In all the other pairs, all the things are lifeless.
6. (D) In all the other pairs, the first word is the Synonym of the second word.
7. (C) In all the other pairs, the first word is the opposite of the second word.
8. (B) In all the other pairs, the second word is worn on the first word.
9. (A) In all the other pairs, the second word is the baby of the first word.
10. (C) In all the other pairs, the first word resides in the second word.
11. (A) In all the other pairs, the second word is made of the first word.

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12. (B) In all the other pairs, there is a relation other than the husband-wife relation.
13. (C) In all the other pairs, the two words make phrases.
14. (E) In all the other pairs, the first word is masculine, while the second is feminine.
15. (D) In all the other pairs, the first word is the synonym of the second word.
16. (C) In all the other pairs, the second word is the cry of the first word.
17. (B) In all the other pairs, the first word is the opposite of the second word.
18. (D) In all the other pairs, the first and the second words belong to the same category.
19. (C) In all the other pairs, the second word is within the first word.
20. (E) In all the other pairs, the second word is found in the first word.
21. (D) In all the other pairs, one word is the antonym of the other.
22. (C) In all the other pairs, the first word is a workplace and second is people associated with it.
23. (B) In all the other pairs, the second word is the result of first word.
24. (D) In all the other pairs, the first is the collection of second.
25. (C) In all the other pairs, the first is the collection of second.
26. (B) In all the rest pairs, the first word lives in the second word.
27. (A) All the rest are non-living things.
28. (C) In all the rest pairs, one word is the antonym of the other.
29. (B) In all the rest pairs, first word is an article and the second is the place where it moves.
30. (D) In all the rest pairs first word is the cause and the second word is the effect.
31. (C) Manager is the head of Bank, Principal is the head of college, Commander is the head of Navy, but Postman is not the head of post-office.
32. (B) All other pairs are of masculines.
33. (D) In all other pairs, the second is used on the first.
34. (C) As driver drives a bus, such operations are not done in other pairs.
35. (B) In all other pairs, head and hand are the parts of the body, leaf and root are the parts of a tree, wheel and axle are the parts of pulley system but such a relation does not exit in van and driver.
36. (A) In all the rest pairs, one word is antonym of the other.
37. (C) In only (C) second is feminine of the first.
38. (B) In all the rest pairs, the first word is a part of the second word.
39. (A) In all the rest pairs, the first word is the quality of the second word.
40. (C) In all the other pairs, one is antonym of the other.

Exercise 3

1. (D) In each other groups, the first letter is four letters ahead of the second letter and the third letter is three letters ahead of the first letter.
2. (C) In each other groups, there is a gap of 3 letters in first and second letter.
3. (D) In each other groups, there is a gap of 2 letters between first and second letters and also a gap of 3 letters between second and third letter.
4. (C) In each other groups, there is a gap of 2 letters in first and second letters and a gap of 1 letter in second and third letters.
5. (B) In each other groups, the third letter is four letters ahead of the first letter and the second letter is three letters ahead of the third letter.
6. (B) In other groups first three letters are in alphabetical order and there is a gap of one letter between third and fourth letters group (B) is not so.
7. (D) In all other groups, 1st and 3rd letters are in alphabetical order and 2nd and 4th letters are in reverse order.
8. (B) In rest of the groups, 1st and 3rd letters are in alphabetical order and 2nd and 4th letters are in alphabetical order. While such is not the case with group (B).
9. (C) In all other groups, third letter is in small form.

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3

Series Completion Test

In this type of test some numbers and/or alphabetical letters are given. They all form a series and change in a certain order. Series has one or more letters or numbers missing. The candidates are required to observe that specific order in which the number or figure would suit for the blank space if they continue to change in the same order.

Illustration 1. Which of the alternative figures would correctly fill in the blank space in the following series of numbers :

1, 5, 10, 16, 23, 31, ...

(A) 38 (B) 50
(C) 39 (D) 40
(E) 45

Answer with Explanation—(D). The difference between the first two figures *i.e.* 1 and 5 is 4 and in subsequent figures it goes on increasing by 1. As the difference between 23 and 31 is 8, therefore, the difference between 31 and the next figure which is missing, should be 9. Hence, the required number should be 40.

Illustration 2. Which one of the letter given below would come next in the series of letters ?

Z, A, Y, B, X, C

(A) W (B) V
(C) D (D) P
(E) F

Answer with Explanation—(A). First, third and fifth letters (Z, Y and X) are in reverse alphabetical order while second, fourth and sixth letters (A, B and C) are in alphabetical order. Following the same rule, the next letter of the series should be 'W'. Hence, the correct answer is (A).

Illustration 3. Which one of the letters from the alternative answers would come next in the series given below ?

$D_4, F_5, H_6, J_7, ...$

(A) K_8 (B) M_8
(C) P_9 (D) L_8
(E) N_6

Answer with Explanation—(D). Each term contains a letter and a number. The letter changes leaving one letter each time while the number changes in numerical order. Therefore, after J_7 should come L_8. Hence, the correct answer is (D).

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Illustration 4. Some letters are missing in the following letter series. The missing letters are given in the proper sequence as one of the alternatives among the five given below. Find the correct alternative.

ab——abb—ab—a

(A) abab (B) bbaa
(C) baab (D) abba
(E) aabb

Answer with Explanation—(C). If the letters of the alternative (C) are filled in blank spaces in the given letter series we get the series as follows—

abba abba abba

In the series so obtained we get that 'abba' are repeated three times. If other alternatives are filled, no order is formed in the series so obtained. Hence, the correct answer is (C).

Illustration 5. In the series given below only one number is not according to the order in which the other numbers are. Find out the wrong number.

2, 3, 5, 8, 15, 21, 34, 55.

(A) 3 (B) 5

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(C) J I Z (D) I R Z
(E) I S Z

10. A D G, G J M,.....
(A) M O R (B) G K O
(C) M P S (D) W T Q
(E) N R W

11. W T Q, Q N K,.....
(A) K N Q (B) K I G
(C) E H K (D) K E H
(E) K H E

12. G R, I P, K N, M L,.....
(A) O J (B) Q G
(C) O K (D) S F
(E) Q S

13. P O N, R Q P, T S R, V U T,.....
(A) W U Y (B) Y X Z
(C) X W V (D) U V W
(E) Z Y X

14. A B Y, C E Y, F I Y, J N Y, ...
(A) T V Y (B) O R Y
(C) O P Y (D) O Q Z
(E) O T Y

15. C E, F I, J L, M P, Q S,.....
(A) T V (B) X Y
(C) W Y (D) T W
(E) X Z

16. U V, Q R, M N, I J,.....
(A) G H (B) C D
(C) E F (D) A B
(E) X Y

17. c x, f u, i r,....., o l, r i
(A) l o (B) m n
(C) n o (D) o p
(E) o r

18. ....., z x v, f d b, l j h, r p n.
(A) y w v (B) a y v
(C) t r p (D) l z x
(E) w x u

19. ....., s i y, o e u, k a q, g w m, c s i
(A) w n c (B) w n b
(C) v n c (D) v m c
(E) w m c

20. a k u, f p z, ..., p z j, u e o, z j t.
(A) k u e (B) j t d
(C) j u e (D) k v e
(E) u k v

21. d e b , i j g, n o l,....., x v y
(A) r s p (B) s t p
(C) r s q (D) s t q
(E) s t o

22. c e d, i h g, l k m, ..., u t s
(A) n p o (B) o r q
(C) o q p (D) q r o
(E) n p q

23. r n p, t p r, v.....
(A) y p (B) b y
(C) d z (D) o a
(E) r t

24. h g f, k j i, n.....
(A) l p (B) o q
(C) p r (D) m l
(E) u p

25. a r, c s, e t,.....
(A) w y (B) x z
(C) g u (D) v b
(E) v i

26. What will come in place of question mark (?) in the following series ?

AB DEF HIJK ? STUVWX

(A) MNOPQ (B) LMNOP
(C) LMNO (D) QRST
(E) None of these

27. Which letter should be in place of the question mark in the following series ?

G H J M ? V

(A) T (B) S
(C) R (D) U
(E) Q

28. What will come in place of question mark (?)

AZ, BY, CX, ?

(A) EF (B) GH
(C) DE (D) DW

Directions–Which one of the letters given below each question from 29 to 33, will come in blank space ?

29. B, F, K, Q,.....
(A) X (B) R
(C) T (D) Y

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(C) 8 (D) 19
(E) 28

6. 9, 25, 49, 89, 121, 169, 225
(A) 120 (B) 81
(C) 64 (D) 36
(E) 16

7. 4, 25, 100, 289, 652, 1369, 2500
(A) 978 (B) 342
(C) 652 (D) 2022
(E) 1580

8. 240, 240, 120, 40, 20, 2
(A) 50 (B) 30
(C) 10 (D) 1
(E) 15

9. 0, 9, 64, 169, 576, 1225
(A) 289 (B) 666
(C) 1369 (D) 225
(E) 125

10. 95, 86, 73, 62, 47, 30, 11
(A) 75 (B) 47
(C) 74 (D) 65
(E) 93

Exercise 5

Directions—In each of the questions given below which one of the answer figures on the right should come in place of question mark on the left, if the sequence were continued.

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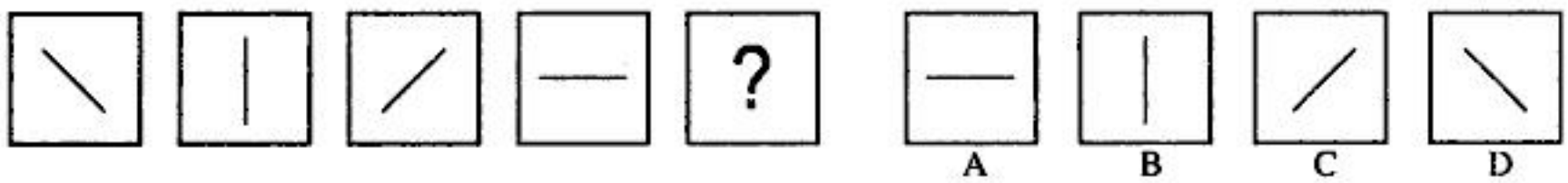

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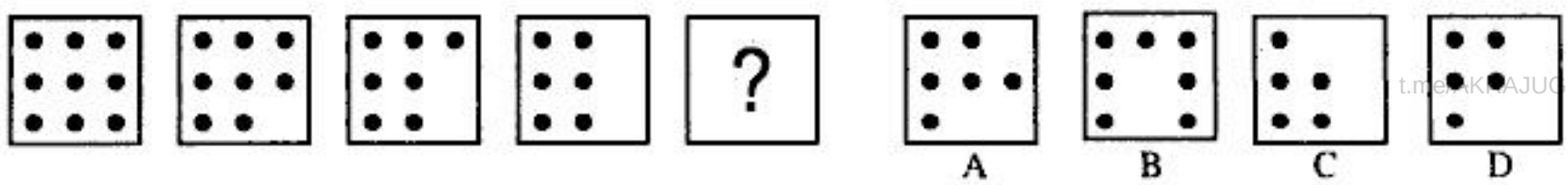

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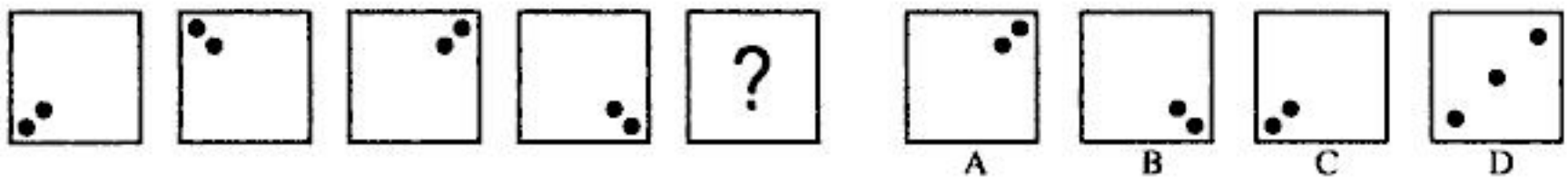

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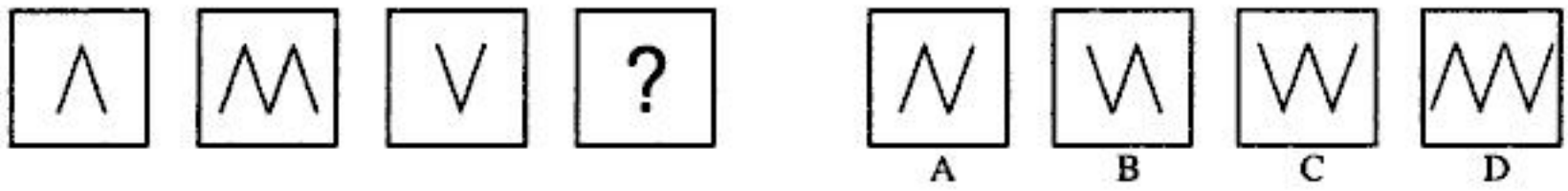

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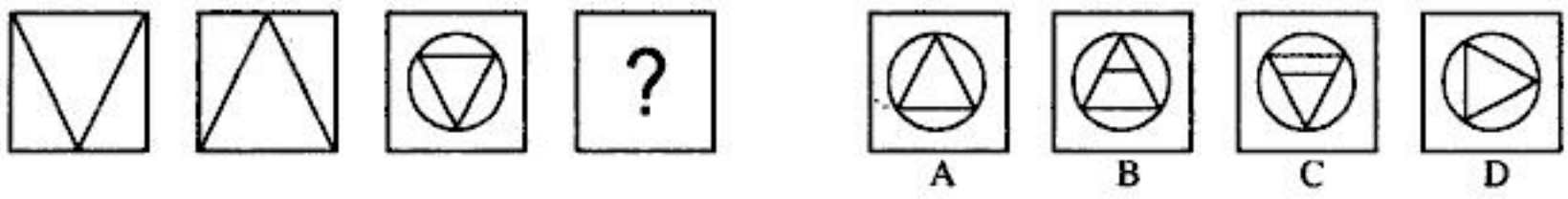

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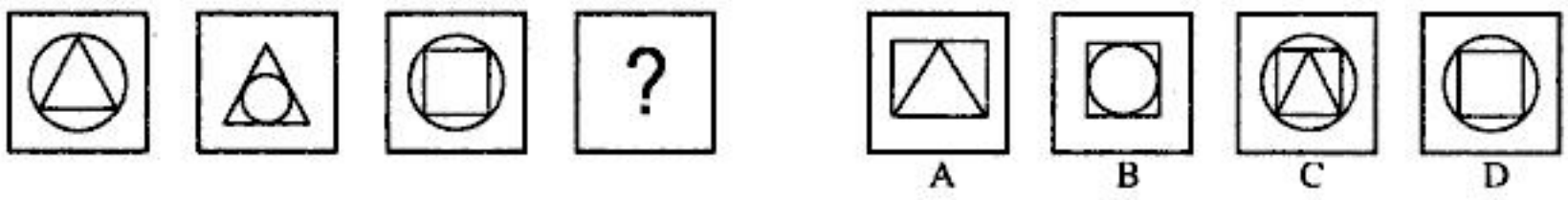

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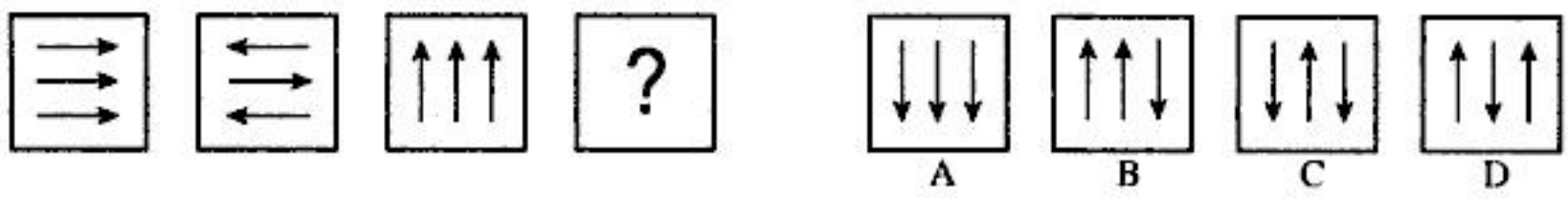

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Problem Figures | **Answer Figures**

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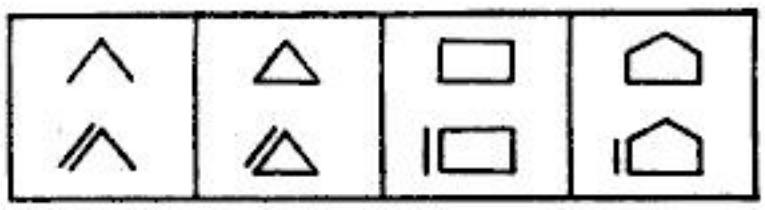
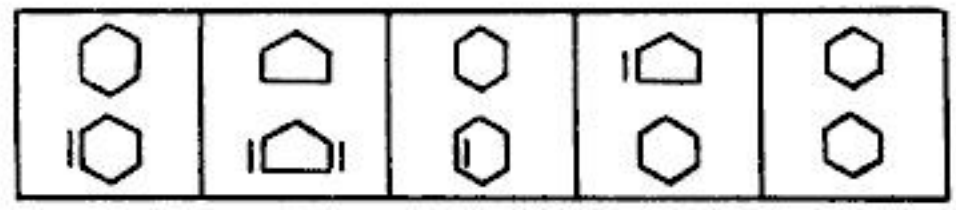
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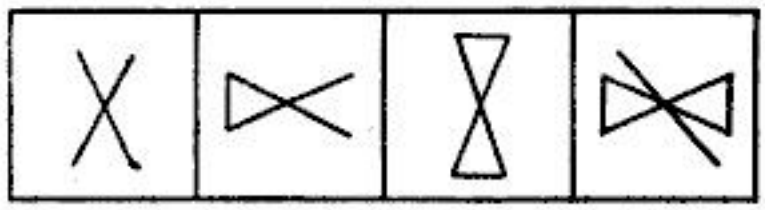
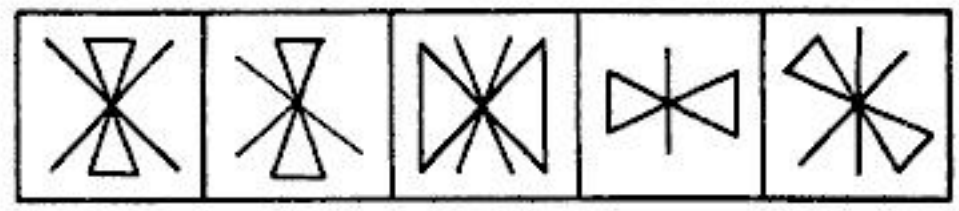
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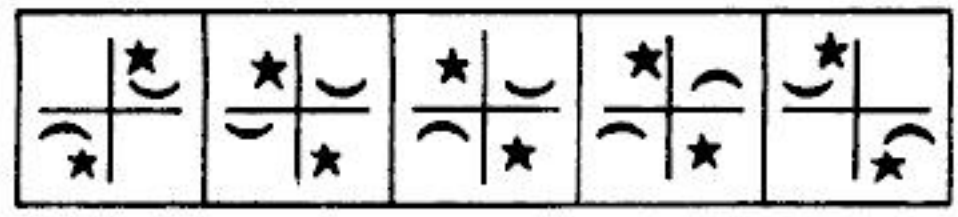
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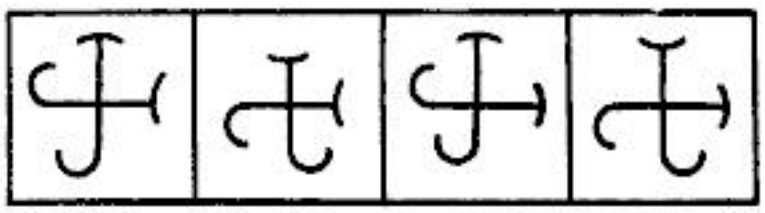
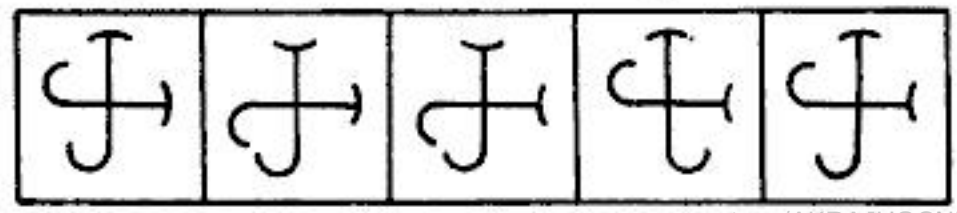
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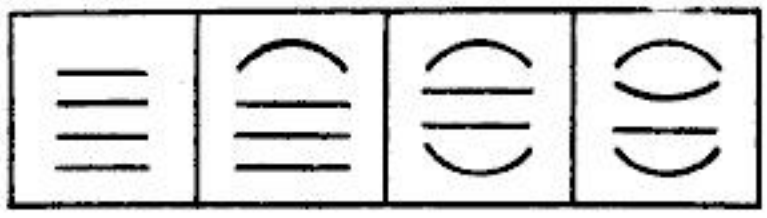
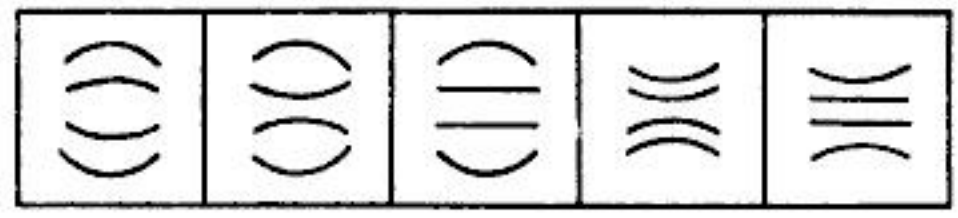
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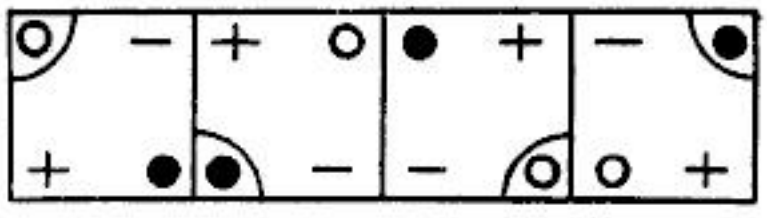
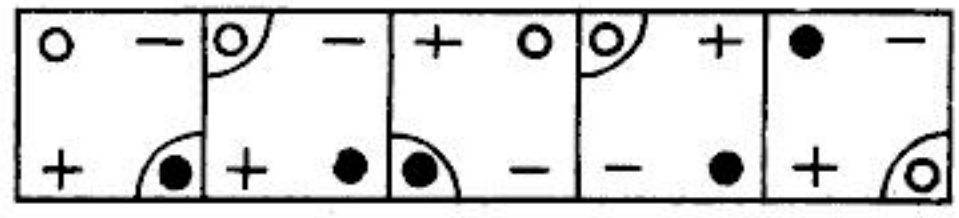
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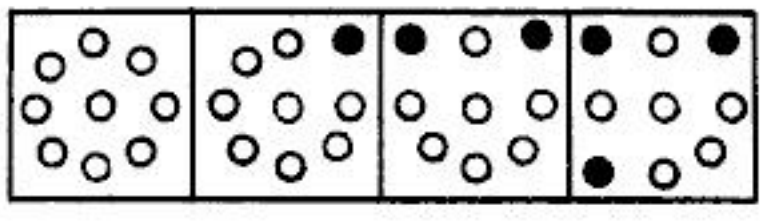
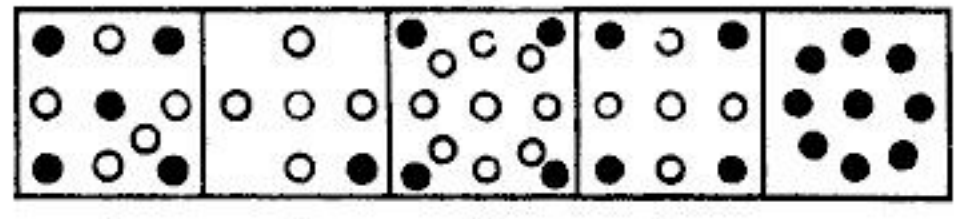
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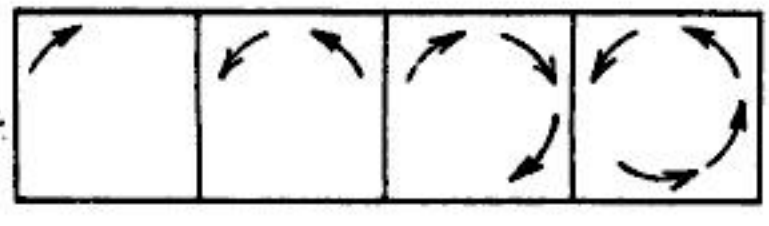
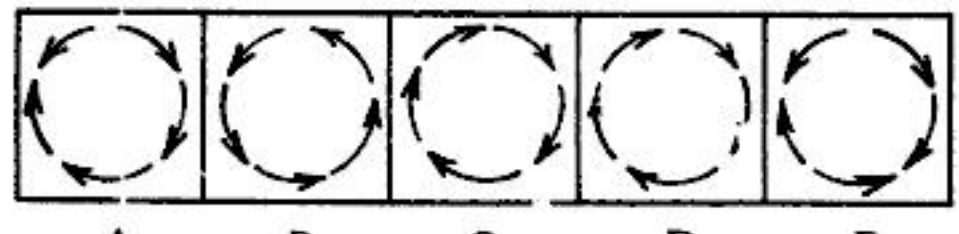
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(C) [× ▲ † o □] (D) [× † □ ▲ o]

(E) [× □ ▲ o †]

9. [@ o £ / +] [+ / £ @]

[× / @ o £] [£ @ / ×]

(A) [£ × @ / •] (B) [@ × £ / #]

(C) [@ ★ £ / ×] (D) [£ □ @ / ×]

(E) [@ o £ / •]

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(A) [@ † o / × •] (B) [@ § o / × •]

(C) [o ‡ @ / × •] (D) [@ □ o / • ×]

(E) [o § @ / • ×]

11. [o § □ = •] [• = o § □]

[□ § • = o] [o = □ § •]

(A) [• § o □ =]

(B) [• § □ = o]

(C) [• = o § □]

(D) [• § o = □]

(E) [• o = □ §]

Directions–In each of the following questions, there is a row of four questions. They are followed by five answer figures. Look along the question figures carefully from left to right and then from the answer figures, find which of them will best continue the series.

12. [□ ★ / £ #] [★ # / □ £]

[# £ / ★ □] [£ □ / # ★]

(A) [£ # / □ ★] (B) [□ ★ / £ #]

(C) [# £ / ★ □] (D) [□ £ / # ★]

(E) [□ # / £ ★]

13. [★ # □ / • £] [• ★ □ / £ #]

[£ • □ / # ★] [# £ □ / ★ •]

(A) [# • □ / ★ £] (B) [★ £ □ / • #]

(C) [★ # □ / • £] (D) [★ # □ / £ •]

(E) [★ □ # / £ •]

14. [£ • # / † @] [• # £ / □ †]

[# £ • / @ □] [£ • # / ★ @]

(A) [• # £ / † ★] (B) [• # £ / □ ★]

(C) [□ • £ / ‡ ★] (D) [• # £ / ‡ ★]

(E) [£ # • / ‡ ★]

15. [# □ £ / @ ‡ •] [‡ • @ / £ # □]

[□ £ # / • @ ‡] [@ ‡ • / # □ £]

(A) [£ ‡ □ / # • @]

(B) [□ £ # / • @ +]

(C) [# □ £ / @ ‡ o]

(D) [£ # □ / ‡ • @]

(E) [£ • # / # □ @]

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27. (A) The design is rotating through 90° with the increase of one line in each subsequent figure.

28. (C) The stars are moving clockwise in next figure. From figure (1) to (2), the arcs are moving clockwise. In figure (3), they do not change their places but their directions are reversed. In figure (4), they move clockwise. Hence in next figure their directions should be reversed.

29. (E) The lower curve is changing its direction from left to right and right to left in each next figure. The topmost curve is also changing in the same in each figure. The curve on the left hand side is also changing from upside to down and vice-versa. The curve on the right is reversed after every two consecutive figures.

30. (B) The upper-most line is changed into a curve from figure (1) to (2). Alternately the upper and lower lines are changed into curves. The middle two curves are opposite to each others.

31. (B) In each subsequent figure four signs plus, minus, white circle and black circle are moving in clockwise direction while arc enclosing the circle is moving in anticlockwise direction.

32. (D) The small circles alternately towards anticlock direction are shifted near the corner of the square and are blackened.

33. (C) The number of arrows is increasing by one with the change of direction in next figure.

34. (E) The dot and the star together move in anticlock direction in each alternate figure. But the triangle moves in another alternate figure in anticlock direction.

35. (D) The lines are decreasing by one moving in anticlock direction but in each subsequent figure the order of lines is reversed. The circles are increasing by one moving in anticlock direction. Besides, there is a black point inside the circles except in one.

36. (C) Two half lines are added from figure (1) to (2). From figure (2) to (3), one half is added to the right side and from figure (3) to (4), one half is added to the left side. Hence in figure (5), two half lines must be added.

37. (C) From figure (1) to (2), one inverted 'V' is increased while from figure (2) to (3) a line is increased on the top. The same rules are followed later on.

38. (D) One line is increasing in next figure, completing the rectangle.

39. (E) The Zigzag lines are horizontal and vertical respectively in subsequent figures. The number of dashes from the corners is two and one alternately. Two dashes in figure (1), (3) and (5) are moving clockwise.

40. (B) The number of circles is increasing by one in next figure. The circles in figure (1) and (2) are drawn with smooth lines whereas the increased circles are drawn with dotted lines in the proceeding figures.

Exercise 6

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1. (C) a b is repeated six times in the series.
2. (B) a b b a is repeated three times in the series.
3. (D) There is a repeatation of a b c, b c a, c a b in the series.
4. (C) The series is a a b b b b, a a a a b b b b a a.
5. (B) The series is a b c, b c b, c b c, a b a, b a b.
6. (D) a b b a is repeated 3 times in the series.
7. (C) The series is a b c, c a b, b c a, a b c *i.e.* it is in cyclic order.
8. (B) The series is a b c, b c a, c a b, a b c *i.e.* it is in cyclic order.
9. (A) a a b b, b b a a is repeated 2 times in the series.
10. (D) The series is a b c b a, b c a c b, c a b a c in cyclic order.
11. (B) a b is repeated 7 times in the series.
12. (D) The series is abcbc, bcaca, cabab.
13. (A) The series is abccb, bcaac, cabba.

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As the 5th letter in SCULPTURE is P and O is used for P, therefore, 5th digit is the required code is O.

Example 5. If in code language, digits are used for the letters according to the following code.

D	I	N	E	S	H	K	U
8	2	5	1	7	4	9	3

What number will represent the word 'S H K N U D I' ?

(A) 7 4 5 3 2 9 8 (B) 7 4 9 3 5 8 2
(C) 7 4 9 5 2 3 8 (D) 7 9 4 5 3 8 2
(E) 7 4 9 5 3 8 2

Answer with Explanation--(E). Here 7 is used for S, 4 for H, 9 for K, 5 for N, 3 for U, 8 for D and 2 for I. Hence for 'S H K N U D I' the code is 7 4 9 5 3 8 2.

Exercise 1

Directions—In each of the following questions five alternative answers are given. Find out the correct answer for each question.

1. If in a certain language P R O S E is coded as P P O Q E, how is 'L I G H T' coded in that code ?
(A) L I G F T (B) L L G F E
(C) J I E H R (D) L G G H T
(E) L G G F T

2. If in a certain language PRACTICE is coded as PICCTRAE, how is 'FLAMES' coded in that code ?
(A) FEMALS (B) FALEMS
(C) FMELAS (D) FALMES
(E) FMEALS

3. If in a certain language, METAPHER is coded as EMATHPRE, how is 'NORMAL' coded in that code ?
(A) ORMLAN (B) ONRMLA
(C) ONMRAL (D) ONMRLA
(E) NOMRAL

4. If in a certain language, FIELD is coded as GJFME, how is 'SICKLE' coded in that code ?
(A) RHBJKD (B) RHJBKD
(C) TJDLMF (D) TJDMLF
(E) TJLDMF

5. If in a certain language, HAPPY is coded as GBOQX, how is 'CROSS' coded in that code ?
(A) BSPTR (B) BSNRT
(C) BSNTR (D) BNSTR
(E) BNSRT

6. If any word LPPHGLDWH is coded as IMMEDIATE, how is 'WRSVHFUHW' coded in that code ?
(A) YUVKIXKY (B) FAITHFUL
(C) TOPSBRASS (D) TOPSECRET
(E) PSTOBRASS

7. If in a certain language, HOUSE is coded as INVRF, how is 'CROWD' coded in that code ?
(A) BGNVC (B) DQPVK
(C) DQPVE (D) DSPXE
(E) DQVPE

8. If in a certain language PANKEJ is coded as OBMLDK, how is 'SAROD' coded in that code ?
(A) RBSPC (B) RBQPC
(C) TBQPC (D) RBPQC
(E) RBPCQ

9. If in a certain language, TIGER is coded as RIGET, how is 'CROWN' coded in that code ?
(A) NROWC (B) NOWRC
(C) RRWCO (D) NOWCR
(E) None of these

10. If in a certain language, KNOWLEDGE is coded as 256535475, how is 'GENERAL' coded in that code ?
(A) 7545993 (B) 7969393
(C) 7555913 (D) 755591
(E) None of these

11. In a certain code 'JUDICIAL' is written as 'LAUJICID'. How is 'GLORIOUS' written in that code ?
(A) LGSUROOL (B) USGLIOOR
(C) SULGROOL (D) SULOGIRO
(E) SULGOIRO

12. If in a certain language, CERTAIN is coded as XVIGZRM, how is 'MUNDANE' coded in that code ?
(A) NFMWZMV (B) VMZWMFN

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18. G 39 33 J
C 47 41 F
R – – Y
(A) 17, 3 (B) 3, 17
(C) 15, 1 (D) 4, 12
(E) 1, 15

19. If Dust is called air, air is called fire, fire is called water, water is called colour, colour is called rain and rain is called dust, where do fish live ?
(A) Dust (B) Water
(C) Colour (D) Fire
(E) Rain

Exercise 4

Directions–For each of the following questions, there are five alternatives. Find out the correct one.

1. If SEND-MONEY is coded as QCLB-KM LCW, what will be the first and last letters of the word in the same code for MOST-SECRET ?
(A) R, K (B) K, R
(C) O, V (D) V, U
(E) None of these

2. If BOX is coded as CDPQYZ, what will be the last two letters of word in the same code for HERO ?
(A) N, M (B) M, N
(C) P, Q (D) Q, P
(E) None of these

3. If ACNP is coded as NPJL, what will be the last letter of the word in the same code for CINPQSRTG ?
(A) D (B) E
(C) F (D) C
(E) None of these

4. If CARPENTER is coded as BAQPDN SEQ, what will be the first letter of word in the same code for SANJIV ?
(A) N (B) T
(C) R (D) V
(E) C

5. If CLOCK is coded as KCOLC, what will be the first and last letters of the word in the same code for RAMESHA ?
(A) A, M (B) H, E
(C) R, A (D) M, S
(E) A, R

6. If QUESTION is coded as NXBVQLLQ, what will be the first two letters of the word in the same code for REPLY ?
(A) O, V (B) R, L
(C) Y, C (D) O, H
(E) E, P

7. If GREEN is coded as FSDFM, what will be the last letter of the word in the same code for BLUE ?
(A) M (B) R
(C) F (D) T
(E) D

8. If SCRIPT is coded as TCQIQT, what will be the first and last letters of the word in the same code for DIGEST ?
(A) C, T (B) E, T
(C) C, F (D) E, F
(E) T, E

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9. If SON is coded as TUPQOP, what will be the third and fourth letters from the left of the word in the same code for FATHER ?
(A) B, C (B) U, V
(C) G, H (D) I, J
(E) S, T

10. If FIRE is coded as DGPC, what will be the third letter from the left of the word in the same code for SHOT ?
(A) Q (B) N
(C) M (D) R
(E) L

Exercise 5

Directions–There are five alternatives for each of the following questions. Find out the correct one.

1. If (1) 'Quo Cui Heer' means 'Boy is good'
(2) 'Lai Quo Mea' means 'Meena is fair'
(3) 'Ruo Lev Mea' means 'All are fair'.
(4) 'Si Hai Cui' means 'Dog was good'.
then which of the following words stands for 'Boy' ?
(A) Quo (B) Cui

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19. M U N E S H
(A) 6 3 5 1 4 7 (B) 6 3 5 1 7 4
(C) 6 3 1 5 7 4 (D) 5 3 6 4 1 7
(E) 3 5 1 7 4 6

20. I N D U N E M
(A) 2 5 8 3 5 1 6 (B) 2 5 8 5 3 1 6
(C) 5 3 8 1 6 2 5 (D) 2 5 8 6 2 1 5
(E) 8 6 2 1 5 5 3

Directions–In a confidential map of an army, the following code is used to show the height & distance of the defence posts in metres.

A N G R Y C H I L D
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

There was a doubt in the actual secrecy of the above code. So this code was changed and the new code was

G L A N D Y R I C H
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Directions—Questions 21 to 25 are based on the given codes. Each question has 5 choices. Select the correct one.

21. According to the previous code the distance between the defence posts T & P was R D N H metres. What would be the distance according to the new code ?
(A) N H D R (B) D R N H
(C) N Y H R (D) Y L H N
(E) N H L R

22. The height of the post B, above sea level, according to the first code is D G I A H metres. What would be it according to the new code ?
(A) H A R H I (B) H A R I G
(C) H A I G L (D) R I G H A
(E) A H I R G

23. The post F was at a distance of R H Y metres from the post H. The distance between the posts was reduced by 50 metres. What would be the distance now, according to the new code ?
(A) D L P (B) N L D
(C) N D L (D) L N D
(E) D N L

24. According to the previous code the distance between the posts M and R was L R G Y metres. An army officer made the mistake of reading and he found it as L R G Y according to the new code. How much less, would the actual distance be because of this mistake ?
(A) 6719 metres (B) 6179 metres
(C) 6971 metres (D) 7619 metres
(E) None of these

25. During war a new post K was established between the posts L and N. According to the new code, the distance between the posts K and N is D C A metres. According to the previous code the distance between the posts L and N is A D L C metres. What would be the distance between L and K according to the new code ?
(A) H A D (B) D A C
(C) D C A (D) D H A
(E) D A H

Directions–The numbers in each question from 26 to 30 are coded from the following list.

Digits :	3	7	9	2	5	1	4	8	6
Letters :	Y	P	K	T	N	B	S	D	V

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Find out which one of the answers is the correct coded form of the given number in each question.

26. 7 3 9 5 2 1
(A) P Y K N T N
(B) P Y K N B T
(C) P Y T N K B
(D) P Y K B T N
(E) None of these

27. 9 5 4 1 6 8
(A) K N B S V D (B) K N S B V D
(C) T N S B V D (D) K N S N V D
(E) None of these

28. $\frac{23587}{9164}$
(A) T Y N D P / K B S N
(B) T P N D P / K N B S
(C) T P N D P / K B N S
(D) T P N D Y / K B V S
(E) None of these

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7. (C) First and third letters of the word THEN are 1 and 2 letters ahead of the corresponding letters of the word RLBS. While second and fourth letters of the word THEN are 3 and 4 letters before the corresponding letters of the word RLBS.
8. (B) First, third and fifth letters of the word CROWD are the previous letters of the corresponding letters of the word DQPVE and second and fourth letters of the word CROWD are the next letters of the corresponding letters of the word DQPVE.
9. (A) First, second, third and fourth letters of the word HPEX are 2, 3, 3 and 1 letters before the corresponding letters of the word KTIZ.
10. (C) Each letter of the word LONDON is the next letter of each corresponding letter of the word MPOEPO.

Exercise 3

1. (B) S = 5, I = 3, T = 3, E = 0, R = 1, U = 8, N = 4, C = 6, L = 7, B = 1, O = 2, Y = 9,
   ∴ SON = 524
2. (C) S = X, L = M, E = K, P = B, A = O, R = Y, U = F
   ∴ PLEASURE = B M K O X F Y K
3. (A) G = I, R = N, A = O, S = P, P = Q, B = R, O = S, W = T, N = U
   ∴ SPARROW = PQONNST
4. (C) H = 1, A = 3, R = 5, D = 7, S = 2, O = 4, F = 6, T = 8
   ∴ 21488 = SHOOT
5. (E) T = 1, O = 2, U = 3, R = 4, C = 5, L = 6, E = 7, A = 8, R = 4, S = 9, P = 0
   ∴ SCULPTURE = 953601347
6. (D) The difference between the two letters of the alphabets is 2
   ∴ 12 = F, 10 = E, D = 8
   ∴ 1210108 = FEED
7. (C) 0 = S, 9 = T, 5 = R, 2 = I, 3 = N, 4 = G
   ∴ 095234 = STRING
8. (B) G = 7, R = 3, A = 1, D = 4, E = 5
   ∴ GRADE = 73145
9. (A) S = R, P = O, A = M, R = X, O = Y, W = Z
   ∴ SPARROW = ROMXXYZ
10. (C) S = 5, T = 2, U = 6, D = 8, E = 4, N = 3
    ∴ STUDENT = 5268432
11. (B) B, F and H are the second, sixth and eighth letters of alphabet respectively. If B = 2 and F = 6 then H will be equal to 8. Hence H + B + F = 8 + 2 + 6 = 16
12. (D) J, B and D are the 10th, second and fourth letters of alphabets respectively. If B = 2 is taken then J and D will be equal to 10 and 4 respectively. Hence J − B + D = 10 − 2 + 4 = 12
13. (C) T is the 20th letter of alphabet
    ∴ T O M = 20 + 15 + 13 = 48
    and DICK = 4 + 9 + 3 + 11 = 27
    Hence HARRY = 8 + 1 + 18 + 18 + 25 = 70
14. (E) There is a gap of one letter between B and D and also there is a gap of one number between 6 and 8. Similarly there is gap of 2 letters between J and M and a gap of 2 numbers between 14 and 17. As there is a gap of 4 letters between N and S, there should be a gap of 4 numbers between the required numbers. Again there is a gap of 7 letters between B and J and a gap of 7 numbers between 6 and 14. As there is a gap of 3 letters between J and M, therefore, the number with a gap of 3 after 14 is 18. Hence the required numbers are 18 & 23.
15. (D) H is the 8th letter and the number besides it is 15. So by $(2n - 1)$ where n is the number of letter and $(2n - 1)$ is the number. There will be 7 & 3 for D and B respectively.
16. (C) P and Q are continuous letters while there is a gap of 2 between the numbers. There is a gap of one letter between V and X. While a gap of 4 between the numbers. Similarly since one letter is missing between G and I, the difference between the numbers should be 4. As in all rows first number is greater than the second, hence the correct answer should be 18 and 14.
17. (B) 6 letters are missing between S and L, and the difference of the numbers is 12. As 5 letters are misssing between F and L, the difference of the numbers should be 10.

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5

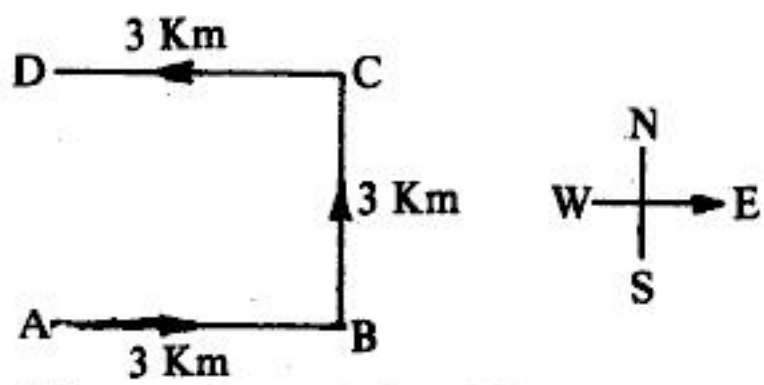
Direction Sense Test

The object of this type of test is to ascertain the sense of direction in the candidates. They are required to use their sense about the direction and answer the given questions correctly.

Illustration 1. After starting from a point, a man walks 3 Km towards East, then turning to his left he moves 3 Km. After this he again turns left and moves 3 Km. Which choice given below indicates the correct direction in which he is from his starting point ?

(A) North (B) East
(C) West (D) South
(E) None of these

Answer with Explanation–(A). The person starting from A reaches at B after moving 3 Km towards East.

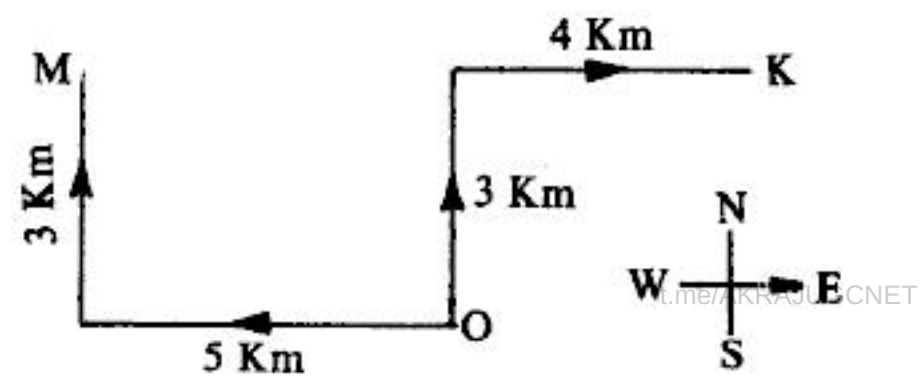


Then turning to left at B, he reaches to C after moving 3 Km. Then again turning to left at C, he reaches to D after moving 3 Km. Since D is in the north direction of A. Hence the correct answer is (A).

Illustration 2. A and B started from a fixed place. A moves towards North and after walking 3 Km turns to his right and covers 4 Km. B moves towards West and walks 5 Km and then turns to his right and walks 3 Km. Now how far A and B are from each other ?

(A) 5 Km (B) 9 Km
(C) 8 Km (D) 4 Km
(E) 1 Km

Answer with Explanation–(B). The movements A and B are shown in the following diagram.

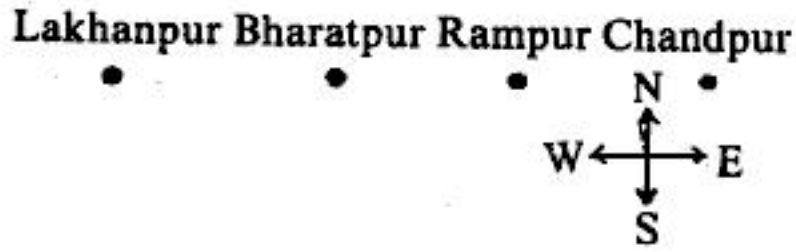


Starting from O, the final positions of A and B are K and M respectively. Since the distance between K and M is 5 + 4 *i.e.* 9 Km. Hence the correct answer is (B).

Illustration 3. Rampur is on the west of Chandpur. Bharatpur is on the east of Rampur. Lakhanpur is on the west of Chandpur. Bharatpur is on the east of Chandpur. If Lakhanpur is on the west of Rampur, in which direction of Bharatpur is Lakhanpur ?

(A) North (B) West
(C) East (D) South
(E) North-east

Answer with Explanation–(B). The position of various towns is as follows.



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1. If A is in the North of B and C is in the West of B. In what direction is A with respect to C ?
(A) North-East (B) East
(C) South (D) South-West
(E) None of these

2. Four boys A, B, C and D are up on the ladder. A is further up the ladder than B. B is between A and C. If D is further up than A, who is the third from the bottom ?
(A) B (B) C
(C) A (D) D
(E) None of these

3. If M is in North-East of N and P is in South-West of N then (i) P is in the South of N and (ii) N is between M and P. Out of these two statements (i) and (ii) which is/are correct ?
(A) (i) and (ii) both are correct
(B) (i) and (ii) both are wrong
(C) only (i) is correct
(D) only (ii) is correct
(E) Nothing can be said about it

4. The time by Saurabh's watch is half past three. If the hour hand points towards East, to which direction would minute hand point?
(A) North (B) East
(C) South -East (D) West
(E) None of these

5. Five persons A, B, C, D and E are standing in a row. B is between A and C and D is between C and E. If the distance of C from B is equal to the distance of D from C, what is the relation between the distances of A to B and B to E ?
(A) both are equal
(B) A B is smaller than B E
(C) A B is larger than B E
(D) There is no relation in A B and B E.
(E) Nothing can be said about it

6. Six families A, B, C, D, E and F are living in houses in a row. B has D and F as neighbours, E has A and C as neighbours. A does not live next to either F or D. If C does not live next to D, who are F's next door neighbours ?
(A) B and F (B) B and D
(C) only B (D) B and C
(E) Impossible to tell

7. The post office is in the East of the school while my house is in the South of the school. The market is in the North of the post office. If the distance of the market from the post office is equal to the distance of my house from the school, in which direction is the market with respect to my house ?
(A) North (B) East
(C) North-East (D) South-West

8. Six students are sitting in a row. K is sitting between V and R. V is sitting next to M. M is sitting next to B, who is sitting on the extreme left and Q is sitting next to R. Who are sitting adjacent to V ?
(A) R and Q (B) B and M
(C) Q and K (D) K and R
(E) M and K

9. Six boys are so standing that they form a circle each facing the centre. Aloke is to the left of Prabhat. Sunil is between Ashoke and Vikash. Hari is between Aloke and Ashoke. Who is to the left of Vikash ?
(A) Prabhat (B) Hari
(C) Ashoke (D) Sunil
(E) Aloke

10. Two ladies and two men are playing bridge-a card game and seated at North, East, South and West of a table. No lady is facing East. Persons sitting opposite to each other are not of the same sex. One man is facing South. Which directions are the ladies facing?
(A) East and West
(B) South and East
(C) North and West
(D) North and East
(E) None of these

11. Girija, Ishan, Francis and Hema are sitting on a bench. Francis has Hema next to her on her left. Ishan is sitting with Francis and Girija on either side of her. Who sits at the extreme right ?
(A) Hema (B) Girija
(C) Ishan (D) Francis

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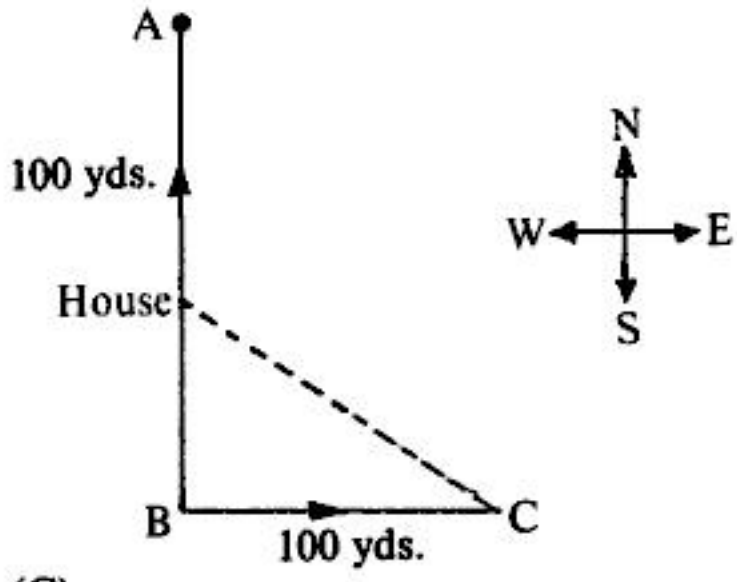
was initially. D reaches in place of G and G reaches in place of F. Hence A will be in South-West of 'D'.

15. (D) Movements of Amit are as follows :

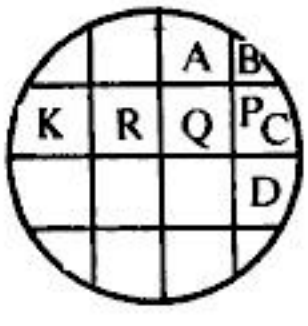


16. (C)

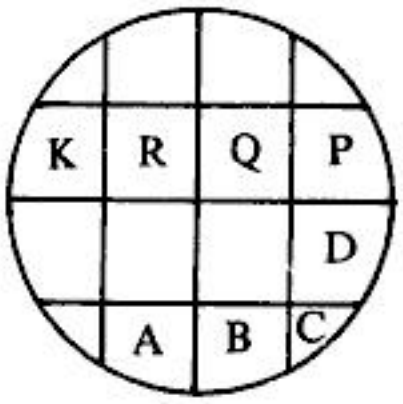
17. (B) After the movement according the question their positions are as follows :

18. (A) After the movement according the question their positions are as follows :

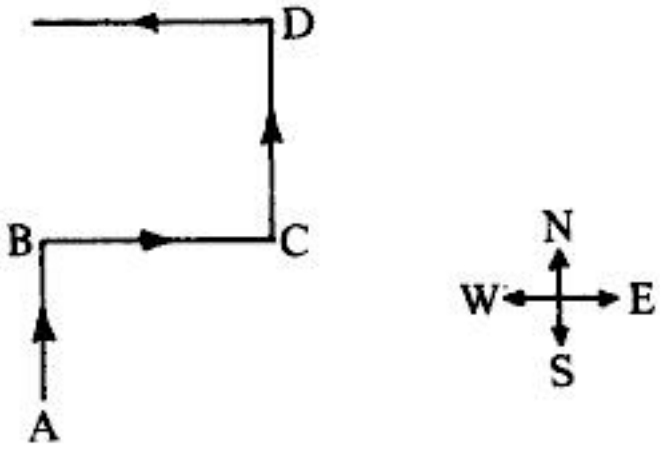
19. (C) After the movement according the question their positions are as follows :



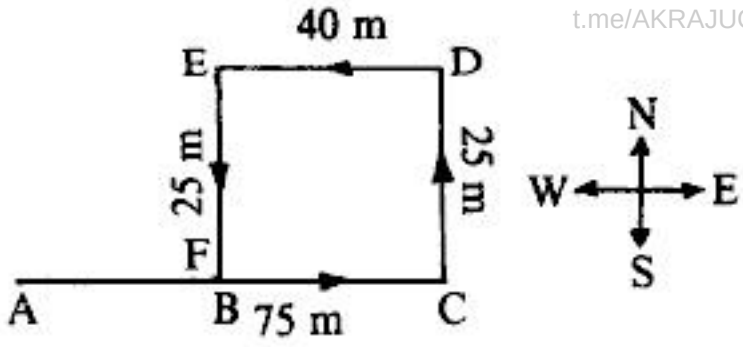
20. (B) After the movement according the question, their positions are as follows :



21. (D) Movements of the man are as follows :



22. (C) Movements of Vijay are as follows :



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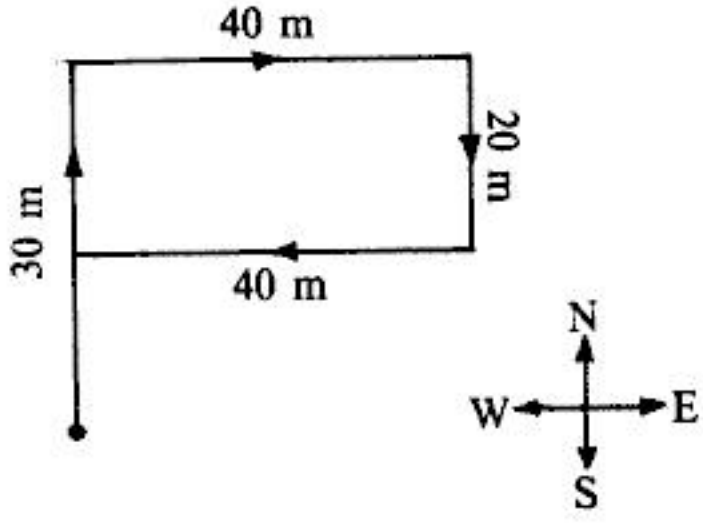
His distance from his final position to the starting point = 75 – 40
= 35 metres. **Ans.**

23. (B) Movements of Milind are as follows :



His distance from his original position = 30 – 20 = 10 m **Ans.**

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4. A is the mother of B and C. If D is the husband of C, what is A to D ?
(A) Mother (B) Sister
(C) Mother-in-law (D) Aunt
(E) None of these

5. Introducing a lady, a man said, 'Her mother is the only daughter of my mother-in-law'. What is the man to the lady ?
(A) Son (B) Brother
(C) Uncle (D) Husband
(E) Father

6. If N is the brother of B, M is the sister of N, J is the brother of P and P is the daughter of B, who is the uncle of J ?
(A) B (B) M
(C) P (D) N
(E) None of these

7. A man said to a lady, "The son of your only brother is the brother of my wife." What is the lady to the man ?
(A) Mother
(B) Sister
(C) Sister of father-in-law
(D) Grand Mother
(E) Maternal aunt

8. If A is the brother of B and K, D is the mother of B and E is the father of A. Which one of the following statements is not definitely true ?
(A) B is the brother of K
(B) A is the father of K
(C) A is the son of D
(D) D is the wife of E
(E) A is the son of E

9. Looking at a portrait of a man, Sanjay said, "His mother is the wife of my father's son. Brothers and sisters I have none." At whose portrait was Sanjay looking ?
(A) His son (B) His nephew
(C) His cousin (D) His uncle
(E) His father

10. There are five persons sitting on a bench. Blue eyed lady sitting in the middle is my mother. At the extreme left, the man with grey hair is my maternal uncle. Lady sitting at the extreme right is having a pimple on her nose and is the wife of a person who is sitting between a blue eyed lady and grey haired man and has a pointed nose. A lady having marks on her face is the younger sister of the blue eyed lady and is sitting on the fifth place. The person having a pointed nose is the son of the blue eyed lady. What is the lady having marks on her face to the man sitting at the extreme left ?
(A) Wife (B) Maternal Aunt
(C) Sister (D) Sister-in-law
(E) Mother

11. If (i) A * B means A is the brother of B
(ii) A ● B means A is the daughter of B
(iii) A △ B means A is the sister of B
Which one of the following shows the relation that P is the maternal uncle of Q ?
(A) P △ R ● Q (B) P * R ● Q
(C) Q ● R △ P (D) Q ● R * P
(E) None of these

12. Pointing to a boy, Ramesh said, "His only brother's mother is my father's wife." How is Ramesh related to that boy ?
(A) Uncle (B) Father
(C) Nephew (D) Brother
(E) None of these

13. A, B, C, D, E and F are members of a Club. There are two married couples in the group. A is the brother of D's husband. C is the president of All India Working Women's Association. F is a Sitarist, is a bachelor. B's wife is not a member of the Club. Four of them belong to the same family. B and F are colleagues in the same organisation. How is F related to B ?
(A) Brother
(B) Nephew
(C) Father
(D) Data inadequate
(E) None of these

14. If B's mother was A's mother's daughter. How was A related to B ?
(A) Father
(B) Sister
(C) Brother
(D) Paternal Uncle
(E) Maternal Uncle

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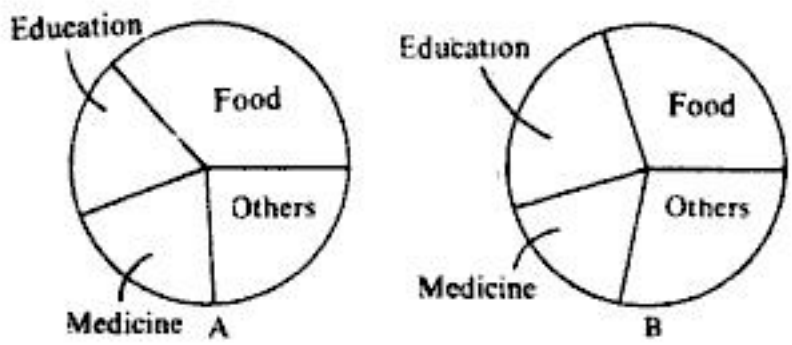
to reach the top of the pillar, what is the height of the shortest pillar?

(A) 151 cm (B) 153 cm
(C) 250 cm (D) 200 cm
(E) 150 cm

9. I was quite alone in the Park. After some time an old man and an old woman came there. After them two couples with a baby came there. Now how many persons are there ?

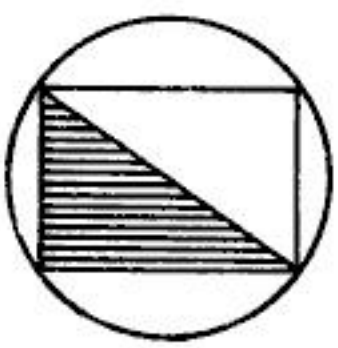
(A) 8 (B) 9
(C) 10 (D) 11

10. The following diagrams represent the expenditures of two families A and B. Which of the following conclusions cannot be reached from the figures ?



(A) Both spend equal proportions of expenditure on medicine
(B) B spends a higher percentage on others than 'education'
(C) A spends more money on food than B
(D) The proportion of A's expenditure on education is less than the proportion on B's expenditure on education

11. If r is the radius of the circle given below, what is the area of the shaded region ?



(A) $4r^2$ (B) r^2
(C) $\frac{4}{3}r^2$ (D) $4r$

12. A class starts after lunch at 1.00 p.m. and lasts till 3.52 p.m. In this duration four periods are held. Before every period 4 minutes are allowed for going from one room to another. What is the exact duration for each period ?

(A) 42 min. (B) 39 min.
(C) 41 min. (D) 40 min.

13. A man invited some boys and girls on the birth day of his son. The number of boys was less than that of girls by 2. He gave Rs. 10 to each boy and Rs. 20 to each girl. If total amount distributed by him is Rs. 280, what was the number of boys ?

(A) 25 (B) 10
(C) 8 (D) 15

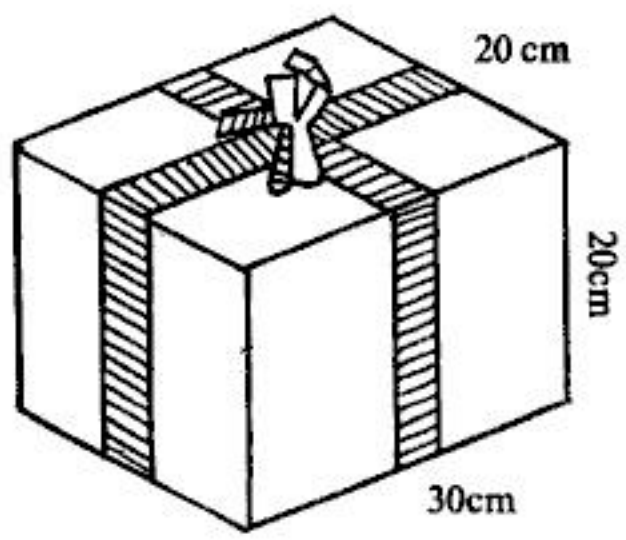
14. A straight line is 36 cm. long. The points are to be marked on the line from both the ends so that the first point be at a distance of 1 cm. from one end, the second point be at a distance of 2 cm from the first point and the third point be at a distance of 3 cm from the second point and so on. If the points on the ends are not counted and the common points are counted as one, what is number of points ?

(A) 13 (B) 12
(C) 10 (D) 16

15. There are some cows, bulls and 45 hens in a group. One care taker looks after 15 animals. The number of bulls is twice the number of cows. If the number of head is less than the total number of feet by 186 (including the care taker), how many care takers are there ?

(A) 9 (B) 8
(C) 5 (D) 6

16. The diagram below shows a box tied with a ribbon assuming an extra 10 cm for tying the



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5. (B) Each side of the square is $3d$.
6. (D) There are 13 equal squares in the entire figure and the area of one square is a.
   Since distance is proportional to time taken.
7. (C) $AB^2 = AO^2 - OB^2$
   $= 5^2 - 3^2 = 4$
   ∴ He will take 4 min. to go from A to B.
   Hence total time $= 4 + 3 + 3$
   $= 10$ minutes.
8. (B) Distance covered by A in 50 chances
   $= 49(5-1) + 5 = 201$ cm.
   Distance covered by B in 50 chances
   $= 49(6-3) + 6 = 153$ cm.
   Distance covered by C in 50 chances
   $= 49(7-2) + 7 = 252$ cm.
   Hence the height of the reqd. pillar
   $= 153$ cm.
9. (A)
10. (C) Since only the percentages of expenditure on different item are represented by the pie diagram, no conclusion can be reached on absolute amounts.
11. (B) If I be a side of the square,
    $I^2 + I^2 = (2r)^2$
    ∴ $I^2 = 2r^2$
    But the area of the shaded region
    $= \frac{1}{2} I^2$
    $= r^2$
12. (D) No. of interval between 4 periods = 3
    ∴ Time taken in the intervals
    $= 3 \times 4$
    $= 12$ min.
    But total duration = 2 hours 52 min.
    ∴ Time taken in all the four periods
    = 2 hours 40 min.
    ∴ Exact duration for each period
    = 40 min.
13. (C) Let the no. of boys be x
    ∴ No. of girls $= x + 2$
    ∴ $10x + 20(x+2) = 280$
    or, $30x = 280 - 40$
    ∴ $x = 8$.
14. (B) The points from one end will be as follows :
    First point at a distance of 1 cm
    Second " " " 3 cm
    Third " " " 6 cm
    Fourth " " " 10 cm
    Fifth " " " 15 cm
    Sixth " " " 21 cm
    Seventh " " " 28 cm
    Eighth " " " 36 cm
    The points from the second end will be as follows:
    First point at a distance of 35 cm. from the first end
    Second point at a distance of 33 cm. from the first end
    Third point at a distance of 30 cm. from the first end
    Fourth point at a distance of 26 cm. from the first end
    Fifth point at a distance of 21 cm. from the first end
    Sixth point at a distance of 15 cm. from the first end
    Seventh point at a distance of 8 cm. from the first end
    Eighth point at a distance of 0 cm. from the first end
    The points, which are not be counted are at 36, 0, 15, 21.
    ∴ No. of points $= 16 - 4 = 12$
15. (D) Let the number of cows be x.
    ∴ No. of bulls $= 2x$ and no. of caretaker
    $= \frac{x + 2x + 45}{15}$
    ∴ No. of feet $= 4x + 8x + 90 + 2\left(\frac{x + 2x + 45}{15}\right)$
    and the number of heads
    $= x + 2x + 45 + \frac{3x + 45}{15}$
    $\therefore 4x + 8x + 90 + 2\left(\frac{3x + 45}{15}\right) - \left(x + 2x + 45 + \frac{3x + 45}{15}\right) = 186$
    or, $180x + 1350 + 6x + 90 - 45x - 3x - 45 - 675 = 2790$
    or, $138x = 2070$
    ∴ $x = 15$
    ∴ No. of caretakers
    $= \frac{15 + 30 + 45}{15} = 6$

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instigate other examinees also for the same
(b) take help from neighbouring examinees to answer the questions satisfactorily
(c) speak loudly about the toughness of the questions
(d) answer the question paper with a cool-head and mind

5. While going for the morning walk, you find a man lying unconcious on the street, you would
(a) take him to the doctor and get medical aid
(b) search his pockets to find his address and inform his parents
(c) inform the police authorities
(d) cover him with a cloth and go on your way

6. Reaching at the railway station you find that the train you wanted to catch is just to start and there is hardly anytime for purchasing the ticket, the best thing for you is to
(a) rush to the train rather than miss it and inform the T.T.I. at the next stoppage about your inability to purchase the ticket
(b) rush to the train and perform your journey quietly
(c) first purchase the ticket and then catch the train if it is there
(d) miss the train rather than take the risk of boarding the moving train

7. If while passing through a railway line, you notice that the two trains from the opposite directions are running on the same lines you would
(a) go you way without taking any notice of the accident likely to happen
(b) rush to the nearest station and inform the railway authorities about all that you had noticed
(c) rush towards either of the running trains and try to intimate the engine staff about the probable accident
(d) wait and see till the trains pass on

8. At midnight you heard the voice of several persons shouting, 'Fire, Fire,' you would:
(a) ring to the Fire Brigade station and inform the officials there about the fire
(b) rush out of the room with buckets of water to extinguish the fire
(c) ensure where the fire had taken place and to what extent
(d) continue to sleep, till you are called for

9. If in the night, you find some thieves entering in your mother's bed room and opening the almirah where in her gold ornaments and jewelleries are kept. What would you do at that time ?
(a) you would cry out and inform all your family members and neighbours for help
(b) you would at once rush to the police station to seek police help
(c) you would not take the risk of facing the situation and continue to sleep
(d) you would face the situation with the help of other family members

10. If in your college hostel mess, you find that the dal being served for the last ten days, is having a lot of stones and you are fed up with eating it. What would you do ?
(a) leave eating the dal altogether
(b) bring the matter to the notice of the mess incharge and if nothing is done by him then to inform the hostel superintendent
(c) speak the cook about changing the dal
(d) buy your own dal and cook it in your room

11. Your baby's clothes have caught fire and none except your wife who is in the bathroom, is present in the house you would.
(a) ask your wife about the incident and to come out at atonce
(b) telephone your family doctor
(c) cry 'fire, fire.'
(d) wrap the baby tightly in some blanket and try to extinguish the fire

12. You are standing at the door of the train that has just left the platform. Suddenly you see a man from your behind coach falling off the train. What will you do ?
(a) Pull the alarm chain so that the train

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(C) Spectators (D) Victory
(E) Prize

33. A hill always has:

(A) trees (B) animals
(C) water (D) height

34. Danger always involves:

(A) enemy (B) attack
(C) fear (D) help

35. Management always entails:

(A) counsel (B) regulation
(C) exhortation (D) coercion

36. Disclosure always involves:

(A) secrets (B) agents
(C) display (D) exposition

37. Controversy always involves:

(A) dislike (B) injustice
(C) disagreement (D) passion

38. What is always in worry ?

(A) Difficulty (B) Unrest
(C) Noncooperation (D) Poignancy

39. A song always has:

(A) chorus (B) musician
(C) tymbal (D) word

Answers

1. (A) Early in the morning the sun is in the direction of east. If we are going toward the south, our face will be in the direction of south and our left hand will be in the direction of east. Hence if we go early in the morning toward the south, the sun will always be visible at our left.
2. (A) When a car suddenly starts, the lower part of the boy's body will be in motion while his upper part will be at rest. Hence he will always experience a backward force.
3. (C) As there is no such tradition hence this will happen sometimes.
4. (D) Since the ice cube had already melted due to heat of a nearly furnace so after this ice cannot remain as ice cube.
5. (B)
6. (C) Because justice can only be given according to law.
7. (A) Without roots tree cannot exist.
8. (B) Bargain is only possible when exchange takes place.
9. (A) Courage is the root of bravery.
10. (C)
11. (B)
12. (D)
13. (A) River cannot be formed without banks.

14. (C)	15. (D)	16. (C)	17. (E)
18. (A)	19. (C)	20. (C)	21. (D)
22. (C)	23. (E)	24. (D)	25. (C)
26. (B)	27. (A)	28. (C)	29. (E)
30. (D)	31. (C)	32. (B)	33. (D)
34. (C)	35. (B)	36. (A)	37. (C)
38. (B)	39. (D)		

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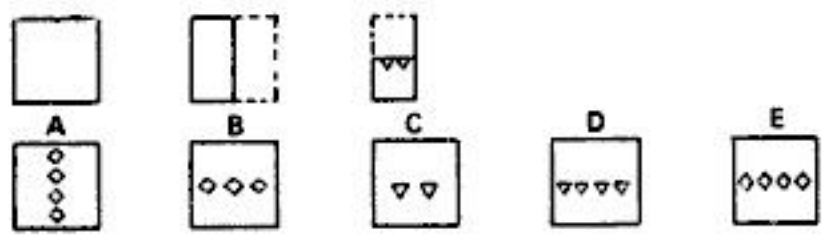
13.

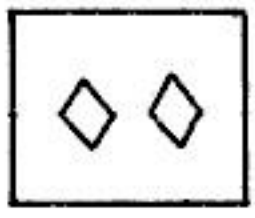
Paper cutting Type Questions

In this type of questions, three figures are given in one line. In first figure a paper sheet is shown in any shape and size. In second figure, it is shown by folding it in two parts. The part which is covered on other by folding is shown by dotted lines. In third figure it is again folded in two parts and some of its part is cut according to the diagram. Then after obtaining, the diagram so obtained is one of the five alternatives given below. The candidate has to find which one of the five alternatives is the correct answer.

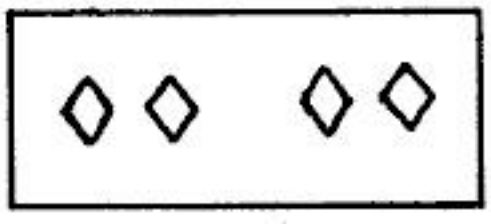
Example :



Answer with Explanation–(E). The following figure will be obtained when figure in (3) is opened at one fold.



The following figure will be obtained when the above figure is opened at the second fold.

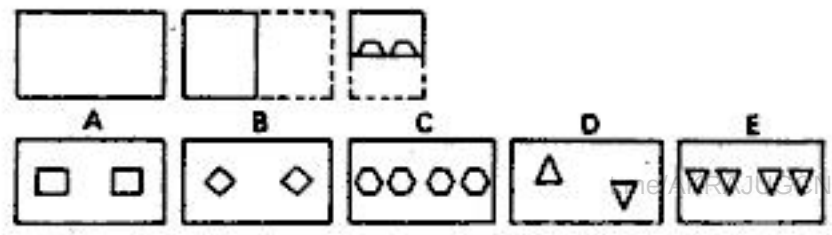


This figure resembles with (E) among the five alternatives. Hence the correct answer is (E)

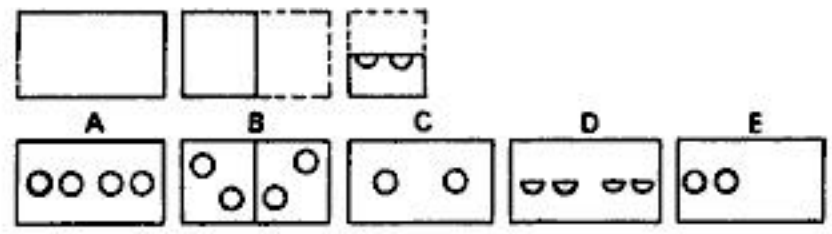
Exercise

Directions– In each of the questions a paper-sheet is folded and cut according to the given diagrams, then after opening the diagram so obtained is given in one of the five alternatives given below each question. Find out the correct answer.

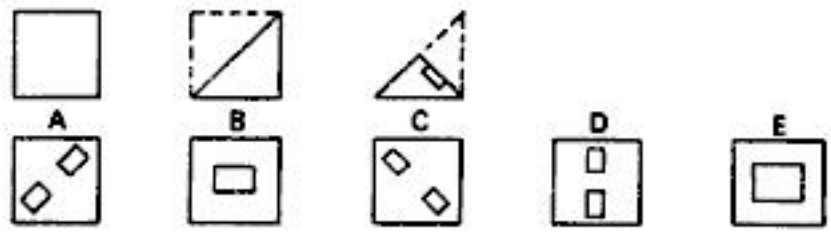
1.



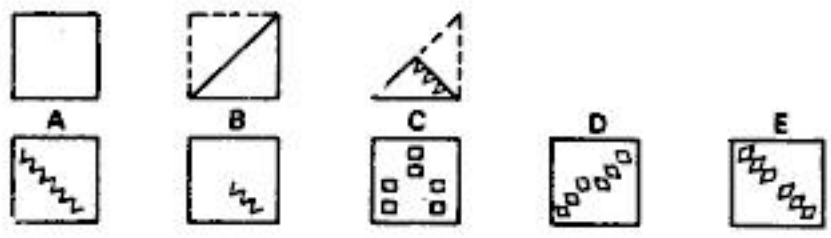
2.



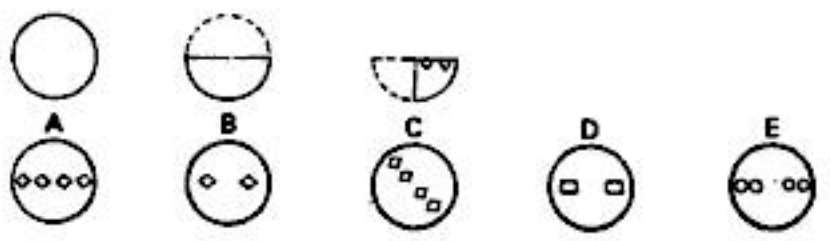
3.



4.



5.



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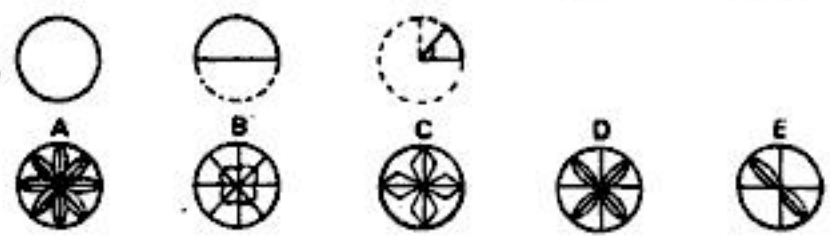

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14

Assigning Artificial Values to Arithmetical Digits and Signs

In this type of test instead of considering the actual or real values of digits artificial values are allotted to them and questions are set on certain principles. Sometimes arithmetical signs used in some types of questions donot represent their normal meaning. Following illustrations clarify the questions.

Example 1. If **1** = 1, **2** = 3, **3** = 5 and **4** = 7 then **5** = ?

(A) 9 (B) 8
(C) 7 (D) 6
(E) 5

Answer with Explanation–(A) By careful study it is revealed that 2 is being added to every figure in numerical order. Hence **5** = 9. Therefore, the correct answer is (A).

Example 2. Insert proper arithmetical signs between the figures in the following sum.

7 3 2 = 13

(A) –, × (B) +, ×
(C) ×, ÷ (D) –, +
(E) ×, +

Answer with Explanation–(B) By placing + sign between 7 and 3 and × between 3 and 2, the equation equals to 13. Hence the correct answer is (B).

Example 3. If 2 × 6 = 3, 3 × 9 = 3 and 4 × 20 = 5 then 5 × 40 = ?

(A) 15 (B) 200
(C) 7 (D) 8
(E) 9

Answer with Explanation–(D) Obviously if second figure is divided by the first figure the equal becomes correct. Hence the question mark will be replaced by 8. Therefore, the correct answer is (D).

Exercise

1. If + means ×, – means + and × means ÷ find the value of 5 + 4 – 18 × 3
   (A) – 34 (B) 6
   (C) 26 (D) 15
   (E) 14
2. If P denotes ÷, Q denotes ×, R denotes + and S denotes – then 18 Q 12 P 4 R 5 S 6 = ?
   (A) 36 (B) 53
   (C) 34 (D) 65
   (E) 59

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Directions—In each of the questions from 3 to 7

> stands for =
< stands for ≠
× stands for >
+ stands for <
= stands for ≯
– stands for ≮

3. If $\alpha \times \beta > \gamma$, it implies that :
   (A) $\alpha - \beta = \gamma$ (B) $\alpha > \beta \times \gamma$
   (C) $\alpha + \beta \times \gamma$ (D) $\alpha - \beta > \gamma$
   (E) None of these
4. If $\alpha - \beta \times \gamma$, it does not imply that :
   (A) $\alpha > \beta < \gamma$ (B) $\alpha \times \beta > \gamma$
   (C) $\alpha + \beta \times \gamma$ (D) $\alpha < \beta \times \gamma$
   (E) None of these
5. If $\alpha > \beta \times \gamma$, it implies that :
   (A) $\alpha - \beta > \gamma$ (B) $\alpha < \beta - \gamma$
   (C) $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$ (D) $\alpha = \beta > \gamma$
   (E) $\alpha - \beta - \gamma$
6. If $\alpha \times \beta - \gamma$, it implies that :
   (A) $\alpha = \beta \times \gamma$ (B) $\alpha - \beta + \gamma$
   (C) $\alpha < \beta + \gamma$ (D) $\alpha < \beta \times \gamma$
   (E) None of these

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28. (E) After making the proper changes in

$8 + 6 - 2 \div 4 \times 4$

we get $8 \div 6 \times 2 + 4 - 4$

$= 8 \times \frac{1}{6} \times 2 + 4 - 4$

$= \frac{8}{3} + 4 - 4 = \frac{8}{3}$

29. (B) After putting the proper signs,

$5 + 2 - 12 \div 6 \times 2$

$= 5 \times 2 + 12 - 6 \div 2$

$= 5 \times 2 + 12 - 6 \times \frac{1}{2}$

$= 5 \times 2 + 12 - 3$

$= 10 + 12 - 3$

$= 19$ but not 13

Hence it is wrong.

30. (D) But putting the proper signs in (D) we get

$(10 + 2) \times (2 \div 2) > (10 \div 2)$

$12 \times 1 > 5$

$12 > 5$

31. (C) Here right hand side number is obtained by multiplying the sum of left hand numbers by 2

$(3 + 6) \times 2 = 18,$

$(4 + 7) \times 2 = 22,$

$(9 + 1) \times 2 = 20,$

$\therefore\ ? = 2\,(5 + 2) = 14.$

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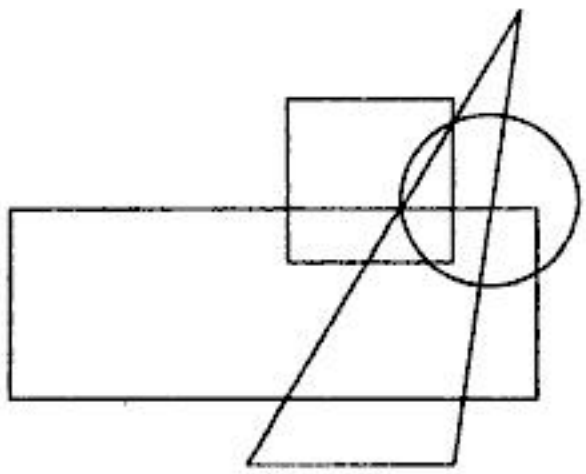
16

Venn Diagram and Chart Type Test

In this type of test diagram or chart is made and according to the question data are filled in the diagram or chart. Then by consulting the diagram or chart the questions asked are easily answered.

Example 1. The following question is based on the diagram given below in which the rectangle stands for illiterate, the square stands for employed, the triangle stands for farmers and the circle stands for the backwards. Which of the following statement is not true ?



(A) Some farmers who are employed are either backward or illiterate or both.

(B) Some unemployed farmers are backward and illiterate.

(C) Some backward farmers who are employed are not illiterate.

(D) All those backward persons who are not illiterate are either farmers or employed or neither of these.

(E) Some backward persons who are not literate are neither farmer nor employed.

Answer with Explanation—(C) Some backward farmers who are employed means the part between the circle, triangle and square is also in the rectangle. Hence the backward farmers who are employed are illiterate. Therefore (C) is not true.

Example 2. In a group of five persons A, B, C, D and E, there is one tennis player, one chess player and one badminton player. A and D are unmarried ladies and do not play any game. There is a couple in the group of which E is husband. None of the ladies plays chess or badminton. B is the brother of C and is neither a tennis player nor a chess player. Who is the badminton player ?

(A) A (B) C
(C) E (D) B
(E) D

Answer with Explanation—(D). The question may be solved easily with the help of the chart given below :

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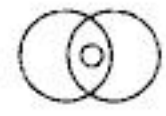
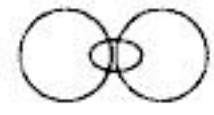
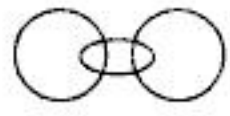
	A	B	C	D	E
Tennis	×	×	√	×	×
Chess	×	×	×	×	√
Badminton	×	√	×	×	×
Brother	×	√	×	×	×
Husband	×	×	×	×	√
Wife	×	×	√	×	×

Example 3. If the two big circles represent animals living on soil and those living in water, and the small circle stands for the animals who live both on soil and in water, which figure correctly represents the relationships among them ?

(A) (B) 

(C) (D) 

(E) 

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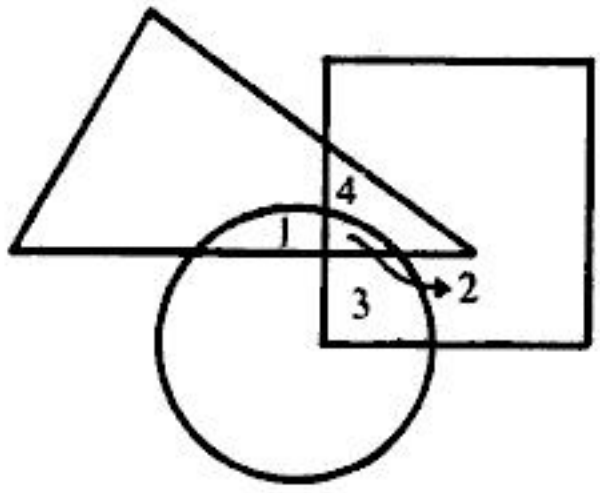
(A) 2 (B) 11
(C) 3 (D) 4

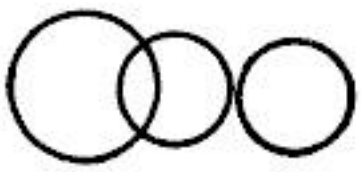
34. In the given diagram circle represents strong men, square represents tall men, triangle represents army officers. Which region represents army officers who are tail but not strong ?



(A) 1 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 2

35. Which of the following diagrams indicates the best relations between Judges, Thieves and Criminals ?

(A)
(B)

(C) 
(D)

Exercise 2

Directions—Q. 1-6. There are 5 villages A, B, C, D and E. Two of these are on the Highway and each have a school. The population of one of them is less than 3000. Out of these two, one village also has a school and its population more than 3000, has no school. In one village, having population of more than 3000 and a school, there is a post office. There is a police station in one of the villages, which has a population of more than 3000 and which lies on the highway. Village 'A' has a school and its population is less than 3000. There is no school in village 'B' and it does lie on the Highway. 'C' lies on the Highway and its population is more than 3000. Population of 'D' is less than 3000 and village 'E' neither lies on the Highway nor it has a post office.

On the basis of the above information, answer the questions from 1 to 6.

1. Other than 'C' which village lies on the Highway ?
(A) B (B) E
(C) D (D) A

2. Which village, with a population of less than 3000, has no school ?
(A) B (B) E
(C) D (D) C

3. Which village, not lying on the Highway, has a school ?
(A) B (B) E
(C) D (D) C

4. Which village has a police station ?
(A) C (B) E
(C) B (D) D

5. Which village has a post office ?
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D

6. Which village with a population of more than 3000 has no school ?
(A) E (B) B
(C) D (D) C

Directions—Q. 7-11. On the shelf are placed six volumes side by side labelled A, B, C, D, E and F. Three vlumes C, B and E have blue covers while the rest have red covers. D and F are new volumes while the rest are old volumes. A, C and D are law reports while the rest are gazetteers.

7. Which is the red covered new law report volume ?
(A) B (B) A
(C) D (D) C

8. Which two volumes are old Gazetteers and have blue covers ?
(A) B and F (B) B and E
(C) B and C (D) E and F

9. Which volume is new, red covered and a gazetteers ?

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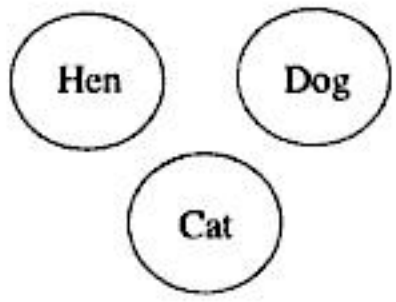
a number 30, therefore, the number of artists who are neither players nor doctors, is 30.

15. (C) The portion of the triangle which neither includes circle nor rectangle, represents a number 27. Therefore, the number of doctors which are neither players nor artists, is 27.

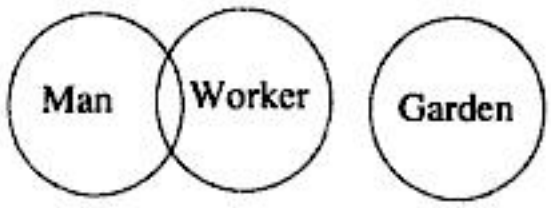
16. (E) The portion of the circle which neither includes triangle nor rectangle, represents a number 25. Hence the required answer is 25.

17. (C) All the three words of the rest groups may be represented by the figure (C).

18. (A) These words will be represented as :



19. (D) These words will be represented as :



20. (B) 21. (D) 22. (D) 23. (C) 24. (B)
25. (A) 26. (A) 27. (A) 28. (C) 29. (B)
30. (D) 31. (C) 32. (B) 33. (D) 34. (C)
35. (A)

Exercise 2

The following table will be useful to answer the questions from 1 to 6.

Village	Population less than 3000	Population more than 3000	Post Office	School	Police Station	Location on the Highway
A	√	×	×	√	×	√
B	×	√	×	×	×	×
C	×	√	√	√	√	√
D	√	×	×	×	×	×
E	×	√	×	√	×	×

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (C)
6. (B)

The following table will be useful to answer the questions from 7 to 11.

A	B	C	D	E	F
Red	Blue	Blue	Red	Blue	Red
Old	Old	Old	New	Old	New
Law	Gaz	Law	Law	Gaz	Gaz

7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (D) 10. (C) 11. (D)

The following table will be useful to answer the questions from 12 to 16.

A	B	C	D	E
Horticulturist	Industrialist	Physicist	Journalist	Advocate
Tea	Coffee	Tea	Coffee	Tea

12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (E) 15. (D) 16. (C)

The following table will be useful to answer the questions from 17 to 21. With given information only following table can be formed :

A	B	C	D	E	F
Poet	×	Poet	Poet	×	Poet
×	×	Novelist	Novelist	Novelist	×
×	Drama	Drama	×	Drama	×
Marathi	Hindi	Marathi	Hindi	Tamil	Bengali
20th Century			19th Century	19th Century	17th Century

17. (B) 18. (C) 19. (A) 20. (D) 21. (D)

The following informations are useful to answer the questions from 22 to 26.

A's wife is C.

E's wife is D.

A is the brother of E.

F is only the unmarried male.

22. (D) 23. (E) 24. (A) 25. (C) 26. (A)

The following informations are useful to answer the questions from 27 to 31.

a's father, mother and uncle are among the six persons (i)

b got more points than her husband (ii)

b is the mother of a (iii)

d got more points than e (iv)

f got more points than d (v)

Niece of e got the lowest points (vi)

Father of a got more points than f (vii)

Father of a could not win the game (viii)

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Directions—The following questions are based on letter series. In each question some letters are missing. The missing letters are given in the proper sequences as one of the alternatives among the five choices given under each question. Find the correct alternative in each question and indicate this by blackening the corresponding space on the answer-sheet.

23. a a c – b b a – c c – b a a – c b –
    (A) c a b c b (B) b c a c b
    (C) a b a a c (D) b a c b c
    (E) a c b a c

24. – a – b – a b a a – b a b – a b
    (A) b a b b a (B) a a a b b
    (C) b b a a b (D) a b a b b
    (E) b a b a b

25. m c – d c m – c d d c – m – d d c m m – d
    (A) c d m d c (B) d m m c c
    (C) d c m d d (D) m c c d m
    (E) c m d m c

26. – b b n – a n b – n – a – b b
    (A) n b a b n (B) a b n a b
    (C) n a b a n (D) a n b b n
    (E) b a b n b

27. a c – d – a a c a – n a – c a d n a – c a d n a
    (A) c a c d a (B) c a d n a
    (C) d c a n c (D) d a c d c
    (E) a n d a a

Directions—To get admission in an engineering college, the candidates must satisfy the following criteria. The candidate must—

(1) have passed XII standard examination with Science subjects.

(2) have completed 16 years of age on 1-4-88

(3) pay donation at the followng rates :

Marks at Std. XII Exam.	For sons or daughters of Trustee and Staff	For all others
80% and above	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 20,000
71% to 79%	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 40,000
61% to 70%	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 80,000

However, if a candidate has secured more than 90% marks, he should be referred to the Chairman for consideration for further concession in donation.

(4) At the time of admission, pay immediately in cash or by draft the donation and the annual fees of Rs. 10,000.

(5) If the amount brought is less than the total required but more than 80%, the candidates can be provisionally admitted.

(6) If the amount brought is 50% or less of the total required, the candidate cannot be admitted.

(7) If the amount brought is less than 80% but more than 50%, the principal can use his discretion to give admission to such a candidate.

Based on the above criteria decide which of the following courses of action should be taken in the case of the candidates described in each of the following questions. (Please note that you are not to assume any other data than those described in the question). Mark answer (A), if the candidate can be admitted straightway; (B), if the candi-date can be provisionally admitted; (C), if the candidate should be referred to the Principal: (D), if the candidate should be referred to the Chairman; (E), if the candidate cannot be admitted.

28. 17-year old Mohan who secured 75% marks in XII standard with Science subject can pay Rs. 50,000 for donation and total fees.

29. Prakash, who secured 85% marks in XII standard from Govt. College of Arts and can pay a total amount of Rs. 30,000 at the time of the admission.

30. 18-year old Sheela who secured 65% marks in XII standard with Science subjects and can pay Rs. 50,000 at the time of the admission.

31. Alok, son of the laboratory technician in the college, secured 95% marks in XII standard exam. with Science subjects and is in a position to pay only the annual fees, his date of birth is 10-10-72.

32. $16\frac{1}{2}$-year old Sunita who secured 67% marks in XII standard exam. with Science subjects and who is a daughter of the principal of the college produces a draft of Rs. 22,000.

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25. (B) Divide the letters into groups of three each. Second is the reverse of the first, but middle letter is retained. Similar is the relation between the third and the fourth.
26. (C) The grouping is:
    nbb/naa/nbb/naa/nbb
27. (E) The letters should be grouped as :
    acadna/acadna/acadna/acadna/acadna
28. (A) As Mohan has completed 17 years, passed XII standard examination with science subject, secured 75% marks and can pay Rs. 50,000 for donation, so he can be admitted straight way.
29. (E) In Govt. College of Arts, it is not possible to take Science subjects.
30. (C) Sheela is qualified according to subjects and age. She can pay Rs. 50,000 for donation but she is required to pay Rs. 80,000 + Rs. 10,000 *i.e.* Rs. 90,000. The amount of Rs. 50,000 is more than 50% but less than 80% of Rs. 90,000. So she should be referred to the Principal.
31. (E) As Alok has not completed 16 years of age on 1-4-88, so he cannot be admitted.
32. (E) As Sunita is required to pay Rs. 40,000 + Rs. 10,000 *i.e.* Rs. 50,000, but she produces Rs. 22,000 which is less than 50%, therefore, she cannot be admitted.
33. (E) Sita has only one sister.
34. (C) If Tuesday falls on the first of the month, there will be four Mondays in the particular month. If the month ends on Wednesday, there will be 5 or 4 Mondays according as the month has 31 or 30 days.
35. (A) As A counts twice as fast as B, B will take 32 days to count the books in the library. Hence first statement is sufficient.
36. (D) To answer the question both statements I and II are not sufficient.
37. (C) 20% students received 'E' grade. This can be found either from the statement I or II.
38. (A) As Q is one of the member, B or C cannot be with him. Therefore, (C) is wrong. So possible members of the group is A, D, P, R, S and T. Again if R is there then A should also be there and when A and D are there, then T cannot with them. Hence only A, P, R and S are possible with Q.
39. (C) As P and S are to remain together, (B) is not possible. As T cannot remain with A or D, (A) is not possible. As three members are to be girls. (D) is not possible.
40. (B) As T cannot remain with A or D, hence (A), (C) and (D) are not possible.
41. (C) As R and A have to remain together, hence (C) is not possible.
42. (B) 43. (D) 44. (C)
45. (A) Since Amar satisfies criteria (1), (3), (4) and (5), therefore, he should be selected.
46. (E) As Samar does not satisfy the conditions (4) so he cannot be selected.
47. (B) As Prakash is satisfying all the conditions except (1) so he should be referred to the Chairman of the Selection Board.
48. (C) Nikhil will be asked to state whether he has participated in the school football team.
49. (C) Sanjay will be asked for more information.
50. (E) Since Shekhar does not satisfy the condition (4), so he cannot be selected.
51. (E) As Alok does not satisfy the condition (5), so he cannot be selected.
52. (E) As Ashok does not satisfy the conditions (4) and (5) so he cannot be selected.
53. (D) As Mr. Sharma does not satisfy the conditions (1) and (2), so he should be referred to the Government.
54. (B) Since Sudesh satisfies criteria (2), (4) and (5) but he does not fulfil the condition (1),, therefore, he should be referred to the Chairman of the Selection Board.

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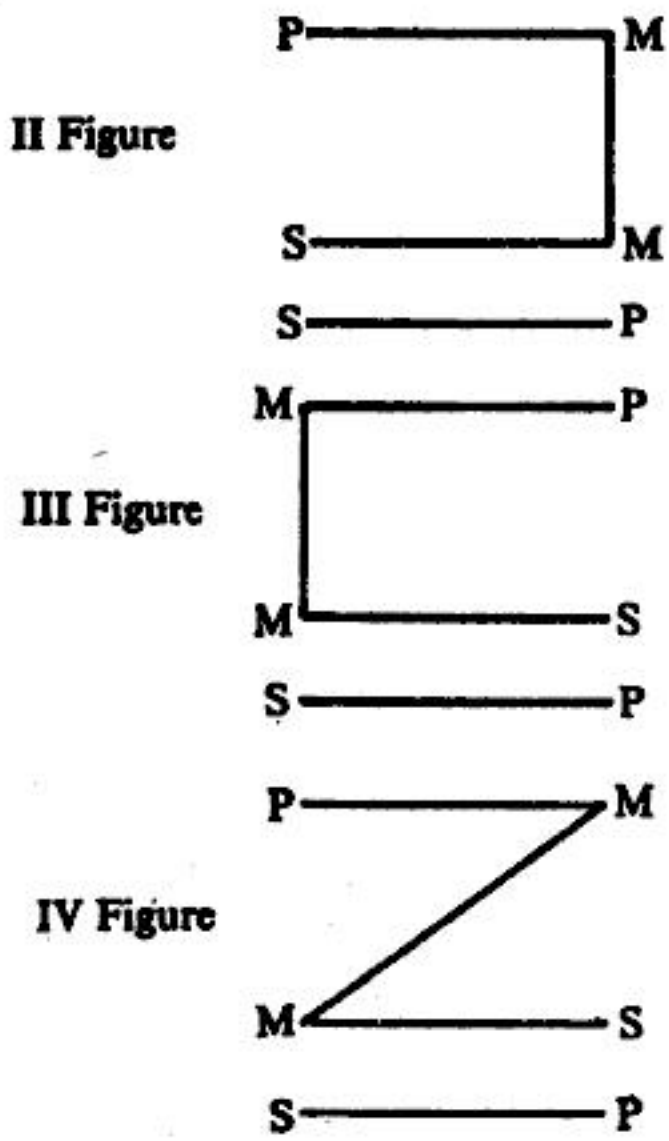


S = Minor term, P = Major term and M : middle term.

In any syllogism there are four different types of proposition. The Major premiss may have any one of the four different types of propositions (A. E. I and O). In the same way, the Minor premiss and the conclusion too have any one of the four different types of proposition respectively. Thus, if we take into account the types of proposition involved there can be only sixty four (4 × 4 × 4) possible kinds of syllogism. And if we take into account the four different figures of syllogism. There will be maximum two hundred and fifty six (64 × 4 = 256) kinds of syllogism. But if we apply the above four rules to the possible 256 combinations of syllogism. We will have only nineteen valid syllogisms as given below–

Figure I	Figure II
AAA (Barbara)	EAE (Cesare)
EAE (Celarent)	AEE (Camestres)
AII (Darii)	EIO (Festino)
EIO (Ferio)	AOO (Baroco)

Figure III	Figure IV
AAI (Darapti)	AAI (Bramantip)
IAI (Disamis)	AEE (Camenes)
AII (Datisi)	IAI (Dimaris)
EAO (Felapton)	EAO (Fesapo)
OAO (Bocardo)	EIO (Fresison)
EIO (Ferison)	

The proper names of individual moods of every figure, given in brackets, are Latin names. Latin names are easy to remember. Each vowal used in the name of mood refers to the symbol of proposition of the syllogism. As 'Barbara' in the I Figure, which has three propositions. The two propositions of the premisses and the proposition of the conclusion are he same. A proposition.

For Example :

Syllogism 1 :

All the spirituals are religious–A

All Indians are spirituals–A

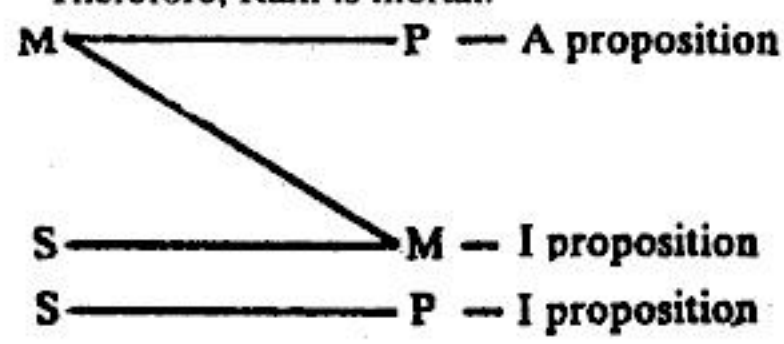
Therefore, all Indians are religious–A

Now on the basis of these rules, we can test the validity of the syllogism of propositions which we had taken in beginning:

All men are mortal.

Ram is a man

Therefore, Ram is mortal.



In the premisses the middle term 'man' is distributed, because M is subject of the major premiss, which is A proposition. Syllogistic combination is AII in the first figure. This syllogism is valid.

We can test the above syllogism in a different way also.

'All men are mortal' is a proposition. This proposition includes the proposition—Ram is a man : because Ram is also a man and all men are mortal. So the proposition 'All men are mortal' includes the proposition 'Ram is a man'. The element of mortality found in all men is also present in the case of Ram, because Ram belongs to the category of man. Therefore, Ram is mortal.

Syllogism 2 :

Some dogs are poisonous.

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(C) No boy is a father.
(D) Some fathers are boys.
(E) None of these

4. **Statements–** (i) All cycles are two-wheeled
(ii) Some two wheeled cycles are cars

Conclusions–(A) All cycles are cars.
(B) Some cycles are cars.
(C) All two wheeled vehicles are cycles.
(D) Some cars are cycles.
(E) None of these

5. **Statements–** (i) All ships are boats.
(ii) All catamarans are ships

Conclusions–(A) All catamarans are boats.
(B) Some ships are catamarans.
(C) No catamaran is boat.
(D) Some boats are catamarans.
(E) None of these

6. **Statements–** (i) Some roots are fruits
(ii) Some roots are trees

Conclusions–(A) All roots which are not fruits are trees.
(B) Some fruits are trees.
(C) There are some roots which are neither fruits not trees.
(D) All the roots are either fruits or trees.
(E) None of these

7. **Statements** (i) All children are chairs
(ii) All cats are children

Conclusions–(A) All cats are chairs.
(B) Some children are cats.
(C) No cat is a chair.
(D) Some chairs are cats.
(E) None of these

Directions–In each question from 8 to 12 two statements I and II are followed by five conclusions. You have to take these two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from common known facts and then decide which of the conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

8. **Statements–** (i) All boys are beautif-ul
(ii) All beautiful are lovely

Conclusions–(A) All boys are lovely.
(B) Some boys are lovely.
(C) Some lovely are boys.
(D) All beautiful are not lovely.
(E) None of these

9. **Statements–** (i) Manish is a player
(ii) All the players are tall

Conclusions–(A) Manish is tall.
(B) All tall men are players.
(C) Tall men are not players.
(D) Manish is not tall.
(E) None of these

10. **Statements–** (i) Some people are wise
(ii) Some people are rich

Conclusions–(A) All the people are not wise but rich.
(B) Some wise people are rich.
(C) Some people are neither wise nor rich.
(D) All the people are either wise or rich.
(E) None of these

11. **Statements–** (i) Some cats are good
(ii) Some cats are black

Conclusions–(A) All black are good.
(B) Some good are black.
(C) Some black are good.
(D) Some good are cats.
(E) None of these

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TYPE II

In this type of questions two statements followed by two conclusions are given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then to decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given two statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Such questions should be solved as far as possible by Venn diagrams. On the basis of statements draw as many Venn diagrams as possible, then the conclusions should be considered in the light of those drawn Venn diagrams. The conclusions, which are confirmed by all Venn diagrams, are correct.

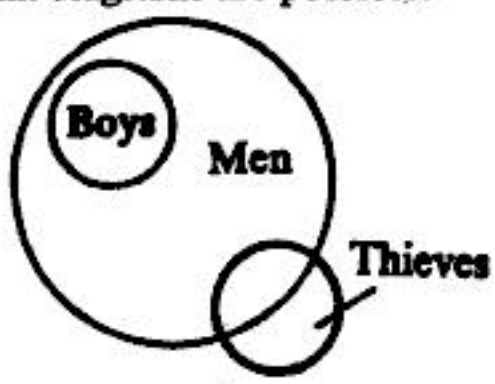
The following example will illustrate the idea clearly.

Example: Two statements given below are followed by two conclusions I and II. Find out which of the two conclusions logically follows from the given statements. Give answer (A) if only conclusion I follows; (B) if only conclusion II follows; (C) if both I and II follow; (D) if either I or II follows and (E) if neither I nor II follows.

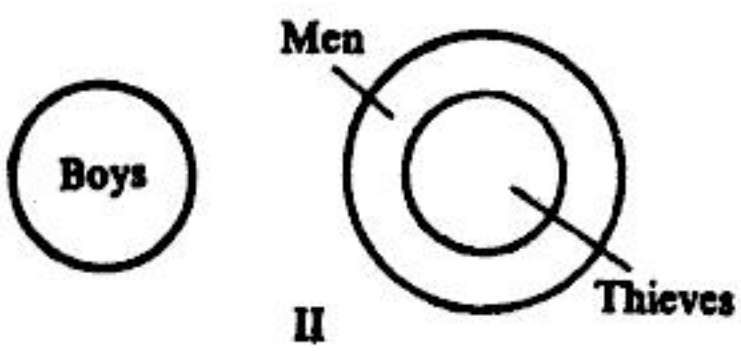
Statements– (1) No boy is thief.
(2) Some men are thieves

Conclusions– I. Some men are not boys.
II. Some thieves are not men.

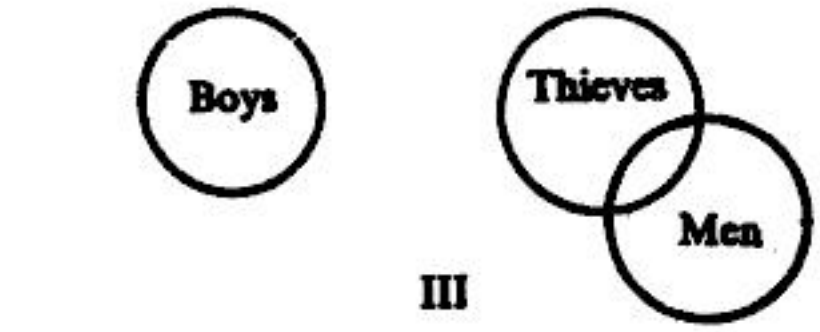
Answer with Explanation–(A) From the two statements at the most only following five Venn diagrams are possible.



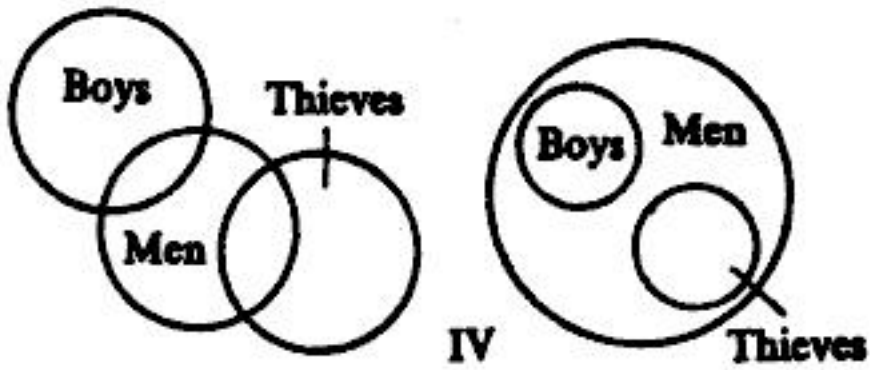
I



II



III



IV

From the above five diagrmas it is clear, that some part of the circle of men is separate from the circle of boys, therefore, 'some men are not boys' is confirmed. But some part of the circle of thieves is separate from the circle of men in some figures while it is not separate in other figures. Therefore, conclusion II is not confirmed. Hence answer is (A).

Exercise

Directions–(Q. 1–6) In each of the following questions there are two statements followed by two conclusions (a) and (b). You have to take these two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding the commonly known facts. If only conclusion (a) follows from the statement then mark A; if only conclusion (b) follows then mark B; if both (a) and (b) follows the mark C; if either (a) or (b) follow then mark D; and if neither (a) nor (b) follows, then mark E.

1. **Statements–** (i) Sohan is a good sportsman.
(ii) Sportsman are generally healthy.

Conclusions– (a) All healthy persons are soprtsman.
(b) Sohan is healthy.

(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E

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two conclusions. You have to take these statements to be true even if they seem to be variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the statements. Give answer (A) if only conclusion (a) follows; (B) if conclusion (b) follows; (C) if either (a) or (b) follows, (D) if neither (a) nor (b) follows and (E) if both (a) and (b) follow.

38. **Statements–** I. All flowers are girls.
II. Some girls are beautiful.
Conclusions– (a) All flowers are beautiful.
(b) Some flowers are beautiful.

39. **Statements–** I. All vehicles are cars.
II. No car is costly.
Conclusions– (a) All cars are vehicles.
(b) No vehicle is costly.

40. **Statements–** I. Some mangoes are sweet.
II. Some sweets are fruits.
Conclusions– (a) Some mangoes are fruits.
(b) Some fruits are mango.

41. **Statements–** I. All children are boys.
II. All boys are players.
Conclusions– (a) All children are players.
(b) All boys are players.

42. **Statements–** I. All cows are Rambha.
II. Some buffaloes are Rambha.
Conclusions– (a) All Rambhas are not cows.
(b) Some Rambhas are not buffaloes.

Directions–In each of the questions from 43 to 47, there are two statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

(A) if only conclusions (a) follows
(B) if only conclusions (b) follows
(C) if either (a) or (b) follows
(D) if neither (a) nor (b) follows
(E) if both (a) and (b) follow.

43. **Statements–** All coats are bags. Some bags are toys.
Conclusions–(a) Some bags are coats.
(b) Some toys are coats.

44. **Statements–** Some kites are horses. All horses are dogs.
Conclusions–(a) All dogs are horses.
(b) Some dogs are horses.

45. **Statements–** All books are chairs. All chairs are pens.
Conclusions–(a) All books are pens.
(b) Some pens are books.

46. **Statements–** All poets are readers. No reader is wise.
Conclusions–(a) No poet is wise.
(b) All readers are poets.

47. **Statements–** Some caps are tables. Some tables are chairs.
Conclusions–(a) Some caps are chairs.
(b) Some chairs are caps.

Directions–(Q. 48–52) In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions (a) and (b). You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (A) if only conclusion (a) follows; give answer (B) if only (b) follows; give answer (C) if either (a) or (b) follows; give answer (D) if neither (a) nor (b) follows; and give answer (E) if both (a) and (b) follow.

48. **Statements–** (i) Some boys are clouds.
(ii) Gopal is a boy.
Conclusions– (a) Some clouds are boy.
(b) Some boys are not clouds.

49. **Statements–** (i) All streets are aircraft.
(ii) All aircraft are parrots.
Conclusions– (a) All parrots are streets.
(b) All parrots are aircraft.

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84. Statements:

All doors are chairs. All chairs are tables.

Conclusions:

I. All doors are tables.

II. Some tables are chairs.

III. Some tables are doors.

IV. All tables are doors.

(A) Only I and II follow

(B) Only III and IV follow

(C) All follow

(D) Only II, III and IV follow

(E) Only I, II and III follow

85. Statements:

Some cups are tigers. Some tigers are goats.

Conclusions:

I. Some cups are goats.

II. No cup is goat.

III. All cups are goats.

IV. All goats are cups.

(A) Only either I or IV follows

(B) Only either II or IV follows

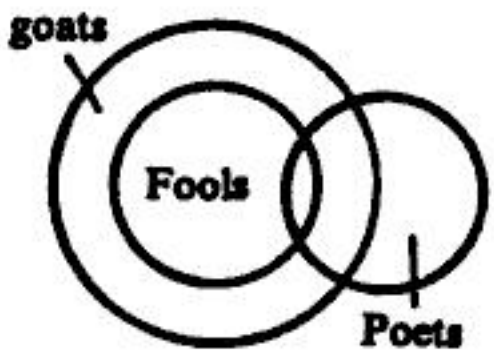
(C) Only either II or III follows

(D) Only either I or II follows

(E) None of these

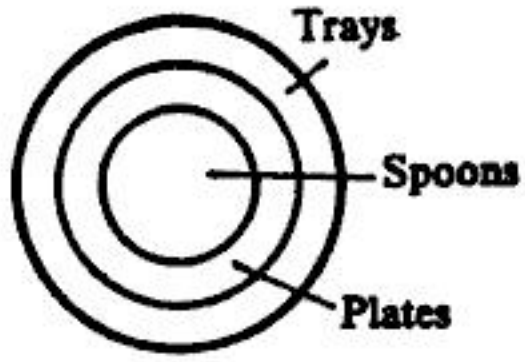
Answers with Explanation

1. (B) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (E)
5. (E) 6. (E) 7. (B) 8. (E)
9. (B) 10. (E)
11. (A)

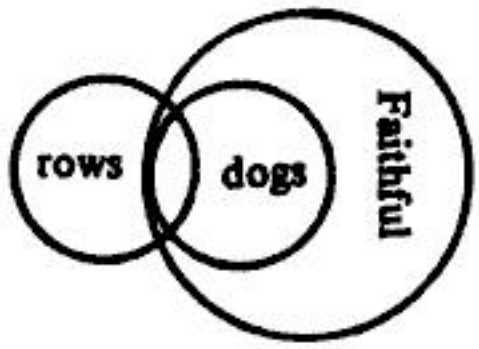


12. (C) 13. (A) 14. (B) 15. (C)
16. (A) 17. (D) 18. (D) 19. (D)
20. (B) 21. (B) 22. (D)

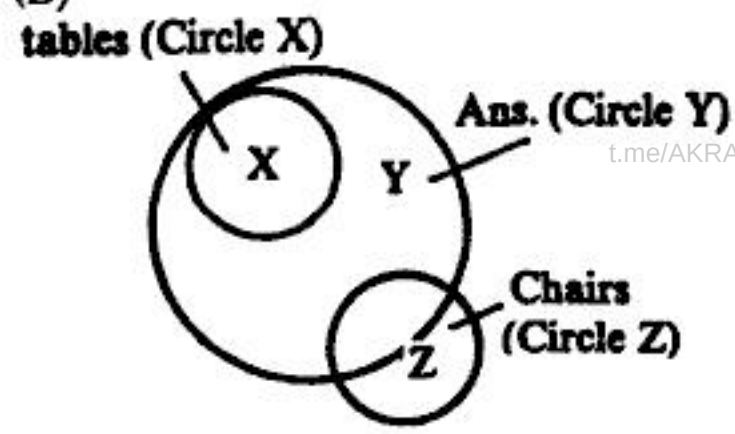
23. (A)



24. (B) Some scooters fly it means some Scooters do not fly.
25. (D)
26. (C)



27. (D) 28. (D) 29. (A) 30. (D)
31. (D)



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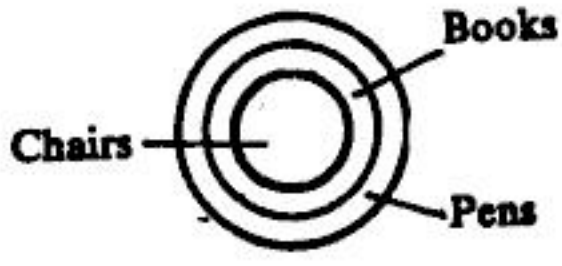
32. (D) 33. (A) 34. (B) 35. (D)
36. (D) 37. (D) 38. (D) 39. (B)
40. (D) 41. (A) 42. (D) 43. (D)
44. (B)
45. (E)



46. (A) 47. (D) 48. (D) 49. (D)
50. (D) 51. (D) 52. (A)
53. (B) According to the statement I, some essayists are poets, hence some essayist are not poets, therefore, conclusion I is false. According to the statements I and II conclusion II is correct.
54. (B) 55. (B) 56. (D) 57. (A)
58. (B)

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Conclusions: (a) Any type of food is equally good as long as it can be digested.

(b) The type of food one eats is immaterial.

22. **Statement:** No questioned the utility of the present procedure and suggested its replacement by another one desgued for speedy disposal.

Conclusions: (a) Procedure should be abolished.

(b) Procedure should be made for speedy disposal.

23. **Statement:** Now you do not need an import licence to own an electronic typewriter.

Conclusions: (a) Electronic typewriters are now made indigenously.

(b) Electronic typewriters are now freely permitted for import.

24. **Statement:** It does not matter what a tonic contains. What matters is what your body gets out of it.

Conclusions: (a) Any tonic is equally good if the body can absorb it.

(b) Composition of a tonic is of no consequence.

25. **Statement:** If blue is heavy then yellow is light. If red is light then green is medium. But blue is heavy or red is light.

Conclusions: (a) Yellow and red are light.

(b) Green is medium.

Directions–(Q. 26–30) Given below are some statements followed by two conclusions I and II. If you decide that conclusion I is implicit then mark (A); if conclusion II is implicit then mark (B); if both I and II are implicit then mark (C); if either I or II is implicit then mark (D) and if neither I nor II is implicit then mark (E).

(Agriculture and Rural Development Officers Exam. 1985)

26. **Statement:** The best way to escape from a problem is to solve it.

Conclusions: I. You life will be dull if you don't face a problem.

II. To escape from problems you should always have some solutions with you.

27. **Statement:** In a highly centralised power structure, in which even senior cabinet ministers are prepared to ruduce themselves to pathetic countries or Yesmen airing views that are primarily intended to anticipate or reflect the Prime Minister's own performances, there can be no place for any consensus that is quite different from real or contrived unanimity of opinion, expressed through a we orchestrated endorsement of the leader's actions.

Conclusions: I. The ministers play safe by not giving anti government views.

II. The Prime Minister does not encourage his colleagues to render their own views.

28. **Statement:** Computer advertisements now fill magazine pages, but the real computer revolution in India is taking place quietly, and in an unlikely organization of the government.

Conclusions: I. Both the Central and State Government are computerising rapidly.

II. The government does not fill the magazine pages with their computer advertisements.

29. **Statement:** Good is the enemy of the best.

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8. Apart from U. P. hills no other site has been identified for setting up aerogenerators.
9. Energy by wind is companatively novly energing field.
10. The survey was conducted under the aegis of government of U. P.

Directions–(Q. 11–15) Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth of falsity.

Mark answer

Definitely True if you think the inference properly follows from the statement of facts given.

Probably True if the inference may be true in the light of the given facts but not definitely true.

Data Inadequate from the facts it cannot be said whether the inference is likely to be true or false.

Probably False if the inference is probably false in the light of the facts given though not definitely false.

Definitely False if the inference cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

The explosive growth in demand for castor oil abroad is bringing about a silent change in the castorseed economy of Gujarat. The state is well on its way to emerge as a strong manufacturing venture for castor oil relegating to background its current status as a big trading centre. The business prospects for export of castor oil which is converted into value-added derivatives are so good that a number of castorseed crushing units have already come-up and others are on the anvil.

11. Gujarat used to supply castorseeds to the manufacturing units in the past.
    (A) Definitely true (B) Probably true
    (C) Definitely false (D) Probably false
    (E) Data inadequate
12. Gujarat is the only state in India which produces castorseed.
    (A) Definitely false (B) Data inadequate
    (C) Probably false (D) Definitely true
    (E) Probably true
13. India can produce enough castor oil to export after meeting is domestic demand.
    (A) Probably true (B) Probably false
    (C) Definitely false (D) Data inadequate
    (E) Definitely true
14. The production of castor oil has become a profitable business proposition.
    (A) Probably false (B) Data inadequate
    (C) Definitely false (D) Probably true
    (E) Definitely true
15. Manufacturing castor oil guarantees more surplus than selling castorseeds.
    (A) Probably false (B) Probably true
    (C) Definitely true (D) Probably true
    (E) Definitely false

Directions–(Q. 16–20) Below is given a passage followed by several inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth of falsity. (S. B. I. P. O. 1992)

Mark answer (A) if the inference is definitely true. Mark the answer (B) if the inference is probably true. Mark answer (C) if the data are inadequate. Mark answer (D) if the inference is probably false and mark answer (E) if the answer is definitely false.

The central budget for the fiscal year 1990–91 had many welcome features such as considerable reduction in corporate tax to 40%, abolition of levy of Income tax on book profit and liberalised industrial policy. This will encourage growth of the economy. However poor infrastructure is the biggest bottleneck for that growth. This is mainly related to power. The real problem is not the shortage of power but the management of the transmission and didtribution system. The recent announcement of allowing the private sector to make an entry into power generation is a bold and welcome step.

16. The levy of personal Income Tax has been abolished in the central budget of 1990–91.
17. Till date the power generation was restricted to only public sector.
18. In the earlier budget the corporate tax was more than 45%.

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Passage

Primary education in Bihar is in a poor shape. Pupils in over 50 per cent of the school read in the open throughout the year. Over six million children born to lower income group parents reamain unlettered. Not even one per cent of the 63,000 primary schools have facilities of furniture, toilet, drinking water and games. 3,113 new teachers have been appointed in the current financial year out of which 2,747 are women. Now each of the 13,270 primary schools have atleast two teachers.

81. 630 primary schools in Bihar have all the facilities like furniture, toilet, drinking water, games.
82. In Bihar 90 per cent of the primary teachers are women.
83. In Bihar 50 per cent of the children are illiterate.
84. A large number of primary schools in Bihar are one-teacher school.
85. There are six millions parents belonging to lower income groups in Bihar.
86. Classrooms of most of the primary schools in Bihar are inadequate.

Answers with Explanations

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (E)	4. (E)
5. (D)	6. (D)	7. (C)	8. (C)
9. (A)	10. (C)	11. (A)	12. (B)
13. (E)	14. (D)	15. (B)	16. (C)
17. (A)	18. (B)	19. (C)	20. (A)
21. (A)	22. (E)	23. (B)	24. (C)
25. (E)	26. (B)	27. (B)	28. (D)
29. (A)	30. (E)	31. (C)	32. (B)
33. (A)	34. (C)	35. (C)	36. (A)
37. (C)	38. (C)	39. (C)	40. (A)
41. (B)	42. (C)	43. (E)	44. (B)
45. (B)	46. (B)	47. (A)	48. (B)
49. (B)	50. (D)	51. (E)	52. (D)
53. (D)	54. (C)	55. (C)	56. (B)
57. (E)	58. (A)	59. (B)	60. (A)
61. (E)	62. (B)	63. (A)	64. (D)
65. (A)	66. (A)	67. (D)	68. (B)
69. (B)	70. (A)	71. (D)	72. (C)
73. (A)	74. (C)	75. (A)	76. (B)
77. (B)	78. (A)	79. (C)	80. (B)
81. (E)	82. (C)	83. (C)	84. (A)
85. (A)	86. (B)		

TYPE V

In type of questions a statement followed by two arguments is given. The candidates have to decide which of the arguments on the basis of the statement is strong and which one is weak. Before answering the questions, it is necessary to understand the conception about the strong and weak arguments. Strong arguments are both important and directly related to the question, while weak argument is of minor importance and is related to the trivial aspect of the question. The following example will illustrate the idea clearly.

Example: In the following question a statement is followed by two arguments I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is strong and which is a weak argument. Give answer (A) if only argument I is strong; (B) if only argument II is strong; (C) if either I or II is strong: (D) if neither I nor II is strong and (E) if both I and II are strong.

Statement: Should education be given by the government free of charge?

Arguments:
I. Yes, Thus more public will be educated.
II. No, There will be a deficient in the budget of the government.

Answer with Explanation (E). By giving the education free of charge, many such people, who are unable to go to schools due to lack of money, will also begin to go to schools and thus more public will be educated. Hence argument I is strong. Now considering the argument II, it is also true that the money which is obtained as fee from education, will not be available to the government and so there will be a deficient in the budget of the government. Therefore, argument II is also strong. Hence the answer is (E).

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(a) Yes, without loyal men no organisation can function.

(b) No, it leads to hypocrisy and partiality.

57. Should personal tax be abolished in India?

(a) Yes, it will motivate people to earn more.

(b) No, individuals must learn to share their wealth with other people.

Directions–Each of the questions from 58 to 62 is followed by two arguments I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a strong argument and which is a weak argument. Give answer (A) if only argument I is strong; (B) if only argument II is strong; (C) if either I or II is strong; (D) if neither I nor II is strong and (E) if both I and II are strong.

58. Should enthanasia i.e. killing be allowed?

Arguments:

I. Yes, there is no point in keeping a person alive when there is no hope of active life for him.

II. No, according to the law of the country, nobody has the right to kill a person.

59. Should academicians be debarred from joining active politics in India?

Arguments:

I. Yes, they are not good at politics.

II. No, this is against the rights of a citizen in a democratic country like India.

60. Should there be only one university throughout India?

Arguments:

I. Yes, this is the only way to bring about uniformity in the educational standards.

II. No, this is administratively impossible.

61. Should state lotteries be stopped?

Arguments:

I. Yes, government should not promote gambling habits.

II. No, government will lose a large amount of revenue.

62. Should telecasting feature films be stopped?

Arguments:

I. Yes, young children are misguided by the feature films.

II. No, this is the only way to educate the masses.

Directions–Each question below is followed by two arguments (a) and (b). You have to decide which of the given arguments is a "strong" argument and which is "weak" argument.

Give answer (A) if only argument (a) is strong; give answer (B) if only argument (b) is strong; give answer (C) if either (a) or (b) is strong; give answer (D) if neither (a) nor (b) is strong, and give answer (E) if both (a) and (b) are strong.

63. Should strikes in the field of education be banned?

Arguments:

(a) Yes, it is against professional ethics.

(b) Yes, it affects the students adversely.

64. Should higher education be restricted only to the most deserving ones?

Arguments:

(a) No, it is against the principle of democracy.

(b) Yes, only deserving people are entitled to this luxury.

65. Should military service be made compulsory in our country.

Arguments:

(a) No, it is against the policy of nonviolence.

(b) Yes, every citizen should protect his country.

66. Should young entrepreneurs be encouraged.

Arguments:

(a) Yes, that will help in industrial development of the country.

(b) Yes, that will reduce tha burden on the employment market.

67. Should India manufacture computers?

Arguments:

(a) Yes, why not?

(b) No, we do not have the technical expertise.

Directions–Each question below is followed by two arguments (a) and (b). You have to decide which of the given arguments is strong and which one is weak.

Give answer (A) if only argument (a) is strong; give answer (B) if only argument (b) is

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23. **Statements:** (i) Most of the murderers leave any proof.
(ii) Mr. Gulati was murdered by somebody else.
Conclusion– His murderer is sure to be arrested.

Directions–(Q. 24–30) In each of the following questions two statements are given. Based on these statements an inference has been drawn. If the inference drawn is true, the answer is (A); if the inference is false, the answer is (B). If the inference if probably true or probably false the answer is (C) and if the inference is irrelevant the answer is (D).

(Common Admission Test Indian Institute of Management, 1985)

24. **Statements:** I. All wives are women.
II. She is a woman.
Inference– She is a wife.

25. **Statements:** I. All workers wear caps
II. All the caps are red.
Inference– All the workers wear red cap.

26. **Statements:** I. X hates Y.
II. Y hates Z.
Inference– Z is hated by X.

27. **Statements:** I. Glass is brittle.
II This substance is not brittle.
Inference– This substance is not glass.

28. **Statements:** I. Either he is happy or he is sad.
II. He is happy.
Inference– He was sad yesterday.

29. **Statements:** I. Metals are generally malleable or ductile.
II. X is neither malleable nor ductile.
Inference– X is not a metal.

30. **Statements:** I. Birds generally fly in air.
II. Fish swim in water.
Inference– Elephants walk on ground.
Inference– Mice can make aumlet.

Directions–In each of the following questions there are two statements followed by an inference. Give answer (A) if the inference is correct; (B) if the inference is false; (C) if the inference is correct to some extent and false to some extent and (D) if the inference is irrelevant.

(C.A.T. Indian Institute of Management, 1984)

31. **Statements:** (i) P is behind M and N.
(ii) Q is behind P.
Inference– Q is behind M.

32. **Statements:** (i) L is the brother of K.
(ii) K is the friend of M.
Inference– K is the enemy of M.

33. **Statements:** (i) Mammals cause their youngones to drink milk.
(ii) Rabbit causes her youngones to drink milk.
Inference– Rabbit is a mammal.

34. **Statements:** (i) To rise early in the morning is useful for health.
(ii) Manish rises early in the morning.
Inference– Manish should be healthy.

35. **Statements:** (i) This is the bus of route number 10.
(ii) Buses of route number 10, generally go to stadium.
Inference– This bus goes to stadium.

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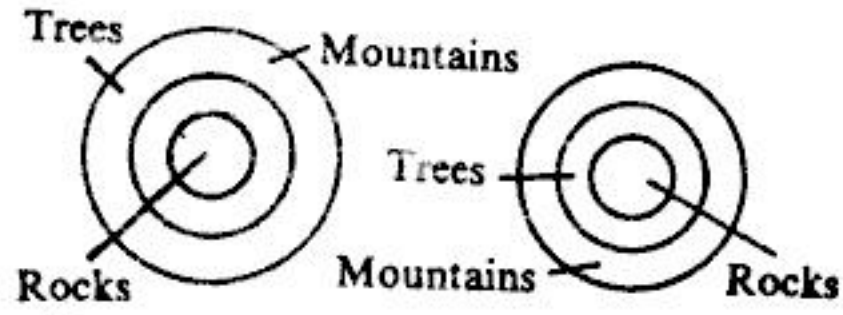
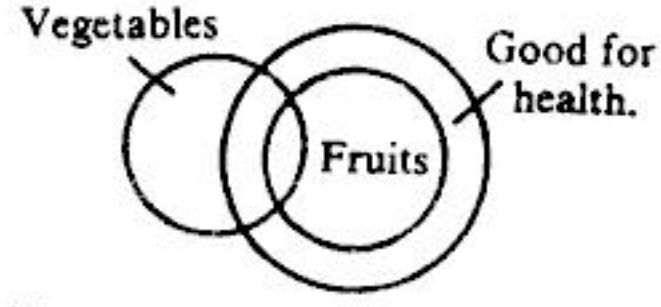
Answer with Explanations

1. (C) In this two types of Venn diagrams are possible.



Hence some mountains are trees is correct.

2. (C)
3. (C)



4. (A) 5. (C)
6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (A)
10. Lala Lajpat Rai and Bhagat Singh were born in Punjab and they were two freedom fighters. Hence some were born but not all.

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chalks, whistling upon you, calling foul and obscene words, then what will be your role in that class ?

(A) Be friendly with a few students and with their help crackdown the goonda elements

(B) Showing them your invisible moral powers as a teacher

(C) Expelling few students to give then an indirect threat

(D) Doing favourable efforts to judge himself and improve the mutual relations.

34. If you will be the senior member of poor student's committee, what will be your criteria to disburse the financial aid to the students ?

(A) Financial support must go to your favourable students

(B) Financial support must go to the desirable students

(C) Financial support must be distributed to the students giving every service to the teacher

(D) You are neutral and feel it a burden.

35. If you have been given the additional responsibility of the school library, you think that—

(A) You are the exclusive reader as you are the exclusive worker there

(B) It is the right of every student on the library and its reading material

(C) It is the exclusive right of principal to exploit the resources of library

(D) It is the right of all the teachers to make appropriate use of library.

36. Suppose you are a fresh apointee in a school, a girl student stays in school hostel throughout summer-break and preparing for the compe-titive examination. Because she does not rely on officials so she requestes to collect her post at your postal address. What would you like to do in that case ?

(A) You never give her your on address as you suspect a foul game in it

(B) You permit her on genuine humanitarian ground being a fair sex

(C) You do not give permission as it is against your own principles

(D) You permit her because you have some emotional inclination towards her.

37. It appears that modern students are adopting innovative methods of flattery and short-cuts in their studies. What do you think about its remedial measures ?

(A) Use these youngesters for your personal gains

(B) Teacher must protect their own faces from them

(C) Favourable remedial measures should be implemented to make them strong and upright citizens by the teachers

(D) As it is the trend of society there is nothing wrong in it.

38. Generally an adolescent is full of anxiety, anger and tension. How would you sublimate his stress and strain ?

(A) Through friendly relations, sharing his private life and giving due emotional comforts

(B) Through repressing measures

(C) Through rejection and leave him in isolation

(D) By making a mockery as a philosopher.

39. Suppose luckily you get an opportunity to serve the minority institution. The casteism and narrow views are the rules of the place. As you are little bit having scientific outlook and you become prey of victimisation. How would you find your self in a equillibrium in such an institution ?

(A) You will uplift the humanistic values beyond these narrow walls and develop them in your students

(B) You will pass out your life in a submissive manner

(C) You will infuse rebellious attitude against them

(D) As victimisation is increasing you become more and more objective critic of these values.

40. A high-caste teacher is biased with the scheduled caste's students. What advise do you would like to give to that teacher ?

(A) Nothing is wrong in his attitude

(B) He should not behave againsts the national spirit and need of the hour

(C) Scold him for narrow thinking

(D) Threat him against the constitutional provisions.

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always complain for their difficulties for no apparent reasons :

(A) You will feel sorry but not communicate to them

(B) You will find out the ways to become free from their responsibilities

(C) You will focuss your attention on the genuine problems due to senility

(D) Do favourable efforts to find out remedies for their troubles.

49. While you come-out of home for some purpose, and you are being crossed by a handicapped person, then you think—

(A) About bad omen

(B) That all human beings are equal

(C) With hatredness

(D) That they are incomplete and awkward.

50. When the *Mohalla Samiti* asks to donate some money for the repairing works of Hand pipe in the vicinity, then what will you do ?

(A) You will not contribute as it has no utility for you

(B) You will contribute according to your will in a selfless manner

(C) You will find faults in the samiti and its collections

(D) You will pay some money in order to warn them not to pay visit in future.

51. When you are invited for a feast, then you have the idea that—

(A) Do wastage of food in order to pay the gift or money on the occasion

(B) It is an opportunity to take food outside home, therefore, enjoy it with whole family

(C) That families should join such parties on the basis of relations and affinity

(D) Never waste any food particle whether you are at home or in feast.

52. If a friends instingates you to participate actively in the strike but you disagree with them, then how will you react in this situation ?

(A) You indirectly co-operate them but not with the issues

(B) You will not participate actively as your consciousness does not allow you

(C) You first do your duties then something else

(D) You will launch a movement against your friends to resolve the conflict.

53. You are being pressurized by your collegues to take the membership of the teachers' union. How could you take decision in this situation ?

(A) You will give priority to social relations, therefore, you accept the offer

(B) You will have faith in unity so you accept the membership

(C) You will think it is better to disaffiliate yourself from the collegues instead of enemity with the management

(D) You will try your best to go against their will by hook or crook.

54. If you have taken a house on rent you would like to build good relations with your land lord through—

(A) Adaptation and accomodations

(B) Maintaining submissive attitude

(C) Mainting dominating attitude

(D) Social adaptation.

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55. You are travelling in far-off places of India through advanced Railway's reservation. When a lady enters with a request to give her a seat, what will be your reaction ?

(A) You refuse flatly that you cannot share the seat

(B) You give a second thought if the lady is young and beautiful

(C) You will ask her to sit for same time

(D) You will leave your seat and make alternative arrangement for yourself

56. If somebody is mal-treating the aged persons, what action would you like to take against the individual ?

(A) Threat him to face the consequences

(B) You will request him to stop the maltreatment

(C) You will maltreat that individual to take revenge

(D) You will not involve yourself unnecessarily.

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16. The best way to prepare students for the transition to the next step in the educational ladder is to—
    (A) Make a visit to the school building
    (B) Receive visitors form the new school
    (C) Prepare a booklet about the new school
    (D) Place orientation books in the class-room
    (E) There is no best way for such orientation
17. A pupil should definitely be encouraged to go to college if—
    (A) He has better than the average intelligence
    (B) He has financial backing to see him through
    (C) He has met high-school graduation requirements
    (D) He has made good grades in all subjecs
    (E) All the above are true and he wishes to go.
18. The problem child is generally one who has—
    (A) An unsolved problem
    (B) A poor heredity
    (C) A poor home environment
    (D) a younger brother or sister
    (E) An over-protective by the parent.
19. By emotional maturity is meant a—
    (A) Low degree of sensitivity coupled with a high level of intellectual growth
    (B) Extreme patience or sympathy towards problems involving other people
    (C) Lack of patience or sympathy towards problems involving other people
    (D) lack of control or inhibition of the emotions apropriate to one's age-group
    (E) Retardation in the development of the emotions as compared with bodily growth.
20. To educate according to nature means—
    (A) To return to the nature as opposed to the artificial in life
    (B) To educate according to the law of nature of human development
    (C) To study natural laws and apply them to the educational process
    (D) None of the above
    (E) All of the above.
21. To Plato, the main role of education was to—
    (A) Cultivate the personality of each individual
    (B) Develop the power of contemplation
    (C) Strengthen the power of perception
    (D) Train each person for a vocation
    (E) Aid the learner to recall the facts taught him.
22. Plato's theory called for an educational programme in which—
    (A) The unfit were to be eliminated and the fit located
    (B) Education was life itself, not a preparation for it
    (C) The validity of mental discipline was denied
    (D) His 'Science' was for workers, his dialectic for rulers
    (E) The transfer of learning played no part.
23. Teachers need to study educational philosophy mainly, because—
    (A) Few, if any, teachers have a philosophy
    (B) Most teachers follow a wrong philosophy
    (C) Teacher's are incapable of formulating their own philosophy
    (D) Most teacher's do not know anything about educational philosophy
    (E) Teachers may improve their work by clarifying their philosophy.
24. Dewey liked best, the following definition of education—
    (A) Education as a product
    (B) Recapitulation
    (C) Acquisition of knowlede
    (D) Reconstruction of experiences
    (E) Preparation for life.
25. Which of the following is not one of the aims and purposes of UNESCO ?
    (A) Held an educational isolationism
    (B) Promote intellectual inter dependence
    (C) Helps to unite peoples of the world
    (D) Promote pride in nationalistic groups
    (E) Help to formulate a lasting peace

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(C) Exceedingly widespread, especially among women teachers

(D) Of average incidence

(E) Of greater incidence than in comparable professional groups.

53. Research has shown that the most frequent symptom of nervous instability among teacher is—

(A) Absenteeism

(B) Digestive upsets

(C) Explosive behaviour

(D) Fatigue

(E) Worry.

54. Which of the following is not a positive factor in the teacher's Mental-health ?

(A) A programme in which routine is routinized

(B) Personal and professional competence

(C) A schedule allowing for hobbies, friends and relaxation

(D) A spirit of personal and professional responsiblity and adequacy

(E) A strong need to love and to be loved by children.

55. Which of the following is the most correct statement about the relation between marital status and the personal social adjustment of teachers ?

(A) Empirical evidence favours the married teacher

(B) Empirical evidence favours the single teacher

(C) Marital status favours married male teachers but single female teachers

(D) Marital status bears no relation to adjustment

(E) Empirical evidence favours married female teachers but single male teachers

ANSWERS

1. (B)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (D)	5. (E)
6. (C)	7. (C)	8. (C)	9. (E)	10. (C)
11. (B)	12. (D)	13. (A)	14. (E)	15. (B)
16. (E)	17. (E)	18. (A)	19. (D)	20. (E)
21. (B)	22. (A)	23. (E)	24. (E)	25. (D)
26. (B)	27. (E)	28. (D)	29. (A)	30. (E)
31. (E)	32. (B)	33. (A)	34. (E)	35. (C)
36. (B)	37. (D)	38. (E)	39. (B)	40. (A)
41. (E)	42. (C)	43. (B)	44. (B)	45. (A)
46. (B)	47. (C)	48. (E)	49. (C)	50. (C)
51. (C)	52. (E)	53. (E)	54. (E)	55. (A)

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4. Kerlinger has written about a problem—
   (A) It is description of an interrogative question.
   (B) It is a posed question for problem-solving
   (C) It is an unanswered question
   (D) None of the above

5. The sources of a problem is—
   (A) Historical records
   (B) The virgin areas of research
   (C) The conclusions whose testing of verifiability is still to be carried out
   (D) All the above

6. The basis of selection of the problem is—
   (A) Two just opposite experiences
   (B) The suggestions given after research
   (C) The counselling with experts
   (D) All the above

7. Generally at present the following tradition has been observed for doing research—
   (A) The supervisior putting the problem to student's mind without considering his ability, interest etc.
   (B) The researchers themselves work hard to searcher a good problem
   (C) By doing slight changes in the existing topics, variables etc., new problems have been worked out easily
   (D) Both A and C in the above

8. How one can select a new problem of research from the researches which have been already completed ?
   (A) By collecting comprehensive informations from the research worker who have completed the research
   (B) By collecting informations from the research supervisor
   (C) By searching the literature in the library
   (D) None of the above is correct

9. The problem arises from two opposite experiences when—
   (A) They generate conflicts
   (B) They generate struggles
   (C) They come in compromise with each other
   (D) None of the above conditions exist

10. The gaps in explanation is meant by—
   (A) When there is disagreement in the expression of an explanation
   (B) When there appears difference in explanation
   (C) When there is a vagueness in an explanation
   (D) All the above

11. According to Good, Barr and Scates one of the following is not the source of a problem—
   (A) Specific studies
   (B) Analysis of the field of knowledge
   (C) Suggestions of an intelligent person
   (D) Different areas under the study

12. The quality of a problem is—
   (A) Clarity
   (B) Worth for solution
   (C) Hypothesis oriented
   (D) All the above

13. Which one of the following is NOT a quality of a problem ?
   (A) Innate nature of the problem
   (B) Practicality of the problem
   (C) Problem according to the interests of the researcher
   (D) Measurability of problem

14. The basic principle of problem selection is—
   (A) Novelity of a problem
   (B) Practicality of a problem
   (C) Future-orientation of a problem
   (D) All the above

15. If a problem is very expensive and the possibility of data collection is also appears to be very difficult then what would you like to do ?
   (A) Accepting challenge of selection of such problem
   (B) Forging such problem
   (C) Trying to solve such problem
   (D) Escaping from such problem

16. The meaning of the definition of a problem is—
   (A) To define the complex words in the problem and suggest their meaning in the light of the problem

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The efficiency of Far East operation in 1999

$$= \frac{301}{204} = 1{\cdot}47$$

Therefore, alternative (B) is correct also.

The efficiency of North sea operation in the year 1999

$$= \frac{140}{65} = 2{\cdot}15$$

Clearly statement (C) is correct also.

Therefore, alternative (D) is not correct.

101. (B) The required average percentage of the obtained marks.

$$= \frac{(89 + 92 + 76 + 62 + 75 + 95)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{489}{6} = 81{\cdot}5$$

102. (E) The marks obtained by student 'D' in different subjects.

$$\text{History} = \frac{75 \times 69}{100} = 51{\cdot}75$$

$$\text{Maths} = \frac{120 \times 62}{100} = 74{\cdot}40$$

$$\text{English} = \frac{78 \times 75}{100} = 58{\cdot}50$$

$$\text{Geography} = \frac{72 \times 80}{100} = 57{\cdot}60$$

$$\text{Science} = \frac{150 \times 90}{100} = 135$$

$$\text{Hindi} = \frac{50 \times 68}{100} = 34$$

∴ Sum of the obtained marks

$$= 51{\cdot}75 + 74{\cdot}40 + 58{\cdot}50 + 57{\cdot}60 + 135 + 34$$

$$= 411{\cdot}25$$

103. (D) Required percentage $= \frac{76 + 82 + 87}{3}$

$$= \frac{245}{3} = 81{\cdot}6$$

$$= 80 \text{ (Approx)}$$

104. (C) Required average of obtained marks

$$= (85 + 79 + 65 + 72 + 64 + 82) \times \frac{80}{6 \times 100}$$

$$= \frac{447 \times 80}{600} = 59{\cdot}6$$

105. (C) Required percentage

$$= \frac{80 + 85 + 89 + 79 + 69 + 76}{6}$$

$$= \frac{478}{6} = 79{\cdot}67$$

106. (D)

107. (A)

108. (B) The density of trees planted in chamera-I (H.P.)

$$= \frac{3981186}{2000} = 1990{\cdot}6 \text{ trees/hact.}$$

Density of trees planted in Dulhasti (J & K)

$$= \frac{785673}{18} = 43648{\cdot}5 \text{ trees/hact}$$

Density of trees planted in Rangit (Sikkim)

$$= \frac{332000}{38} = 8736{\cdot}8 \text{ trees/hact}$$

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Density of trees planted in Tanakpur (Uttaranchal)

$$= \frac{666165}{350} = 1903{\cdot}3 \text{ trees/hact}$$

Density of trees planted in Uri (J & K)

$$= \frac{321000}{62{\cdot}7} = 5119{\cdot}6 \text{ trees/hact}$$

Density of trees planted in Dhauliganga (Uttaranchal)

$$= \frac{287887}{140{\cdot}33} = 2045{\cdot}7 \text{ trees/hact}$$

and Density of trees planted in Chamera-II (H.P.)

$$= \frac{230000}{172{\cdot}58} = 1332{\cdot}7 \text{ trees/hact}$$

Hence it is maximum in Dulhasti (J & K)

109. (A)

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105. Continuous sewage flow into a stream would lead to—
(A) Algal bloom
(B) Eutrophication
(C) Increase in temperature
(D) Depletion of O_2

Answers

1. (D)	2. (D)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (D)
6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (D)	9. (D)	10. (B)
11. (B)	12. (C)	13. (A)	14. (D)	15. (D)
16. (C)	17. (C)	18. (B)	19. (D)	20. (D)
21. (C)	22. (A)	23. (D)	24. (B)	25. (D)
26. (A)	27. (D)	28. (C)	29. (A)	30. (A)
31. (D)	32. (B)	33. (D)	34. (D)	35. (C)
36. (A)	37. (B)	38. (A)	39. (C)	40. (D)
41. (A)	42. (B)	43. (B)	44. (A)	45. (C)
46. (B)	47. (D)	48. (D)	49. (B)	50. (D)
51. (C)	52. (A)	53. (D)	54. (C)	55. (D)
56. (B)	57. (B)	58. (D)	59. (A)	60. (B)
61. (A)	62. (B)	63. (C)	64. (A)	65. (D)
66. (C)	67. (C)	68. (C)	69. (C)	70. (B)
71. (D)	72. (A)	73. (B)	74. (D)	75. (C)
76. (B)	77. (C)	78. (D)	79. (A)	80. (A)
81. (B)	82. (D)	83. (A)	84. (D)	85. (D)
86. (D)	87. (C)	88. (C)	89. (D)	90. (D)
91. (A)	92. (B)	93. (D)	94. (D)	95. (C)
96. (C)	97. (D)	98. (C)	99. (D)	100. (C)
101. (A)	102. (C)	103. (C)	104. (D)	105. (D)

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Indian Federation

India is federal in structure but unitary in spirit.

Federal Features—(a) It has a written constitution which clearly distributes powers between the Centre and the Units. (b) Like all other federations, India possesses a Supereme Court which acts as the guardian of the Constitution, and is also authorised to decide disputes between the Centre and the Units.

Unitary Features—The Indian Constitution has a distincive unitary bias. Several provisions of the Constitution strengthen the Centre at the expense of the States. The Constitution, for example, provides for single citizenship, single integrated judiciary and unified administrative services. There is a large sphere of concurrent legislative power in addition to the long Union List. Residuary powers have been vested in the Centre. Again, subjects can be transferred from the State List to the Centre by the Rajya Sabha. The boundaries of the State units can be altered by Parliament. During an emergency, the government can assume a unitary character.

The States do not possess sufficient sources of income. They depend upon the Centre for financial aid. Financial dependence always brings in its train dependence in policy and administration.

Citizenship

The following are entitled to Indian Citizenship—

1. Any person born as well as domiciled in the territory of India with no consideration of the nationality of his parents;
2. Any person who or whose father was not born in India, but who has his domicile in India for not less than five years, immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution;
3. Any person who has migrated to India from Pakistan before the 19th July, 1948.
4. Any person, who having migrated to Pakistan has returned to India under a permanent permit granted to him by the Indian authorities; or
5. Who has migrated to India after the 19th July, 1948 and has been registered as a citizen of India by a competent authority.

The Constitution adopts the principle of single citizenship for the whole of India. In a typical federation, there is generally double citizenship–Citizenship of the federation as a whole and citizenship of each federating State. In the U.S.A., this principle has been adopted. A State (unit) there can grant its citizens or residents certain rights which it may deny to the citizens of other units.

Fundamental Rights

Certain rights are called fundamental or basic because they are essential for the realisation of the highest good of the citizen. These rights are to be looked upon as inalienable rights of an individual, which every human being is entitled to enjoy if he/she is to maintain human dignity. They are incorporated in the Constitution and are justiciable, *i.e.*, any violation of these rights can be questioned in a court of law. Some restrictions on the Fundamental Rights have been imposed in the interest of common good and the security of the country.

(1) **Right to Equality**—The principle of equality means that there are no special privileges and no distinctions based upon religion, caste, colour, creed or sex. In public employment, the State provides equal opportunities to all people, if they are otherwise qualified; social equality has been secured by abolition of untouchability.

(2) **Right to Freedom**—The Constitution provides to every citizen the following rights : (a) freedom of speech and expression, (b) to assemble peacefully, (c) to form associations and unions, (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India, (e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, (f) to practise any profession or carry on any active trade and profession. The 86th amendment, 2002 of the contitution provides for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.

(3) **Right to Freedom of Religion**—Except when it is not in the interest of public order, morality, health etc., every person is entitled to the freedom of conscience, and the right to profess, practise and propagate any religion freely.

(4) **Cultural and Educatonal Rights**—The Constitution provides that every community has full freedom to run its own educational institutions, to preserve its own language and culture.

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he finds that the community has inadequate representation in the House. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have a number of seats reserved for them in the Legislative Assemblies of the States also. The Governor is empowered to nominate members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Legislative Assembly of a State, if he finds that the community is inadequately represented.

Language of the Indian Union

The official language of the Union is Hindi in Devanagari script and the international form of Indian numeral is used for official purposes. For a period of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution, English was to continue for all official purposes of the Union. If at the end of 15 years, Hindi was not able to replace English, Parliament could provide for the use of English, for specific purposes. The Constitution also lays down that the legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages for use in the state, but Hindi is to be used for all official purposes of the Union. The need for the use of English language in the proceedings of the Supreme Court, High Courts, etc., and in bills and enactments has beer. recognised.

The Official Languages Act of 1967 has provided for the use of English indefinitely. It has been provided that the centre will carry on correspondance with the non-Hindi speaking states in English and with the Hindi-speaking States in Hindi.

Parliamentary Committees

To assist Parliament in its deliberations, Parliamentary Committees are appointed by the respective Houses themselves or by their presiding officers, They fall under three groups—

(i) Those assisting the Houses in their legislative functions.

(ii) Of a general nature concerned mainly with the organisation and powers of the House.

(iii) Committees with financial functions.

The important committees and their functions are—

Public Accounts Committee

(i) It scrutinises the Appropriation Accounts of the Govt. of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) It ensures that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decision and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance and loss.

(iii) It also reports on lack of financial integrity in public services.

The Estimates Committee

(i) It reports on what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reforms can be effected.

(ii) It also examines whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates.

(iii) It suggests the form in which estimates should be presented to Parliament.

Committee on Public Sector Undertakings

(i) It examines the reports and accounts of certain specified public undertakings and the reports of the Auditor General thereon, if any.

(ii) It also examines whether public undertakings are being run efficiently; and

(iii) Managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practice.

Objective Questions

1. How many States are there in the Union of India ?
   (A) 22 (B) 24
   (C) 26 (D) 28
2. Which is the largest State in area ?
   (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Uttar Pradesh
   (C) Maharashtra (D) Rajasthan
3. The President of India is elected by—
   (A) Parliament
   (B) State legislatures
   (C) By the people directly
   (D) By an electoral college consisting of the elected members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies
4. What is the minimum strength of a State Legislative Assembly ?
   (A) 40 (B) 60
   (C) 50 (D) 70

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