

# NMAT - FLT - 2

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## INSTRUCTIONS

1. This Test contains 19 pages and 120 questions.
2. The test contains questions from three different areas - **QUANTITATIVE LOGIC & DATA INTERPRETATION and VERBAL**. You need to demonstrate your competence in all the three areas.

You will be given **120 minutes** to complete the test.

3. All questions carry 1 mark each. There is no negative marking.



## Section – I

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**Directions for questions 1 to 5:** Each question below consists of a word, followed by five words. Choose the word that is most nearly the same in meaning to the word in the question. Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is the best.

1. Axiom  
(A) absurdity (B) foolishness (C) conception (D) principle (E) disbelief
2. Denigrate  
(A) compliment (B) restrain (C) belittle (D) enhance (E) strengthen
3. Implacable  
(A) compassionate (B) innocent (C) mild  
(D) thoughtful (E) adamant
4. Maelstrom  
(A) peace (B) thunder (C) organization (D) pandemonium (E) simplicity
5. Betroth  
(A) divorce (B) affiance (C) desert (D) leave (E) scatter

**DIRECTIONS for Questions 6 to 10:** The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

6.
  1. To recharge their batteries introverts need to be alone reading, daydreaming, painting, or gardening – any solo activity fills them up again.
  2. This doesn't mean introverts have to live alone in a cave in the hills or on Walden Pond.
  3. Introverts tend to get their energy from within, so being with people is draining.
  4. After a day filled with people or activities, introverts tend to feel exhausted and empty.

(1) 4132      (2) 1234      (3) 2314      (4) 3412      (5) 3421

7. 1. "We were quite surprised to identify such a wide variety of human bacterial pathogens in these products," says lead researcher Amy R Sapkota, an assistant professor in the University of Maryland's School of Public Health.  
 2. The research team at University of Maryland and microbial ecologists at the Ecole Centrale de Lyon in France describe the study as the first to show that "cigarettes themselves could be the direct source of exposure to a wide array of potentially pathogenic microbes among smokers and other people exposed to secondhand smoke."  
 3. "If these organisms can survive the smoking process — and we believe they can — then they could possibly go on to contribute to both infectious and chronic illnesses in both smokers and individuals who are exposed to environmental tobacco smoke," Sapkota adds.  
 4. A new study has concluded that cigarettes are "widely contaminated" with bacteria, including some known to cause disease in people.  
 (1) 1234                      (2) 4123                      (3) 3124                      (4) 4213                      (5) 1324
8. 1. This three-dimensional image gives us depth perception.  
 2. The child then loses depth perception.  
 3. With normal vision, both eyes aim at the same spot, and the brain then fuses the two pictures into a single three-dimensional image.  
 4. In a young child who develops strabismus (a squint), the brain learns to ignore the image of the misaligned eye and sees only the image from the straight or better-seeing eye.  
 (1) 4213                      (2) 2143                      (3) 3142                      (4) 1324                      (5) 3214
9. 1. Because the Internet is a global network of computers each computer connected to the Internet must have a unique (internet) address.  
 2. However, if you connect to the Internet from a local area network (LAN) your computer might have a permanent IP address or it might obtain a temporary one from a DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server.  
 3. Internet addresses are in the form nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn where nnn must be a number from 0-255, and this address is known as an IP address.  
 4. If you connect to the Internet through an Internet Service Provider (ISP), you are usually assigned a temporary IP address for the duration of your dial-in session.  
 (1) 1243                      (2) 3214                      (3) 1342                      (4) 3124                      (5) 1234
10. 1. In the longer term, major glacier-fed rivers, it was feared, would run dry, affecting millions in the region.  
 2. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had said that Himalayan glaciers were receding faster than in any other part of the world.  
 3. This report sparked concerns that there could be increased flooding in the short term, as glacial lakes suddenly overflowed.  
 4. The panel observed: "If the present rate continues, the likelihood of them disappearing by 2035 and perhaps sooner is very high if the Earth keeps warming at the current rate."  
 (1) 2431                      (2) 3214                      (3) 1234                      (4) 4312                      (5) 2314

**Directions for questions 11 to 15:** Mark the part of the sentence that has an error.

11. The view / from this hotel / is more beautiful / than the guest house / we visited earlier.  
 (A)                      (B)                      (C)                      (D)                      (E)

12. Both Angelina / as well as / Nicola have expressed / their discontent / over the project.  
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
13. Mary gave / her papers / by the time / Lalita arrived / at office.  
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
14. One needs / to organise / himself / first before / going for the meeting.  
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
15. Reading, / writing and / participation / in dramas / are her favourite hobbies.  
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

**Directions for questions 16 to 20:** There is one blank in each of the following sentences. From the words below, choose the one that fills the blank most appropriately.

16. If swelling occurs and it causes symptoms that are\_\_\_\_\_, then a mild course of steroid medication must be given to reduce the fluid within the tumor cavity.  
(A) undisguised (B) incomparable (C) intemperate (D) unpleasant (E) misleading
17. Here, in this best-selling, step-by-step guide to the safe practice of a wide variety of clinical procedures, Sherman\_\_\_\_\_ the phenomenal success of previous editions, updating technical aspects of the subject that have moved on since the last edition.  
(A) builds in (B) runs upon (C) lays in on (D) builds upon (E) runs over
18. The Chinese government is attempting to pass the\_\_\_\_\_ of growth from state-funded infrastructure investment to the private housing sector, a risky but necessary move to sustain the economic recovery.  
(A) yardstick (B) sceptre (C) baton (D) debate (E) norm
19. Bruce, who underwent a BMT (bone marrow transplant) on February 23, spent a month in the hospital\_\_\_\_\_ after the operation. He is now safe due to his brother's bone marrow donation.  
(A) reverting (B) recuperating (C) mending (D) transposing (E) compensating
20. Beavers are usually, considered notorious for their ability to cut down trees. Despite their \_\_\_\_\_ for nibbling their way through trees to create their immense dams, beavers could be successfully re-introduced to England as they could have a significant, but largely positive effect on English rivers and wildlife.  
(A) notoriety (B) ignominy (C) innocence (D) wickedness (E) righteousness

**Directions for questions 21 to 32:** Each of the two passages given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

### Passage – 1

Aesthetics in this central sense has been said to start in the early eighteenth century, with the series of articles on "The Pleasures of the Imagination" which the journalist Joseph Addison wrote in the early issues of the magazine *The Spectator* in 1712. Before this time, thoughts by notable figures made some forays into this ground, for instance in the formulation of general theories of proportion and harmony, detailed most specifically in architecture and music. But the full development of extended, philosophical reflection on

Aesthetics did not begin to emerge until the widening of leisure activities in the eighteenth century. By far the most thoroughgoing and influential of the early theorists was Immanuel Kant, towards the end of the eighteenth century. Therefore it is important, first of all, to have some sense of how Kant approached the subject. Kant is sometimes thought of as a formalist in art theory; that is to say, someone who thinks the content of a work of art is not of aesthetic interest. But this is only part of the story. Certainly he was a formalist about the pure enjoyment of nature, but for Kant most of the arts were impure, because they involved a “concept.” Even the enjoyment of parts of nature was impure, namely when a concept was involved—as when we admire the perfection of an animal body or a human torso. But our enjoyment of, for instance, the arbitrary abstract patterns in some foliage, or a color field (as with wild poppies, or a sunset) was, according to Kant, absent of such concepts; in such cases, the cognitive powers were in free play. By design, art may sometimes obtain the appearance of this freedom: it was then “Fine Art”—but for Kant not all art had this quality. In all, Kant’s theory of pure beauty had four aspects: its freedom from concepts, its objectivity, the disinterest of the spectator, and its obligatoriness. By “concept,” Kant meant “end,” or “purpose,” that is, what the cognitive powers of human understanding and imagination judge applies to an object, such as with “it is a pebble,” to take an instance. But when no definite concept is involved, as with the scattered pebbles on a beach, the cognitive powers are held to be in free play; and it is when this play is harmonious that there is the experience of pure beauty. There is also objectivity and universality in the judgment then, according to Kant, since the cognitive powers are common to all who can judge that the individual objects are pebbles. These powers function alike whether they come to such a definite judgment or are left suspended in free play, as when appreciating the pattern along the shoreline.

21. According to the information in the passage, each of the following is an accurate statement about Kant’s theory of art EXCEPT:  
(A) that most of the arts were impure.  
(B) that the enjoyment of the arts was impure.  
(C) that all art was not free from a purpose.  
(D) that even abstract art was impure.  
(E) that the enjoyment of art implied an absence of concepts.
22. Which one of the following statements about scattered pebbles is best supported by the information in the passage?  
(A) The pebbles involve a free play of cognition.  
(B) The pebbles represent an aspect of true beauty.  
(C) The pebbles best exemplify the appreciation of true beauty.  
(D) The pebbles characterize one’s inner beauty.  
(E) The pebbles represent a harmonious element of the sea.
23. Which one of the following is the primary purpose of the passage?  
(A) To determine an argument.  
(B) To attempt an explanation of an occurrence.  
(C) To outline an assumption.  
(D) To strengthen studies and various findings.  
(E) To present diverse interpretations.
24. The author’s attitude as it is revealed in the language used is one of:  
(A) Admiration. (B) Criticism (C) Exploratory.  
(D) Descriptive. (E) Reasoning.

25. A suitable title for the above passage is:
- (A) in search of beauty.
  - (B) making of pure art.
  - (C) the theory of pure beauty.
  - (D) cognition of pure art.
  - (E) mankind's role in defining the fine arts.
26. 'Cognitive' in the last paragraph means:
- (A) The process of getting awareness through knowledge.
  - (B) The process of obtaining knowledge through experience and the senses.
  - (C) The process of holding firmly together and forming a whole.
  - (E) The process of thinking deeply.
  - (E) The process of being well informed about a subject.

### Passage – 2

Marxist literary theories tend to focus on the representation of class conflict as well as the reinforcement of class distinctions through the medium of literature. Marxist theorists use traditional techniques of literary analysis but subordinate aesthetic concerns to the final social and political meanings of literature. Marxist theorists often champion authors sympathetic to the working classes and authors whose work challenges economic equalities found in capitalist societies. In keeping with the totalizing spirit of Marxism, literary theories arising from the Marxist paradigm have not only sought new ways of understanding the relationship between economic production and literature, but all cultural production as well. Marxist analyses of society and history have had a profound effect on literary theory and practical criticism, most notably in the development of "New Historicism" and "Cultural Materialism."

The Hungarian theorist Georg Lukacs contributed to an understanding of the relationship between historical materialism and literary form, in particular with realism and the historical novel. Walter Benjamin broke new ground in his work in his study of aesthetics and the reproduction of the work of art. The Frankfurt School of philosophers, including most notably Max Horkheimer, Theodor Adorno, and Herbert Marcuse—after their emigration to the United States—played a key role in introducing Marxist assessments of culture into the mainstream of American academic life. These thinkers became associated with what is known as "Critical theory," one of the constituent components of which was a critique of the instrumental use of reason in advanced capitalist culture. "Critical theory" held to a distinction between the high cultural heritage of Europe and the mass culture produced by capitalist societies as an instrument of domination. "Critical theory" sees in the structure of mass cultural forms—jazz, Hollywood film, advertising—a replication of the structure of the factory and the workplace. Creativity and cultural production in advanced capitalist societies were always already co-opted by the entertainment needs of an economic system that requires sensory stimulation and recognizable cliché and suppressed the tendency for sustained deliberation.

The major Marxist influences on literary theory since the Frankfurt School have been Raymond Williams and Terry Eagleton in Great Britain and Frank Lentricchia and Fredric Jameson in the United States. Williams is associated with the New Left political movement in Great Britain and the development of "Cultural Materialism" and the Cultural Studies Movement, originating in the 1960s at Birmingham University's Center for Contemporary Cultural Studies. Eagleton is known both as a Marxist theorist and as a popularizer of theory by means of his widely read overview, *Literary Theory*. Lentricchia likewise became influential through his account of trends in theory, *After the New Criticism*. Jameson's work on consumer culture, architecture, film, literature and other areas, typifies the collapse of disciplinary boundaries taking place in

the realm of Marxist and postmodern cultural theory. Jameson's work investigates the way the structural features of late capitalism—particularly the transformation of all culture into commodity form—are now deeply embedded in all of our ways of communicating.

27. According to the passage, the use of literature by Marxists is limited to:
- (A) establish techniques of literary analysis.
  - (B) the final social and political meaning of literature.
  - (C) the representation of class conflict.
  - (D) the reinforcement of class distinctions.
  - (E) championing the cause of the working classes.
28. Which one of the following statements about the spirit of Marxism is best supported by the information in the passage?
- (A) The social and political meanings of literature are central to the Marxist theories of class divisions.
  - (B) Authors challenging economic equalities in capitalist societies are keeping with Marxism.
  - (C) The working class is encouraged to focus on class differences and accept challenges.
  - (D) Literary theories stemming from Marxism comprehend the economics of literature and culture in new ways.
  - (E) Marxist scrutiny of society and history has had a deep outcome on literary theory.
29. The phrase "broke new ground" in the passage means:
- (A) An agreed basis for identifying issues in an argument.
  - (B) To get something started.
  - (C) To run into exhaustion or excess.
  - (D) To do something that has not been done before.
  - (E) To be totally suitable or appropriate for someone.
30. According to the passage, the organization of mass cultural forms imitates the workplace because:
- (A) it has sensory stimulation and suppressed sustained deliberation.
  - (B) it helps spread the capitalist culture.
  - (C) it helps motivate the working class.
  - (E) it was the best form of work culture simulation.
  - (E) it created a format which helped the workers improve their performance.
31. The passage principally intends to:
- (A) examine the literary influence on Marxism.
  - (B) scrutinize the parallels in literature and capitalism.
  - (C) establish the influence of Marxism on literature.
  - (D) frame guidelines for literature.
  - (E) de-link literature from Marxism.
32. According to the author, postmodern cultural theory, is:
- (A) a positive outcome of Marxism.
  - (B) an offshoot of literary theories.
  - (C) a part of our system.
  - (D) no longer seen in isolation.
  - (E) has an integral role in our lives.

## Section – II

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33. What is the smallest 3-digit number which divided by 3, 4, 5 and 6 leaves the remainders 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively?  
(A) 108 (B) 110 (C) 119 (D) 99 (E) 105
34. How many odd factors are there for the 3-digit number 'bbb' where 'b' is the smallest prime number?  
(A) 8 (B) 27 (C) 9 (D) 4 (E) 3
35. What is the remainder when  $445 \times 460 \times 475 \times 490$  is divided by 33?  
(A) 0 (B) 32 (C) 19 (D) 14 (E) 1
36. What is the ratio of the radius of the circles C1 and C2 where circle C1 circumscribes an equilateral triangle ABC and the circle C2 is inscribed in the triangle ABC?  
(A) 2 : 1 (B) 3 : 2 (C) 2 : 3 (D) 3 : 1 (E)  $\sqrt{3} : 1$
37. What is the area of the trapezium ABCD where CD is the diameter of the circle of area  $4\pi$  sq.cm?  
(A) 0 (B) 32 (C) 19 (D) 14 (E) Cannot be determined
38. What is the volume of the hollow cylinder, which is formed by rolling a rectangular sheet of dimension  $10 \text{ cm} \times 50 \text{ cm}$  by keeping breadth (10 cm) as the base of the cylinder?  
(A)  $310 \text{ cm}^3$  (B)  $410 \text{ cm}^3$  (C)  $219 \text{ cm}^3$  (D)  $397 \text{ cm}^3$  (E)  $312 \text{ cm}^3$
39. The total cost of painting of hollow cone A is Rs.T. What is the total cost of the painting the hollow cone B whose radius and height are half of the cone A?  
(A)  $\frac{T}{2}$  (B)  $\frac{T}{4}$  (C)  $\frac{3}{2T}$  (D)  $\frac{T}{5}$  (E)  $\frac{T}{3}$
40. Certain amount of work is completed by 10 men in 60 days working 9 hours a day. How many additional men will be required if the same work is to be completed in 30 days working 5 hours a day?  
(A) 26 (B) 20 (C) 12 (D) 15 (E) 14
41. In what ratio the solution A with 40% alcohol concentration be mixed with solution B with 25% concentration such that the new solution has 30% alcohol concentration?  
(A) 2 : 1 (B) 5 : 2 (C) 2 : 3 (D) 3 : 1 (E) 1 : 2
42. Simplify  $\left(4\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{3}{2} + 1\right) - \left[3\frac{7}{4} - 1(2 + 3(4 - 1))\right]$   
(A) 23 (B) 40 (C)  $\frac{41}{3}$  (D) 51 (E) 29



43. Evaluate  $\frac{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3}{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2}$  for  $n = 10$
- (A) 55 (B)  $\frac{55}{7}$  (C) 21 (D)  $\frac{21}{14}$  (E) None of these
44. Simplify  $\frac{2^2 \left(1 + 3\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2 \left(3 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right)}{(5^2 - 4^2)(4^2 - 3^2)}$
- (A)  $\frac{299}{333}$  (B)  $\frac{1001}{3}$  (C)  $\frac{62}{189}$  (D) 211 (E) None of these
45. Find the value of '?' mark
- $$\frac{\left(22 \times \frac{1}{6} \text{ of } 18\right)}{154 \div (2 \times 7) - 1 \times 3} - 15\% \text{ of } ? = 1$$
- (A) 24.76 (B) 22.46 (C) 18.56 (D) 2.36 (E) 32.46
46. If  $\sqrt{7} = 2.65$ , then the value of  $\frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{32}}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{21}}$  is approximately
- (A) 2.5 (B) 2.0 (C) 3.0 (D) 3.5 (E) 4.0
47. Find the value of  $1 \times 2 + [-3 + \{1 \div (\overline{4 \div 5 \div 4}) + 3\} - 25\% \text{ of } 16]$
- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3 (E) 4
48. At  $x\%$  rate Aman receives a Simple Interest of Rs. 320 in 2 years over an investment of Rs. 800. What will be the interest earned when he invests another Rs. 1,000 at compound interest rate of  $x\%$ ?
- (A) Rs. 540 (B) Rs. 440 (C) Rs. 360 (D) Rs. 420 (E) Rs. 460
49. Johnny had a few apples with him. He sold some of those apples at 20% profit and the rest at 35% loss. Overall he did not suffer any profit or loss. What is the minimum number of apples he initially had?
- (A) 8 (B) 7 (C) 11 (D) 13 (E) 17
50. Whenever an article is formed of a particular metal M, the price of that article is directly proportional to the surface area of that article. Initially Mohit bought a cube of side of Metal M and then cuts it into 8 identical cubes. What is the profit earned by Mohit on selling these 8 cubes?
- (A) 50% (B) 0% (C) 66% (D) 100% (E) 200%

51. On a straight line AB, Mohit starts from A towards B and Rohit starts from B towards A simultaneously. Mohit walks at 2m/sec while Rohit runs at 4m/sec. The distance AB is 100m. How long will it take Mohit to reach B after he has crossed Rohit?  
 (A) 33.33 secs (B) 50 secs (C) 36.67 secs (D) 26.67 secs (E) 16.67 secs
52. A boat travelling upstream takes 10 minutes more to reach point B from point A as compared to time taken when traveling downstream from A to B. The ratio of 'boat's speed in still water' to 'speed of stream' is 3 : 1. If AB = 3 km, then what is the speed of stream?  
 (A) 2.5 m/s (B) 5 m/s (C) 3.33 m/s (D) 1.5 m/s (E) 1.25 m/s
53. In how many ways the letters of the word 'SWIMMER' be arranged so that 'S' does not occupy any of the two corner places?  
 (A)  $\frac{7!}{2}$  (B)  $\frac{6!}{2}$  (C)  $\frac{5.6!}{2}$  (D) 6! (E)  $\frac{7.5!}{2}$
54. Out of the 200 people in a town 40% can speak English and 80% can speak Hindi. Each person can speak at least one of the two languages – Hindi and English. Out of the people who can 'speak both languages' and 'only one language' the ratio of male to female is 3 : 7 and 7 : 3 respectively. How many males are there in the town?  
 (A) 66 (B) 88 (C) 122 (D) 124 (E) 100
55. A 1 litre mixture contains only two type of liquid A and B. If 100 ml of this mixture is replaced by 100 ml of A, then fraction of A will rise by 10%. What will be the final amount of B in the mixture?  
 (A) 600 ml (B) 450 ml (C) 300 ml (D) 500 ml (E) 550 ml
56. The present ages of Ram and Rahim are in the ratio 4 : 5. After 5 years the ratio of ages of Rahim and Ram will be 6 : 5. How old will be Rahim after 10 years ?  
 (A) 30 years (B) 20 years (C) 25 years (D) 35 years (E) 40 years

**Directions for questions 57 to 61:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below. Each of the question consists of a question and two statements I and II.  
 Mark the answer as:

- (A) if the question can be answered using statement I alone, but cannot be answered using statement II alone.  
 (B) if the question can be answered using statement II alone, but cannot be answered using statement I alone.  
 (C) if the question can be answered using both the statements together, but cannot be answered using any one statement alone.  
 (D) if the question can be answered using either statement I or statement II alone.  
 (E) if the question cannot be answered using both the statements together.
57. What is the speed of the boat in still water?  
 I. The boat covers downstream a distance of 35 km in 5 hours  
 II. The boat takes 7 hours to cover the same distance upstream.

58. How many students are there in the class?  
 I. The ratio of the number of boys to that of girls is 2:1  
 II. The difference between the numbers of boys and girls is 8.
59. What is the amount of profit earned?  
 I. On selling the article for Rs.1740, 20% profit is earned.  
 II. The cost price of the article is Rs. 1,200.
60. The simple interest of a certain sum for 12 years is Rs.800.Find the sum.  
 I. The sum is tripled in 5 years.  
 II. That sum at SI amounts to Rs.305 in 2 years and Rs.575 in 5 years.
61. Is a two-digit positive integer 'b' divisible by 18?  
 I. When 3 divide 'b', the remainder is 2.  
 II. When 'b' is multiplied by 3,we get the result in three digits

**Directions from question 62 to 66:** Read the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Following is the details of production of seven filters used in automobiles (in thousand tones). The table shows the comparison between the target and the actual production of these filters.

Filters	Productions (2006 - 2007)		Variation (in %) of Actual over (2005-06)
	Target	Actual	
Filter 1	70	72.2	25
Filter 2	820	800	18
Filter 3	45	47.5	-16
Filter 4	510	465	35
Filter 5	200	280	32
Filter 6	525	534	20
Filter 7	184	225	-12

62. The production of Filter 6 in 2005-06 in thousand tonnes is  
 (A) 400 (B) 621 (C) 340 (D) 445 (E) 520
63. If the actual percentage variation of Filter 1 in 2007-08 over 2006-07 is  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ , then what would be the production for 2007-08 in thousand tonnes?  
 (A) 34.23 (B) 52.23 (C) 64.43 (D) 44.43 (E) 84.23
64. What is the percentage variation between the target and the actual of the filter in 2006-2007, which shows the minimum percentage variation between the two?  
 (A) 2% (B) 5% (C) 0.5% (D) 1.7% (E) 0.3%

65. What would have been the actual production of filter 7 in 2005-06?  
 (A) 255 (B) 300 (C) 425 (D) 410 (E) 230
66. If there is an increase of 56 thousand tonnes of production in Filter 5 in 2007-08, the average annual growth rate of Filter 5 production for the two years is  
 (A) 29.2% (B) 25.0% (C) 26.0% (D) 44.3% (E) 33.3%

**Directions for question 67 to 71:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Water is supplied from Primary Station A to Secondary Station B and C. Each of B and C uses one-third of the water received from A and supplies the rest of the water to town D, E, F and G. Town D and E receive water from B while town F and G receive water from C. The amount of water supplied by A on five week days from Monday to Friday (in that order) was 500, 800, 700, 600 and 900 (all in million gallons) respectively.

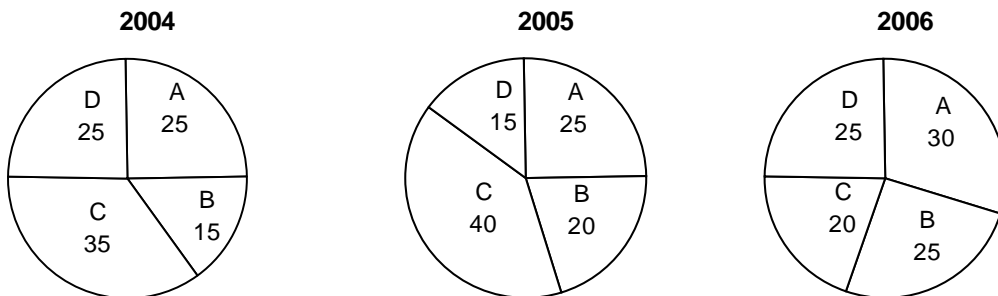
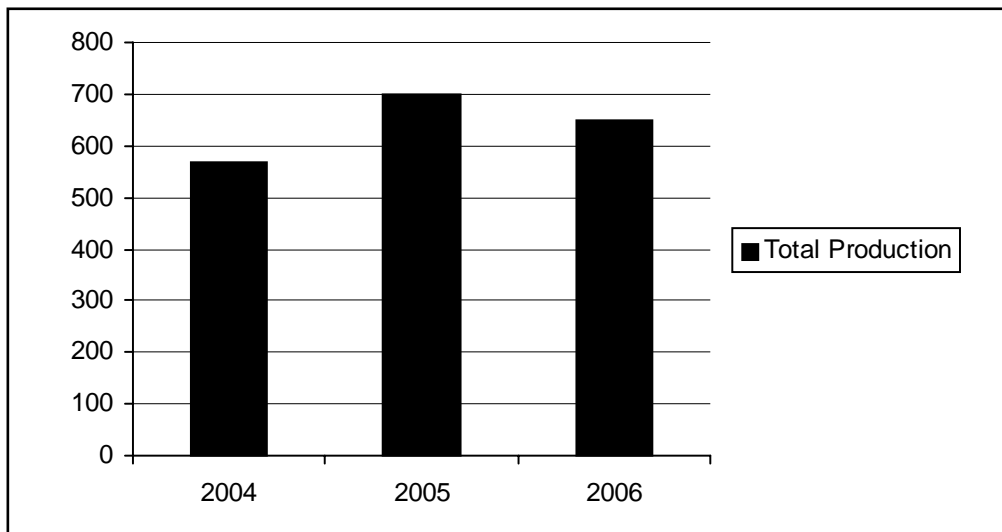
67. If amount of water received by each town was same and equal to 150 million gallons, then on which day this supply must have happened ?  
 (A) Monday (B) Tuesday (C) Wednesday (D) Thursday (E) Friday
68. If on Monday the amount of water received by D, E, F and G was found to be in the ratio 1 : 4 : 3 : 2 then what was the ratio of amount of water used by B and C on Monday?  
 (A) 1 : 1 (B) 2 : 1 (C) 1 : 3 (D) 3 : 1 (E) 1 : 2
69. If on Wednesday the amount of water received by B and C was equal, then what was the ratio of water received by D and E on Wednesday if D received 100 million gallons of water that day?  
 (A) 1 : 1 (B) 3 : 4 (C) 4 : 3 (D) 5 : 4 (E) Cannot be determined
70. If the amount of water received by D and F was 100 and 200 million gallons respectively on Tuesday, then what was the ratio of water used by B and C on Tuesday?  
 (A) 1 : 2 (B) 2 : 1 (C) 3 : 1 (D) 4 : 3 (E) Cannot be determined
71. If on Thursday the amount of water received by B and C was in the ratio 1 : 3 and the amount of water received by F and G was in the ratio 2 : 1, then find the amount of water received by F (in million gallons) on Thursday.  
 (A) 100 (B) 200 (C) 300 (D) 150 (E) Cannot be determined

**Direction for questions 72 to 75:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Which of the following numbers in the given series is an odd one out.

72. 12 327 324 320 453 450 552  
 (A) 320 (B) 453 (C) 552 (D) 327 (E) 350
73. 7 13 19 25 31 38 43  
 (A) 31 (B) 38 (C) 43 (D) 19 (E) 25
74. 2 9 17 28 65 126 217  
 (A) 9 (B) 2 (C) 65 (D) 126 (E) 17
75. 22 110 121 131 143 154 176  
 (A) 154 (B) 131 (C) 110 (D) 176 (E) 143

**Directions for question 76 to 80:** The following graph shows the total production (in million tonnes) by LC India Ltd. for 3 years from 2004 to 2006. The pie charts given below give the percentage share in the production of 4 type of products A, B, C and D which are the only products manufactured by LC India Ltd.



76. What is the absolute difference (in million tonnes) between the production of product B in year 2006 and 2004 by LC India Ltd.?  
(A) 66.50      (B) 83.50      (C) 79.50      (D) 60.50      (E) 72.50
77. What is the percentage increase in the annual production of LC India limited from 2004 to 2006?  
(A) 19.4%      (B) 13.3%      (C) 15.8 %      (D) 14.4 %      (E) 23.5%
78. What is the absolute difference (in million tonnes) between the production of product D in year 2005 and 2004 by LC India Ltd.?  
(A) 45.50      (B) 23.50      (C) 49.50      (D) 60.50      (E) 37.50
79. Among A, B, C and D, how many products saw an increase in the production during the period 2005-06?  
(A) 0      (B) 1      (C) 2      (D) 3      (E) 4
80. If in the year 2006, 20% (by weight) of the product D produced were found to be malfunctioning then how much D produced (in million tonnes) in 2006 was not malfunctioning ?  
(A) 132      (B) 188      (C) 164      (D) 104      (E) 148

## Section – III

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**Directions for questions 81 to 85:** Study the following information to answer the given questions. A word arrangement machine, when given an input line of words, rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and the steps of rearrangement.

Input: Knowledge is a real demonstration of Wisdom.

Step I: a Knowledge is real demonstration of Wisdom.

Step II: a demonstration Knowledge is real of Wisdom.

Step III: a demonstration is Knowledge real of Wisdom.

Step IV: a demonstration is Knowledge of real Wisdom.

Here, step IV is the output for the given input.

81. Which of the following step will be the output for the given input?

**Input:** Lack of interest generates fallacy and distortion.

- (A) I                      (B) VII                      (C) III                      (D) IV                      (E) V

82. Which of the following will be the output for the given input?

**Input:** I am the man of my own principles.

- (A) I am man my own of principles the  
(B) man my I am of own principles the  
(C) I am man my of own principles the  
(D) the I am man my of own principles  
(E) I am man my of principles the own

83. Which of the following will be the Vth step for the given input?

**Input:** Sincerity is perception of a wise being.

- (A) a being is of perception Sincerity wise  
(B) a being of is perception Sincerity wise  
(C) a being is of perception wise Sincerity  
(D) a being is perception of Sincerity wise  
(E) a being is of perception wise Sincerity

84. Which of the following step will be the output for the given input?

**Input:** darkness stops to prevail under the sun.

- (A) darkness prevail sun stops the to under
- (B) darkness prevail stops sun to the under
- (C) darkness under prevail stops sun the to
- (D) darkness prevail stops sun the to under
- (E) stops sun darkness prevail the to under

85. Which of the following will be the IIIrd step for the given input.

**Input:** Digestion is an integral part of the metabolism.

- (A) an Digestion integral metabolism part is of the.
- (B) an Digestion integral is part of metabolism the.
- (C) an Digestion integral of is part the metabolism.
- (D) an Digestion is integral part of the metabolism.
- (E) an Digestion integral is metabolism part of the.

**Directions for questions 86 to 88:** Read the information given below carefully and answer the questions:

In a group of five persons A, B, C, D, and E

- (i) A and C are intelligent in Philosophy and Reasoning.
- (ii) B and C are intelligent in Philosophy and Geology.
- (iii) E and D are intelligent in Arithmetic and Science.
- (iv) E is intelligent in Science, Reasoning and Arithmetic.
- (v) B and D are intelligent in Arithmetic and Geology.

86. Who is intelligent in Philosophy, Arithmetic, and Geology?

- (A) A                      (B) B                      (C) C                      (D) D                      (E) E

87. Who is intelligent in Philosophy and Reasoning but not in Geology?

- (A) A                      (B) B                      (C) C                      (D) D                      (E) E

88. Who is intelligent in Arithmetic, Geology and Science?

- (A) A                      (B) B                      (C) C                      (D) D                      (E) E

**Directions for questions 89 to 91:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below. Six players Anil, Bimal, Chand, Dharma, Elle and Farosh were playing a game. Anil's father, mother and uncle were in the group. There were two women. Bimal, the mother of Anil, got more points than her husband. Niece of Elle got lowest points. Father of Anil got more points than Farosh but could not win the game. Dharma got more points than Elle but less than Farosh.

89. Who won the game?  
 (A) Anil (B) Bimal (C) Dharma (D) Farosh (E) Chand
90. Who got the lowest points?  
 (A) Anil (B) Bimal (C) Chand (D) Elle (E) Dharma
91. Who is the husband of Bimal?  
 (A) Chand (B) Dharma (C) Elle (D) Farosh (E) Anil

**Directions for questions 92 to 94:** Read the information given below and answer the questions that follow. In each of the following questions two rows of numbers are given. The resultant number in each row is to be worked out separately based on the following rules and the question below the rows is to be answered. The operations on numbers progress from left to right and after getting resultant of two numbers the similar process is repeated with the next number in order to get the resultant out of the row.

**Rules:**

- (i) If an even number is followed by another even number, then they are to be added.
- (ii) If an even number is followed by a prime number, then they are to be multiplied.
- (iii) If an odd number is followed by an even number, the even number is to be subtracted from the odd number.
- (iv) If an odd number is followed by another odd number, then the first number is to be added to the square of the second number.
- (v) If an even number is followed by a composite odd number, then the even number is to be divided by the odd number.

92. I. 22 10 3  
 II. 10 13 6

What is the difference between the resultant of the two rows?

- (A) 210 (B) 120 (C) 322 (D) 40 (E) 56

93. I. 32 11 5  
 II. 20 13 4

What is the product of the resultant of the two rows?

- (A) 464640 (B) 56420 (C) 23250 (D) 74115 (E) 332211

94. I. 120 15 3  
 II. 17 14 2

What is the difference between the resultant of the two rows?

- (A) 11 (B) 20 (C) 23 (D) 520 (E) 256



**Directions for questions 95 to 97:** The operator @, #, & and \$ signifies -

$$A \# B = \frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B}$$

$$A \$ B = \frac{1}{(A + B)}$$

$$A @ B = \frac{1}{(A \# B)}$$

$$A \& B = \frac{(A + B)}{(A - B)}$$

95. Which of the following is not correct :

- (A)  $\frac{\{1 @ 2\}}{\{2 \$ 1\}} = 2$                       (B)  $\{1 @ \{2 \$ 2\}\} = \frac{1}{5}$                       (C)  $\{2 \$ 3\} @ \{1 \$ 3\} = \frac{1}{9}$   
 (D)  $\{1 @ 2\} \$ \{1 @ 3\} = \frac{10}{17}$                       (E)  $\{2 \$ \{4 @ 1\}\} = \frac{5}{14}$

96. Mark the option that gives numerically the highest absolute value.

- (A)  $\frac{1}{4} \# \frac{1}{6}$                       (B)  $10 @ 50$                       (C)  $5 \& 4$                       (D)  $10 @ 1$                       (E)  $\frac{1}{60} \$ \frac{1}{13}$

97. If 'k' is the numerical value of the expression –

$\{1 @ \{2 \# \{3 \$ \{4 \& 5\}\}\}\}$ , then

- (A)  $-1 < k < 0$                       (B)  $0 < k < 1$                       (C)  $1 < k < 2$                       (D)  $k < -1$                       (E)  $K > 2$

98. If THIEF is coded as FRQUT, then MASTER will be coded as which of the following codes?

- (A) MYGFUH                      (B) NYGFUJ                      (C) MYGFUJ                      (D) JYGFUH                      (E) BAKWAS

99. If ARTHUR is coded as BJNPPJ, then BUISY will be coded as which of the following codes?

- (A) DPRLZ                      (B) CPSJX                      (C) DPRLX                      (D) DPSLZ                      (E) CJRLZ

100. If BRYTER is coded as 297259 then ENRIQUE must be coded as –

- (A) 5467891                      (B) 5599845                      (C) 5587855                      (D) 5389715                      (E) 5599835

**Directions for question 101 to 105:** In a family, C has two sons and one daughter J. There are exactly three married couples in the family. D and H are both daughter-in-laws of E who is a female. Both B and F are male and have a son each. J is the aunt of G who is a female. I and G are siblings and B is I's father. D is not the mother of A. Assuming that the mentioned people are the only one who belong to the family, answer the following questions :

101. How many members are there in the family?  
 (A) 8 (B) 9 (C) 10 (D) 11 (E) 12
102. What is the absolute difference between the number of male and female members in the family?  
 (A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 1 (D) 0 (E) Cannot be determined
103. How is J related to A ?  
 (A) Aunt (B) Sister (C) Mother  
 (D) Grandmother (E) Cannot be determined
104. Who is married to H?  
 (A) C (B) B (C) F  
 (D) Either B or F (E) I
105. How is E related to J?  
 (A) sister (B) mother-in-law (C) daughter  
 (D) aunt (E) mother

**Directions for questions 106 to 110:** Read the conclusions and then decide whether the conclusion logically follows from the given statements.

- (A) if only conclusion I follows.  
 (B) if only conclusion II follows.  
 (C) if both the conclusions follow.  
 (D) if either conclusion I or II follows.  
 (E) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.

106. **Statements :** Some trees are long. Peepal is a tree.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some long are trees.  
 II. Some Peepals are long.
107. **Statements:** All plastics are clips. All clips are bright.  
**Conclusions:** I. All bright are plastics.  
 II. All plastics are bright.
108. **Statements:** All employees are skilled. Some skilled are managers.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some skilled are employees.  
 II. Some managers are skilled.

109. **Statements:** Some singers are females. Some females are models.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some females are singers.  
II. Some models are females.
110. **Statements:** No thief is a smuggler. No smuggler is a criminal.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some criminals may be thieves.  
II. Some criminals may be smugglers.

**Directions for Questions 111 to 115:** Each question has two statements (A) and (B). Read the statements and decide which of the following answer choices correctly depicts the relationship between these two statements.

**Mark:**

- (A) if statement I is the cause and II is its effect.  
(B) if statement II is the cause and I is its effect.  
(C) if both the statements I and II are independent causes.  
(D) if both the statements I and II are effects of the independent causes.  
(E) if both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause.
111. I. The government has banned the airing of “adult” movies on television.  
II. Children are getting highly misguided by watching certain inappropriate movies on television.
112. I. The cold chilly mornings in Delhi are creating difficulties for children to reach their school on time.  
II. Most of the public schools in Delhi are closed for the next 15 days till the winter chills reduce.
113. I. Economic recession has reduced the craze of private jobs and made lakhs of people jobless in India.  
II. People have stopped consuming fruits in India because of its exorbitant market price.
114. I. The terrorists attack the markets of the Metropolitan cities during the festival season.  
II. There is stringent security check going on in all the metropolitan cities on the occasion of Christmas.
115. I. The traffic jams in Bangalore are becoming a menace everyday because of the construction of metro.  
II. Delhi is not facing any major jam inspite of metro construction because it has wider roads.

**Directions for Questions 116 to 120:** Read the following passage and study the inferences.

Mark your answer as:

- (A) if the inference is definitely true;
- (B) if the inference is probably true;
- (C) if the inference is probably false;
- (D) if the inference is definitely false;
- (E) if data is inadequate.

As we make our way through each busy, hectic day of responsibilities and activities, we spend much of our time rehashing what has happened in the past, or fantasizing about what might happen in the future. Although we may think that we're living life as it happens and we understand what real living is, those thoughts could be farther from the truth. Our physical senses tell us what is happening in the world around us, but the input we gather from them is not precise and prompt enough. Our perceptions are filtered through ears that cannot hear a pin drop, eyes that cannot see as keenly as a telescope, noses that aren't even as sharply attuned as a dog, and touch that is less sensitive than a lizard's skin. Although you may think that your senses are telling you what is happening throughout the day, senses do not work in real time. For example, when you read something written on a page, you are not reading it at exactly the same time as you are seeing it. Light has to hit the page so you can see the words; the light has to return through the lens of your eyeball back to the retina; that energy has to be transferred to your optic nerve; then the image has to be delivered to your brain to be analyzed.

- 116. Human beings live life as it happens and know the value of real living.
- 117. Fantasizing about the future will not help a person in being more aware and well-informed.
- 118. A lizard's skin is more sensitive than a human touch.
- 119. Past occurrences have a tremendous influence in carving a person's future.
- 120. Human senses can be deceptive because they do not work in real time.