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## FULL MOCK IN ENGLISH – 6<sup>TH</sup>

### **MATHS**

**Q1.** The length of the diagonal of a square is 'a' cm. Which of the following represents the area of the square (in sq. cm )?

- (a)  $2a$       (b)  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 (c)  $a^2/2$       (d)  $a^2/4$

**Q2.** A house worth Rs. 1,50,000 is sold by X at a 5% profit to Y. Y sells the house back to X at a 2% loss. Then find profit and loss in the entire transaction.

- (a) X gains Rs. 4,350  
 (b) X loses Rs. 4,350  
 (c) X gains Rs. 3,150  
 (d) X loses Rs. 3,150

**Q.3. (49)** 15-1 is exactly divisible by:

- (a) 50      (b) 51  
 (c) 29      (d) 8

**Q.4.** If  $5432 * 7$  is divisible by 9, then the digit in place of \* is:

- (a) 6      (b) 1  
 (c) 0      (d) 9

**Q.5** Two pipes can fill a cistern in 3 hours and 4 hours respectively and a waste pipe can empty it in 2 hours. If all the three pipes are kept open, then the cistern will be filled in

- (a) 5 hours      (b) 8 hours  
 (c) 10 hours      (d) 12 hours



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**Q 6.**A boat goes 40 km up stream in 8 hours and 36 km downstream in 6 hours. The speed of the boat in still water is:

- (a) 6.5 km/hour (b) 5.5km/hour  
(c) 6 km/hour (d) 5 km/hour

**Q.7** A contractor undertakes to make a road in 40 days and employes 25 men. After 24 days, he finds that only one-third of the road is male. How many extra men should he employ so that he is able o complete the work 4 days earler ?

- (a) 100 (b) 60 (c) 75 (d) None of these

**Q.8.** A train moves with a speed of 30 kmph for 12 minutes and for next 8 minutes at a speed of 45 kmph. Find the average speed of the train.

- (a) 37.5 kmph (b) 36 kmph  
(c) 48 kmph (d) 30 kmph

**Q.9.** Two numbers are in the ratio 2:3. If 2 is subtracted from the first and 2 is added to the second. the ratio becomes 1:2. The sum of the numbers is :

- (a) 30 (b) 28  
(c) 24 (d) 10

**Q10.** A number is decreased by 10% and the resulting number is again decreased by 20%. What is the final percentage of decrease?

- (a)25% (b) 26%  
(c) 27% (d) 28%

## REASONING

**11.** Six friends are sitting in a cricle and playing cards. Kenny is to the left of Danny. Michael is in between Bobby and Johnny. Roger is in between Kenny and Bobby. Who is sitting to the right of Michael ?

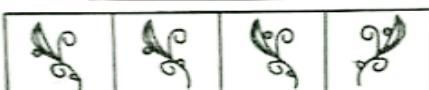
- (1) Danny (2) Johnny  
(3) Kenny (4) Bobby

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## 12. Question Figure



### Answer Figures



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

**13.** Among her children, Ganga's favourites are Ram and Rekha. Rekha is the mother of Sharat, who is loved most by his uncle Mithun. The head of the family is Ram Lal, who is succeeded by his sons Gopal and Mohan. Gopal and Ganga have been married for 35 years and have 3 children. What is the relation between Mithun and Mohan?

- (1) Uncle      (2) Son  
(3) Brother      (4) No relation

**14.** Prakash travelled 6 km northward, then turned left and travelled 4 km, then turned left and travelled 6 km. How far was Prakash from the starting point?

- (1) 6 km    (2) 4 km  
(3) 10 km    (4) 8 km

**15.** At the railway track, two trains are at the distance of 200 km both trains start at same time in opposite direction. A goes in west with 50 km/h and B goes in east with 40 km/h. Then after 3 hours, what will be the distance between them?

- (1) 30 km      (2) 50 km  
(3) 80 km      (4) 70 km

**G.S –**

**ECONOMICS**



**16. Which of the following in India, is the nodal agency for the estimation of poverty at national and state level?**

- (a) Finance commission
- (b) Ministry of rural affairs
- (c) Ministry of Home affairs
- (d) Planning commission

**17. The growth rate of per capita income at current prices is higher than that of per capita income at constant prices, because the latter takes into account the rate of:**

- (a) Growth of population
- (b) Increase in price level
- (c) Growth of money supply
- (d) Increase in the wage rate

**18. A redistribution of income in a country can be best brought about through-**

- (a) Progressive taxation combined with progressive expenditure
- (b) Progressive taxation combined with regressive expenditure
- (c) Regressive taxation combined with regressive expenditure
- (d) Regressive taxation combined with progressive expenditure

**19. As per payment of gratuity Act 1972, What is the maximum limit of the payment of gratuity?**

- (a) 3 lakh      (b) 7.50 lakh
- (c) 10 lakh      (d) 10.50 lakh

**20. Which of the following is not a goal of fiscal policy of India?**

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (a) Full employment                 | (b) Price stability                             |
| (c) Regulation of inter-state Trade | (d) Equitable distribution of wealth and income |



**21. Which one of the following is not the most likely measure the Government/RBI takes to stop the slide of Indian rupee?**

- (a) Curbing imports of non-essential goods and promoting exports
- (b) Encouraging Indian borrowers to issue rupee denominated Masala Bonds
- (c) Easing conditions relating to external commercial borrowing
- (d) Following an expansionary monetary policy

**22. The word 'Actuaries' is related to**

- (a) Banking
- (b) Insurance
- (c) from the stock market
- (d) none of the above

**23. Which one of the following is irrelevant?**

- (a) Sensex
- (b) B.S. E.
- (c) Nifty
- (d) Saps

**24. In India, which of the following have the highest share in the disbursement of credit to agriculture and allied activities.**

- |                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Commercial Banks     | (b) Cooperative Banks         |
| (c) Regional Rural Banks | (d) Microfinance Institutions |

**25. In India, National Housing Bank (NPS) was established as a wholly owned subsidiary by which of the following?**

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| (a) State Bank of India | (b) Reserve Bank of India               |
| (C) I.C.I.C.I. Bank     | (d) Life Insurance Corporation of India |

## **POLITY**

**26. Consider the following statements:**

1. The Constitution of India has 20 parts.
2. There are 390 Articles in the Constitution of India in all.



**3. Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules were added to the Constitution of India by the Constitution (Amendment) Acts.**

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2      (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**27 .Which one of the following is not a basis to declare National Emergency in India?**

- (a) War
- (b) External attack
- (c) Threat to internal peace
- (d) Armed rebellion

**28. By which one of the following Acts was the Federal Court in India created?**

- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Indian Council Act, 1861      | (b) Government of India Act, 1909 |
| (c) Government of India Act, 1919 | (d) None of the above             |

**29. The Federal Court of India was established in which of the following year?**

- (a) 1935      (b) 1937
- (c) 1946      (d) 1947

**30. Fundamental Rights are:**

- (a) Justifiable (b) Non-justifiable
- (c) Flexible    (d) Rigid

**31. The rights are called Fundamental Rights because**

- i. It is written in the Constitution.
- ii. It is democratic.
- iii. It is public welfare.



**iv. It is essential for personality development.**

**v. Parliament can't make law against it.**

**(a) i ii iii (b) i iv**

**(c) i iv v (d) ii iii v**

### 32. Fundamental Rights -

- (a) Cannot be suspended**
- (b) Can be suspended by order of Prime Minister**
- (c) Can be suspended on the will of President**
- (d) Can be suspended during Emergency**

### 33. What is meant by 'Rule of Law'?

- (a) One act for all and one judiciary for all**
- (b) One act for all and one State for all**
- (c) One State for all and one judiciary for all**
- (d) All acts for one and one judiciary for all**

### 34. Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the "Rule of Law"?

- 1. Limitation of powers**
- 2. Equality before law**
- 3. People's responsibility to the government**
- 4. Liberty and civil rights**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 4 only**
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4**

### 35. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, Fundamental Rights have been provided to citizens?

- (a) Articles 112 to 115 (b) Article 12 to 35**
- (c) Articles 222 to 235 (d) None of these**



## HISTORY

**36. Which one of the fol 1857 was recaptured by the English?**

- (a) Jhansi (b) Meerut
- (c) Delhi (d) Kanpur

**37. Who among the following was the leader of the revolt during 1857 at Bareilly?**

- (a) Khan Bahadur (b) Kunwar Singh
- (c) Maulvi Ahmad Shah (d) Virzis Kadir

**38. Maharani Laxmibai had combated in last battle against-**

- (a) Hugh Rose (b) Guff
- (c) Niel (d) Havlock

**39. Who among the following has said, "God intended me to look upon all religions with one eye, that is why he took away the light from the other'?**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Maharaja Ranjit Singh</li> <li>(c) Maharaja Dalip Singh</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) Maharaja Sher Singh</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

**40. Which one of the following statements is correct about Dalip Singh, the ex-Maharaja of Punjab?**

- (a) He died in Paris on 23 October, 1893
- (b) He was cremated at Nasik.
- (c) He never renounced the Sikh faith.
- (d) He had never visited Russia.

**41. Who emerged victorious in the first Anglo-Mysore War (1766-69)?**

- (a) English (b) Haider Ali
- (c) Maratha (d) Nizam of Hyderabad

**42. Who among the following was the leader of the Farazi rebellion:**

- (a) Aga Muhammad Raza (b) Dadu Miyan
- (c) Shamsher Gazi (d) Wazir Ali



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43. Velu Thampi led a rebellion against the British in  
(a) Kerala (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Mysore (d) Telangana

44. Who founded Ramosi Krishak Jatha in Maharashtra?

- (a) Justice Ranade (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
(c) Vasudeo Balwant Phadke (d) Jyotiba Phule

45. The correct geographical location for the Ramosi Uprising was -

- (a) Western India (b) Eastern Ghats  
(c) Eastern India (d) Western Ghats

## **SCIENCE**

46. When there is a decrease in the concentration of oxygen in the blood, the rate of breathing:

- (a) Decreases (b) Increases  
(c) Does not change (d) First decreases, then increases

47. Carbon monoxide poisoning affects mainly which one RS of the following?

- (a) Digestive activity  
(b) Liver functioning  
(c) Kidney functioning  
(d) Oxygen carrying capacity of blood

48. Which one of the following biotransformations provides maximum energy to the human body?

- (a) ADP → AMP (b) ATP → ADP  
(c) ADP → ATP (d) AMP → ADP

49. With reference to the work of human kidney, consider

1. After the waste is removed in the kidney, the cleaner blood is sent back through renal artery.
2. From Bowman's capsule, the filtered liquid passes through tiny tubes where much of the glucose is reabsorbed and sent back to the blood in the renal vein.



## **Which of these statements is/are correct?**

- (a) only 1                  (b) only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**50. The process by which blood is purified in human body is called**



51. "Dialysis" is related to ?

- (a) Liver      (b) Kidney  
(c) Eyes      (d) Brain

**52. In a human brain memory power is found in**

- (a) Medulla oblongata      (b) Cerebrum  
(c) Brain cavity              (d) Cerebellum

53. "Satiety" and "thirst" centres in humans are located in which of the following parts of the brain?



#### **54. Body temperature is regulated by**

- (a) thalamus      (b) hypothalamus    (c) cerebellum      (d) medulla

## **55. The temperature of the human body**

- (a) Decreases in winters
  - (b) Increases in summers
  - (C) Neither decreases in winters nor increases in summers
  - (d) Increases in winters

## CURRENT

**56. Consider the following statements regarding the Lingayats:**

1. Lingayats are followers of the 12th-century poetphilosopher-social reformer Basaveshwara.
  2. The people of the community are polytheists.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**



**57. With reference to De-Notified Tribes, consider the following statements:**

1. These are constitutionally recognised.
  2. The National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (2006) was chaired by Balkrishna Sidram Renke.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**



**58. Consider the following statements with reference to freedom fighter Prahlad Patel:**

1. He joined the Bhoojan movement of Vinoda Bhave.
  2. He helped Sardar Patel in the merger of princely states.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**



**59. Consider the following statements with reference to the Yamuna River:**

1. It originates near Bandarpoonch peaks in the Mussoorie range.
  2. Chambal, Sindh, Betwa and Ken are its major tributaries.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**



**60. Which of the following is/are the contributions of Babu Jagjivan Ram?**

1. He was instrumental in laying the foundation of the All India Depressed Classes League in 1934-35.

2. He demanded, for the first time, voting rights for the Dalits at the Hammond Commission, 1935 at Ranchi.

3. He was jailed twice in the 1940s for his political activities associated with the Quit India movement. Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 2 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3

**61. Consider the following statements with reference to Nipah virus:**

1. It is a zoonotic virus.
2. Nipah Virus is an RNA virus.
3. First evidence of the virus emerged in Kerala in 1990.

**Choose the correct option from the given code given below.**

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 2 and 3 only  
 (c) 1 and 3 only      (d) 1,2 and 3

**62. With reference to District Ganga Committees (DGCs), consider the following statements:**

1. DGCs are constituted in the districts on the Ganga River basin to ensure people's participation in management and pollution abatement.
2. DGCs are mandated to ensure proper utilisation of assets created under Namami Gange.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**63. Ganoderma lucidum has been used for centuries to heal diseases like diabetes, cancer, inflammation, ulcer as well as bacterial and skin infections. It is a type of**

- (a) Mushroom      (b) Herb  
 (c) Seaweeds      (d) Alpine fungi

**64. Consider the following statements with reference to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD):**

**1. Efforts to control the spread of WMD are enshrined in the Biological Weapons Convention 1972 and Chemical Weapons Convention 1993.**

**2. India is signatory to both Biological Weapons Convention and Chemical Weapons Convention.**

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**65. Consider the following statements:**

**1. Natural Farming requires basic agro practices like ploughing, tilting, mixing of manures, weeding, etc. to be performed.**

**2. Organic Farming requires no ploughing, no tilting of soil and no fertilisers, and no weeding is done just the way it would be in natural ecosystems.**

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2      (d) Neither 1 nor 2



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## COMPUTER

66. The amount of data that a disk may containis known as the disk's...?

- (1) Volume
- (2) Size
- (3) All of the above
- (4) Storage capacity

67. You can protect a floppy disk.

- (1) Read
- (2) Read and Write
- (3) Write
- (4) All of the above

68. Information on a hard disk is usually backed-up using a..?

- (1) CD-ROM
- (2) Magnetic tape
- (3) Floppy disk
- (4) All of the above

69. Magnetic storage devices can represent binary 0 by the absence of...?

- (1) A magnetic field
- (2) Magnetic tape
- (3) Static electricity
- (4) All of the above

70. Magnetic tape is a..?

- (1) Random access medium
- (2) A parallel access medium
- (3) Serial access medium
- (4) All of the above

## ENGLISH

### Fill in the blanks:-

71. If you don't return my money. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- a) sew
- b) suit
- c) sway
- d) sue

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72. After the initial setback, he reconciled himself \_\_\_\_\_ his office routine.

- a) to b) into c) by d) at

73. Investors concerns are reflected in the movement of the dollar \_\_\_\_\_ other currencies.

- a) among b) along c) against d) with

74. I \_\_\_\_\_ lunch one hour ago.

- a) have had b) had had c) have d) had

75. He thought that my car \_\_\_\_\_ for sale.

- a) is b) was c) has been d) will be

76. He tried to prevent me \_\_\_\_\_ doing my duty.

- a) against b) at c) with d) from

77. To the dismay of the student body, the class president was \_\_\_\_\_ berated by the principal at the school assembly.

- a) ignominiously b) privately c) magnanimously d) fortuitously

### Idiom phrases

78. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

All agog

- (a) Avoid (b) Contentment
- (c) Amazed (d) Unsystematically

79. In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

Not to mince matters

- (a) To be at ease
- (b) To not confuse others
- (c) To not interfere in others affairs
- (d) To speak out politely



## One Word Substitution

**Q .80 A person who hates women**

- (A) Bigamist (B) Gullible
- (C) Intolerant (D) Misogynist

**Q.81 The state of complete continence on the part of a woman**

- (A) Spinster (B) Unmarried
- (C) Celibacy (D) Virginity

## Spotting errors

82. I know (1)/a doctor (2)/you are referring to (3)./No error (4)

83. The introduction of job-oriented courses (1)/in the self-financing colleges (2)/ attract many students (3)./ No error (4)

84. It is better (1)/to keep one's head in the face of danger than (2)/losing one's courage (3)./No error (4)

## Antonyms

85. brawny is most opposite to

- a. swift b. weak
- c. strong d. pale

86. fickle is most opposite to

- a. steady b. kind
- c. please d. finagle

87. inept is most opposite to

- a. clumsy b. infer
- c. competent d. foolish



## Synonyms

88. resolve most nearly means

- a. turn    b. puzzle
- c. decide d. want

89. congregate most nearly means

- a. worship b. gather
- c. disturb d. hurry

90. utter most nearly means

- a. express b. defer
- c. borrow d. laugh

## Labour law

91. Consider the following statements about Vanadium:

1. It is a superior conductor of heat as well as electricity.
2. The vanadium reserve is found in Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only    (b) 2 only    (c) Both 1 and 2    (d) Neither 1 nor 2

92. Consider the following statements about Sea Vigil- 21:

1. It is the largest coastal defence exercise of India held annually.
2. The 2021 exercise will take place along the coastline and Exclusive Economic Zone of India.
3. All the Coastal States & Union Territories and oil handling agencies will also participate in the exercise.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 only (d) 2 and 3 only



**93. Which of the following National Park/ Wildlife Sanctuaries have performed best in the Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Protected Areas?**

1. Tirthan Wildlife Sanctuary
2. Great Himalayan National Park (GNHP)
3. Turtle Wildlife Sanctuary

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**94. ATAL Pension Yojana is a type of?**

- (A) Self invested personal pension scheme (B) Additional voluntary contribution  
 (C) Guaranteed Pension Scheme (D) None of the above

**95. What is minimum and maximum age for joining ATAL Pension Yojana?**

- (A) 18, 40 Years (B) 22, 45 Years  
 (C) 20, 55 Years (D) 25, 60 Years

**96. What is the minimum pension benefit under ATAL Pension Yojana?**

- (A) 2,000 per month after the age of 60. (B) 1,000 per month after the age of 80.  
 (C) 2,000 per month after the age of 40. (D) 1,000 per month after the age of 60.

**97. Which of the following is not included in ATAL Pension Yojana?**

- (A) Monthly, quarterly and half yearly mode of contribution is available for subscribers.  
 (B) NRI can apply for ATAL Pension Yojana.  
 (C) The contribution amount increases with the age of subscribers.  
 (D) All the above

**98. What is the tax benefit under ATAL Pension Yojana?**

- (A) Rs. 100,000 (B) Rs. 50,000  
 (C) Rs. 20,000 (D) Rs. 55,000



**99. Who administers ATAL Pension Yojana?**

- (A) INDRAI    (B) PERDA
- (C) GIC        (D) LIC

**100. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) is a type of**

- (A) Loan Scheme    (B) Life Insurance Scheme
- (C) Pension Scheme    (D) Basic Income Scheme

**101. What is the maximum and minimum age to enroll in PMJJBY**

- (A) 50 – 18    (B) 48 – 20    (c) 70 – 25    (d) 60 – 22

**102. State the objectives of the act?**

- A. to regulate the employment of women workers in such establishments for certain period before and after child birth.
- B. application of act in every establishment being a factory, mine or plantation
- C. to provide satisfactory conditions to expectant women
- D. all of the above

**103. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha (PMSBY) Yojana is a Bima**

- (A) Pension Guaranteed    (B) Minimum Basic income Scheme
- (C) Life insurance Scheme    (D) Accidental insurance Scheme

**104. Consider the following statements:**

1. National Youth Day is celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekanand.
2. The National Youth Festival is organised by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 only    (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2    (d) Neither 1 nor 2



**105.** With reference to Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), consider the following statements:

1. It covers all food & oilseed crops and annual commercial/horticultural crops for which past yield data is available.
2. Premium cost over and above the farmer share is subsidized by the Union Government only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2    (d) Neither 1 nor 2

### Account

**106.** Which of the following item will be shown on debit side of debtors account?

- (A) Discount received    (B) Return inwards  
 (C) Discount allowed    (D) Credit sales

**107.** Shares for which amount is paid by public are called \_\_\_\_\_ shares

- (A) Authorized    (B) Paid up  
 (C) Bonus shares    (D) All of the above

**108.** Which of the following is non-profit organization?

- (A) Sole proprietorship    (B) Partnership  
 (C) Limited company    (D) Trust

**109.** Which of the following account will be credited when a typewriter is sold that has been used in the office?

- (A) Office equipment account  
 (B) Cash account  
 (C) Sales account  
 (D) Purchase account



**110. The allocation of the cost of a tangible plant asset to expense in the periods, in which services are received from the asset, is termed as**

- (A) Appreciation (B) Depreciation (C) Fluctuation (D) None of the above

**111. Commercial accounting is based on**

- (A) Single entry book keeping (B) Double entry book keeping  
 (C) Both single and double entry book keeping (D) Cash basis of book keeping

**112. An asset that is NOT physical in nature is called**

- (A) Intangible asset (B) Liquid asset  
 (C) Current asset (D) Fixed asset

**113. Deewali advance given to an employee is**

- (A) Revenue Expenditure (B) Capital Expenditure  
 (C) Deferred Revenue Expenditure (D) Not an Expenditure

**114. Interpretation means**

- (A) Explanation of meaning and significance of the data in Financial Statements.  
 (B) Concerned with preparation and presentation of classified data  
 (C) Systematic analysis of recorded data  
 (D) Methodical classification of data given in Financial Statements.

**115. Which of the following items of balance sheet are useful in evaluating a company's liquidity?**

- (A) Current assets and other assets  
 (B) Current liabilities and current assets  
 (C) Current liabilities and plant and equipment  
 (D) In current liabilities and other assets

**116.Which of the following can be distributed among the shareholders?**

- (A) Capital reserve      (B) General reserve
- (C) Revaluation reserve (D) All of the above

**117. In which of the following interim dividend is treated?**

- (A) In profit and loss account      (B) In profit and loss appropriation account
- (C) On the asset side of the Balance sheet (D) In trading account

**118. Which of the following documents contains rules and regulations for internal management of the business?**

- (A) Memorandum of association
- (B) Articles of association
- (C) Prospectus
- (D) Statutory Declaration

**119.Denture is also named as**

- (A) Share (B) Bond (C) Reserve (D) Equity

**120.Which of the following is the most important document of the company?**

- (A) Memorandum of association (B) Articles of association
- (C) Annual report (D) Prospectus

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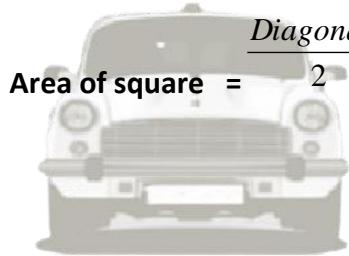
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## ANSWERS SHEET

### **MATHS**

#### **1.ANS-C.**



Area of square =

$$\frac{Diagonal^2}{2} = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

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#### **2.ANS-C**

(c) According to question,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & & Y \\
 100 & \xrightarrow{\text{gain 5\%}} & 105 \text{ (X gain} \\
 & \xleftarrow{\text{loss 2\%}} & 5 \text{ units)} \\
 (\text{X losses } 102.9 & \xleftarrow{} & 105 \\
 2.9 \text{ units})
 \end{array}$$

∴ In whole transaction gain in whole सौदे में कुल लाभ)

$$= 105 - 102.9 = 2.1 \text{ units}$$

But, 100 units = 1,50,000

1 unit = 1500

2.1 units = 3150 gain

#### **3.Ans-D**

$$(49)^{15} - 1$$

$(x^n - a^n)$  is exactly divisible by  $(x - a)$

$(x^n - a^n)(x - a)$  if n is odd number  $49 - 1$  and 48 is multiple of so 8 is answer 48,8

#### **4.Ans-C**

$\frac{5+4+3+2+x+7}{9} = \frac{21+x}{9}$  put the value of 'x' so the number is completely divisible by 9 put

$$x = 6$$

$$\frac{21+6}{9} = \frac{27}{9} = \text{'0' remainder}$$

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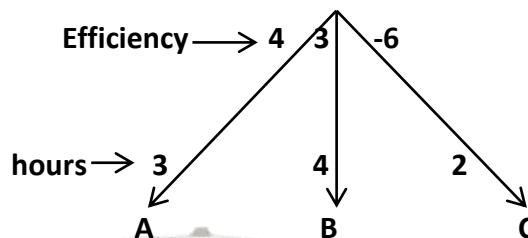
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5.Ans :D

(total capacity)



(A and B filling pipe and C is empty pipe. If all pipe are kept open ther unit/hr filled

$$= A+B-C$$

$$= 4 + 3 - 6$$

$$= 1 \text{ unit /hr}$$

$$= \text{Empty tank will be filled in } \frac{T.C}{\text{Efficiency}} = \frac{12}{1} = 12 \text{ hr}$$

6.ANS-B

$$\text{Speed of upstream U} = \frac{40}{8} = 5 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{Speed of downstream D} = \frac{36}{6} = 6 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{Speed of boat in still water ,x} = \frac{D+U}{2}$$

$$\frac{5+6}{2} = \frac{11}{2} = 5.5 \text{ km/h}$$

7.Ans : C

Let additional men be 'x'

$$\text{work} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} = \frac{(25 \div x) \times 12}{\frac{2}{3} \left( \text{Remaining work} 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right)}$$

$$X = 75$$



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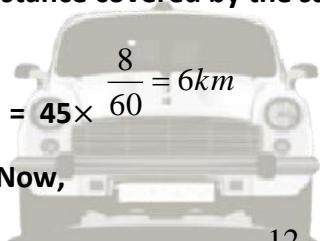
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740-88-3-6666**8.Ans-b.** ∵ Distance = Speed × Time

∴ Distance covered by the train with the speed of 30 kmph in 12 minutes is

$$30 \times \frac{12}{60} = 6 \text{ km.}$$

Distance covered by the same train with the speed of 45 kmph in 8 minutes is



$$= 45 \times \frac{8}{60} = 6 \text{ km}$$

Now,

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$$\frac{12}{\frac{3}{15} + \frac{2}{15}} = 36$$

Average speed =

**9. ANS-A**

(a) A : B = 2x : 3x

Now,  $\frac{2x-2}{3x+2} = \frac{1}{2}$

4x - 4 = 3x + 2

⇒ x = 6

∴ A = 2 × 6 = 12

B = 3 × 6 = 18

Sum of no. (संख्याओं का योग) = A + B

= 12 + 18 = 30

**10.ANS-(d)**

Find decreased profit =  $10+20 - \frac{10 \times 20}{100}$

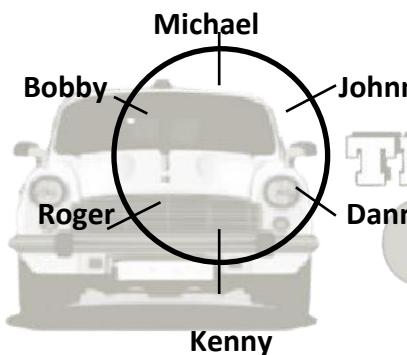
= 30 - 2 = 28%

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## REASONING

**11.Ans -4**

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**12.Ans -2****13.ANS-4**

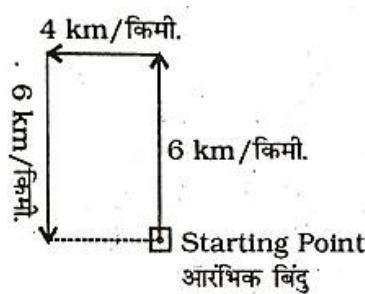
Mohan is son of Ram Lal and uncle of Ram and Rekha. Mithun is uncle of Sharat who is son of Rekha. Rekha is niece of Mohan

Therefore, Mithun is brother of Rekha's husband.

Hence, no blood relation between Mithun and Mohan.

**14.ANS-2**

(2)



Required distance / अभीष्ट दूरी = 4 km / किमी.

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### 15.ANS-4

(4) Relative speed of train A and B

रेलगाड़ी A एवं B की सापेक्षिक चाल

$$= 50 + 40 = 90 \text{ km/h / किमी./घंटा}$$

Travelled distance in 3 hours.

$$3 \text{ घंटे में तय की गयी दूरी = } 3 \times 90 = 270 \text{ km / किमी.}$$

Distance between two trains.

$$\text{दोनों रेलगाड़ियों के बीच दूरी} = 270 - 200 = 70 \text{ km / किमी.}$$

### G.S -ECONOMICS



### 16. Ans. (d)

The Planning Commission as the Nodal agency in the Government of India for estimation of poverty has been estimating the number and percentage of poor at national and state levels. The Government of India, constituted the NITI Aayog (1 January, 2015) to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950.

**17.Ans. (b):** The growth rate of per capita income at current values is relatively higher than the growth rate of per capita income at constant values, because the growth rate of per capita income at constant values is taken into account for the growth rate of the price level. The national income data at current prices are devalued at constant prices to remove the impact of the rise in commodity prices.

### 18.Ans. (a)

Redistribution of income and redistribution of wealth are respectively the transfer of income and of wealth (including physical property) from some individuals to others by means of taxation, monetary policies, etc. This can be achieved with a combination or progressive taxation and progressive expenditure.

### 19.Ans. (c)

As per payment of gratuity Act 1972, 10 lakh is the maximum limit of the payment of gratuity. Now, the Government has issued the notification specifying the maximum limit to Rs. 20 Lakh. It has been increased to Rs.20 lakh from 29 March, 2018.

### 20.Ans. (a)

The objective of the fiscal policy of the Government of India is not full employment and the



**other three options 'price stability, regulation of inter- state trade and equitable distribution of wealth and income' is the objective of the Government of India's fiscal policy.**

**The fiscal policy has the following objectives:**

**(1) Promoting economic development.**

**(2) Capital formation.**

**(3) Economic stability.**

**(4) Mobility of resources.**

**(5) Reducing the inequality of income and wealth.**

**(6) Employment Opportunities**

**21.Ans : (d) Curbing imports of non-essential goods and promoting export, to encourage the Indian borrowers to issue masala bonds of rupee denomination, easing conditions related to foreign commercial borrowing may prove effective to prevent the depreciation of the Indian rupee. The expansionary monetary policy is not followed by the Reserve Bank as it may cause the rupee to depreciate rather than appreciate**

**22.Ans : (b) The business of actuaries is related to insurance. Assessment of the risks covered under insurance policies and insurance premiums for these are done by actuaries. The functions of actuaries are also involved in determining the minimum amount of money to be kept for the insured's repayment, as well as determining the bonus amount to be paid on life insurance policies. It is noteworthy that the Acts Bill 2005 brought by the government for the purpose of regulating the business of actuaries was passed by both the Houses of Parliament in August 2006.**

**23.Ans:(d) SENSEX is the index for the BSE and NIFTY stock exchanges, while SAPS is the structural adjustment programmes undertaken by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for economies facing economic crises.**

**24.Ans.(a): Agricultural and allied sectors receive the highest credit from commercial banks.**

**25.Ans. (b) The National Housing Bank was established in July, 1988 as a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India, the bank being the apex bank for housing finance in the country.**



## POLITY

26. Ans.(c) The Constitution of India has 22 Parts. Hence, statement (1) is incorrect. There are 395 Articles in the Constitution of India hence statement (2) is also incorrect. Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules were added to the Constitution of India by Constitutional (Amendment) Acts. Hence, statement (3) is correct. The Ninth Schedule added by first Amendment Act, 1951 is related to land reforms and abolition of Zamindari system, tenth schedule added by 52nd Amendment Act, 1985 is related to Anti-defection provisions for members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislatures. By Eleventh Schedule added through 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 Panchayats have been given administrative control while in Twelfth Schedule added by 744 Amendment Act, 1992 municipalities are given administrative control.

### 27.Ans.(c)

This Emergency refers to a 21 month period from 1975 to 1977 when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had a state of Emergency declared across the country. Officially declared by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed under Article 352 of the Constitution because of Prevailing "internal disturbances. The Emergency was in effect from 25 June 1975 until it was withdrawn on 21 March 1977. Originally, the Constitution mentioned internal disturbances' as the third ground for proclamation of National Emergency, but the expression was too vague and had a wider connotation. Hence the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the word 'armed rebellion' for internal disturbances. Thus it is no longer possible to declare National Emergency on the grounds of internal disturbances as was done earlier in 1975.

28.Ans.(d) The Federal Court in India was established by the Government of India Act, 1935 on 1st October, 1937. Sir Maurice Gwyer was its first Chief Justice. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

29.Ans. (b) The Federal Court in India was established by the Government of India Act, 1935 on 1st October, 1937. Sir Maurice Gwyer was its first Chief Justice. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

30.Ans.(a) The fundamental rights are enforceable by the Courts, subjected to certain restrictions.

31.Ans.(c) The Fundamental Rights are written in the Constitution. They are essential for personality development.



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Parliament can't make laws against them since they are a part of basic structure of the Constitution.

**32.Ans. (d)** The fundamental rights are natural and non-transferable rights.

Fundamental rights can only be suspended during emergency for which provision has been given under Art. 358 and 359 of the Constitution. Fundamental rights under Article 20 and 21 can never be suspended.

**33.Ans.(a)** The 'Rule of Law' implies that the creation of laws, their enforcement and the relationship among legal rulers are themselves legally regulated, so that no one including the most highly placed official is above the law. The legal constraint on rulers means that the government is subject to existing laws as much as its citizens are. Thus, a closely related nation is the idea of equality before the law, which holds that no legal person shall enjoy privileges that are not extended to all and that no person shall be immune from legal sanctions.

**34.Ans.(c)**

Rule of law propounded by A.V. Dicey a British Jurist. His concept has the following three elements :

- (a) Limitation of powers i.e. absence of arbitrary power. No man can be punished except for a breach of law.
- (b) Equality before law i.e. equal subjection of all citizens to the ordinary law of the land, administered by ordinary law courts.
- (c) Liberty and civil rights i.e. the Primary of the rights of the individuals. The Constitution is the result of the rights of the individual as defined and enforced by the courts. Hence option (c) becomes the most appropriate answer.

**35.Ans. (b)**

Part III (Art.12-35) of the Constitution enumerates 6 Fundamental Rights which are provided to citizens.

## **HISTORY**

**36.Ans. (c)**

The first expression of organized resistance was the Revolt of 1857. It began as a revolt of the Sepoys of the Company's army but eventually secured the participation of the masses. The Meerut Mutiny marked the beginning of the Revolt of 1857. The Indian sepoys in Meerut murdered their British officers and broke the jail. On May 10, they marched to Delhi. In Delhi, the mutineers were joined by the Delhi sepoys, and the city came under their control. Next



day, on 11th May, the sepoys proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as the Emperor of Hindustan. But Bahadur Shah was old, and he could not give able leadership to the sepoys. The occupation of Delhi was short-lived. In May 1857 the Battle of Shamli took place between the forces of Hazi Imdadullah and the British. The Sikhs and Pathans of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province supported the British and helped to recapture Delhi on 20th September, 1857.

### 37.Ans.(a)

Khan Bahadur, the successor of Rohilkhand, led the revolt of 1857 in Bareilly. He organized an army of 40 thousand soldiers and battled hard with Britishers. Bahadur Shah II appointed him Viceroy. He treated Hindus and Muslims equally and reflected his able administratorship.

### 38.Ans.(a)

Rani Laxmibai was the widow of the last Maratha king Raja Gangadhar Rao. Dalhousie annexed Jhansi by his 'Doctrine of Lapse' in 1853. The revolt started in the leadership of Rani Laxmibai on 4 June, 1857. Rani departed for Gwalior after the decline of Jhansi. She achieved Martyrdom on 17 June, 1858 after a long battle. Hugh Rose said on the death of Rani "sleeping beauty is the only man among all Indian rebel leader":

### 39.Ans. (a)

The above-statement was made by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Ranjit Singh was born on 13 Nov. 1780 at Gujranwala. When he was only 12 years old, his father Maha Singh died. A council of regency governed administration from 1792 to 1797 which included his mother, mother-in-Law and Diwan Lakhpat Rai. He assumed the powers directly in 1797. Ranjit Singh annexed Lahore (1799), Amritsar (1805) and Faridkot, Maler, Kotla and Ambala (1808).

### 40.Ans.(a)

Former King of Punjab, Maharaja Duleep Singh died in Paris (France) on 23 October, 1893. Remaining all statements are false. He accepted Christianity, visited Russia and was cremated in London.

### 41.Ans. (b)

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) was fought between British and Haider Ali. He fought bravely and captured Mangalore in 1768 and reached Madras in 1769 where English in helplessness had to sign the "Treaty of Madras" in April 1769 on the conditions of Haider Ali.



**42.Ans. (b)**

This sect was founded by Haji Shariatullah in Faridpur of Bengal. They advocated the radical changes in a religious, political and social phenomenon. Son of Haji Shariatullah, Dadu Miyan led the rebellion against British and this movement later merged with Wahabis in 1860 after the death of Dadu Miyan.

**43.Ans.(a)**

Wellesley compelled King of Travancore (Kerala) for the subsidiary alliance in 1805. The king was very displeased with the treaty and refused to pay a subsidy to the British. The behaviour of the British resident was rude, so Velu Thampi revolted in which he was supported by Niar battalion.

**44.Ans.(c)**

Ramosi Krishak Jatha was founded by Vasudeo Balwant Phadke in (1845-83). He organised the people of Ramosi tribes and converted them into a combat force. He was arrested and sentenced for life and died in 1883 due to hunger strike against colonial rule in Kaala Pani.

**45.Ans. (d)**

The Ramosi hill tribes in the Western Ghats resented British rule and the British pattern of administration. In 1822, under Chittur Singh, they revolted and plundered the country around Satara. There were revolts again during 1825-1826 and the area remained disturbed till 1829. The disturbance erupted again in 1840-1841 over deposition and banishment of Raja Rratap Singh of Satara in September 1839. A superior British force restored order in the area.

## **SCIENCE**

**46.Ans. (b)**

Hypoxemia or low level of oxygen in the blood describes a lower than normal level of oxygen in the blood. In order to function properly, our body needs a certain level of oxygen circulating in the blood to cells and tissues. When this level of oxygen falls below a certain amount, hypoxemia occurs and you may experience shortness of breath. In other words, when there is a decrease in the concentration of oxygen in the blood, the rate of breathing increases.

**47.Ans. (d)**

Carbon monoxide mainly causes adverse effects in humans by combining with haemoglobin to form carboxyhaemoglobin (HbCO) in the blood. This prevents haemoglobin from carrying oxygen to the tissues, effectively reducing the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood, leading to hypoxia. Additionally, myoglobin and mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase are thought to be

adversely affected. Carboxyhaemoglobin can revert to haemoglobin, but the recovery takes time because the HbCO complex is fairly stable.

#### 48.Ans. (b)

Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) is the high energy molecule that stores the energy. The conversion of ATP to ADP is an extremely crucial reaction for the supplying of energy for life processes. ATP hydrolysis is the final link between the energy derived from food or sunlight and useful work such as muscle contraction, the establishment of electrochemical gradients across the membrane and biosynthetic processes necessary to maintain life.



**49.ANS-B** The renal artery carries blood that contains waste products to the nephrons for filtering. After waste products are removed, cleaner blood leaves the kidney by way of the renal vein. Thus, statement 1 is wrong while statement 2 is correct. From Bowman's capsule, the filtered liquid passes through tiny tubes where much of the glucose is reabsorbed and sent back to the blood in the renal vein.

**50.ANS-A** Dialysis is a process for removing waste and excess water from the blood and is used primarily as an artificial replacement for lost kidney function in people with kidney failure. Dialysis filters out unwanted substances and fluids from the blood.

**51.Ans. (B)** Dialysis is a process for removing waste and excess water from the blood and is used primarily as an artificial replacement for lost kidney function in people with kidney failure. Dialysis filters out unwanted substances and fluids from the blood.

**52.Ans. (b)** The three main parts of the brain are the cerebrum, the cerebellum and the brainstem. The cerebrum is the biggest part of the brain and it is the part that controls movement, thinking, feeling and general problem-solving abilities. The cerebellum is smaller than the cerebrum. This part of the brain sits at the back of your skull, underneath the cerebrum. The cerebellum is responsible for controlling co-ordination and balance. The hippocampus is the part of the cerebrum that deals with memory.

**53.Ans. (b)** "Satiety" and 'thirst centres in humans are located in the hypothalamus of the brain. This area of the brain governs body temperature, thirst, hunger, sleep, circadian rhythm, moods, sex drive and the release of various hormones in the body.

**54.Ans.(b)** The average normal temperature of the human body is 98.6°F. The hypothalamus controls body temperature. It also controls hunger, important aspects of parenting and attachment behaviours, thirst, fatigue, sleep and circadian rhythms.



**55.Ans-(c)** The temperature of the human body neither decreases in winters nor increases in summers. The usual temperature of the human body is 98.6°F or 37°C and is controlled by the hypothalamus in the brain. The hypothalamus functions as a type of thermostat for the body.

## CURRENT

56. (a) 57. (b) 58. (c) 59. (c) 60. (d) 61. (a) 62. (c) 63. (a) 64. (c) 65. (d)

## COMPUTER

66. (4) 67.(3) 68.(1) 69.(2) 70.(3)

## ENGLISH –

### FILL IN THE BLANKS

71. d) Use 'sue'  
 72. a) Use 'to'  
 73. c) Use 'against'  
 74. (d) Use 'Had'  
 75. (b) Use 'was'  
 76. (d) Use 'from'  
 77. (a) Use 'ignominiously'

### Idiom phrases

78. C 79. D

### One Word Substitution

80.Ans: D Misogynist

81.Ans: D Virginity

### Spotting errors

82. (2) 83. (3) 84. (3)

### Antonym

**85. b. brawny means muscled or strong, therefore weak is the opposite**



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86. a. fickle means to lack steadiness, therefore steady is the opposite
87. c. inept means to lack competence, therefore competent is the opposite

### Synonyms

88. c. one meaning of resolve is to decide, often to stop from doing something
89. b. to congregate means to gather in a group
90. a. to utter means to express in words

### Labour law

- 91.a 92.a 93.a 94.c 95.a 96.d 97.b 98.b 99.b 100.a 101.a 102.a 103.d 104.c 105.a

### Account

- 106.d 107.b 108.d 109.a 110.b 111.b 112.a 113.d 114.a 115.b 116.b 117.b 118.b  
119.b 120.a



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|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Recruitment Test | 66.5 | 60.5 | 56.5 | 54.5 |

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- Current Events and Developmental Issues.
- Indian Polity & Economy.
- General Accounting Principles.
- Industrial Relations & Labour Laws.
- General Science & knowledge of Computer applications.
- General Mental Ability & Quantitative Aptitude.
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- History
- Geography
- Polity
- Science
- Economy
- Current Affairs

➤ Approx. Que  
45-55

✓ Your Target 35-45

## Part - B

- Math
- Reasoning
- English
- Computer

➤ Approx. Que  
40

✓ Your Target 30-35

## Part - C

- Accounts
- Labour Laws

➤ Approx. Que  
30-40

✓ Your Target 25-30

✓ Attempt 100+ Question = Selection sure

## Part A General Studies Strategy

➤ Approx. Que 45-55

✓ Your Target 35-45

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## Part B Math Reasoning English Computer

➤ Approx. Que 40

✓ Your Target 30+

Math/Reasoning(15Q)

English(20Q)

Computer(5Q)

- Speed and time
- Profit and loss
- Venn Diagram
- Number system
- volume & surface(cube, cuboid etc)
- Percentage
- Sitting arrangement
- Average
- Reasoning (mirror, blood relation, direction)
- Also cover many additional topics
- Back year questions

- Syn/Ant
- Spotting error
- One word
- Fill in the blanks
- Idioms and Phrase
- Passage, direct indirect, active passive
- Also cover many additional topics
- Back year questions
- Complete grammar
- Important vocabulary pdf

- Video Classes
- Booklets
- MCQs

NCERT TEST  
+  
SECTIONAL TEST  
+  
FULL MOCK TEST  
=  
FOR PERFECT PREPARATION

## Part – C – Account, Labour Law (Our most Demanding Section)

➤ Approx. Que 30-40

✓ Your Target 25-30

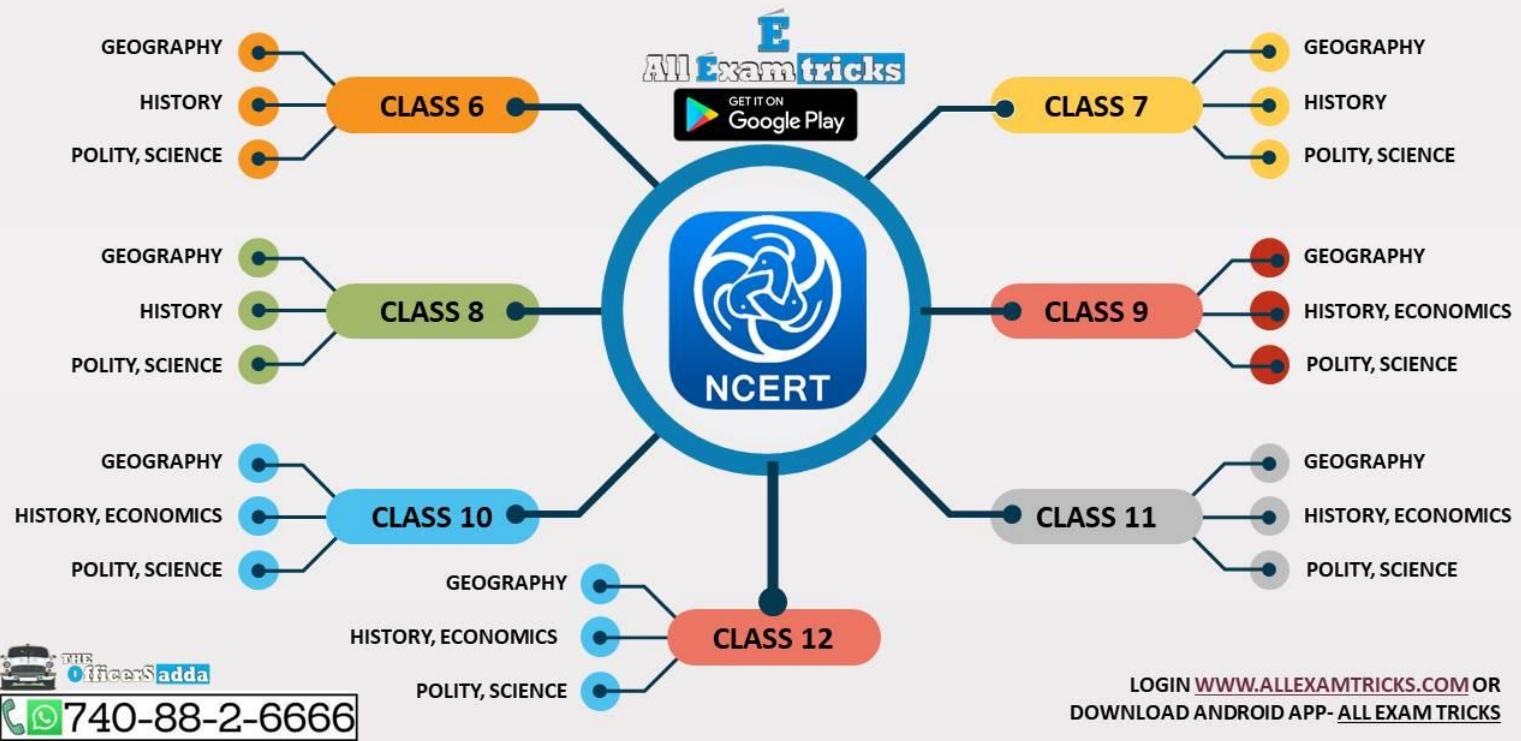
Accounts (15-20 Q)

Labour Law(15-20 Q)

- Separate Hindi/English Booklets
- Complete video series with MCQs practice video lectures
- Sectional test and full mock test

- Labour Laws with latest amendments with MCQs
- New Labour code
- Sectional test and full mock test

# NCERT TEST WITH DETAILED ANSWER PDF (HINDI/ENG.)



15000+ MCQs

## NCERT

- 6 to 12 Complete NCERT (Hindi/English) with detail answer PDF uploaded.

## Sectional Test

- Chapter wise section test already uploaded, we also upload new sectional test in routine.

## Full Mock Test

- We will provide 35+ Full Mock test with detail answer PDF

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मटेरियल , वीडियो , टेस्ट सीरीज पर फोकस करे