Question Paper -1

**(Total 40 questions)**

1) The ages of two persons differ by 15 years. If 7 years ago, the elder one be 4 times as old as the younger one, find their present ages?

(a)16 and 31 (b) 12 and 27 (c) 11 and 26 (d) 17 and 32

2) Filament: Light bulb

a) Misunderstanding: Conversation

b) Blade: Propeller

c) Car: Gearshift

d) Outlet: Economy

3) Rama can row upstream at 9 kmph and downstream at 14 kmph. What is the speed of the stream?

a) 2.5kmph

b) 3.5kmph

c) 2kmph

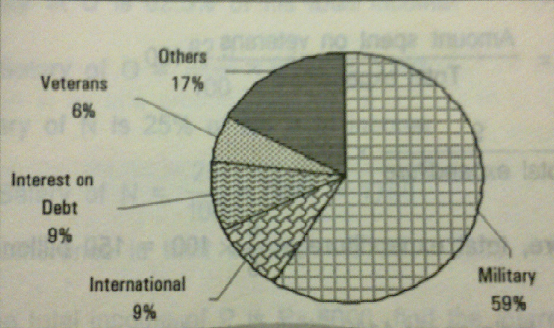
d) 1.5kmph

4) On which date of the month was Sushmita born in april 2009?

I Sushmita was born on an even date of the month.

II Sushmita’s birth date was a prime number.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | I alone is sufficient while II alone is not sufficient. |
| [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | II alone is sufficient while I alone is not sufficient. |
| [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Either I or II is sufficient. |
| [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Neither I nor II is sufficient. |
| [E.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Both I and II are sufficient. |

5) Solve the following Question  
2000 National Budget Expenditure (Percentage Allocation) 

A) Approximately how many degrees should there be in the central angle of the sector for military expenditure?  
A. 212.4 B. 211 C. 212.1 D. 211.8

B) What is the ratio of military expenditure to veterans expenditure approximately?  
A. 10:2 B. 10:1 C. 1:10 D. 2:10

C). In 2000, if India had a total expenditure of Rs. 120 billion rupees, approximately how many billions did it spend on interest on debt?  
A. 10.8 billion B. 10.5 billion C. 100 billion

D. 1 billion

D) If 9 billion rupees were spent in 2000 for veterans, what would have been the total expenditure for that year in billions?  
A. 145 billion B. 155 billion C. 140 billion

D. 150 billion

6) Choose the correct answer that logically follow the main statement.

If you are in the army , then you have to wear uniform.

a)If you’ve to wear uniform , you are in the army.

b)If you’re not in the army, then you don’t have to wear a uniform.

c)If you don’t wear uniform, you are in the army.

d)If you don’t wear uniform, you are not in the army.

7) D G H K L O ?

a.PS b.PQ c. PR d.RS

8). If a and b are positive integers and (a-b)/3.5 = 4/7, then

A. b < a B. b > a C. b = a D. b >= a

9) Arrange sentences in meaningful order

1. The sun’s scorching heat comes to earth in a direct way.
2. This can catastrophically reduce mankind’s ability to grow foods, destroy wildlife.
3. The effect of Global Warming is very dangerous for our existence and survival.
4. Agriculture, forestry and fishery is seriously being damaged.
5. Therefore, the earth’s surface becomes seriously heated.

a) 12345 b) 53216 c) 31542 d) 23415

10) If a number A is 10% less than another number B and B is 10% more than 265, then A is equal to:

1. 291.50
2. 260.40
3. 270.00
4. 262.40

11) In how many ways can the letters of the word 'LEADER' be arranged?  
A. 72 B. 144 C. 360  D. 720

12) There is an AP 1, 3, 5 .... Which term of this AP is 55?A. 27th    B. 26th    C. 25th    D. 28th

13) A and B together have Rs. 1210. If of A's amount is equal to of B's amount, how much amount does B have?   
A. Rs. 460 B. Rs. 484 C. Rs. 550 D. Rs. 664  
  
14) A large number of readers conclude that, as a neoclassical literary critic, Samuel Johnson would generally favour the abstract, the formal, and the regulated to the concrete, the natural, and the spontaneous in a work of literature. Yet any careful reading of Johnson’s criticism shows that Johnson is not blind to the importance of the immediate, vivid, specific detail in literature; rather, he would underscore the need for the telling rather than the merely accidental detail.

In other ways, too, Johnson’s critical method had much in common with (in common with:和…一样) that of the Romantics, with whom Johnson and, indeed, the entire neoclassical tradition are generally supposed to be in conflict. Johnson was well aware, for example, of the sterility of literary criticism that is legalistic or pedantic, as was the case with the worst products of the neoclassical school. His famous argument against the slavish following of the “three unities” of classical drama is a good example, as is his defense of the supposedly illegitimate “tragicomic” mode of Shakespeare’s latest plays. Note, in particular, the basis of that defense: “That this is a practice contrary to the rules of criticism,” Johnson wrote, “will be readily allowed; but there is always an appeal from criticism to nature.”

The sentiment thus expressed could easily be endorsed by any of the Romantics; the empiricism it exemplifies is vital quality of Johnson’s criticism, as is the willingness to jettison “laws” of criticism when to do so makes possible a more direct appeal to the emotions of the reader. Addison’s Cato, highly praised in Johnson’s day for its “correctness,” is damned with faint praise by Johnson: “Cato affords a splendid exhibition of artificial and fictitious manners, and delivers just and noble sentiments, in diction easy, elevated, and harmonious, but its hopes and fears communicate no vibration to the heart.” Wordsworth could hardly demur.

Even on the question of poetic diction, which, according to the usual interpretation of Wordsworth’s 1800 preface to the Lyrical Ballads, was the central area of conflict between Romantic and Augustan, Johnson’s views are surprisingly “modern.” In his Life of Dryden, he defends the use of a special diction in poetry, it is true; but his reasons are all-important. For Johnson, poetic diction should serve the ends of direct emotional impact and ease of comprehension, not those of false profundity or grandiosity. “Words too familiar,” he wrote, “or too remote, defeat the purpose of a poet. From those sounds which we hear on small or on coarse occasions, we do not easily receive strong impressions, or delightful images; and words to which we are nearly strangers, whenever they occur, draw that attention on themselves which they should transmit to things.” If the poetic diction of the neoclassical poets, at its worst, erects needless barriers between reader and meaning, that envisioned by Johnson would do just the opposite: it would put the reader in closer contact with the “things” that are the poem’s subject.

1. The author of the passage develops her points about Johnson primarily by

(A) Contrasting Johnson’s critical methods with those of his contemporaries

(B) Citing specific illustrations drawn from Johnson’s work

(C) Alluding to contemporary comments about Johnson’s theories

(D) Quoting Johnson’s remarks about the critical approaches prevalent in his own day（B）

(E) Emphasizing the fallacies inherent in the most common view of Johnson

2. The passage implies that the judging of literary works according to preconceived rules

(A) Tends to lessen the effectiveness of much modern literary criticism

(B) Is the primary distinguishing mark of the neoclassical critic

(C) Was the primary neoclassical technique against which the Romantics Rebelled?

(D) Is the underlying basis of much of Johnson’s critical work（E）

(E) Characterizes examples of the worst neoclassical criticism

3. The passage implies that the neoclassical critics generally condemned

(A) Shakespeare’s use of the “tragicomic” (line 18) literary mode

(B) The slavish following of the “three unities” (line 16) in drama

(C) Attempts to judge literary merit on the basis of “correctness” (line 28)

(D) Artificiality and abstraction in literary works（A）

(E) The use of a special diction in the writing of poetry

4. According to the author, Johnson’s defense of Shakespeare’s latest plays illustrates Johnson’s reliance on which of the following in his criticism?

(A) The sentiments endorsed by the Romantics

(B) The criteria set forth by Wordsworth in his 1800 preface to the Lyrical Ballads

(C) The precedents established by the Greek and Roman playwrights of the Classical Age

(D) The principles followed by the neoclassical school of criticism（E）

(E) His own experience and judgment

15) A purge followed, and in 1915 every VP was required to swear \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the established religion.

1. Enmity
2. Pledge
3. Tenacity
4. Fidelity
5. Fealty

16) Akash borrows Rs 75,000 at 10% per annum simple interest for 3 years and lends it at 10% per annum compound interest for 3 years. Find the money he gained after three years.

1. Rs 2325
2. Rs 2425
3. Rs 2015
4. Rs 2250

17) In each of these questions, two statements are followed by two conclusions A and B. Assume the given statements to be true, even if they are at variance with commonly known facts. Choose the correct alternative from among A, B, C and D given below:

A. If only conclusion A follows.

B. If only conclusion B follows.

C. If both A and B follows.

D. If neither A and B follows.

Statements:

All players are smokers.

Some smokers are wine-addicts.

Conclusions:

A. All smokers are players.

B. Some wine addicts are smokers.

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| 18) | Give synonym of GABBLE |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | silent | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | jabber | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | eat | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | thief | |

19) Give synonym of SWASHBUCKLING

A. swank

B. drab

C. insulting

D. update

20) The average speed of a car that covers first half of the distance at 40 kmph and second half of the distance at 60 kmph is

1. 50 kmph b. 48 kmph c. 24 kmph d. 12 kmph

21) .A machine X can print one lakh books in 6 hours, machine Y can print the same number of books in 4 hours while machine Z can print them in 24 hours. All the machines are started at 9 A.M. while machine X is closed at 11 A.M. and the remaining two machines complete work. At what will the machines printing one lakh books?

A.11.50 B.12.09

C.12.53 D.11.024

|  |  |
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| 22) | Give antonym of CORRELATION |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Interaction | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | | Lean | | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | difference | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | | balance | | |  | |  | |  | | |

23) “Since wars begin in the minds of men”, so runs the historic UNESCO Preamble, “It is the minds of men that the defence of peace must be constructed.” Wars erupt out when the minds of men are inflamed, when the human mind is blinded and wounded, succumbs to frustration and self-negation. War is the transference of this self-negation into the other negation. He three Indo-Pak wars and the persisting will to terrorise have emanated from this savage instinct to other-negation that is the legacy of the partition carnage and its still bleeding and unhealed wound.

Truncated from its eastern wing in 1971, Pakistan ever since has suffered from a sense of total existential self-negation. Plus the scars left by the total two previously lost wars to India and Kargil fill the Army and the Pakistan psyche with a seething urge to revenge; that India has to be negated, destroyed-in a deep psychological sense, another Hiroshima in the subcontinent is imaginable and possible. Terrorism in Kashmir springs from such deep negating extensible grounds. Like the former Soviet Union, Pakistan came into being as a result of a grand delusion and massive perversion of reality- the so called two-nation theory. Like the former Soviet Union, it stands in danger of crumbling unle4ss it modifies its reality perception and comes to terms with its post-Bangladesh identity within the prevailing subcontinental equation. Failing this, Pakistan is bound to break up, nudging the region to a nuclear nightmare, including possible South Asian Hiroshimas.

With ‘hot pursuits’ and ‘surgical operations’ freely making rounds among the policy elite and the public at large, the national atmosphere looks ominously charged.”On the brink”, headlines The Week adding, “As men and machines are quickly positioned by India and Pakistan, the threat of war looms real”. O which Gen.Mushraff counters, “If any war is thrust on Pakistan, Pakistan’s armed forces and the 140 million people of Pakistan are fully prepared to face all consequences with all their might”. According to Indian Express, “Pakistan has deployed medium range ballistic missile batteries (MRBBs) along the Line of Control (LoC) near Jammu and Poonch sectors in the action that will further escalate the tension between two countries.” And India’s Defence Minister ups the ante, “We could take a nuclear strike, survive and then hit back, Pakistan would be finished”, Mr.Frenandes’s formulation is certainly a tactical super shot, even a strategical super hit inasmuch as this is the very logic of India’s ‘No-first-strike’ doctrine. The Defence Minister obviously has no idea of ethical, phenomenological implication of the abandoning chunks of the population of ransom for potential Hiroshimas and then ‘finishing’ the neighboring country of 140 million in what could be nothing short of an Armsgeddon. Forget these horrendous scenarios. But this does not repudiate the grain of truth foe which India’s civilization stood for and vindicated across the untold millennia of its history? Yet, Mr.Fernandes, the pacifist and Gandhian,is no warmonger. As Defence Minister he had to react at a level with the Pakistanis, with their proclivity to drop nuclear speak whenever that suited them, could have registered the message.

1. According to the passage, Pakistan is bound to disintegrate
2. and it will throw the subcontinent into a nuclear backlash.
3. if it refuses to accept its present identity.
4. if it does not stop fuelling terrorism in Kashmir.
5. I, II and III are correct
6. II and III are correct
7. I and II are correct
8. I and III are correct
9. It can be inferred from the passage that
10. Soviet Union crumbled as a result of the grand delusion of the two nation theory.
11. Soviet Union’s disintegration was due to her failure to accept the reality.
12. Soviet Union also came into being as a result of the two nation theory.
13. The ideological basis of creation of Soviet Union and Pakistan was the same.
14. According to the passage, the reason for terrorism in Kashmir is
    1. Pakistan’s blind faith in terrorism.
    2. Pakistan’s perception of two-nation theory.
    3. Pakistan’s sense of self-negation.
    4. Both (a) and (c).
15. According to the passage,all the following about the Defence Minister is not true
    1. He is not logical.
    2. He is not a Gandhian.
    3. He is a pacifist.
    4. He is not a warmonger,
16. “No-first-strike” doctrine suggests that
    1. India will never strike with a nuclear weapon
    2. India would not intimate a nuclear strike.
    3. India will efficiently deter a nuclear strike with its nuclear weapons
    4. Both b and c.

24) Give the opposite of STRAND

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Abdicate | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Renounce |
| [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Possess | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Hunk |

25) Rating of importance of certain factors to production are given on a scale of 0 to 100, country wise.

| Country | Maintenance of plant | Technology | After sales service | Training |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| USA | 80 | 95 | 90 | 95 |
| UK | 80 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Germany | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Japan | 95 | 80 | 80 | 95 |
| India | 60 | 40 | 70 | 80 |

These factors comprise the "Production Rating Factor(PRF)" of a country. The weights of these factors contribution to PRF are

| Factor | Weight |
| --- | --- |
| Plant Maintenance | 0.3 |
| Technology | 0.4 |
| After sales service | 0.2 |
| Training | 0.1 |

A. The PRF for India is

A. 60 B. 56 C. 72 D. 84

B. If the PRF for UK should be made equal to the PRF for USA, to how much should the training for plant maintenance increased?

A. 88.33 B. 88 C. 87.33 D. 89

C. PRF for which country is the highest?

A. USA B. UK C. Germany D. Japan

D. In the PRF for India which factor makes highest effective contribution?

A. Plant maintenance B. Technology

C. After Sales Service D. Training

E. If only plant maintenance and technology are used to calculate PRF and each factor has equal weight of 0.5, which country will have highest PRF?

A. USA B. UK C. Germany D. Japan

26) How many ways can 4 prizes be given away to 3 boys, if each boy is eligible for all the prizes?

A. 256 B. 12 C. 81 D. None of these

Answers

1) Ans: (b)

Soln: Let the age of the younger person be x years

Then age of elder person = (x+15) years

4(x-7) = (x+15-7)

4x-28 = x+8

3x = 36

x = 12

Hence , their present ages are 12 years and 27 years.

2) Answer: Option b

3) Answer: (a)  
 Explanation:

Speed of stream = ½ (14-9) kmph= 2.5 kmph

4) Answer and explanation

Answer: Option E

Explanation:

From I and II, we conclude that Sushmita was born in April 2009 on a date which is an even prime number. Since the only even prime number is 2, so Sushmita was born on 2nd April, 2009

5) A) 212.4, B) 10:1, A) 10.8 billion, D) 150 billion

6) Ans: D

7) Solution: a.PS

Series starts with D, then skips 2 letters from the alphabet to obtain next 2 letters

8) A. b < a

9) c) 31542

10) B = 265 + 10% of 265

= >265 + 26.50 = 291.50  
so A = 291.50 - 10% of 291.50

=> 262.40

11) C. 360

12) D. 28th

13) B. Rs. 484

14 ) Solution:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 1.B | 1. 2.E | 1. 3.A | 1. 4.E |

15) Fidelity

16) Ans : a

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | S.I. on Rs 75000 @ 10% for years |  | |
|  |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | = | 75000 x 10 x 3 | = Rs 22500 |  |  |  | | 100 |  |  |  | |
|  |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | C.I. on Rs 65000 @ 10% for 3 years |  | |
|  |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | = 75000 | ( | |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1 + | 10 | | 100 | | ) | 3 | - 65000 |  |  |  | |
|  |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | = 75000 | \* | |  | | --- | | 11 x 11 x 11 -10 x 10 x 10 | | 1000 | |  |  |  |  | |
|  |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | = Rs. 24825 |  | |
|  |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  | Required gain = 24825 – 22500 = Rs. 2325 | |
|  |

17) [Option B]

18) ANSWER: Option B

19) Answer : Option A

20) Ans: b

Average speed = = = 48 kmph

21) Answer: Option D

Explanation:

(X + Y + Z)'s 1 hour's work =( 1 + 1 + 1 )= 11 .

06 04 24 24

Work done by X, Y and Z in 2 hours = ( 11 x 2 ) = 11

24 12

Remaining work = ( 1 - 11 ) = 1 .

12 12

(Q + R)'s 1 hour's work = ( 1 + 1 ) = 7 .

04 24 24

Now, 7 work is done by Q and R in 1 hour.

24

So, 1 work will be done by Q and R in ( 1 x 7 )=07hours =0.024 hours.

12 12 24 288

So, the work will be finished approximately 0.024 hours after 11 A.M., i.e., around 11.024 P.M.

22)  ANSWER : Option A

23) Answers.

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (d)
5. (b)

|  |
| --- |
| 24) Answer : option D |

25) 1) B. 56

2) A. 88.33

3) C. Germany

4) A. Plant maintenance

5) C. Germany

26) C. 81