❀UTF DIVISIONAL NAVODAYA MODEL TEST❀

ROLL NO: ☐☐☐☐☐☐

BOOKLET CODE: **D**

NAME OF THE STUDENT :

SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT:

TIME : 2 HRS **TOTAL: 100**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. You are given a Test Booklet of 20 pages as well as Answer Sheet, Count the pages of the Booklet and be sure that they are in proper order and the code number of the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet is the same.
2.In case of a defective Test Booklet, report to your invigilator and get it replaced. Answers are to be indicated in the attached Answer Sheet,
3.Use English numbers only to write on Side-2 a the Answer Sheet,
4.Use Blue/Black Ballpoint Pen only to write answers on the Answer Sheet. Use of Pencil is strictly prohibited.
5,The Booklet consists of 100 questions in three Sections
(I)Mental Ability Test (Question Nos. 1-50)
(1I)Mathematics (Question Nos. 51-75)
OJT) Language (Question Nos. 76-100)
6.AU questions are to be attempted. Each question carries one mark.
7.Do not use white/correction fluid on the Answer Sheet,
8.Overwriting cutting and erasing on the Answer Sheet are not allowed_ Do not make any stray mark on the Answer Sheet,
9. No changes in the answer once written are allowed.
10. You must attempt questions of each Section because you have to qualify in each Section separately.
11. Section—I has ten Parts. Separate directions are given for each Part.
12. For every question, four probable answers bearing numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 are given. Only one out of these is correct, After selecting the correct answer, you should write the number in English in the box given against each question in the Answer Sheet. For example, if answer 3 of Question No, 37 is correct, you please write like this :

37. 3

13. Rough work must not be done on the Answer Sheet. Use page number 20 of the Test Booklet for rough work..
14. A bell will be rung after every 30 minutes.

MENTAL ABILITY TEST

PART-I

Directions:**(ODD-MAN OUT)**
In Question Nos. 1 to 5, four figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 have been given in each question. Of these four figures, three figures are similar in some way and one figure is different. Select the figure which is different and write your answer only in English numbers (i.e., 1, 2, 3 or 4) in the box against the number corresponding to the question in the Answer Sheet.

1.

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

2.

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

3.

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

4.

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

5.

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

PART-II

Directions:**(EMBEDDED FIGURES)**
In Question Nos. 6 to 10, a problem figure is given on the left-hand side and four answer figures marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 are given on the right-hand side. Select the answer figure in which the problem figure is hidden/embedded and indicate your answer by the number of the answer figure chosen by you in the box against the number corresponding to the question in the Answer Sheet.

6

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

7.

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

8.

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

9.

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

10.

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

PART-III

Directions :**(PATTERN COMPLETION)**
In Question Nos, 11 to 15, there is a problem figure on the left-hand side, a part of which is missing, Observe the answer figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 on theright-hand side and find out the answer figure which, without changing the direction, fits in the missing part of the problem figure in order to complete the pattern in the problem figure, Indicate your answer by the number of the an figure chosen by you in the box against the aumbEr corresponding to the question in the Answer Sheet.

11.

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

12.

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

13.

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

14.

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

15.

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

PART-IV

Directions **(SPACE VISUALISATION)**
In Question Nos. 16 to 20, a problem figure is given on the left-hand side and four answer figures marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 are given on the right-hand side. Select the answer figure which can be formed from the cut-out pieces given in the problem figure and indicate your answer by the number of the answer figure chosen by you in the box against the number corresponding to the question in the Answer Sheet

16.

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

17.

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

18.

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

19.

20.

PART-V

Directions **:(PUNCHED HOLD PATTERN** folding/unfolding**)**
In Question Nos. 21 to 25, a piece of paper is folded and also punched as shown in problem figures on the left-hand side, and four answer figures marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 are given on the right-hand side. Select the answer figure which indicates how the paper will appear when opened (unfolded) and write your answer only in English numbers (i.e., 1, 2, 3 or 4) in the box against the number corresponding to the question in the Answer Sheet.

21.

22.

23.

24.

25.

PART-VI

Directions: **(GEOMETRICAL FIGURE COMPELTION)**
In Question Nos. 26 to 30, one part of a geometrical figure is given in the problem figure on the left-hand side and the other one is among the four answer figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the right-hand side. Find the figure on the right-hand side that completes the problem figure. Write the number given below that figure in the box against the number corresponding to the question in the Answer Sheet.

26.

27.

28

29.

30.

PART-VII

Directions :**(ANALOGY)**

In Question Nos. 31 to 35, there are three problem figures followed by a mark of interrogation (?) for the fourth one. There exists a relationship between the first two problem figures. A similar relationship should exist between the third and the fourth problem figures. Select one figure from the answer figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 which replaces the mark of interrogation. Write the number of the answer figure selected by you in the box against the number corresponding to the question in the Answer Sheet.

31.

32.

33.

34.

35.

PART-VIII

Directions:**(MIRROR IMAGING)**

In Question Nos, 35 to 40, there is a problem figure on the left-hand side and four answer figures marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 are given on the right-hand side. Select the answer figure which is exactly the mirror image of the problem figure when the mirror is held at.XY and write your answer only in English numbers (i.e.,1, 2, 3 or 4) in the box against the number corresponding to the question in the Answer Sheet.

36

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

37.

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

38.

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

39.

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

40.

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

PART-IX

Directions :**(FIGURE SERIES COMPLETION)**
In Question Nos. 41 to 45, there are three problem figures on the left-hand side and the space for the fourth figure is left blank. The problem figures are in a series. Find out one figure from among the answer figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 given on the right-hand side which would occupy the blank space for the fourth figure on the left-hand tide and which completes the series. Indicate your answer by the number of the answer figure chosen by you in the box against the number corresponding to the question in the Answer Sheet.

41.

1) (2) (3) (4)

42.

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

43.

(1) (2) (3) (4

44.

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

45.

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

PART-X

Directions **:(FIGURE MATCHING)**

In Question Nos. 46 to 50, a problem figure is given on the left-hand side and four answer figures marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 are given on the light-hand side. Select the answer figure which is exactly the same as the problem figure and write your answer only in English numbers (Le., 1, 2, 3 or 4) in the box against the number corresponding to the question in the Answer Sheet.

46.

47.

48.

49.

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

50.

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

ARITHMETIC TEST

51. Number of soldiers in the two regiments 455, 735. Whether they are made up of groups of equal soldiers without being in another regiment in a regiment How many groups and people in each group should be in the same regiment?

1. 238 people, 5 groups
2. 34 people and 35 groups.
3. 35 people, 34 groups
4. 35 people and 36 groups.

52.3 Bells ring once in 12,15,18 minutes consecutively. Once they reach the same time at 8 o'clock, how often will they reach at the same time?

1. Morning 10 o'clock 2. After noon 12 o'clock

3. Morning 11 o'clock 4. After noon 1 o'clock

53. A and B can perform a task in 30,40 days.They work together for some days,B dropped out of work. A completed the remaining job in 9 days. After how many days B dropped out of work?

1. 9 2. 8

3. 11 4. 12

54. A person reaches his destination 10 minutes late if his speed is 15 km/hr, and reaches 5 minutes before time if his speed is 20 km/hr. Find the distance from starting point to destination?

1. 15km 2. 10 km

3. 8 km 4. 12 km

55. The greatest number which divide 1356,1868 and 2764 leaving the same reminder 12 in each case is?

1. 156 2. 124

3. 260 4. 64

56. Basavayya sold two bikes for Rs 1188 each. 10% profit on the first and 10% loss on the second. What is the profit / loss percentage on the whole?

1. 10% gain 2. 1% loss

3. 10% loss 4. 1% gain

57. A car travels 30 km per hour. It takes about 6 hours to travel some distance. If the car travels the same distance at 60 km / hr, how long will it arrive?

1. 6 hours 2. 5 hours

3. 12 hours 4. 3 hours

58. △ = 10; ▭ = 5; □ = 2; ○ = 4 then

□ × △ ÷ ▭ - ○ + △ How much is the value?

1. 10 2. 4

3. 18 4. - 10

59. How many rectangles can be constructed with 24 matchsticks?

1. 5 2. 6

3. 4 4. 7

60. The following picture is shown in the bar graph how many students in 1,2 classes are less than the 4,5 classes?

1. 20 people 2. 30 people

3. 10 people 4. None

61. The simple interest accrued on an amount of 800/- for 2.5 years. The rate of interest is 7.5%. In how many years the same interest accrued on the amount of 1200/- at rate of 5%?

1. 2 ½ years 2. 2 years

3. 3 years 4. 1 ½ years

62. 999 × 99 × 9 ÷ 99 ÷ 9 ÷ 3 =?

1. 111 2. 999

3. 333 4. 99

63. In a garden, Seedlings were planted at 6 , 8, and 15 plants in each line respectively. After planting, 18 plants still remained. How many plants have been brought?

1. 120 2. 138

3. 82 4.157

64. Identify a pair of perfect numbers in the following?

1. 6,24 2. 24,48

3. 24,28 4. 6,28

65. If the perimeter of the square is increased by 25% what is percentage change in area?

1. 56 ¾ 2. 56 ¼

3. 65 ¼ 4. 56 ½

66. Complete the following sequence?

1,2,5,7,10,13,16,20_____,

1. 24 2.25

3. 26 4. 23

67. 13.25- [5.72 + {3.25 × 2- (2.01 + 1.25-0.91)}] =?

1. 33.8 2. 3.38

3. 0.338 4.38.3

68. What is 1 trillion rupees?

1. 10 Lakhs 2. 1000 crores

3. 100 crores 4. 100000 crores

69. Which of the following numbers is divided 6056498 into null?

1.11 2.9

3. 7 4. 13

70. A water tank of length is 20 meters, breadth is 10 meters,and it is filled with water up to the height of 2 meters the same water is changed to other tank of length 10 meters, breadth 8 meters. Then the height of water in new tank ?

1. 5 meters 2. 10 meters

3. 4 meters 4. 15 meters

71. If 60% of a number is equal to 25.2,What is the number?

1. 40 2. 44

3. 42 4. 46

72. 1 ÷ [1 + 1 ÷ 1 {1 + 1 ÷ 1 (1 + 1 ÷ 2)}] + 1 =?

1. 8/13 2. 13/8

3. 1 4. 0

73. What is the interest for the principal of 1820 with a rate of 7½% from March 10, 2009 to May 21,2009?

1. 22.50 Rs. 2. 27.30 Rs.

3. 28.80 Rs. 4. 29 Rs.

74. Value of $\frac{1}{0.04}$ is?

1. 1/40 2. 2/5

3. 2.5 4. 25

75. 24 + 25 + 26 + ... 65 + What is the value?

1.1689 2.1986

3.1869 4.1698

LANGUAGE ABILITY TEST
PART-1

The Storm Story 'first published in the Sunday issue of the Sunday newspaper on 13 May 1951, re-publishing the same magazine on March 19, 1952. This story has been translated into many languages of the world, including the New York Herald Tribune Award.

Critics argue that the storyline of the storyline is derived from the story of 'The Autumn Night' written by the famous Russian writer Gorky by Palagummi Padmaraj. But the idea of the contradictory perspective of the story, the change, is thought to have been fabricated by the story. In 1949, when Padmaraju was in Bhimavaram, the house where he was staying was stormy. At home, Padmaraju came out of the house when he was fleeing out of the house, and the his wife still in the house when the house collapsed on her. She brought her out with help from the students who came to save her. Finally, she was forced to sleep in the night of her life, even when she was alive and she could not live anymore. Her body had suffered injuries and was unable to recover. The literary journalist Narishetti Innaiah said that the painful experience of the story from the storyline of the story, the stroke of the storm, the fear of the night and the fear of such a person can be taken from his own life.

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.76.The source of the storm story?

.1New York Herald .2.The Automatic Night

.3.The Herald Tribune .4. 'The Autumn Night'

.77.When was the scripture of Palugummi Padmanaju reprinted?

1.13 May 1915 2 . 13 May 1925

.3. 19 March 1952 4. 19 March 1949

.78.Where is the Big Storm in the Storm Story?

.1.New York .2.Bhimavaram

.3.Russia .4.Polavaram

.79.Who helped the writer to rescue his wife?

.1.Narishetti innaih .2.Police Staff

.3.Students 4. 108 .Staff

.80.What is Narissetti's comment about the story of the storm?

.1.The origin of this story is the Russian writer Gorky writing

.2.The author has collected this story from many languages

.3.The author may have taken this story from his own life

.4.The author has done the same thing as the lack of a perspective of change in the story of Autumn Night

PART-2

In 1795, the Shivaji wrestled the British in the Vindhya mountains. Shivaji's leader Mahadajee Cynthia. Then Peshwa Fadnavis.He is the only person not to ride a horse in the Shivaji army.. The Shivaji army is very small. The British Army is too big. The leader of not a horse riding a horse, and another small army, the Englishmen lost the worst of the Shivaji army. Historians have described the incident as never before seen in the history of the British and the history of the world. In history of the world, the Shivaji was the first to blame ... but the most powerful in honesty, fearlessness, humanity and equality in the world Shivaji. In the same way he purchased bigger ships and built the world's largest oven to make them more familiar with the study of naval books. He has been involved in the construction of ships for business. He is also known as Chatrapati.

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81.Who are the losers in 1795 war?

.1Shivaji .2.Mahadajee cynthiya

.3.English men .4.Nana Fadnavis

.82. where Shivaji was fighting against the English men?

.1Vindhya Mountains .2.Satpura Mountains

.3.Himalayan Mountains .4.Nilgiri Mountains

.83.Who is the person who does not belong to horse riding in the Shivaji army?

1.Nana Fadnavis .2.Mahadajee cynthitya

.3.Shivaji .4.Shambaji

84. Shivaji is not in symptoms?

.1.Prodigy .2.Honest

.3.Cruelty .4.Boldness

.85What was the reason for the defeat of the British?

.1.The British army is short

.2.Shivaji army is big

.3.because of the lack of exclusive ships that were required for the war

.4.Shivaji is the greatest king in all the kings

PART-3

The mystery of our culture is enormous. The great science and science secrets behind the traditions of the beginning of this culture are hidden. An exemplary feature of Indian culture is Namaskaram.The meaning of Namaskaram is Salutation,Namassu or Pranamam .This is correctly said to be a salutation with great sacrament.Salutation is a classic tradition. When we meet the saints, the majestas, and the best, Hire them and Leaning on the head in the time the pride of us will be destroyed.. Glory, shouting, hugs, greetings, honesty, pleading guilty, reverence. Reflecting our salutation of salutation reveals our excitement. This is a great deal of excitement that leaves one of the best of the Indian culture and adopts the hand of the shrewd hand and shakes hands. If the biopsy is shaking hands with those infected with the infection, the clinicians say that Infection can infect them. And let's go back to the our great culture.

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.86.Admission to divine life in the following..?

.1.Shaking hands .2.pranamam

.3.Great philosophical thoughts .4.Knowledge

.87.Which of the following is not the best tradition?

.1.Re salutation for Salutation

. 2 .During meet the best , Hire them and Leaning on the head in the time,

3.By cultivating our culture and getting the western culture

.4.Preserving the hidden indian culture and spirituality.

.88.What are the major philosophical scientific mysteries hidden?

..1.Western culture .2.Foreign culture

.3.Indian culture .4.British culture

.89.sacrament means?

.1. Shake hands back when salutation

.2.Shake hands back when shaking hands

3.Re salutation for Salutation

.4.Salutation back when shaking hands

.90.Which is not a synonym for NAMASKARAM?

.1.Oath .2.Tribute

.3.Welcome .4.Toast

PART-4

Amravati is a good Buddhist pilgrimage. Located near the Krishna River .The world is still coming to visit Amravati. There are two thousand year old stupa, Dhanyakataka sthupa and small museums. Amravati is a confluence of various religions. There are sculptures and sculptures of various temples. Amaravati is in Guntur district. It is 35 km away. Vijayawada is 30 kilometers away from south. In the second half of the year, it became the capital of Andhra. GautamiputraYagnasree shatakarni king of the Satavahana, the goddess of the name of Dhanyakataka, was ruled south. Amravati is internationally known as the capital of Satavahanas and the world's highest Buddhism. Amravati is not only the famous pilgrimage but also the World Tourism Center. In 1795, Chintapalli Jamindar Vasirreddi Venkatadri Naidu in Amaravaraswamy temple in Dharanikota developed the new capital of Amravati near it. Here, the heavenly lord Indra makes the lingam, and it becomes amararama and one of the Pancharama Kshetras.

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.91.Who has created Shiva lingam in AmaraRama?

1.Buddhist .2.Indra

.3.Vasireddi Venkatdri Naidu

.4.Gautami putra Yagnasree shathakarni

.92.Who is the designer of the new capital of Amravati?

.1.Guntur Zamindar 2 .Vijayawada Zamindar

.3Heavenly Zamindar 4 .Chintapalli Zamindar

.93Which is correct sentence about Amravati?

.1. It is located 35 km of Vijayawada South.

.2.It is about 30 km away from Guntur

.3There are also the names of Dhanyakataka and dharanikota

.4.Only here are the sculptures and sculptures of Buddhism.

.94.Who ruled South India by the name of Dhanyakataka?

.1.Gautamipatra Yagnsree shathakarni

.2.Vasi rereddi venkatadrinayudu.

.3.Buddhists

.4.Amareshwara Swamy

.95.Which of the following is not a pancharama khetra?

.1.Amararama 2 .Bhimarama

.3.Ksheerarama .4.Shesharama

PART-5

Dachuri Rami Reddy is one of the members of the United Teachers Federation in Andhra Pradesh. Rami Reddy worked as a lifelong body for half a century. He was born on 15 January 1938 in the Pakala,Singaraaya konda Mandal of Prakasam district.He was brought into teacher profession at Maddela madugu village of Ravuri samiti in Nellore distrin in .1958.From that moment on the teacher movement. In 1959, the movement began as the Secretary of the Ravuri Samiti Primary teachers Federation. In the examination process In the 1970s, the role of teacher educator was the role of Secretary of the Common Examination Board of Prakasam District. He established Andhrapradesh United Teachers Federation On August 10, 1974, great wishes of Chennupati Laxmayya along with the leaders of Appari Venkata Swamy,Nadella Seetharamachari and Surya narayana Raju.. In 1982, He worked as a UTF state president, and won from East Rayalaseema constituency as MLC. Again he succeeded In 2007 as an MLC. The prospect of being elected is the life of the Father.

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.96.who are the founders of Andhrapradesh United Teachers Federation?

1 .Chennupati Laxmayya. .2 . Appari Venkata Swamy

3. Dachuri Rami Reddy 4 .All the above

97. Where did Dachuri Rami Reddy work as a secretary of the Primary teachers Federation?

.1.Nellore 2.Prakasam

.3.kurnool 4 .kadapa

98. which sentence is not belongs to Dachuri ramireddy?

.1.Secretary of Primary Teachers Federation

.2.Secretary of Common Examination Board

.3.UTF state president

.4. East Rayalaseema constituency MLA

99.Where did Dachuri work as a teacher in first appointment ?

1.Singarayakonda 2.Maddela Madugu

3.Pakala 4.Jammala Madugu

100.how many times did Rami Reddy Worked as an MLC?

1.Three times 2.Four times

3.Two times 4.One time.

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Best of luck