

14. (a) Wipro Test 14

Test Summary

- No. of Sections: 3
- No. of Questions: 75
- Total Duration: 75 min

Section 1 - Quantitative Aptitude

Section Summary

- No. of Questions: 25
- Duration: 25 min

Additional Instructions:

None

Q1. There is an element which triplicates in every hour. Each of these 3 items inturn reproduce exactly 3 other items. If a single compound is kept in a container at noon and the container is full by midnight. After how many hours is the container 1/3 full?



11:00am

10:00pm

11:00pm

10:00am

Q2. If $dy = [(secx - y) / tanx]dx$, then the curve is:

$y = x(\sin x)$

$y = x(\cos x)$

$y = x(\sec x)$

$y = x(\operatorname{cosec} x)$

Q3. In a scheme, a pack of three soaps with MRP Rs.45 is available for Rs.42. If it still gives a profit of 5% to the shopkeeper, then the cost price of the pack is:

Rs.40

Rs.37

Rs.41

Rs.35



Q4. The salesman has the liberty to sell a hair dryer in his store at a price between Rs.300 and Rs.700.The profit earned by selling the hair dryer for Rs.650 is twice the loss incurred when it is sold for Rs.350.What is the cost price of hair dryer?

- 550
- b.450
- c.350
- d.150

Q5. A book store offers a 10% discount on all the books sold plus an additional discount of 5% on the total bill, if the total bill after the initial discount is more or equal to rs.1000.Dilshan bought 3 books worth rs.450,rs.520 and rs.250 respectively. How much money was Dilshan able to save as a result of various discounts offered by the store?

- Rs.102
- Rs.176.9
- 61
- 183
- none of the above

Q6. The Reciprocal of the HCF and LCM of two numbers are 1/12 and 1/312 respectively. if one of the numbers is 24. find the other number

- 156
- 468
- 117
- 234

Q7. 4.28 and -3.28 are two numbers on a real number line. if one is added to both the numbers, then which of the following is true?

- A. Distance between the two new numbers is 2 units more than the distance between 4.28 and -3.28
- B. Distance between the two new numbers is 2 units less than the distance between 4.28 and -3.28
- C. Distance between the two new numbers is 2 units equal to the distance between 4.28 and -3.28



none

Q8. Given that the interest is only earned on principal, if an investment of Rs. 1000 amounts to Rs.1440 in 2 years, then what is the rate of interest earned?

20

22

21

11

44

Q9. An air container can cool the hall in 40 minutes while another takes 45 minutes to cool under similar conditions. If both air conditioners are switched on at same instance, then how long will it take to cool the room?

About 22 minutes

About 20 minutes

About 30 minutes

About 25 minutes

Q10. If the sum of squares of two numbers is 2754, and their HCF is 9, LCM is 135, then the numbers are

27,36

27,35

28,45

27,45

Q11. What is the least perfect square. Which is divisible by 24,30 and 60?

a.1600

b.3600

c.14400



d.32400

Q12. which of the following numbers is not divisible by 11?

40,12,503

53,33,064

54,32,105

64,31,040

Q13. Arrange 2/15, 18/29, 7/18, 10/87 in ascending order:

2/15, 18/29, 7/18, 10/87

. 18/29, 7/18, 10/87, 2/15

10/87, 2/15, 7/18, 18/29

2/15, 18/29, 10/87, 7/18

Q14. The number of 6 digit numbers that can be formed from 0, 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in which the first digit is not 0 are

120

600

720

800

Q15. What is unit digit of the following sum $1+2^2+3^3+4^4+5^5+6^6$?

0

4

7

9

Q16. what is the least number by which 16,800 must be divided to get a number perfect square



- 21
- 42
- 24
- 40

Q17. find n if $(2^{228}/2^n)=512$

- 219
- 218
- 237
- none

Q18. Solve: $4/5 * 61/80 * 10/9$

- 61/90
- 90/61
- 60/91
- None of the above

Q19. A Train runs at speed of 42 m/s and takes 35 seconds to pass a tunnel. After travelling some distance. It takes 15 seconds to pass a pole. What is the length of the tunnel?

- a. 162 m
- b. 630 m
- c. 840 m
- d. 240 m

Q20. The total combination of picking 3 balloons from a packet of 25 balloons are:

- 2100
- 2200



2300

2400

Q21. The packaging unit of a factory has two panels. Each of the panels contains 4 rows of items stored. Each row has 4 kinds of items that are to be packed. How many items are stored for packaging in the packaging unit?

A. 2^4

B. 4^4

C. $(4^4)^2$

D. 2^5

Q22. Jagdish can build a wall in 10 days. Narender can build the same wall in 12 days while Sumit takes 15 days to do the same job. Which two of them should be employed to finish the job in 6 days?

Jagdish and Narender

Jagdish and Sumit

Sumit and Narender

None of the above

Q23. The trend was observed in the growth of population in saya island. The population tripled every month. Initially the population of saya islands was 100. What would its population after 4 months?

a. $100 \cdot 4^3$

b. $100 \cdot 3^4$

c. $100 \cdot 3 \cdot 4$

d. $(100^3)^4$

Q24. Grass in lawn grows equally thick and in a uniform rate. It takes 24 days for 70 cows and 60 for 30 cows . How many cows can eat away the same in 96 days?

18

20

21



Q25. Unnikrishnan is a famous singer from South India. One should never miss to hear his mellifluous melodies. Question : Pick an appropriate synonym for mellifluous

- Sad
- Nostalgic
- Pleasant
- Priceless

Section 2 - Verbal Ability

Section Summary

- No. of Questions: 25
- Duration: 25 min

Additional Instructions:

None

Q1. Passage:
Fasting is an act of homage to the majesty of appetite. So i think we should arrange to give up our pleasures regularly-our food, our friends, our lovers-in order to preserve their intensity, and the moment of coming back to them. For this the moment that renews and refreshers both oneself and the thing one love's. Sailors and travelers enjoyed this once, and so did hunters, I suppose. Part of weariness of modern life may be that we live too much on top of each other, and are entertained and fed too regularly.Once we were separated by hunger both from our food and families, and then we learned to value both. The men went off hunting, and the dogs went with them, the women and children waved goodbye. The caves was empty of men for days on end; nobody ate, or knew what to do. The women crouched by the fire, the wet smoke in their eyes; the children wailed; everybody was hungry. The one night there were shouts and the barking of dogs from the hills, and the men came back loaded with meat.This was the great reunion, and everybody gorged themselves silly, and appetite came into its own; the long-awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life. Now we were we go off to the office and come home in the evenings to cheap chicken and frozen peas. Very nice, but too much of it, too easy and regular, served up without effort or wanting.We eat, we are lucky, our faces are shining with fat, but we don't know the pleasure of being hungry any more. Too much of anything-too much music, entertainment, happy snacks, or time spent with one's friends-creates a kind of importance of living by which one can no longer hear, or taste, or see, or love, or remember. Life is short and precious, and appetite is short life we should respect the divinity of appetite, and keep it eager and not too much blunted.
Select the correct answer option based on the passage.
The longest-awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life, what does this line imply?

- After so many days of being hungry, the cave men and womens felt alive once again after eating the food.
- People respected and were thankful for getting food after days of being hungry and also or being united with their loved ones.
- Cave men and women ate and celebrated together with the entire community making the feast really enjoyable.
- Cave men and women enjoyed themselves in the feast and performed a ceremony to thank the gods for their safe return back home.

Q2. Passage:
At the end of the 19th century. Indias maharajahs discovered a Parisian designer called Louis Vuitton and flooded his small fa with orders for custom-made Rolls-Royce interiors, leather picnic hampers and modish polo-club bags.
It after independence, when India's princes lost much of their wealth, the orders dried up. Then in 2002 LVMH, the worlds larg

luxury-goods group, made a triumphant return to India, opening a boutique in Delhi and another in Mumbai in 2004. Its target was the new breed of maharajah produced by Indias liberalized economy:flush, flash and growing in number. Other purveyors of opulence followed, from Chanel to Bulgari. In recent months a multitude of swanky brands have announced plans to set up shop in india, including Dolce & Gabbana, Herms, Jimmy Choo and Gucci. Though only a tiny fraction of the total population will spend on these brands but it is Indias future prospects that have excited the luxury behemoths.

India has fewer than 100,000 dollar millionaires among its one billion-plus population, according to American Express, a financial-services firm. It predicts that this number will grow by 12.8% a year for the next three years.

The longer-term asceridance of India's middle class, meanwhile has been charted by the MCKinsery Global Institute, which predicts that average incomes will have tripled by 2025, lifting nearly 300m Indians out of poverty and causing the middle class to grow more than tenfold to 583m.

Demand for all kinds of consumer products is about to surge, in short. And although restrictions on foreign investment prevent retail giants such as Wal-Mart and Tesco from entering India directly, different rules apply to companies that sell their own products under a singled brand, as luxury-goods firms tend to. Since January 2006 they have been allowed to take up to 51% in Indian joint ventures. India is also an attractive market for luxury goods because, unlike China, it does not have a flourishing counterfeit industry.Credit is becoming more easily available. Barriers to growth remain, however. High import duties make luxury goods expensive.Rich Indians tend to travel widely and may simply buy elsewhere.

Finding suitable retail space is also proving a headache. So far most designer boutiques are situated in five star hotels.

Select the correct answer option based on the passage.

What could be the meaning of the word & modish, as can be inferred from the context it is used in first line of the passage? 1) 2) 3) 4)

- Unattractive
- Stylish
- New
- Beautiful

Q3. Passage:

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Select the correct answer option based on the passage.

According to the author, which of these is not a problem for the luxury good firms in the Indian market

- High import duty.
- Difficulty in finding retail space.
- Restrictions on firms to enter Indian markets.
- All of these.

Q4. Passage: Fasting is an act of homage to the majesty of appetite. So i think we should arrange to give up our pleasures regularly-our food, our friends, our lovers-in order to preserve their intensity, and the moment of coming back to them. For this the more that renews and refreshers both oneself and the thing one love3s. Sailors and travelers enjoyed this once, and so did hunters, Ippose. Part of weariness of modern life may be that we live too much on top of each other, and are entertained and fed too

regularly. Once we were separated by hunger both from our food and families, and then we learned to value both. The men went off hunting, and the dogs went with them, the women and children waved goodbye. The caves was empty of men for days on end; nobody ate, or knew what to do. The women crouched by the fire, the wet smoke in their eyes; the children wailed; everybody was hungry. The one night there were shouts and the barking of dogs from the hills, and the men came back loaded with meat. This was the great reunion, and everybody gorged themselves silly, and appetite came into its own; the long- awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life. Now we were we go off to the office and come home in the evenings to cheap chicken and frozen peas. Very nice, but too much of it, too easy and regular, served up without effort or wanting. We eat, we are lucky, our faces are shining with fat, but we don't know the pleasure of being hungry any more. Too much of anything-too much music, entertainment, happy snacks, or time spent with one's friends-creates a kind of importance of living by which one can no longer hear, or taste, or see, or love, or remember. Life is short and precious, and appetite is short life we should respect the divinity of appetite, and keep it eager and not too much blunted.

Select the correct answer option based on the passage.

What commonality has been highlighted between the sailors and hunters?

- Neither were find nor entertained regularly.
- They renew and frefresh themselves regularly
- They were regularly seperated from their loved ones and things they liked.
- The roles of men and women were clearly divided for both professions.

Q5. Passage: At the end of the 19th century. Indias maharajahs discovered a Parisian designer called Louis Vuitton and flooded his small factory with orders for custom-made Rolls-Royce interiors, leather picnic hampers and modish polo-club bags. But after independence, when India's princes lost much of their wealth, the orders dried up. Then in 2002 LVMH, the world&s largest luxury-goods group, made a triumphant return to India, opening a boutique in Delhi and another in Mumbai in 2004. Its target was the new breed of maharajah produced by Indias liberalized economy:flush, flash and growing in number. Other purveyors of opulence followed, from Chanel to Bulgari. In recent months a multitude of swanky brands have announced plans to set up shop in india, including Dolce & Gabbana, Herms, Jimmy Choo and Gucci. Though only a tiny fraction of the total population will spend on these brands but it is India's future prospects that have excited the luxury behemoths. India has fewer than 100,000 dollar millionaires among its one billion-plus population, according to American Express, a financial- services firm. It predicts that this number will grow by 12.8% a year for the next three years. The longer-term asceridance of India's middle class, meanwhile has been charted by the MCKinsery Global Institute, which predicts that average incomes will have tripled by 2025, lifting nearly 300m Indians out of poverty and causing the middle class to grow more than tenfold to 583m. Demand for all kinds of consumer products is about to surge, in short. And although restrictions on foreign investment prevent retail giants such as Wal-Mart and Tesco from entering India directly, different rules apply to companies that sell their own products under a singled brand, as luxury-goods firms tend to. Since January 2006 they have been allowed to take up to 51% in Indian joint ventures. India is also an attractive market for luxury goods because, unlike China, it does not have a flourishing counterfeit industry.Credit is becoming more easily available. Barriers to growth remain, however. High import duties make luxury goods expensive.Rich Indians tend to travel widely and may simply buy elsewhere. Finding suitable retail space is also proving a headache. So far most designer boutiques are situated in five star hotels.

Select the correct answer option based on the passage.

What is a good estimate of the middle class population in India today as inferred from the passage?

- 583m
- 100m
- 58m
- 300m

Q6. Fasting is an act of homage to the majesty of appetite. So i think we should arrange to give up our pleasures regularly-our food, our friends, our lovers-in order to preserve their intensity, and the moment of coming back to them. For this the moment that renews and refreshers both oneself and the thing one loves. Sailors and travelers enjoyed this once, and so did hunters, I suppose. Part of weariness of modern life may be that we live too much on top of each other, and are entertained and fed too regularly. Once we were separated by hunger both from our food and families, and then we learned to value both. The men went off hunting, and the dogs went with them, the women and children waved goodbye. The caves was empty of men for days on end; nobody ate, or knew what to do. The women crouched by the fire, the wet smoke in their eyes; the children wailed; everybody was hungry. The one night there were shouts and the barking of dogs from the hills, and the men came back loaded with meat. This was the great reunion, and everybody gorged themselves silly, and appetite came into its own; the long-awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life. Now we were we go off to the office and come home in the evenings to cheap chicken and frozen peas. Very nice, but too much of it, too easy and regular, served up without effort or wanting. We eat, we are lucky, our faces are shining with fat, but we don't know the pleasure of being hungry any more. Too much of anything-too much music, entertainm happy snacks, or time spent with one's friends-creates a kind of importance of living by which one can no longer hear, or taste, or see, or love, or remember. Life is short and precious, and appetite is short life we should respect the divinity of appetite, and ke

eager and not too much blunted.
Select the correct answer option based on the passage.
What are the benefits of fasting?

- It is an act against the drawbacks of appetite.
- It brings joy in eating, and one learns to appreciate food.
- It is the method to understand how civilization evolved.
- It is a punishment for the greedy unkind.

Q7. Fasting is an act of homage to the majesty of appetite. So i think we should arrange to give up our pleasures regularly-our food, our friends, our lovers-in order to preserve their intensity, and the moment of coming back to them. For this the moment that renews and refreshers both oneself and the thing one loves. Sailors and travelers enjoyed this once, and so did hunters, I suppose. Part of weariness of modern life may be that we live too much on top of each other, and are entertained and fed too regularly. Once we were separated by hunger both from our food and families, and then we learned to value both. The men went off hunting, and the dogs went with them, the women and children waved goodbye. The caves was empty of men for days on end; nobody ate, or knew what to do. The women crouched by the fire, the wet smoke in their eyes; the children wailed; everybody was hungry. The one night there were shouts and the barking of dogs from the hills, and the men came back loaded with meat. This was the great reunion, and everybody gorged themselves silly, and appetite came into its own; the long-awaited meal became a feast to remember and an almost sacred celebration of life. Now we were we go off to the office and come home in the evenings to cheap chicken and frozen peas. Very nice, but too much of it, too easy and regular, served up without effort or wanting. We eat, we are lucky, our faces are shining with fat, but we don't know the pleasure of being hungry any more. Too much of anything-too much music, entertainment, happy snacks, or time spent with one's friends-creates a kind of importance of living by which one can no longer hear, or taste, or see, or love, or remember. Life is short and precious, and appetite is short life we should respect the divinity of appetite, and keep it eager and not too much blunted.
Select the correct answer option based on the passage.
What is the author's main argument in the passage?

- The oldest times, when the roles of men and women were clearly divided, werefar enjoyable than the present time.
- There is not enough effort required anymore to obtain food and hence the pleasure derived is not the same.
- People who don't have enough to eat enjoy life much more than those who have painful.
- We should deny ourselves pleasure once in a while in order to whet our desires and feel more alive.

Q8. Sixty years ago, on the evening of August 14, 1947, a few hours before Britain's Indian Empire was formally divided into the nation-states of India and Pakistan, Lord Louis Mountbatten and his wife, Edwina, sat down in the vice regal mansion in New Delhi to watch the latest Bob Hope movie, "My Favorite Brunette." Large parts of the subcontinent were descending into chaos, as the implications of partitioning the Indian Empire along religious lines became clear to the millions of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs caught on the wrong side of the border. In the next few months, some twelve million people would be uprooted and as many as a million murdered. But on that night in mid-August the bloodbath-and the fuller consequences of hasty imperial retreat-still lay in the future, and the Mountbatten probably felt they had earned their evening's entertainment. Mountbatten, the last viceroy of India, had arrived in New Delhi in March, 1947, charged with an almost impossible task. Irrevocably enfeebled by the Second World War, the British belatedly realized that they had to leave the subcontinent, which had spiraled out of their control through the nineteen-forties. But plans for brisk disengagement ignored messy realities on the ground. Mountbatten had a clear remit to transfer power to the Indians within fifteen months. Leaving India to God, or anarchy, as Mohandas Gandhi, the foremost Indian leader, exhorted, wasn't a political option, however tempting. Mountbatten had to work hard to figure out how and to whom power was to be transferred. The dominant political party, the Congress Party, took inspiration from Gandhi in claiming to be a secular organization, representing all four hundred million Indians. But many Muslim politicians saw it as a party of upper-caste Hindus and demanded a separate homeland for their hundred million co-religionists, who were intermingled with non-Muslim populations across the subcontinent's villages, towns, and cities. Eventually, as in Palestine, the British saw partition along religious lines as the quickest way to the exit. But sectarian riots in Punjab and Bengal dimmed hopes for a quick and dignified British withdrawal, and boded ill for India's assumption of power. Not surprisingly, there were some notable absences at the Independence Day celebrations in New Delhi on August 15th. Gandhi, denouncing freedom from imperial rule as a "wooden loaf," had remained in Calcutta, trying, with the force of his moral authority, to stop Hindus and Muslims from killing each other. His great rival Mohammed Ali Jinnah, who had fought bitterly for a separate homeland for Indian Muslims, was in Karachi, trying to hold together the precarious nation-state Pakistan. Nevertheless, the significance of the occasion was not lost on many. While the Mountbattens were sitting down to the Bob Hope movie, India's constituent assembly was convening in New Delhi. The moment demanded grandiloquence, and

Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi’s closest disciple and soon to be India’s first Prime Minister, provided it. “Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny,” he said. “At the stroke of the midnight hour, while the world sleeps, India will awaken to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance.” Posterity has enshrined this speech, as Nehru clearly intended. But today his quaint phrase “tryst with destiny” resonates ominously, so enduring have been the political and psychological scars of partition. The souls of the two new nation-states immediately found utterance in brutal enmity. In Punjab, armed vigilante groups, organized along religious lines and incited by local politicians, murdered countless people, abducting and raping thousands of women. Soon, India and Pakistan were fighting a war—the first of three—over the disputed territory of Kashmir. Gandhi, reduced to despair by the seemingly endless cycle of retaliatory mass murders and displacement, was shot dead in January, 1948, by a Hindu extremist who believed that the father of the Indian nation was too soft on Muslims. Jinnah, racked with tuberculosis and overwork, died a few months later, his dream of a secular Pakistan apparently buried with him.

In the view of author what is the phrase 'tryst with destiny' symbolize today?

- a celebration of Indian independence
- An inspirational quote
- A reminder of Gandhi's assassination
- A symbol of ills of the partition

Q9. My cell phone rings again. It is futile to ignore it anymore; Valerie is persistent. When Valerie wants something, she will continue to bedevil me until I acquiesce. “Hello,” I answer. “State Fair, Bobbie?” she asks in her singsong voice. “When are we heading out? Only two more days left!” I abhor the State Fair. The boisterous crowds, the insanely long lines and the impossibility of finding a clean restroom all combine to make this an event that I dread. For Valerie, my best friend since the angst of middle school, the State Fair is a sign that divine powers really do exist. “Really, Bobbie, where else can you pet a cow, ride a horse, fall ten stories, see the world’s smallest person and eat fried macaroni and cheese?” Valerie asks gleefully. “Hell?” I guess. The fried food at the State Fair is a gastronomical nightmare on its own. I once tried a fried pickle at the fair and was sick to my stomach for hours. And a fried donut hamburger with bacon, cheese AND a greasy egg? How could that not be deleterious? I have not seen Valerie for a good month; our schedules are both so hectic. My hatred of the State Fair becomes inconsequential compared to my desire to hang with Val. Alas, I ignore my anti-fair bias for the umpteenth year. “Pick me up at noon,” I say and hang up the phone.

what does it mean to acquiesce?

- to give in
- to speak kindly
- to pay attention
- to answer the phone

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Logically speaking, which of the following might otherwise be included in Bobbie’s description of foods to be found at the state fair?

I. fried candy bars
II. candy apples
III. ripe red tomatoes

- I only
- I, II, and III
- II only
- III only



II and III

I, II, and III

Q11. Since the late 1970s when the technology for sex determination first came into being, sex selective abortion has unleashed a saga of horror. Experts are calling it ‘Sanitised Barbarism’. Demographic trends indicate the country is fast heading towards a million foetuses aborted each year. Although foetal sex determination and sex selection is an offence in India, the practice is rampant. Private clinics with ultrasound machines are doing brisk business. Everywhere, people are paying to know the sex of the unborn child, and paying more to abort the female child. The technology has reached even remote places through mobile clinics. Dr. Puneet Bedi obstetrician and specialist in foetal medicine, says these days he hardly sees a family with two daughters. People are getting the sex determination even for the first child, he says. In the 1991 census showed that two districts had a child sex ratio (number of girls per thousand boys) less than 850; by 2001 it was 51 districts. Child rights activist Dr. Sabu George says foeticide is the most extreme form of violence against women. ‘Today a girl is several times more likely to be eliminated before birth than die of various causes during the first year. Nature intended the womb to be a safe space. Today Doctors have made it the most unsafe space for the female child,’ he says. He believes that Doctors must be held responsible. ‘They have aggressively promoted the misuse of technology and legitimised foeticide.’ Akhila Sivadas, Centre for Advocacy and Research, Delhi, feels that the PCPNDT Act (Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) is very well conceived and easy to use. The need of the hour is the legal literacy to ensure the law is implemented. ‘The demand and supply debate has been going on for some time. Doctors say there is a social demand and they are fulfilling it. They argue that social attitudes must change. However, in this case supply fuels demand. Technology will have to be regulated. Technology in the hands of greedy, vested interests cannot be neutral. There is a law to prevent misuse and we must be able to use it,’ she says. On the ‘Demand’ side, experts such as Dr. Agnihotri argue that women’s participation in workforce, having disposable incomes and making a contribution to the larger society will make a difference to how women are seen. Youth icons and role models such as Sania Mirza are making an impact, he says. Others feel there needs to be widespread visible contempt and anger in society against this ‘Genocide’- ‘the kind we saw against the Nithari killings,’ says Dr Bedi. ‘Today nobody can say that female foeticide is not their problem.’ Time we all did our bit to help save the girl child. Time’s running out.

Select the correct answer option based on the passage.

Which of the two people mentioned in the passage suggest similar solution to the problem?

Dr. Agnihotri and Dr. George

Dr. Bedi and Dr. Agnihotri

Dr. George and Dr. Bedi

Dr. George and Miss. Sivadas

Q12. Since the late 1970s when the technology for sex determination first came into being, sex selective abortion has unleashed a saga of horror. Experts are calling it ‘Sanitised Barbarism’. Demographic trends indicate the country is fast heading towards a million foetuses aborted each year. Although foetal sex determination and sex selection is an offence in India, the practice is rampant. Private clinics with ultrasound machines are doing brisk business. Everywhere, people are paying to know the sex of the unborn child, and paying more to abort the female child. The technology has reached even remote places through mobile clinics. Dr. Puneet Bedi obstetrician and specialist in foetal medicine, says these days he hardly sees a family with two daughters. People are getting the sex determination even for the first child, he says. In the 1991 census showed that two districts had a child sex ratio (number of girls per thousand boys) less than 850; by 2001 it was 51 districts. Child rights activist Dr. Sabu George says foeticide is the most extreme form of violence against women. ‘Today a girl is several times more likely to be eliminated before birth than die of various causes during the first year. Nature intended the womb to be a safe space. Today Doctors have made it the most unsafe space for the female child,’ he says. He believes that Doctors must be held responsible. ‘They have aggressively promoted the misuse of technology and legitimised foeticide.’ Akhila Sivadas, Centre for Advocacy and Research, Delhi, feels that the PCPNDT Act (Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) is very well conceived and easy to use. The need of the hour is the legal literacy to ensure the law is implemented. ‘The demand and supply debate has been going on for some time. Doctors say there is a social demand and they are fulfilling it. They argue that social attitudes must change. However, in this case supply fuels demand. Technology will have to be regulated. Technology in the hands of greedy, vested interests cannot be neutral. There is a law to prevent misuse and we must be able to use it,’ she says. On the ‘Demand’ side, experts such as Dr. Agnihotri argue that women’s participation in workforce, having disposable incomes and making a contribution to the larger society will make a difference to how women are seen. Youth icons and role models such as Sania Mirza are making an impact, he says. Others feel there needs to be widespread visible contempt and anger in society against this ‘Genocide’- ‘the kind we saw against the Nithari killings,’ says Dr Bedi. ‘Today nobody can say that female foeticide is not their problem.’ Time we all did our bit to help save the girl child. Time’s running out.

Select the correct answer option based on the passage

Which demand the author refers to in paragraph 5?

Demand for principled doctors



- Demand for high income jobs for women
- Demand for youth icons
- Demand for sex determination and abortion

Q13. The Kingdom of Spain was created in 1492 with the unification of the Kingdom of Castile and the Kingdom of Aragon. For the next three centuries Spain was the most important colonial power in the world. It was the most powerful state in Europe and the foremost global power during the 16th century and the greater part of the 17th century. Spain established a vast empire in the Americas, stretching from California to Patagonia, and colonies in the western Pacific. Spain's European wars, however, led to economic damage, and the latter part of the 17th century saw a gradual decline of power under an increasingly neglectful and inept Habsburg regime. The decline culminated in the War of the Spanish Succession, where Spain's decline from the position of a leading Western power, to that of a secondary one, was confirmed, although it remained the leading colonial power. The eighteenth century saw a new dynasty, the Bourbons, which directed considerable effort towards the institutional renewal of the state, with some success, peaking in a successful involvement in the American War of Independence. The end of the eighteenth and the start of the nineteenth centuries saw turmoil unleashed throughout Europe by the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, which finally led to a French occupation of much of the continent, including Spain. This triggered a successful but devastating war of independence that shattered the country and created an opening for what would ultimately be the successful independence of Spain's mainland American colonies. Following a period of growing political instability in the early twentieth century, in 1936 Spain was plunged into a bloody civil war. The war ended in a nationalist dictatorship, led by Francisco Franco which controlled the Spanish government until 1975.

Select the correct answer option based on the passage.

What was the result of Napoleonic wars?

- A small part of the continent was occupied by French people
- Spain was occupied by the French
- War of independence was unable to yield any positive result
- American colonies were destroyed after the war

Q14. For its new fridge, Whirlpool Corp. spent months inventing a shelf with microscopic etching so it can hold a can of spilled soda. The technology is just one weapon against a dirty kitchen secret: Most Americans clean their fridges only once or twice a year. Whirlpool hopes that increasing the amount of storage space might help. The company's new shelves?to be released later this year?are 25% roomier than previous models. And the microscopic etching creates surface tension, causing liquids to bubble up around the perimeter instead of spilling over, it says. Currently, shelves in Whirlpool's refrigerators have a plastic rim to help contain spills. Unfortunately, the rims have "the side effect of crud getting stuck in there," says Carolyn Kelley, brand manager of Whirlpool refrigeration. The new shelves?available on new Whirlpool models that cost from 1, 199to1,499?would eliminate that problem because they don't require a rim to stop leaks. Since people tend to throw out appliance manuals without reading them, Sub-Zero placed the card in a prominent spot in the fridge: the inside of the door. "It's not in your face, but it's pretty conspicuous," Mr. Leuthe says. Indeed, when consumers are told how to organize their fridges, they tend to tidy up. In a 2005 study, Pennsylvania State University researchers inspected fridges in the homes of 28 consumers in Centre County and Huntingdon County, Pa. They found temperatures were on average about three degrees higher than the recommended 40 degrees Fahrenheit. Fridges were also packed so tightly that air flow, which is necessary to keep food cold, was impeded. And then there was the "ick" factor: In one home, researchers found that a study participant's dog was licking the bottom shelf when the door was open. During that first visit, researchers told study participants about harmful bacteria that could exist in the fridge and gave tips on how to keep it clean. When the researchers returned to the same homes a month later, they found that things had improved markedly. People had spread out their items, and air flow had improved. People also said they intended to clean their fridges more often. But the hassle factor can override even the strongest good intentions. "It's a pain" to clean the refrigerator, says Catherine Cutter,associate professor and food safety extension specialist at Penn State. "It is a daunting task to get in there, clean and sanitize." And the task is too easy to avoid, says Debra Johnson, training manager at Merry Maids LP, a cleaning service headquartered in Memphis, Tenn. The mess is "out of sight, out of mind when the door is closed." Ms. Johnson has seen all levels of refrigerator nastiness. "It could be things that have been left in there that look like a science project because it's covered with so much mold," she says. Broken eggs can be a pain to clean, too. The yolk hardens and can be tough to scrub off. Ms. Johnson recommends that people explore the depths of their fridges once a week for food that needs to be tossed. She suggests cleaning one shelf at a time so that the task is less overwhelming. People should also be sure to clean what is often the dirtiest part of the fridge: underneath the bottom drawers where spilled liquid usually ends up. "It's going somewhere," she says. "It doesn't just evaporate." A dirty fridge isn't just an aesthetic problem. Spills and food residue can carry health risks, too, says Penn State's Ms. Cutter. Consumers especially have to be careful with leaks from packages of raw meat, which can contaminate other food. If the meat contains E. coli, for example, the bacteria in the drippings could end up on food like fruits and vegetables, which are often eaten raw. Ms. Cutter also advises cleaning places that may harbor bacteria, such as the door handle and the drip tray located under the ice and water dispenser. At least one manufacturer is rolling out bacteria-killing technology. Last year, Viking Range released a built-in model (priced from 6, 600to8,800) that contains Sharp Electronics Corp.'s Plasmacluster Ion Air Purifier. The device, located at the top of the fridge, generates positive and negative ions that break down bacteria, mold and mildew, says Sue Bailey, the company's director of major appliance product management. In a test conducted by an outside firm hired by Viking Range, the Plasmacluster killed 99% of the bacteria in the fridge. Even the most high-tech solutions can be thwarted by consumers who have a hard time throwing away food. Jennifer digital marketing director in Bronxville, N.Y., says her husband, who grew up on an organic farm, has tried to salvage everything from moldy cheese to old salad dressing. "He doesn't like to throw things out," Ms. Smith says. "I think we should." She says, "I have

to go behind his back and look at some of the condiments and throw them out." Luckily, he doesn't notice.
what is the primary intention behind the refrigerator manufacturing various changes as described in the passage?

- drive consumers to clean their refrigerators more often and reduce health risk
- using consumer insight to enhance convenience and combat the problem of cleaning.
- using the consumer insight to develop more advanced technology which would lead to higher revenues
- educate customers on how to maximize storage efficiency and ensure food lasts longer

Q15. The impressive recent growth of certain sectors of the Indian economy is a necessary but insufficient condition for the elimination of extreme poverty. In order to ensure that the poorest benefit from this growth, and also contribute to it, the expansion and improvement of the microfinance sector should be a national priority. studies suggest that the impact of microfinance on the poorest is greater than on the poor, and yet another that non-participating members of communities where microfinance operates experience socio-economic gains ? suggesting strong spillover effects. Moreover, well-managed microfinance institutions (MFIs) have shown a capacity to wean themselves off of subsidies and become sustainable within a few years. Microfinance is powerful, but it is clearly no panacea. Microfinance does not directly address some structural problems facing Indian society and the economy, and it is not yet as efficient as it will be when economies of scale are realised and a more supportive policy environment is created. Loan products are still too inflexible, and savings and insurance services that the poor also need are not widely available due to regulatory barriers Still, microfinance is one of the few market-based, scaleable anti-poverty solutions that is in place in India today, and the argument to scale it up to meet the overwhelming need is compelling. According to Sa-Dhan, the overall outreach is 6.5 million families and the sector-wide loan portfolio is Rs 2,500 crore. However, this is meeting only 10% of the estimated demand. Importantly, new initiatives are expanding this success story to the some of the country's poorest regions, such as eastern and central Uttar Pradesh. The local and national governments have an important role to play in ensuring the growth and improvement of microfinance. First and foremost, the market should be left to set interest rates, not the state. Ensuring transparency and full disclosure of rates including fees is something the government should ensure, and something that new technologies as well as reporting and data standards are already enabling. Furthermore, government regulators should set clear criteria for allowing MFIs to mobilise savings for on-lending to the poor; this would allow for a large measure of financial independence amongst well-managed MFIs. Each Indian state could consider forming a multi-party working group to meet with microfinance leaders and have a dialogue with them about how the policy environment could be made more supportive and to clear up misperceptions. There is an opportunity to make a real dent in hard-core poverty through microfinance. By unleashing the entrepreneurial talent of the poor, we will slowly but surely transform India in ways we can only begin to imagine today. which of following is not a challenge faced by microfinance in india ?

- does not help the poorest
- efficient when economy of scale is achieved
- non_conducting policy environment
- structural problems of india society

Q16. The impressive recent growth of certain sectors of the Indian economy is a necessary but insufficient condition for the elimination of extreme poverty. In order to ensure that the poorest benefit from this growth, and also contribute to it, the expansion and improvement of the microfinance sector should be a national priority. studies suggest that the impact of microfinance on the poorest is greater than on the poor, and yet another that non-participating members of communities where microfinance operates experience socio-economic gains ? suggesting strong spillover effects. Moreover, well-managed microfinance institutions (MFIs) have shown a capacity to wean themselves off of subsidies and become sustainable within a few years. Microfinance is powerful, but it is clearly no panacea. Microfinance does not directly address some structural problems facing Indian society and the economy, and it is not yet as efficient as it will be when economies of scale are realised and a more supportive policy environment is created. Loan products are still too inflexible, and savings and insurance services that the poor also need are not widely available due to regulatory barriers Still, microfinance is one of the few market-based, scaleable anti-poverty solutions that is in place in India today, and the argument to scale it up to meet the overwhelming need is compelling. According to Sa-Dhan, the overall outreach is 6.5 million families and the sector-wide loan portfolio is Rs 2,500 crore. However, this is meeting only 10% of the estimated demand. Importantly, new initiatives are expanding this success story to the some of the country's poorest regions, such as eastern and central Uttar Pradesh. The local and national governments have an important role to play in ensuring the growth and improvement of microfinance. First and foremost, the market should be left to set interest rates, not the state. Ensuring transparency and full disclosure of rates including fees is something the government should ensure, and something that new technologies as well as reporting and data standards are already enabling. Furthermore, government regulators should set clear criteria for allowing MFIs to mobilise savings for on-lending to the poor; this would allow for a large measure of financial dependence amongst well-managed MFIs. Each Indian state could consider forming a multi-party working group to meet with

microfinance leaders and have a dialogue with them about how the policy environment could be made more supportive and to clear up misperceptions. There is an opportunity to make a real dent in hard-core poverty through microfinance. By unleashing the entrepreneurial talent of the poor, we will slowly but surely transform India in ways we can only begin to imagine today. which of following is correct with regard to microfinance?

the supply is more than demand

the demand is more than supply

the supply and demand are well balanced

none of these can be inferred from the passage

Q17. Suffocate(MEANING)

STIFLE

BURN

BREATH

AFIXATE

Q18. The unique Iron Age Experimental Centre at Lejre, about 40 km west of Copenhagen, serves as a museum, a classroom and a place to get away from it all. How did people live during the Iron Age? How did they support themselves? What did they eat and how did they cultivate the land? These and a myriad of other questions prodded the pioneers of the Lejre experiment. Living in the open and working 10 hours a day, volunteers from all over Scandinavia led by 30 experts, built the first village in the ancient encampment in a matter of months. The house walls were of clay, the roofs of hay - all based on original designs. Then came the second stage - getting back to the basics of living. Families were invited to stay in the 'prehistoric village' for a week or two at a time and rough it Iron Age-style. Initially, this experiment proved none too easy for modern Danes accustomed to central heating, but it convinced the centre that there was something to the Lejre project. Little by little, the modern Iron Agers learnt that their huts were, after all, habitable. The problems were numerous - smoke belching out from the rough-and-ready fireplaces into the rooms and so on. These problems, however, have led to some discoveries: domed smoke ovens made of clay, for example, give out more heat and consume less fuel than an open fire, and when correctly stoked, they are practically smokeless. By contacting other museums, the Lejre team has been able to reconstruct ancient weaving looms and pottery kilns. Iron Age dyeing techniques, using local natural vegetation, have also been revived, as have ancient baking and cooking methods. What is the meaning of the sentence "Initially, this experiment proved none too easy for modern Danes accustomed to central heating, but it convinced the centre that there was something to the Lejre project."?

Even though staying in the huts wasn't easy for the modern people, the centre saw merit in the simple living within huts compared to expensive apartments

Staying in the huts was quite easy for the modern people and the centre also saw merit in the simple living within huts compared to expensive apartments

The way of living of the Iron Age proved difficult for the people of the modern age who are used to living in luxury

The way of living of the Iron Age proved very easy for the people of the modern age since it was hot inside the huts, and they were anyway used to heated rooms

Q19. The unique Iron Age Experimental Centre at Lejre, about 40 km west of Copenhagen, serves as a museum, a classroom and a place to get away from it all. How did people live during the Iron Age? How did they support themselves? What did they eat and how did they cultivate the land? These and a myriad of other questions prodded the pioneers of the Lejre experiment. Living in the open and working 10 hours a day, volunteers from all over Scandinavia led by 30 experts, built the first village in the ancient encampment in a matter of months. The house walls were of clay, the roofs of hay - all based on original designs. Then came the second stage -

getting back to the basics of living. Families were invited to stay in the 'prehistoric village' for a week or two at a time and rough it Iron Age-style. Initially, this experiment proved none too easy for modern Danes accustomed to central heating, but it convinced the centre that there was something to the Lejre project. Little by little, the modern Iron Agers learnt that their huts were, after all, habitable. The problems were numerous - smoke belching out from the rough-and-ready fireplaces into the rooms and so on. These problems, however, have led to some discoveries: domed smoke ovens made of clay, for example, give out more heat and consume less fuel than an open fire, and when correctly stoked, they are practically smokeless. By contacting other museums, the Lejre team has been able to reconstruct ancient weaving looms and pottery kilns. Iron Age dyeing techniques, using local natural vegetation, have also been revived, as have ancient baking and cooking methods. From the passage what can be inferred to be the centre's initial outlook towards the Lejre project?

- It initiated the project
- It eagerly supported it
- It felt the project was very unique
- It was apprehensive about it

Q20. Vacations are a chance to take a break from work, see the world and enjoy time with family. But do they make you happier? Researchers from the Netherlands set out to measure the effect that vacations have on overall happiness and how long it lasts. They studied happiness levels among 1,530 Dutch adults, 974 of whom took a vacation during the 32-week study period. The study, published in the journal Applied Research in Quality of Life, showed that the largest boost in happiness comes from the simple act of planning a vacation. In the study, the effect of vacation anticipation boosted happiness for eight weeks. After the vacation, happiness quickly dropped back to baseline levels for most people. How much stress or relaxation a traveler experienced on the trip appeared to influence post-vacation happiness. There was no post-trip happiness benefit for travelers who said the vacation was "neutral" or stressful. Surprisingly, even those travelers who described the trip as "relaxing" showed no additional jump in happiness after the trip. "They were no happier than people who had not been on holiday," said the lead author, Jeroen Nawijn, tourism research lecturer at Breda University of Applied Sciences in the Netherlands. The only vacationers who experienced an increase in happiness after the trip were those who reported feeling "very relaxed" on their vacation. Among those people, the vacation happiness effect lasted for just two weeks after the trip before returning to baseline levels. "Vacations do make people happy," Mr. Nawijn said. "But we found people who are anticipating holiday trips show signs of increased happiness, and afterward there is hardly an effect." One reason vacations don't boost happiness after the trip may have to do with the stress of returning to work. And for some travelers, the holiday itself was stressful. "In comments from people, the thing they mentioned most referred to disagreements with a travel partner or being ill," Mr. Nawijn said. The research controlled for differences among the vacationers and those who hadn't taken a trip, including income level, stress and education. However, Mr. Nawijn noted that questions remain about whether the time of year, type of trip and other factors may influence post-vacation happiness. The study didn't find any relationship between the length of the vacation and overall happiness. Since most of the happiness boost comes from planning and anticipating a vacation, the study suggests that people may get more out of several small trips a year than one big vacation, Mr. Nawijn said. "The practical lesson for an individual is that you derive most of your happiness from anticipating the holiday trip," he said. "What you can do is try to increase that by taking more trips per year. If you have a two week holiday you can split it up and have two one week holidays. You could try to increase the anticipation effect by talking about it more and maybe discussing it online." Mr. Nawijn said that while he expected the study results to show a prevacation happiness boost, he was surprised that the study showed that relaxed holidays didn't affect post-trip happiness levels. "People start working again," he said. "They have to catch up. Usually there is a big pile of work for them when they get back from the holiday." IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CASES THE POST VACATION HAPPINESS MINIMUM?

- PEOPLE WHO THOROUGHLY ENJOYED THEIR VACATION
- THERE ARE PENDING ISSUES TO SOLVE IN HOME AND WORKPLACE
- VACATION LASTING LONGER THAN EIGHT WEEKS
- THOSE WHO DESCRIBE THE VACATION AS NEUTRAL

Q21. Environmental Toxins: Frighteningly Commonplace Environmental toxins which can affect children are frighteningly commonplace. Besides lead, there are other heavy metals such as mercury, which is found frequently in fish, that are spewed into the air from coal-fired power plants, says Maureen Swanson, MPA, director of the Healthy Children Project at the Learning Disabilities Association of America. Mercury exposure can impair children's memory, attention, and language abilities and interfere with fine motor and visual spatial skills. A recent study of school districts in Texas showed significantly higher levels of autism in areas with elevated levels of mercury in the environment. "Researchers are finding harmful effects at lower and lower levels of exposure," says Swanson. "They're now telling us that they don't know if there's a level of mercury that's safe." Chemicals in pesticides are also a major source of concern. One class of pesticides, called organophosphates, has been associated with various kinds of cancer and hormonal disruption. Approximately 40 different organophosphate-based pesticide products are currently on the market in the United States. One, called Chlorpyrifos, sold under the name Dursban, was used on school grounds and playing fields, and to household pests. Although Dursban is no longer sold in the United States, says Rogge, that doesn't mean it's not present in

environment. "At the time of the ban," she says, "stores put Dursban on sale, and people stocked up. So they may still be using it." Another class of chemicals, organochlorines, have mostly been phased out in the United States. One of these chemicals, Lindane, was available as recently as 2003 as a prescription medicine to eliminate head lice and was associated with symptoms such as dizziness, headaches, and convulsions. Another organochlorine, dioxin, found in pesticides such as dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, has been banned from sale in the United States for some years. But dioxin, says Rogge, still enters the environment as a byproduct of combustion from industrial processes. Other chemicals that have also been banned from use may still be causing problems as well. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), some of which are a form of dioxin, for example, have been banned in the United States for years but are still found in the environment. Researchers have found evidence that children exposed in the womb to low levels of PCBs grow up with poor reading comprehension, low IQs, and memory problems. Then there's a whole category of chemicals that are known or suspected endocrine disruptors. These chemicals can interfere with the human hormonal system, particularly the thyroid gland, says Swanson. During pregnancy, the hormones released by the thyroid are vital for normal development of the fetus' brain. Unfortunately, some of these chemicals make good flame retardants and have been widely used in everything from upholstery to televisions to children's clothing. Studies have found them in high levels in household dust, as well as in breast milk. Two categories of these flame retardants have been banned in Europe and are starting to be banned by different states in the United States. Other chemicals, called plasticizers, are just now coming onto the radar screen as possible sources of health problems. One of them, bisphenol A, is found in pacifiers, baby bottles, and dental sealant used to prevent cavities in children. It's also found in many adult consumer products, according to Elise Miller, MEd, executive director of the nonprofit Institute for Children's Environmental Health and national coordinator of the Learning and Developmental Disabilities Initiative. "We all have bisphenol A in our bodies now," she says. Research on bisphenol A has shown it can affect both the reproductive and neurological system, and that it appears to accumulate at higher concentrations around the fetus'in the umbilical cord and amniotic fluid'than in the mother's blood. BESIDES LEAD THERE ARE OTHER HEAVY MATERIALS SUCH AS MERCURY ARE MOST FREQUENTLY FOUND IN THE FISH THAT ARE SWEPEd INTO THE AIR FROM COAL FIRED POWER PLANTS, HOW THIS CAN BE WORDED DIFFERENTLY

- BESIDES LEAD MERCURY IS OTHER HEAVY MATERIAL WHICH IS FOUND IN FISH COOKED IN COAL FIRED POWER PLANTS
- BESIDES LEAD FISH CONTAINING THE HEAVY MATERIAL MERCURY EJECTED IN THE AIR FROM THE POWER PLANTS USING COAL
- FISH CONTAIN MERCURY WHICH IS RELEASED IN THE AIR AS INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND WHICH IS ALSO A HEAVY MATERIAL LIKE LEAD
- MERCURY RELEASED IN THE AIR AS INDUSTRIAL WASTE WHICH IS ALSO LIKE A HEAVY MATERIAL LEAD WHICHH IS FOUND IN FISH

Q22. Antonym : ARCHAIC

- Ancient
- Modern
- Fresh
- Present

Q23. The unique Iron Age Experimental Centre at Lejre, about 40 km west of Copenhagen, serves as a museum, a classroom and a place to get away from it all. How did people live during the Iron Age? How did they support themselves? What did they eat and how did they cultivate the land? These and a myriad of other questions prodded the pioneers of the Lejre experiment. Living in the open and working 10 hours a day, volunteers from all over Scandinavia led by 30 experts, built the first village in the ancient encampment in a matter of months. The house walls were of clay, the roofs of hay - all based on original designs. Then came the second stage - getting back to the basics of living. Families were invited to stay in the 'prehistoric village' for a week or two at a time and rough it Iron Age-style. Initially, this experiment proved none too easy for modern Danes accustomed to central heating, but it convinced the centre that there was something to the Lejre project. Little by little, the modern Iron Agers learnt that their huts were, after all, habitable. The problems were numerous - smoke belching out from the rough-and-ready fireplaces into the rooms and so on. These problems, however, have led to some discoveries: domed smoke ovens made of clay, for example, give out more heat and consume less fuel than an open fire, and when correctly stoked, they are practically smokeless. By contacting other museums, the Lejre team has been able to reconstruct ancient weaving looms and pottery kilns. Iron Age dyeing techniques, using local natural vegetation, have also been revived, as have ancient baking and cooking methods. What can be the title of the passage?



Co-existence of ancient and modern times

Glad to be living in the 21st Century

Turning back time

Q24. Antonym : MIGRANT

Foreigner

Industrious

Native

Lazy

Q25. Antonym : STERN

Lenient

Crabby

Unreasonable

Tenant

Section 3 - Reasoning Ability

Section Summary

- No. of Questions: 25
- Duration: 25 min

Additional Instructions:

None

Q1. Read the following information and answer the question below.

In a certain code language, ‘sea is deep’ means ‘213’, ‘sky is blue’ means ‘514’ and ‘sea looks blue’ means ‘264’
What number is the code for ‘sky’?

1

2

3



4

5

Q2. Read the following information and answer the question below.

In a certain code language, ‘sea is deep’ means ‘213’, ‘sky is blue’ means ‘514’ and ‘sea looks blue’ means ‘264’
What number is the code for ‘is’?

1

2

3

4

5

Q3. There are 64 players in a knock out tournament and every player is ranked (seeded) from 1 – 64. The matches are played in such a manner that in round one the 1st seeded player plays with the 64th, 2nd with the 63rd and so on. The players who win move on to the next round whereas others are out of the competition. In second round, the winner of match 1 will play winner of the last match (which was between seed 32 and seed 33), and winner of match 2 will meet the winner of second last match in round 1 and so forth. Thus, after all rounds winner is declared.

In a tournament of 128 players, who will play 40 in round 2 if there are no upsets?

25

26

27

28

Q4. In the following questions, one term in the number series is wrong. Find the wrong term.

2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 20, 34

8

13

20

34

Q5. n the following question, one term in the number series is wrong. Find the wrong term.

196, 169, 144, 121, 100, 80



144

121

100

80

Q6. In a certain code language, ‘it be pee’ means ‘dogs are blue’, ‘sik hee’ means ‘large horses’ and ‘pee mit hee’ means ‘horses are pigs’.

How is ‘large’ written in that code?

Hee

Sik

Option 3 : Pee

Option 4 : None of these

Q7. In a certain code language, ‘it be pee’ means ‘dogs are blue’, ‘sik hee’ means ‘large horses’ and ‘pee mit hee’ means ‘horses are pigs’.

How is ‘dogs’ written in that code?

It

Be

Pee

Cannot be determined

Q8. An accurate clock shows 8 o'clock in the morning. Through how may degrees will the hour hand rotate when the clock shows 2 o'clock in the afternoon?

270

90

360

180



Q9. January 1, 2008, is Tuesday. What day would lie on Jan 1, 2009?

Thursday

Sunday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Q10. At what time between 4 and 5 o'clock will the hands of a watch point in opposite directions?
A) 54 past 4
B) $(53 + \frac{7}{11})$ past 4
C) $(54 + \frac{8}{11})$ past 4
D) $(54 + \frac{6}{11})$ past 4

A

B

C

D

Q11. There are three numbers, these are co-prime to each other are such that the product of the first two is 551 and that of the last two is 1073. What will be the sum of three numbers :

80

82

85

87

Q12. Vipin's and Javed's salaries are in the proportion of 4:3 respectively.What is Vipin's salary?
I. Javed's salary is 75% that of Vipin's salary.
II. Javed's salary is Rs.4500.

if the data in statement alone are sufficient to answer the question

If the data in statement II alone are sufficient answer the question

if the data either in I or II alone are sufficient to answer the question

if the data even in both the statements together are not sufficient to answer the question

if the data in both the statements together are needed.



Q13. If the sum of two numbers is 55 and the H.C.F. and L.C.M. of these numbers are 5 and 120 respectively, then the sum of the reciprocals of the numbers is equal to:

- 55/601
- 601/55
- 11/120
- 120/11

Q14. Choose the correct answer.
What is the value of $(0.081)^{1/4}$?

- 0.3
- 0.03
- 0.003
- None of these

Q15. How many sons does D have? I. A's father has three children.II. B is A's brother and son of D.

- if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question
- if the data in statement II alone are sufficient answer the question
- if the data either in I or II alone are sufficient to answer the question
- if the data even in both the statements together are not sufficient to answer the question
- if the data in both the statements together are needed.

Q16. How many gift boxes were sold on Monday? I. It was 10% more than the boxes sold on the earlier day i.e., Sunday.II. Every third visitor to the shop purchased the box and 1500 visitorswere there on Sunday.

- if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question
- if the data in statement II alone are sufficient answer the question
- if the data either in I or II alone are sufficient to answer the question
- if the data even in both the statements together are not sufficient to answer the question
- if the data in both the statements together are needed.



Q17. A tyre has two punctures. The first puncture alone would have made the tyre flat in 9 minutes and the second alone would have done it in 6 minutes. If air leaks out at a constant rate, how long does it take both the punctures together to make it flat ?

- 3 ¹/₅ min
- 3 ²/₅ min
- 3 ³/₅ min
- 3 ⁴/₅ min

Q18. Find the largest number which divides 62,132,237 to leave the same remainder

- 30
- 32
- 35
- 45

Q19. Let N be the greatest number that will divide 1305, 4665 and 6905, leaving the same remainder in each case. Then sum of the digits in N is:

- 4
- 5
- 6
- 8

Q20. The product of two numbers is 4107. If the H.C.F. of these numbers is 37, then the greater number is:

- 101
- 107
- 111
- 185

Q21. Wool : Acrylic

- Rayon : Silk
- Processing math: 100% /inter : Spring



Cotton : Terylene

Rubber : Plastic

Q22. Bouquet : Flower

Skin : Body

Chain : Link

Page : Book

Product : Factory

Q23. **Select the right option from the given alternatives**
MOQ : TUX :: ACE:?

HIL

HLI

LIH

Q24. **Select the right option from the given alternatives**
MPSV : HKNQ :: PSVY :*

CFIL

CLIF

FLIC

CIFL

Q25. **Select the right option from the given alternatives**
WINTER : RETNIW ::

SPRING :GNIRPS

HEAVEN :GOD

KNIFE :BLADE

RMMEUS :SUMMER



Answer Key & Solution

Section 1 - Quantitative Aptitude

Q1 11:00pm

Solution

Nil

Q2 $y = x(\operatorname{cosec} x)$

Solution

Nil

Q3 Rs.40

Solution

Q4 b.450

Solution

Q5 Rs.176.9

Solution

$450+520+250=1220$ 10% of 1220=122 $1220-122=1098$ 5% of 1098=54.9 therefore,totsl discount=122+54.9=176.9

Q6 156

Solution

reciprocal of the hcf and lcm of two are $\frac{1}{12}$ and $\frac{1}{312}$ so, $HCF = 12$, $LCM = 312$ $LCM * HCF = \text{product of two numbers} = a*b \Rightarrow b = LCM$
 $* HCF / a$ so, other = $12*312 / 24 = 156$

Q7 C. Distance between the two new numbers is 2 units equal to the distance between 4.28 and -3.28



Solution

C

Q8

22

Solution

B

Q9

About 22 minutes

Solution

$1/40+1/45=8+9/360$ $17/360=1/21.08 \approx 22$

Q10

27,45

Solution

D

Q11

b.3600

Solution

LCM of 24,30,60=120 30,120 is tyhe least number which is divisible by all 24,30,60 Factors of 120=2^3*3*5 So,the least perfect square which is divisible by 24,30,60is 3600

Q12

54,32,105

Solution

C

Q13

10/87, 2/15, 7/18, 18/29

Solution



Q14 600

Solution

B

Q15 9

Solution

unit place of answers $1+4+7+256+3125+46656=50069=9$

Q16 42

Solution

B

Q17 219

Solution

A

Q18 61/90

Solution

Q19 c. 840 m

Solution

Total distance $=42*35=1470$ now length oif train $=42*15=630$ so,length of tunnel $=1470-630=840$

Q20 2300

Solution



$25!/22!3!=2300$

Q21
D. 2^5

Solution

Two panels.Each panel contains 4 rows.So total 8 rows. Each row has 4 kinds of items.So total 32 kinds of items= $32=2^5$.

Q22
Jagdish and Sumit

Solution

$jadish=1/10+1/15=25/150=1/6$

Q23
b. $100*3^4$

Solution

b

Q24
18

Solution

Nil

Q25
Pleasant

Solution

Nil

Section 2 - Verbal Ability

Q1
Cave men and women enjoyed themselves in the feast and performed a ceremony to thank the gods for their safe return back home.

Solution



Stylish

Solution

Q3 Restrictions on firms to enter Indian markets.

Solution

Q4 They were regularly seperated from their loved ones and things they liked.

Solution

Q5 583m

Solution

Q6 It brings joy in eating, and one learns to appreciate food.

Solution

Q7 We should deny ourselves pleasure once in a while in order to whet our desires and feel more alive.

Solution

Q8 A symbol of ills of the partition

Solution



Q9 to give in

Solution

Nil

Q10 I only

Solution

Nil

Q11 Dr. George and Miss. Sivadas

Solution

Q12 Demand for high income jobs for women

Solution

Q13 Spain was occupied by the French

Solution

Q14 using consumer insight to enhance convenience and combat the problem of cleaning.

Solution

Q15 does not help the poorest

Solution



Q16 the demand is more than supply

Solution

Q17 STIFLE

Solution

NIL

Q18 The way of living of the Iron Age proved difficult for the people of the modern age who are used to living in luxury

Solution

NIL

Q19 It initiated the project

Solution

NIL

Q20 THOSE WHO DESCRIBE THE VACATION AS NEUTRAL

Solution

NIL

Q21 BESIDES LEAD MERCURY IS OTHER HEAVY MATERIAL WHICH IS FOUND IN FISH COOKED IN COAL FIRED POWER PLANTS

Solution

NIL

Q22 Modern



Solution

Nil

Q23

Turning back time

Solution

NIL

Q24

Native

Solution

Nil

Q25

Lenient

Solution

Nil

Section 3 - Reasoning Ability

Q1

5

Solution

No Solution

Q2

1

Solution

No Solution

Q3

25

Solution

No Solution

Q4

20

Solution

Processing math: 100%



No Solution

Q580

Solution

No Solution

Q6Sik

Solution

No Solution

Q7Cannot be determined

Solution

No Solution

Q8180

Solution

No Solution

Q9Thursday

Solution

No Solution

Q10D

Solution

No Solution

Q1185

Solution

No Solution

Q12If the data in statement II alone are sufficient answer the question

Solution

No Solution



11/120

Solution

No Solution

Q14

0.3

Solution

No Solution

Q15

if the data in both the statements together are needed.

Solution

No Solution

Q16

if the data in both the statements together are needed.

Solution

No Solution

Q17

3 ³/₅ min

Solution

No Solution

Q18

35

Solution

No Solution

Q19

4

Solution

No Solution

Q20

111

Solution

No Solution

Q21

Cotton : Terylene



No Solution

Q22 Chain : Link

Solution

No Solution

Q23 HIL

Solution

No Solution

Q24 CFIL

Solution

No Solution

Q25 SPRING :GNIRPS

Solution

No Solution

