

## MANAGEMENT APTITUDE

Direction: (Q. Nos. 1-5) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

There is a story about an ancient Indian sage who was called ugly names by a passer-by.

The sage listened unperturbed till the man ran out of words. He asked the man, "If an offering is not accepted, whom does it belong to?" The man replied, "It belongs to the person who offered it." The sage said, "I refuse to accept your offering" and walked away leaving the man dazed. The sage was internally driven.

So long as we blame outside sources, our miseries will continue and we will feel helpless. Unless we accept responsibility for our feelings and behaviour, we cannot change. The first step is to ask

- Why did I get upset?
- Why am I angry?
- Why am I depressed?

Then we start getting the clues to overcome them. Happiness is a result of positive self-esteem. If you ask people what makes them happy, you will get all kinds of answers. Most of them would include material things but that is not really true. Happiness comes from being and not having. One can have everything in life and yet not be happy. The reverse is also true.

Happiness is internal. Happiness is like a butterfly. You run after it, it keeps flying away. If you stand still, it comes and sits on your shoulder.

- 1. The Indian sage left the passer-by shocked by
  - (A) indulging in counter accusation
  - (B) teaching him a moral by the use of his logic
  - (C) leaving him perturbed by forceful argument
  - (D) driving him to turn his gaze inward

- 2. In order to change ourselves
  - (A) we must ask disturbing question
  - (B) we should stop feeling miserable
  - (C) we should stop being helpless
  - (D) we should accept responsibility for our behavior and feelings
- 3. Positive self-esteem is
  - (A) a result of happiness
  - (B) one of the causes of happiness
  - (C) a result of change
  - (D) a cause of change
- 4. The author suggests that
  - (A) one must have everything in life to be happy
  - (B) by having everything in life one is unhappy
  - (C) one may not have anything in life and yet be happy
  - (D) one must have nothing to be happy
- Happiness is compared with a butterfly because
  - (A) one feels happy to have a butterfly
  - (B) a butterfly flutters happily
  - (C) one does not chase butterfly to have it
  - (D) the butterfly comes to you if you do not go after it

## Direction: (Q. Nos. 6-15) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:

The greatest enemy of mankind, as people have discovered, is not science, but war. Science merely reflects the prevailing social forces. It is found that when there is peace, science is constructive, when there is war, science is perverted to destructive ends. The weapons which science gives us do not necessarily cause war, they make war increasingly terrible. Till now, it has brought us to the doorstep of doom. Our main problem, therefore, is not to curb science, but to stop war – to substitute law for force, and international government for anarchy in the relations for one nation with another. This is a job in which everybody must participate, including the scientists. But the bombing of Hiroshima suddenly woke up to the fact that we have very little time. The hour is late and our work has scarcely begun. Now we are face to face



with an urgent question. Can education and tolerance, understanding and creative intelligence run fast enough to keep us abreast with our own mounting capacity to destroy? "That is the question which we shall have to answer one way or the other in this generation. Science must help us arrive at the answer, but the main decision lies within ourselves".

- 6. According to the writer, the real enemy of mankind is not science but war, because
  - (A) science merely invents the weapons with which war is fought
  - (B) science during wars becomes destructive
  - (C) the weapons that science invents necessarily lead to war
  - (D) the weapons invented by science do not cause war, though these make it more destructive
- 7. War can be stopped, if
  - (A) science is not allowed to lead us to utter destruction
  - (B) we replace force and lawlessness by law and international government
  - (C) science is restricted to be utilised only during war time
  - (D) weapons invented by science are not used to launch a war, though these make it more destructive
- 8. According to the writer, the main problem we are faced with, is to
  - (A) stop science from reflecting social forces
  - (B) stop scientific activities everywhere
  - (C) abolish war
  - (D) prevent scientists from participating in destructive activities
- 9. Our mounting sagacity to destroy can be kept under control by
  - (A) encouraging social forces
  - (B) education and broad mindedness
  - (C) insight and constructive thinking
  - (D) Both (B) and (C) as above together

- 10. The expression 'bring to the doorstep of doom' means
  - (A) carry close to death and destruction
  - (B) lead to the threshold of new destiny
  - (C) indulge in a ruinous activity
  - (D) introduces to an unpredictable destiny
- 11. Which one of the following statements is 'not implied' in the passage?
  - (A) People needlessly blame science for war
  - (B) Science is misused for destructive purposes
  - (C) Neither science nor the weapons it invent add to the horrors of war
  - (D) The role of science in ensuring world peace is subsidiary to that of
- Which of the following is OPPOSITE in meaning to the word 'anarchy' in the 12: middle of the passage?
  - (A) Law and order
  - (B) Political dominance
  - (C) Economic prosperity
  - (D) Communal harmony
- 13. The phrase 'our work has scarcely begun' implies that our work
  - (A) has not yet begun
  - (B) has only just begun
  - (C) has been half-way through
  - has begun, but not yet completed (D)
- The expression 'keep us abreast' in the passage means 14.
  - (A) keep at a distance

(B) keep side by side

(C) hold out a challenge

(D) prevent from escaping

- Which of the following would be the most suitable title for the passage? 15.
  - Science and social forces (A)
  - (B) Science and the horrors of war
  - (C) Science and world peace
  - (D) Science and the new generation



Direction: (Q. Nos. 16-25) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. Certain words/phrases are printed in italics to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The news that the Indian Railways are going to incur a shortfall of Rs.1,000 crore in their resources generation – and will, therefore, have to seek budgetary support to that extent – will not surprise many. That's a scenario that has been *played out* for years now, and the outcome too has been predictable – with the railway budget doing its duty but doling out public money. But it is time to look at the problem differently, in view of the current concerns of government in economising its charity and the feeling that the railways have to stand on its own legs.

The railways have, over the last few months, continued to experience a shortfall of Rs.85 crore per month, a feature that could add to their woes if it continues. Fall in expected goods traffic, in the rate per tonne and also a *dip* in passenger traffic has contributed to the shortfall. All this may not be new concerns for the railways, the relevant point, however, is how the system and the government hope to tackle it.

Clearly, budgetary support should be considered only in the last instance, after various measures to both reduce expenditure and raise resources have been tried out. Consider subsidies on passenger traffic the expenditure which really digs into the government's coffers. In fact, passenger subsidy accounted for nearly 90% of the railways losses in 2009-11, with freight traffic subsidies taking up the rest.

Freight traffic subsidy cuts should prove easier if this year's budget exercise is any indication. Till now, sixteen commodities were subsidised. In 2010-11, budget subsidy on four commodities was removed. Prices did not rise, there was little protest and now the railways ought to be emboldened to do more. Reduction in passenger subsidies is more *tricky*, given the dependence of such large population, mostly poor, on the system and most governments have been reluctant to do much. In fact, passenger rates have been hiked very few times and that too only in recent years.

One area where the railways could do a lot more *pruning* is in shutting uneconomic branch lines. For instance, in 2009-10 it was found that 114 branch lines contributed a loss of Rs.121 crores.

To its credit, however, the railways have been looking around for sources of funds other than the budget.

16.	Which of the following has the SAME meaning as the phrase 'played out' as it has been used in the passage?			
	(A)	Enacted	(B)	Repeated
	(C)		(D)	Predicted
17.	Which	of the following is FALSE regard	ling th	ne railway operation?
	(A)	Reduction in goods traffic is no	t a nev	w phenomenon
	(B) Passenger traffic has shown an increase in recent years			
	(C)	Rates per tonne of goods carried	d has o	come down
	(D)	Railways are aware of the probl	em of	reduction in income
18.	How does the cut in freight traffic affect the shortfall?			
	(A) By increasing the income			
	(B) By reducing the expense			
	(C) Simultaneously increasing income and reducing expense			
	(D)			
19.		of the following is CORRECT 1 es generation?	regard	ing the shortfall in the railways
	(A)	It was higher than earlier years		
	(B)	It is happening for the first time		
	(C)	It was anticipated by most peop		
	(D)	This is the largest shortfall ever	to hap	open
20.	How do	es the government expect to 'ecc	nomi	se its charity'?
	(A)	By requiring the railways to be	self su	ıfficient
	(B)	By stopping the budget support		
	(C)		the ra	nilway ministry
	(D)	By not doling out public money		
21.		of the following has the SAME ed in the passage?	meai	ning as the word 'dip' as it has
	(A)	Drift	(B)	Slowness
	(C)	Plunge	(D)	Reduction
	(-)	<i>5</i>	` '	

- 22. Which of the following seems to be the major contributing factor towards the losses of the railways?
  - (A) Passenger subsidies
  - (B) Freight subsidies
  - (C) Uneconomical lines
  - (D) All of the above
- 23. What does the author suggest that the railways should do as regards freight subsidy?
  - (A) It should introduce subsidy for more items
  - (B) It should be very courageous
  - (C) It should remove or reduce subsidies of more items
  - (D) Author's views are not explicit
- 24. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the passenger fare charged by the railways?
  - (A) It is excessively high now
  - (B) First class passengers are not given any subsidy
  - (C) Only second class passengers get subsidy
  - (D) None of the above
- 25. What seems to be the ultimate consideration for allowing freight subsidy by the railways?
  - (A) Keeping the freight charges low
  - (B) Keeping the railway in losses
  - (C) Keeping the prices of commodities low
  - (D) Cannot be made out from the passage

Direction: (Q. Nos. 26-30) Choose the correct answer.

26. 
$$6581 - (38 + 286 + 1593 + 3074) =$$

(A) 1391

(B) 1590

(C) 2070

(D) 1940

27.	350073	31 – ? = 1735618		
		1865113 1765113	(B) (D)	1775123 1765123
28.	? – 193	6248 = 1635773		
		3572021 3562121	(B) (D)	
29.	12846>	× 593 + 12846 × 407 =		
	(A) (C)	24064000 24038606	(B) (D)	12846000 14203706
30.	935421	×625 =		
	, ,	575648125 585628125	` ,	584638125 584649125
31.	The geo	ometric mean between $a^2$ and $b^2$	is	
	(A) (C)		(B) (D)	$a^2b^2 b^2/a^2$
32.		, 4K-6 and 3K-2 are three sion then, K is	conse	cutive terms of an arithmetic
	(A) (C)	4 2	(B) (D)	3 1

33. If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, then  $A^n =$ 

$$(A) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(C) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2n \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(D) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & n \end{bmatrix}$$

- 34. The two sides forming the right angle of a triangle whose area is 24 sq. cm are in the ratio 3: 4. Then the length of the hypotenuse (in cms) is
  - (A) 12

(B) 10

(C) 8

- (D) 5
- 35. The equation of the straight line which cuts off equal intercepts from the axes and passes through the point (1, -2) is

(A) 
$$2x + 2y + 1 = 0$$

(B) 
$$x + y + 1 = 0$$

(C) 
$$x+y-1=0$$

(D) 
$$2x + 2y - 1 = 0$$

36. 
$$1014 \times 986 =$$

(A) 998904

(B) 999804

(C) 998814

(D) 998804

37. 
$$106 \times 106 + 94 \times 94 =$$

(A) 21032

(B) 20032

(C) 23032

(D) 20072

38. 
$$5358 \times 51 =$$

(A) 273358

(B) 273258

(C) 273348

(D) 273268

39.	The le	ast prime number is		
	(A) (C)		(B (D	
40.	Which	of the following is a prime nun	nber?	
	(A) (C)	161 373	(B) (D)	
41.	Which	of the following time is the fast	est?	
	(A) (C)	25 m/sec 50 km/hr	(B) (D)	
42.	A man length o	walking at the rate of 5 km/h of the bridge (in meters) is	r cros	ses a bridge in 15 minutes. The
	(A) (C)	600 1000	(B) (D)	750 1250
43.	A moto two hou	r car starts with the speed of 7 rs by 10kmph. In how many ho	0km/h ours w	r with its speed increasing every ill it cover 345 kms?
	(A) (C)	2½ hrs 4½ hrs	(B) (D)	4 hrs 5 min cannot be determined
44.	A person and take	n travels equal distances with sps a total time of 47 minutes. The	peeds le total	of 3 km/hr, 4 km/hr and 5 km/hr distance (in km) is
	(A) (C)	2 4	(B) (D)	
15.	In coveri	ing a distance of 30 km, A take I, then he would take 1 hour less	es 2 ho s than	ours more than B. If A doubles B. A's speed is
		5 kmph 6.25 kmph	(B) (D)	6 kmph 7.5 kmph



A train 280 meters long, running with a speed of 63 km/hr will pass a tree in 46. (B) 16 sec. (A) 15 sec. (D) 20 sec. (C) 18 sec. A train 360 meters, long is running at a speed of 45 km/hr. In what time will it 47. pass a bridge 140 meters long? (B) 42 sec. (A) 40 sec. (D) 48 sec. (C) 45 sec. A train running at a speed of 60 km/hr crosses a pole in 9 seconds. What is 48. the length of the train? (B) 180 meters (A) 120 meters (D) None of the above (C) 324 meters A train 800 meters long is running at a speed of 78 km/hr. If it crosses a 49. tunnel in 1 minute, then the length of the tunnel (in meters) is (B) 360 (A) 130 (D) 540 (C) 500 A train passes a station platform in 36 seconds and a man standing on the 50. platform in 20 seconds. If the speed of the train is 54km/hr, what is the length of the platform? (B) 240 m (A) 120 m. (D) None of the above (C) 300 m. What will be the simple interest earned on an amount of Rs.16,800 in 9 51. months at the rate of 61/4 percent p.a.? (B) Rs.812.50 (A) Rs.787.50 (D) Rs.887.50 (C) Rs.860

- 52. A person borrows Rs.5,000 for 2 years at 4% p.a simple interest. He immediately lends it to another person at 6¼ % p.a. for 2 years. His gain in the transaction per year is
  (A) Rs.112.50
  (B) Rs.125
  (C) Rs.150
  (D) Rs.167.50
  53. A sum of Rs.12.500 amounts to Rs.15.500 in 4 years at the rate of simple
- 53. A sum of Rs.12,500 amounts to Rs.15,500 in 4 years at the rate of simple interest. What is the rate of interest?
  - (A) 3% (C) 5% (B) 4% (D) 6%
- 54. What is the present worth of Rs.132 due in 2 years at 5% simple interest per annum?
  - (A) Rs.112 (B) Rs.118.80 (C) Rs.120 (D) Rs.122
- A sum of money at simple interest amounts to Rs.815 in 3 years and to Rs.854 in 4 years. The sum is
  - (A) Rs.650 (B) Rs.690 (C) Rs.698 (D) Rs.700

Direction: (Qn. Nos. 56 and 57) Select the most appropriate choice that expresses the same meaning as the sentence given.

- 56. No other girl in the class is as tall as Sylvia.
  - (A) Sylvia is the tallest girl in the class
  - (B) Sylvia is a tall girl in the class
  - (C) Sylvia is taller than most other girls in the class
  - (D) Sylvia is taller than all her friends in the class
- 57. Akbar was one of the mightiest kings.
  - (A) Akbar was mightier than all other kings
  - (B) Akbar was the mightiest king
  - (C) Akbar was mightier than most other kings
  - (D) No other king was as mighty as Akbar

Directi approp	on: (Qr oriate cla	n. Nos. 58 and 59) Con nuse.	aplete the	sentence choosing the most
58.	Had the	fire engines arrived earlier		
	(A)	the building could be save	d	
	(B)	the building could have be	en saved	
	(C)	the building will be saved		
	(D)	the building would be save	ed	
59.	It is hig	h time		
	(A)	the committee took a decis	sion on the m	atter
	(B)	the committee takes a dec	ision on the r	natter
	(C)	the committee will take a	decision on t	he matter
	(D)	the committee has taken a	decision on	the matter
Direct	tion: (Qı	n. No. 60) Select the correc	et form of a	tive voice for the following.
60.	This wo	ork ought to be done by you	1.	
	(A)	You should do this work		
	(B)	You must do this work		
	(C)	You ought to do this worl	ζ.	
	(D)	You have to do this work		
forwa 7=>F	ard to fi E. The 1	wlass ovolinglist that is	used for de	in English alphabet is shifted =>G, U=>Z, V=>A, W=>B, coding. Based on this coding
61.	The co	de for MATHS is		
	(A)	RFYMZ	(B)	RFYMX
	(C)	RFYMS	(D)	RFXMY
62.	The co	ode for BUSSINESS is		
	(A) (C)	GZXXNTJXX GZXXNSJXX	(B) (D)	G Z X X N S K X X J G Z Y Y N T J Y Y

63.	What is the code word for ICET?		
	(A) NHKZ (C) NHJX		N H K Y N H J Y
64.	What is the code word for EXAM?		
	(A) JCFS (C) JCFT		JCFR JCFQ
65.	What is the code of PRIMARY?		
	(A) UWNRFWD (C) UWMRFWD	(B) (D)	U W N R F X D U W N S F W D
66.	Which word is coded as INDIA?		
	(A) DJYDV (C) DIYDV		DJYDU DJYDW
67.	Which word is coded as KARGIL?		
	(A) FVMBEG (C) FVMBDH		FVMBDJ FVMBDG
68.	Which word is coded as NEXT?		
	(A) IZSP (C) IZSN		IZSO IZTO
69.	Which word is coded as BANGALORI	Ξ?	
	(A) WVIBVGJMZ (C) XJIQYIYM		XJIQZIZN XJIQZIZM
70.	Which word is coded as CONVENER?		
	(A) DXJIQYIZN (C) XJIQYIYM	(B) (D)	XJIQZIZN XJIQZIZM

77.

## Direction: (Q. Nos. 71 – 75) Choose the correct tense:

71.	Veda	a car yesterday		
		has bought have bought		bought will be buying
72.	We	to Cochin last summer.		
	(A) (C)	go gone		will go went
73.	While I	for the bus a car came.		
		am waiting have wait		will wait was waiting
74.	Mani	English.		
	(A) (C)	teaches has been teaching		taught was taught
75.	Не	in the army during the freed	om st	ruggle.
		has served has been serving		served will serve
Direc	tion: (Q.	Nos. 76 – 85) Pick the odd one	out.	
76.		65	(B)	130
	(C)	195	(D)	343

78. (A) 345 (B) 143 (C) 567 (D) 789 79. (A) 169 (B) 961 (C) 131 (D) 625 80. (A) DELM (B) BDIJ (C) GHRS (D) PQAB 81. (A) BFH (B) MQS (C) GJL (D) NRT 82. (A) Planet (B) Satellite (C) Sky (D) Star 83. (A) Bat (B) Eat (C) Fat (D) Pot 84. (A) 697 (B) 957 (C) 894 (D) 876 85. (A) 96 (B) 64 (C) 48 (D) 78

Direction: (Q. Nos. 86 - 90) Choose the correct meaning of the word from the following choices.

## 86. Epitome

(A) quintessence

(B) rebuttal

(C) harangue

(D) depredation

87.	Niggard	ly		
	(A) (C)	black miserably	(B) (D)	generous miserly
88.	Abnega	tion		
	(A) (C)	self praise self sacrifice	(B) (D)	self criticism self denial
89.	Surrept	itious		
	(A) (C)	abstract secretive	(B) (D)	secret mysterious
90.	Serend	ipity		
		peace old	(B) (D)	luck fate
Dire	ction: (C	<b>2.</b> Nos. 91 – 95) Insert the missi	ng nu	mber:
91.	11, 13	, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37,		
	(A) (C)	43 53	(B) (D)	47 51
92.	16, 33	, 65, 131, 261,		
		) 523 ) 613	(B) (D)	
93.	1, 1, 2	2, 3, 5, 8, 13,		
		) 18 ) 21	(B (D	

40112

94.	15, 31,	, 63, 127, 255,		
	(A)	513	(B)	511
	(C)	517	(D)	523
95.	2, 6, 12	2, 20, 30, 42, 56,		
	(A)	60 .	(B)	64
	(C)	72	(D)	70
96.	SEBI s	tands for		
	(A)	•		
	(B)	Security and Economic	ic Business of Ir	ndia
	(C)			
	(D)	Securities and Exchan		
97.	REPO 1	rate means		
	(A)	the rate at which the R	BI absorbs liqu	idity
	(B)			
	(C)	the rate at which the R	BI discounts the	e bill of the banks
	(D)	the rate at which banks		
98.	A point called a	where two or more con	nputer networks	meets and can exchange data is
	(A)	Modem	(B)	Junction
	(C)	Gateway	(D)	Server
99.	Classifi	ed advertising means		
	(A)	commercial messages	arranged in a	news paper according to the
		•	_	

(B) advertisement by people who do not like to disclose their identity
 (C) messages requiring clearance by the Advertising Society of India
 (D) messages cleared by the Press Information bureau of the government

interests of the readers

concerned



100.	URL is t	he abbreviation of		
	(B) (C)	Uniform Resource Locator User Reference Location Uninterrupted Relay Leveller Uninterrupted Reply Locator		
Direct phrase	ion: (0 e/verb/pr	Q. Nos. 101 – 105) Fill in eposition.	the	blank with the appropriate
101.	We had	a pleasant conversationa cup	of tea	1.
	(A) (C)	with over	(B) (D)	on during
102.	The visi	iting dignitarythe President.		
		called out called off		called on called at
103.	I have d	lecided tomy house.		
		let off let in		let out let down
104.	You loo	ok terrible. What's?		
	(A) (C)	took place happened	(B) (D)	and the second s
105.	Some b	oottles are not suitable recy	cling.	
	(A) (C)	for to	(B) (D)	with in
106.	Ashok interes	took loan of Rs.15,000 for 3 t paid is Rs.2,700, what is the rat	years e of ir	at simple interest. If the total nterest per annum?
	(A) (C)	5.4% 9%	(B) (D)	

107.	Rakesh took a loan for 6 years at the rate of 5% per annum simple interest. If the total interest paid was Rs.1.230, the principal was		
	(A) Rs.4,100	(B) Rs.4,920	
	(C) Rs.5,000	(D) Rs.5,300	
108.	How much should a person Rs.784 at the end of one an	lend at simple interest rate of 150/	
	(A) Rs.640	(B) Rs.620	
	(C) Rs.610	(D) Rs.680	
109.	Satish took a loan at 10% returned the principal along what is the principal amount	per annum simple interest. After 4 years, he	
	(A) Rs.3250	(B) Rs.2500	
	(C) Rs.3150	(D) Rs.2100	
110.	Rs.800 amount to Rs.920 in increased by 3%, it would an (A) Rs.992		
	(C) Rs.1112	(B) Rs.1056 (D) Rs.1182	
	ion: (Qn. Nos. 111 – 113) Fil	in the blanks.	
111.	Neither Tom nor his brothers	arrived.	
	(A) has	(B) is	
	(C) have	(D) will	
112.	Syam as well as his friends	attending the meeting.	
	(A) are	(B) were	
	(C) is	(D) had	
113. N	Many a would welco		
	(A) men	(B) man	
	(C) players	(B) man (D) singers	



Direct	ion: Ch	ange the verb into adver	b:	
114.	Grace			
	(A) (C)	Gracious Graciously	(B) (D)	
Direc	tion: Ch	ange the following noun	into verb:	
115.	Obedie	nce		
	(A) (C)		(B) (D)	Obediently None of the above
Direc	ction: (Q	. Nos. 116 and 117) Selec	ct the correc	t sentence.
116.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	Drinking lot of water is Drinking lot of water is Drinking lot water is go Drinking lot water is go	good for heal od of health	ih lth
117.	(B) (C) (D)	<ul> <li>(A) I want to improve my knowledge in English</li> <li>(B) I want to improve my knowledge for English</li> <li>(C) I want to improve my knowledge on English</li> <li>(D) I want to improve my knowledge of English</li> </ul>		
Dire prep	ction: (Q osition:	). Nos. 118 – 120) Fill in	the blank w	ith the appropriate phrase/verb/
118.	I shall	not be late for dinner	•••••	
	(A) (B) (C) (D)	unless the train is late	late t be late	

119.	I my uncle as soon as he arrived in India,			
		called on called out	` '	called with called at
120.	He take	es no interest politics.		
	(A) (C)		` '	over for
121.		s the least number to be substract divisible by 97?	ted fi	rom 13294 so that the number is
	(A) (C)		(B) (D)	5 4
122.	A does days the	a work in 10 days and B does the ey together will do the same work	same	e work in 15 days. In how many
		5 days 6 days		8 days 9 days
123.	Two nu 5:7. T	mbers are in the ratio 4:7. If 14 hen the numbers are	l is ad	lded to each, they are in the ratio
	. ,	20 and 35 12 and 21	` '	15 and 18 16 and 28
124.	The L.C	C.M. and G.C.D. of two number nbers are in the ratio 3:5, the numbers	s are	240 and 16 respectively. If the are
	• •	80,48 36,60		21,35 24,40
125.	The arit	hmetic mean of 20 observations ered as 15 instead of 45. The corr	is 12 ected	.5. By an error, one observation arithmetic mean is
	(A) (C)	10.5 14	(B) (D)	155 19

126.	A can do a piece of work in 80 days. He worked at it for 10 days and then B alone finished the remaining work in 42 days. The two together could complete the work in			
		24 days 30 days		25 days 35 days
127.	A and B can together finish a work in 30 days. They worked at it for 20 days and then B left. The remaining work was done by A alone in 20 more days. A alone can finish the work in			
		48 days 54 days	(B) (D)	
128.	A and B can do a piece of work in 45 days and 40 days respectively. They began to do the work together but A leaves after some days and then B completed the remaining work in 23 days. The number of days after which A left the work was			
	(A) (C)		(B) (D)	
129.	If the Income Tax is reduced from 15% to 12.5%, what difference does it make to a person whose taxable income is Rs.9,800?			
	(A) (C)	Rs.245 Rs.205		Rs.250 Rs.650
130.	A is twice as good as a workman as B and together they finish a piece of work in 14 days. The number of days taken by A alone to finish the work is			
	(A) (C)		(B) (D)	

Direction: (Q. Nos. 131 - 135) In each of the questions below a related pair of words in capital letters is followed by four pair of words (A, B, C and D). Select the pair that expresses a similar relationship of the pair given in the question.

		enpresses a similar relativ	օրջուհ օւ քո	ie pair given in the question
131.	NUMI	SMATIST : COINS		
	(A) (C)		(B) (D)	
132.	EMBR	OIDER: CLOTH		
		Patch : Quilt Carve : Knife	(B) (D)	
133.	DEFU	NCT : LIFE		
	(A) (C)	0	(B) (D)	Orderly: Pattern Obese: Weight
134.	YAWN	: BOREDOM		
	(A) (C)	Anger: Madness Smile: Amusement	(B) (D)	Dream : Sleep Impatience : Rebellion
135.	CELLS	: CYTOLOGY		
	(A) (C)	Worms : Ornithology Diseases : Physiology	(B) (D)	Insects : Entomology Tissues : Morphology
Direct	ion: Ch	oose the correct antonym	ı:	
136.	United 1	Nations 'lives' on		
	(A) (C)	grows exists	(B) (D)	survives dies
137.	The rece	eipt given by an air carrier	for shipmen	t of goods is called

(B) Air Cargo Acknowledgement

(D) Air Parcel Receipt

(A) Air Delivery Note

(C) Airway Bill



138.	WiFi is the abbreviation for				
	(B)	wireless identity for internet world wide internet for fast infor world wide imaging for intellige wireless fidelity	matio nce	n	
139.	Franchise is				
	(A) (B) (C) (D)	a bond a letter of intent agreement enabling a third party a business deal	to se	<b>11</b>	
140.	The mirror reflection of clock shows 02:30 hrs. What is the actual time?				
	(A) (C)	09:40 hrs. 10:30 hrs.	(B) (D)	08:30 hrs. 09:30 hrs.	
141.	If the last day of March is Wednesday, the day on which the month starts is:				
	(A) (C)		(B) (D)	Tuesday Friday	
142.	A is 40 meters South-West of B and C is 40 meters South-East of B. Then C is in which direction of A?				
	<b>(\( \)</b>	East	(B)	West	
	(C)		(D)	North	
143.	A and B are children of C, B is the mother of D and E is maternal grandmother of D. What is the relation of E to C?				
	(A)	Husband	(B)	Sister	
	(C)	Wife	(D)	Brother	
144.	The present ages of a father and son are in the ratio 5:2. If after ten years the ratio becomes 2:1, the present age of the son, in years, is				
	(A)	25	(B)	20	
	(C)		(D)	10	

145.	In a bag containing 800 coins 10% are Rs.5 coins, 3% are Rs.2 coins and the rest are 50ps coins. The total value of the money (in Rupees) in the bag is			
	(A) (C)		(B) (D)	960 796
146.	The ca	talogue price of an art ount that can be given	icle is 20 % abov to get a profit of	e its cost price. The percentage 14% is
	(A) (C)		(B) (D)	
147.	Rs.150 than B is	has to be shared by A and B gets twice as	A, B and C in suc much as C gets,	ch a way that A gets Rs.30 more then the share of C (in Rupees)
	(A) (C)	20 25	(B) (D)	30 24
148.	'A' started a business with an investment of Rs.76,000. After $n$ months 'B' joins 'A' with a capital of Rs.57,000. If the ratio of profit at the end of the year is 2:1, then $n$ is equal to			
	(A) (C)		(B) (D)	
149.	9. A motor cycle costs Rs.35,000. At the end of each year, its worth is 4/5 of worth at the beginning of the year. The worth of the motor cycle at the end 2 years (in Rupees) is			
	(A) (C)	22400 20000	(B) (D)	28000 30000
150.	A train travelling with a speed of 36 km per hour crosses a platform of 220 meters long in 40 seconds. The length of the train (in meters) is			hour crosses a platform of 220 ain (in meters) is
	(A) (C)	160 200	(B) (D)	180 220
			***	