BOOKLET NO.

07493

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

AG: 16/P/II

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

SESSION : AFTERNOON APTITUDE TEST PAPER II



Maximum Marks: 200 Time Allowed: 2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU 1. SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE.

You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet 3. in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.

This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item is printed both in Hindi and 4. English except for Questions relating to English Language Comprehension which are in English only. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.

You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. All items carry equal marks. 5.

6.

Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.

After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination 8. has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Answer Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end. 9.

Penalty for wrong Answers: THERE WILL BE PENALTY (NEGATIVE MARKING) FOR WRONG ANSWERS 10. MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

There are four alternatives for the answers to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one third of the marks

assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer (ii)even if one of the given answer happen to be correct and there will be same penalty as above for that question.

If a question is left blank i.e. no answer is given by the candidate, there will be (iii)no penalty for that question.

In case of any discrepancy found in English and Hindi Version in this paper, the English 11. Version may be treated as correct and final.

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Note: Hindi version of the instructions is printed on the back cover of this Booklet. ध्यान दें : अनुदेशों का हिंदी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के पिछले पुष्ठ पर छपा है।

Aptitude Test Paper II

Duration: 2 Hours]

Directions (Q. Nos. 1 to 8):

Read the passage carefully and attempt Question Nos. 1 to 8 by choosing the most appropriate option:

I worked with tribal children in Chhattisgarh, in a single teacher school where a large hut was partitioned with gunny bags into five classes. It was naturally chaotic and noisy. The teacher resorted to the stick to maintain discipline. It was impossible to do much inside the classroom so I decided to take my class-std. V students-outside. Once outside, the students were completely transformed. They were like free birds, chattering, singing, jumping and dancing. They led me to a pond, showed me different types of insects and weeds. They rattled off different characteristics of each insect, how and why they breed, their changing habitat and what the village folks do with them. I was amazed at how much they knew. The children were excellent at a catching fish and made a fishing contraption out of nothing. Some children [Marks : 200

showed me how to weave a basket out of the reeds nearby. They knew exactly when the sal and palash bloom, what part of a plant is edible, what part of a tree is used for stomach upsets, they recognized different bird and animal calls and that a profusion of a particular insect meant that train is around the corner. I became painfully aware of my own ignorance.

However, the next day we were confined to the classroom due to rains. So I began with a lesson in geography. To my dismay, the bright active students who knew so much about the contours of their local geography the flora and fauna around, were totally at a loss with the textbook.

- Students the Geography textbook.
 - (A) had complete control over
 - (B) were at a loss with
 - (C) were hostile to
 - (D) were indifferent to

AG: 16/P/II-A

अभिवृत्ति परीक्षण पश्न-पत्र II

समय : 2 घण्टे]

[पूर्णांक : 200

निर्देश (प्रश्न क्र. 1 से 8) :

निम्नलिखित अवतरण को पढ़िए और प्र. क्र. 1 से 8 तक के उत्तर देने के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प को चुनिए :

I worked with tribal children in Chhattisgarh, in a single teacher school where a large hut was partitioned with gunny bags into five classes. It was naturally chaotic and noisy. The teacher resorted to the stick to maintain discipline. It. was impossible to do much inside the classroom so I decided to take my class-std. V students-outside. Once outside, the students were completely transformed. They were like free birds, chattering, singing, jumping and dancing. They led me to a pond, showed me different types of insects and weeds. They rattled off different characteristics of each insect, how and why they breed, their changing habitat and what the village folks do with them. I was amazed at how much they knew. The children were excellent at a catching fish and made a fishing contraption out of nothing. Some children

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AG : 16/P/II—A

2.	At the practical knowledge of their
	world the author

- (A) became highly jealous of the students
- (B) became suspicious of their intelligence
- (C) was simply amazed at their knowledge
- (D) could not react in any manner
- 3. The classrooms of the school were only
 - (A) temporarily partitioned
 - (B) good enough in number and quite impressive
 - (C) three in number
 - (D) none of the above
- 4. The author found the atmosphere in the classrooms
 - (A) calm and congenial
 - (B) hostile and hot
 - (C) orderly and quiet
 - (D) raucous and disordered

AG: 16/P/II-A

- At the knowledge of the young students, the author
 - (A) was jubilant at his own knowledge
 - (B) was not at all affected in any manner about his own knowledge
 - (C) became aware of his own ignorance
 - (D) became aware of his scholarship
- The kind of knowledge that the pupils had, can be called
 - (A) bookish
 - (B) worthless
 - (C) driven by ignorance
 - (D) having practical use
- 7. The mutual relationship between the teacher and the pupils was
 - (A) led by suspicion
 - (B) mutually beneficial
 - (C) beneficial to the teacher
 - (D) beneficial to the students

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- The difference in the state of mind of the students outside the class and inside it left the teacher
 - (A) unhappy
 - (B) satisfied
 - (C) elated
 - (D) indifferent

Directions (Q. Nos. 9 to 15):

Read the passage carefully and attempt Question Nos. 9 to 15 by choosing the most appropriate option:

Reports say that 80 percent of the people coming out of India's colleges are unemployable. As one who is in contact with the young generation, I would disagree only with the figure. Interacting with the youth, I can only say that a good 90 percent are unemployable simply because they are evasive and irresponsible. Somewhere along the line, young people have started to mistake bad manners for confidence. They do not want to do anything but make a lot of money.

AG : 16/P/II—A

It is not that they are useless: most speak good English and are confident of themselves. They are aware of the latest ring tones, movies and jokes. But when one goes a little beyond, they stare at me with dull eyes. They want to earn a 'lot of money', thanks to the media hype and salary surveys published regularly, but they do not have skills that will help them earn that kind of money.

Their degrees are suspect: ask them a few questions on their graduation subjects and most young people flounder quickly. As for extra reading, nobody reads anything of consequence.

- Nearly eighty percent people coming out the colleges
 - (A) do not have the capability to get jobs
 - (B) will get jobs
 - (C) will not go into business
 - (D) none of the above

- The difference in the state of mind of the students outside the class and inside it left the teacher
 - (A) unhappy
 - (B) satisfied
 - (C) elated
 - (D) indifferent

निर्देश (प्र. क्र. 9 से 15) :

निम्नलिखित अवतरण को ध्यान से पढ़िए और प्र. क्र. 9 से 15 तक के उत्तर देने के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प को चुनिए :

Reports say that 80 percent of the people coming out of India's colleges are unemployable. As one who is in contact with the young generation, I would disagree only with the figure. Interacting with the youth, I can only say that a good 90 percent are unemployable simply because they are evasive and irresponsible. Somewhere along the line, young people have started to mistake bad manners for confidence. They do not want to do anything but make a lot of money.

AG: 16/P/II—A

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10.	According to author ninety percent		
	of the youngsters are unemployable		
	because they are		

- (A) evasive and intelligent
- (B) evasive but irresponsible
- (C) irresponsible and evasive
- (D) not lacking in responsibility and are also wise
- Most of them, according to the author.....
 - (A) cannot speak good English
 - (B) do not have a command over English
 - (C) are not fluent in any foreign language
 - (D) speak good English
- 12. Why do young people want to earn a lot of money?
 - (A) Because they deserve it
 - (B) Because they are offered very high salaries
 - (C) Because of a kind of hysteria about it created by the media
 - (D) Because media does not support it

AG: 16/P/II—A

13.	The level of understanding of most
٠.	young people of their graduation
	subjects is

- (A) up to the mark
- (B) condemnable
- (C) praiseworthy
- (D) comprehensive
- The author reports regarding employability of the graduates.
 - (A) does not agree with
 - (B) fully agrees with
 - (C) partially disagrees with
 - (D) is dismissive of
- 15. According to the author, our graduates
 - (A) don't do any extra readings
 - (B) dislike reading books
 - (C) are not capable of reading
 - (D) do not read useful books

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AG: 16/P/II—A

Directions (Q. Nos. 16 to 30):	20. For a long time the earth to
Fill in the blanks with the correct option:	be flat.
16. If you had worked hard, you passed.	(A) is known (B) considered
(A) would have (B) had (C) could (D) none of the above 17. If I rich, I would support your fantastic ventures. (A) am	(C) was popular (D) was believed 21. You have it to believe it. (A) to meet (B) known (C) to see
(B) had been (C) was (D) were 18. She needs time to finish the task. (A) minimum (B) more (C) much (D) most	(D) had 22. 'What a nuisance! Now I'll have to do it again,' he exclaimed. (A) twice (B) all over (C) again and (D) willy-nilly
19. Carrier pigeons to have been used by early humans for communication.	23. My father has been very ill the last month. (A) for
(A) are said (B) heard (C) thought (D) were made	(B) from (C) since (D) in
AG : 16/P/II—A	0

निर्देश	रा (प्र. क्र. 16 से 30) :	20.	For a long time the earth to
	सही विकल्पों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए:	-	be flat. (A) is known
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	(A) would have		(C) was popular
	(B) had	10	(D) was believed
	(C) could	21.	You have it to believe it.
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19.		23.	My father has been very ill the last month.
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10	16/D/II A	1.1	, PTC

24.	How I get from here to the railway station ?	27. Gentlemen, let's arrivea conclusion.
	ranway station :	(A) on
	(A) do	(B) over
	(B) far	(C) at
	(C) must	(D) around
		28. I brought my papers, but nobody
	(D) soon	them.
25.	Uneasy lies the head that the	(A) has been there to verify
	crown.	(B) bothers about
	(A) tries	(C) desires to check (D) cared to see
	(B) puts on	29. You come for the interview if
	(C) chooses	you don't get a call.
	(D) wears	(A) will not
	(D) wears	(B) ought not
26.	If they please let me	(C) needn't
	know.	(D) daren't
	(A) refuse	30 are all your so called friends now ?
	(B) refused	(A) Who
	(C) would refuse	(B) Which
	(D) can refuse	(C) How
AG	: 16/P/II—A	(D) Where

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25.	Uneasy lies the head that the crown. (A) tries	-	(A) has been there to verify(B) bothers about(C) desires to check(D) cared to see
	(B) puts on	29.	You come for the interview if
	(C) chooses		you don't get a call. (A) will not
	(D) wears	-	(B) ought not
26.	If they please let me know.		(C) needn't (D) daren't
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	(B) refused		(A) Who
	(C) would refuse		(B) Which (C) How
	(D) can refuse		(D) Where
AG	: 16/P/II—A	13	P.T.O

- 31. How many numbers between 300 and 1000 are divisible by 7 and 8 both ?
 - (A) 8
 - (B) 9
 - (C) 12
 - (D) 17
- 32. What is the sum of the following series?

$$\frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \dots$$
?

- (A) 0
- (B) 1/2
- (C) 1
- (D) ∞
- 33. Aditya travelled a distance of 80 km in 12 hours. He covered a part of the distance on a bicycle at the rate of 6 km/hour and a part on a scooter at the rate of 14 km/hour. How much distance did he travel on bicycle?
 - (A) 66 km
 - (B) 56 km
 - (C) 46 km
 - (D) 76 km

AG: 16/P/II-A

- 34. Ram, Abdul and Kiran start walking together and their steps measure 42 cm, 45 cm and 40 cm respectively. What is the minimum distance each should walk so that each can cover the same distance in complete steps?
 - (A) 20 m 10 cm
 - (B) 25 m 20 cm
 - (C) 22 m 20 cm
 - (D) 21 m 10 cm
- 35. Three years ago, the average age of a family of 5 members was 17 years. A baby having been born, the average age of family is the same today. What is the age of the baby?
 - (A) 1 year
 - (B) 1.5 years
 - (C) 2 years
 - (D) 2.5 years

- 31. 300 और 1000 के बीच कितनी संख्यायें ऐसी हैं जो 7 और 8 दोनों से भाज्य हैं ?
 - (A) 8
 - (B) 9
 - (C) 12
 - (D) 17
- 32. निम्नलिखित श्रेणी का जोड़ क्या है ?

$$\frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \dots$$
?

- (A) 0
- (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (C) 1
- (D) ∞
- 33. आदित्य ने 80 किमी की दूरी 12 घण्टे में तय की। इस दूरी का कुछ हिस्सा उसने 6 किमी प्रति घण्टा की चाल से एक साइकिल पर तय किया तथा एक हिस्सा 14 किमी/घण्टा की चाल से स्कूटर पर। उसने साइकिल पर कितनी दूरी तय की ?
 - (A) 66 南印
 - (B) 56 किमी
 - (C) 46 南明
 - (D) 76 किमी
- AG: 16/P/II-A

- 34. राम, अब्दुल और किरन एक यात्रा पर साथ-साथ चलना शुरू करते हैं। वे एक पग में क्रमशः 42 सेमी, 45 सेमी और 40 सेमी की दूरी तय करते हैं। यात्रा की दूरी कम से कम कितनी हो ताकि तीनों उस यात्रा को पूरे-पूरे पगों में तय कर सकें ?
 - (A) 20 मी 10 सेमी
 - (B) 25 मी 20 सेमी
 - (C) 22 मी 20 सेमी
 - (D) 21 मी 10 सेमी
- 35. तीन वर्ष पहले 5 व्यक्तियों वाले एक परिवार की औसत आयु 17 वर्ष थी। एक बच्चे के जन्म के बाद परिवार की औसत आयु आज भी उतनी ही है। जन्मे हुए बच्चे की आयु क्या है ?
 - (A) 1 वर्ष
 - (B) 1.5 वर्ष
 - (C) 2 वर्ष
 - (D) 2.5 वर्ष

- 36. If in an examination, 63% of the candidates passed in English, 65% in Mathematics and 27% failed in both subjects, what is the pass percentage?
 - (A) 45%
 - (B) 37%
 - (C) 35%
 - (D) 55%
- 37. A certain number of books were purchased for Rs. 300. Five more books could have been purchased in the same amount, if each book was cheaper by Rs. 10. The total number of books purchased are:
 - (A) 8
 - (B) 10
 - (C) 12
 - (D) 6
- 38. If 3 men or 6 women can do a piece of work in 16 days, in how many days can 12 men and 8 women do the same piece of work?
 - (A) 3 days
 - (B) 4 days
 - (C) 7 days
 - (D) 8 days
- AG: 16/P/II-A

- 39. In an army camp, 45 days food is available for 50 soldiers, then how many days will this food sufficient for 75 soldiers?
 - (A) 25 days
 - (B) 30 days
 - (C) 35 days
 - (D) 40 days
- 40. Deepak purchased 25 tables for Rs. 12,500 and recovered the cost by selling 14 tables. What is the gain percentage?
 - (A) 30%
 - (B) 78.5%
 - (C) 50.5%
 - (D) 56%
- 41. Ram and Mohan can finish a piece of work in 18 days, Mohan and Abdul in 24 days, and Ram and Abdul in 36 days. In what time can they finish it all working together?
 - (A) 12 days
 - (B) 16 days
 - (C) 18 days
 - (D) 20 days

- 36. यदि एक परीक्षा में 63% प्रतियोगी अंग्रेजी में उत्तीर्ण हुए, 65% गणित में उत्तीर्ण हुए और 27% दोनों विषयों में अनुत्तीर्ण हुए, तो कुल कितने प्रतिशत प्रतियोगी उत्तीर्ण हुए ?
 - (A) 45%
 - (B) 37%
 - (C) 35%
 - (D) 55%
- 37. कुछ किताबें 300 रुपये में खरीदी गर्यी। इतने ही रुपयों में 5 और किताबें खरीदी जा सकती थीं यदि प्रत्येक किताब की कीमत 10 रुपये कम होती। कुल कितनी किताबें खरीदी गर्यी ?
 - (A) 8
 - (B) 10
 - (C) 12
 - (D) 6
- 38. यदि 3 पुरुष अथवा 6 स्त्रियाँ एक काम को 16 दिनों में कर सकते हैं, तो 12 पुरुष और 8 स्त्रियाँ इसी काम को कितने दिनों में कर सकते हैं ?
 - (A) 3 दिन
 - (B) 4 दिन
 - (C) 7 दिन
 - (D) 8 दिन

AG : 16/P/II-A

- 39. एक सैनिक छावनी में, 50 सैनिकों के लिए 45 दिनों का राशन उपलब्ध है। अगर सैनिकों ,की संख्या 75 हो जाये, तो यह राशन कितने दिन चलेगा ?
 - (A) 25 दिन
 - (B) 30 दिन ·
 - (C) 35 दिन
 - (D) 40 दिन
- 40. दीपक ने 25 मेज 12,500 रुपये में खरीदीं। उसने लागृत मूल्य कुल 14 मेजों को बेच कर प्राप्त कर लिया। लाभ का प्रतिशत क्या है ?
 - (A) 30%
 - (B) 78.5%
 - (C) 50.5%
 - (D) 56%
- 41. राम और मोहन एक काम को 18 दिनों में, मोहन और अब्दुल 24 दिनों में, तथा राम और अब्दुल 36 दिनों में कर सकते हैं। वे तीनों मिलकर इसी काम को कितने दिनों में कर सकते हैं ?
 - (A) 12 दिन
 - (B) 16 दिन
 - (C) 18 दिन
 - (D) 20 दिन

- 42. If Nishant walks at 5 km/hour, he misses his bus by 3 minutes, and if he walks at 6 km/hour, he reaches the bus stop 3 minutes too early. How far is the bus stop from his place?
 - (A) 2 km
 - (B) 4 km
 - (C) 3 km
 - (D) 5 km
- 43. A table cover of size 3.5 m × 1.5 m is spread on a table. If 25 cm table cover is hanging all round the table, then what is the cost of polishing the top of the table at Rs. 50 per m²?
 - (A) Rs. 100
 - (B) Rs. 150
 - (C) Rs. 200
 - (D) Rs. 250
- 44. 30 books are placed at random in a shelf. What is the probability that a particular pair of books are never together?
 - (A) 1/15
 - (B) $\frac{29}{30}$
 - (C) $\frac{14}{15}$
 - (D) 0

AG : 16/P/II-A

- 45. Out of five Mathematicians and six economists a committee consisting of three Mathematicians and two economists is to be formed. How many different committees can be formed if two particular Mathematicians must be on the committee?
 - (A) 30 ways
 - (B) 35 ways
 - (C) 40 ways
 - (D) 45 ways
- 46. Which of the following equalities is not correct?
 - (A) $(A C) \cap (B C) =$

- (B) $A B = A \cap B'$
- (C) $(A B) \cup B = A$ iff $B \subset A$
- (D) $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B)$

- 47. If the lengths of the diagonal of a kite is 16 cm and 18 cm respectively, then what is the area of the kite?
 - (A) 72 cm²
 - (B) 36 cm²
 - (C) 144 cm²
 - (D) 34 cm²

- 42. यदि∳निशांत 5 किमी प्रति घंटे की चाल से चलता है, तो उसकी बस उसके पहुँचने से 3 मिनट पहले छूट जाती है। यदि वह 6 किमी प्रति घंटे की चाल से चलता है, तो वह बस छूटने से 3 मिनट पहले पहुँच जाता है। उसके घर से बस स्टॉप कितनी दूर है ?
 - (A) 2 किमी
 - (B) 4 6 部 印
 - (C) 3 6 時 利
 - (D) 5 किमी
- 43. 3.5 मी × 1.5 मी के आकार का मेजपोश एक मेज पर बिछा है जो कि मेज के चारों ओर 25 सेमी लटक रहा है। 50 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर की दर से मेज की सतह को पॉलिश करने में कितना खर्च आयेगा ?
 - (A) 100 रुपये
 - (B) 150 रुपये
 - (C) 200 रुपये
 - (D) 250 रुपये
- 44. 30 किताबें एक शेल्फ में यदृच्छ्या रखी हुई हैं। दो चुनी हुई किताबों के साथ-साथ न होने की प्रायिकता कितनी होगी ?
 - (A) $\frac{1}{15}$
 - (B) $\frac{29}{30}$
 - (C) $\frac{14}{15}$
 - (D) 0

AG: 16/P/II-A

- 45. पाँच गणितज्ञों और छ: अर्थशास्त्रियों में से तीन गणितज्ञों और दो अर्थशास्त्रियों की एक समिति का गठन किया जाना है। कुल कितनी भिन्न-भिन्न समितियाँ बनाई जा सकती हैं यदि दो चुने हुए गणितज्ञों को हर समिति में शामिल करना अनिवार्य हों ?
 - (A) 30
 - (B) 35
 - (C) 40
 - (D) 45
- 46. निम्न में से कौनसी समानता सही नहीं है ?
 - (A) $(A C) \cap (B C) =$

(A ∩ B) - C

- (B) $A B = A \cap B'$
- (C) (A B) ∪ B = A यदि और केवल
 यदि B ⊆ A
- (D) $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B)$

 $\cap (A \cap C)$

- 47. यदि एक पतंग के विकर्णों की लम्बाई क्रमश: 16 सेमी और 18 सेमी हो, तो उस पतंग का क्षेत्रफल कितना होगा ?
 - (A) 72 aff समी
 - (B) 36 वर्ग सेमी
 - (C) 144 वर्ग सेमी
 - (D) 34 वर्ग सेमी

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- 48. The perimeters of two similar triangles Δ PQR and Δ EFG are 39 cm and 26 cm respectively. If EF = 15 cm, then what is the measure of PQ?
 - (A) 19.5 cm
 - (B) 22.5 cm
 - (C) 25 cm
 - (D) 26 cm
- 49. If average of a, b, c is M and ab + bc + ca = 0, then average of a^2 , b^2 , c^2 will be:
 - (A) M²
 - (B) 4M²
 - (C) 3M²
 - (D) 5M²
- 50. Anand buys a house and gives for it 20 times the annual rent. What rate of interest does he get for his money?
 - (A) 4%
 - (B) 5%
 - (C) 7%
 - (D) 8%
- AG: 16/P/II—A

- 51. A case of sexual harassment against one of your staffs came to you. Media people approach you to tell them about the case. As a head of the office, you will:
 - (A) disclose the details to media
 - (B) ask them to come on another day
 - (C) explain them that the case was under investigation and you could not divulge the details
 - (D) consult your superior
- 52. In a university, you appeared for a position in teaching. You have not performed well but your friend with low marks at masters' level got appointed. Then:
 - (A) You will get angry with the university
 - (B) You will file an RTI to know the marks awarded in the interview
 - (C) You will fight with your friend
 - (D) You will prepare well for the next interview by analyzing what went wrong

- 48. दो समित त्रिभुजों Δ PQR और Δ EFG के परिमाप क्रमश: 39 सेमी और 26 सेमी हैं। यदि EF = 15 सेमी हो, तो PQ की माप क्या होगी ?
 - (A) 19.5 सेमी
 - (B) 22.5 सेमी
 - (C) 25 सेमी
 - (D) 26 सेमी
- 49. यदि a, b, c का औसत M हो तथा ab + bc + ca = 0 हो, तो a², b², c² का औसत क्या होगा ?
 - (A) M²
 - (B) 4M²
 - (C) 3M²
 - (D) 5M²
- 50. आनन्द एक घर खरीदता है जिसकी कीमत उस मकान पर मिलने वाले सालाना किराये की 20 गुना है। उसे इस निवेश से किस दर पर लाभ होगा ?
 - (A) 4%
 - (B) 5%
 - (C) 7%
 - (D) 8%
- AG: 16/P/II-A

- 51. आपके कार्यालय के किसी कर्मचारी के खिलाफ यौन-शोषण का मामला सामने आया है। मीडिया के लोग आपके पास इस मामले के बारे में पूछने आते हैं। कार्योलय के अध्यक्ष के नाते आप :
 - (A) सारी उपलब्ध जानकारी मीडिया को दे
 देंगे
 - (B) उन्हें अन्य किसी दिन आने के लिए कहेंगे
 - (C) उन्हें कहेंगे कि मामले की जाँच चल रही है और आप इस विषय में कुछ नहीं बता सकते
- (D) अपने उच्च अधिकारियों से सलाह लेंगे
 52. आपने एक विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षक के तौर पर भर्ती के लिए साक्षात्कार दिया परन्तु उसमें अच्छा प्रदर्शन नहीं किया। लेकिन उसी साक्षात्कार में आपके एक मित्र का, जिसके M.Sc. में कम अंक थे, चयन हो गया।
 अब :
 - (A) आप विश्वविद्यालय से नाराज हो जायेंगे
 - (B) आप सूचना के अधिकार का प्रयोग साक्षात्कार में मिले अंक जानने के लिए करेंगे
 - (C) आप अपने मित्र से झगड़ा करेंगे
 - (D) आप पिछले अनुभव का विश्लेषण करते हुए अगले साक्षात्कार की तैयारी करेंगे

- 53. You are the Principal of a college and one should complete 18 years of age to get admission in your college. The son of the college chairman has completed 17 years 11 months. In this case:
 - (A) you will admit him in the college
 - (B) you will ask the chairman to take back his son's application
 - (C) you will reject his application for admission as the rule applies to all
 - (D) edit the age as 18 and admit him
- 54. If you are a paper setter for a competitive examination and your friend's son is appearing for the same examination, then:
 - (A) you will suggest him books he should study
 - (B) you will give him important questions
 - (C) you will keep the examination work completely confidential
 - (D) you will give him all the questions you have set

AG: 16/P/II—A

- 55. You want to register a land deed, a subordinate of the registrar calls you and asks unnecessary questions about the land, implying a bribe is needed. In such a case, you will:
 - (A) give bribe and get the registration done
 - (B) ignore him
 - (C) go and register on another day
 - (D) complain to the registrar
- 56. You are the manager of a factory which witnesses an accidental death a worker one day. Being the manager, you should:
 - (A) ask the other workers and staff of the factory to keep quiet over the issue
 - (B) offer big compensation to the family of the worker to keep their mouth shut
 - (C) immediately call the police to initiate a probe and take care of the law and order of the factory
 - (D) consult your seniors and wait for their response

- 53. आप एक महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य हैं जहाँ दाखिले के लिए छात्र की न्यूनतम आयु 18 वर्ष होनी चाहिए। महाविद्यालय के चेयरमैन के बेटे की आयु 17 वर्ष 11 माह है। ऐसे में :
 - (A) आप उसे दाखिला दे देंगे
 - (B) आप चेयरमैन को अपने बेटे की अर्जी वापस लेने का अनुरोध करेंगे
 - (C) आप दाखिले की अर्जी खारिज कर देंगे क्योंकि नियम सबके लिए समान होते हैं
 - (D) उसकी आयु 18 वर्ष दिखा कर दाखिला दे देंगे
- 54. यदि आप एक प्रतियोगी परीक्षा का प्रश्नपत्र तैयार कर रहे हैं और आपके एक मित्र का बेटा उसी परीक्षा में एक प्रतियोगी है, तब :
 - (A) आप मित्र के बेटे का अध्ययन करने के लिए पुस्तकों का सुझाव देंगे
 - (B) आप मित्र के बेटे को महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न बतायेंगे
 - (C) आप परीक्षा प्रक्रिया को पूर्णतः गोपनीय रखेंगे
 - (D) आप अपने मित्र के बेटे को सारे प्रश्न दे देंगे जो आपने सैट किये हैं

- 55. आप एक भूमि का बैनामा कराना चाहते हैं परन्तु रिजस्ट्रार के एक मातहत द्वारा आपको बुलाकर अनावश्यक प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं जो कि रिश्वत की माँग का इशारा कर रहे हैं। इस स्थिति में आप :
 - (A) रिश्वत देकर अपना बैनामा करा लेंगे
 - (B) उस व्यक्ति की बातों पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे
 - (C) बैनामा कराने के लिए किसी और दिन जायेंगे
 - (D) रजिस्ट्रार को इसकी शिकायत करेंगे
- 56. आप एक फैक्ट्री के प्रबन्धक हैं जिसमें एक दिन एक मजदूर की एक दुर्घटना में मृत्यु हो गयी। प्रबन्धक की हैसियत से आप :
 - (A) दूसरे सभी फैक्ट्री के कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों को इस घटना की चर्चा करने से मना करेंगे
 - (B) मृतक कें पिरजनों को एक बड़े मुआवजे का वादा करके उन्हें अपना मुँह बन्द रखने को कहेंगे
 - (C) तुरन्त पुलिस को बुलायेंगे ताकि मामले की जाँच हो सके और फैक्ट्री में कानून व्यवस्था बनी रहे
 - (D) अपने वरिष्ठों से सलाह मांगेंगे और उनका जवाब आने का इन्तजार करेंगे

P.T.O.

AG: 16/P/II-A

- 57. During a movie show, a wire starts showing sparks in the cinema hall. You are the manager of the cinema hall. In such a situation, you will first:
 - (A) call the fire brigade
 - (B) call the police
 - (C) ask the audience to calm down and not cause stampede
 - (D) switch off the mains and ask security to open the emergency exit gates immediately
- 58. A hijacked plane had to have an emergency landing at an airport. There are more than 300 passengers in the plane whose lives are at risk. Being the air traffic controller, you will:
 - (A) ask for the demands of the hijackers and convey their demands to your seniors
 - (B) go and try to meet the passengers to console them
 - (C) wait for hijacker's next move
 - (D) try to make sure that the plane does not take off that airport to enter another country
- AG : 16/P/II—A

- 59. A criminal murdered a man's wife and two children brutally and hence ruined his entire life. The apex court counted the crime as the rarest of the rare case and sentenced capital punishment for the accused. The President of the nation received a mercy petition from the convict with a report that said that the convict, in past couple of years had shown good morals and signs of sincerity. Still the President retained the capital punishment. What do you think the reason could have been to retain the punishment?
 - (A) The conviction was given by the apex court and it had to be retained
 - (B) Showing too much mercy is not good for a President
 - (C) One of the objectives of a punishment is to cater to the feeling of revenge of the victim
 - (D) The justice system should keep on delivering death penalties to fear the criminals
- 60. USA has a policy of not entertaining demands of abductors. You are the President of the USA and this time militants have abducted a close relative of the defence minister. What shall you be doing?
 - (A) Negotiate this time with abductors
 - (B) Ask your minister to resign
 - (C) Take a referendum from the citizens of the state
 - (D) Stick to the policy of the state as in long-run. This discourages anti-social elements to involve in abduction-ransom business.

- 57. एक फिल्म के प्रदर्शन के दौरान सिनेमा हॉल में एक तार से चिंगारियाँ निकलने लगती हैं। यदि आप उस सिनेमा हॉल के प्रबंधक हैं, तो आप सबसे पहले क्या करेंगे ?
 - (A) अग्निशामक दल को बुलायेंगे
 - (B) पुलिस को बुलायेंगे
 - (C) दर्शकों से शान्त रहने और भगदड़ न मचाने का अनुरोध करेंगे
 - (D) बिजली का मुख्य स्विच बंद कर देंगे और सभी आपातकालीन निकास द्वार खुलवा देंगे
- 58. किन्हीं आपात कारणों से एक अपहत विमान एक विमानपत्तन पर उतर गया है। विमान में बैठे 300 यात्रियों का जीवन संकट में है। वायु यातायात नियंत्रक होने के नाते, आप :
 - (A) अपहर्ताओं की माँग पता करेंगे और अपने विरुट्ठ अधिकारियों को सूचित करेंगे
 - (B) यात्रियों से मिलकर उन्हें सांत्वना देने का प्रयास करेंगे
 - (C) अपहर्ताओं के अगले कदम की प्रतीक्षा करेंगे
 - (D) यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करेंगे कि विमान उस विमानपत्तन से उड़कर दूसरे देश में न चला जाये

AG: 16/P/II—A

- 59. एक अपराधी ने एक व्यक्ति की पत्नी व दो बच्चों की निर्मम हत्या कर दी जिससे उस व्यक्ति का पूरा जीवन बर्बाद हो गया। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने इस अपराध को विरले से भी विरले की श्रेणी में रखते हुए मृत्युदण्ड की सजा सुनायी। राष्ट्रपति के पास उस मुजरिम की क्षमा याचिका आयी जिसके साथ यह रिपोर्ट भी संलग्न थी कि पिछले दो वर्षों में मुजरिम का चाल-चलन बहुत अच्छा था। राष्ट्रपति ने फिर भी मृत्युदण्ड को कायम रखा। इसकी क्या वजह रही होगी ?
 - (A) मृत्युदण्ड की सजा उच्चतम न्यायालय ने सुनायी थी इसलिए इसे नहीं बदला जा सकता था
 - (B) बहुत ज्यादा दयालु होना राष्ट्रपति को शोभा नहीं देता
 - (C) दण्ड का एक उद्देश्य पीड़ित में पनप रही बदले की भावना को शान्ति देना भी होता है
 - (D) न्याय व्यवस्था को मृत्युदण्ड देते रहना चाहिए ताकि अपराधियों में भय पैदा हो
- 60. यू.एस.ए. में अपहरणकर्ताओं की माँग को पूरा न करने की नीति अपनायी जाती है। आप अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति हैं और इस बार आतंकवादियों ने रक्षा मन्त्री के एक निकट सम्बन्धी का अपहरण कर लिया है। आपको क्या करना चाहिए ?
 - (A) इस बार अपहरणकर्ताओं की बात मान लेनी चाहिए
 - (B) अपने मंत्री को इस्तीफा देने के लिए कहेंगे
 - (C) जनमत संग्रह से फैसला लेंगे
 - (D) देश की नीति का पालन करेंगे क्योंकि इस नीति से असामाजिक तत्वों को अपहरण एवं फिरौती का तरीका अपनाने से हतोत्साहित किया जाता है

- 61. Assertiveness means :
 - (A) Expressing your thoughts, emotions, beliefs and opinions in an honest and appropriate way
 - (B) Being correct according to oneself
 - (C) Being correct according to others
 - (D) None of the above
- 62. When an organization thinks its audience will be interested in what they have to say or willing to cooperate, it usually opts for:
 - (A) Indirect approach
 - (B) Neutral approach
 - (C) Direct approach
 - (D) Modern approach
- 63. Noise in communication deals with :
 - (A) Complicated Jargon
 - (B) Inattention
 - (C) Disinterest
 - (D) All of the above

AG: 16/P/II—A

- 64. A listener is concentrating on the appearance and delivery style of the speaker instead of the subject. In this case, the barrier to listening is:
 - (A) Jumping to conclusions
 - (B) Pre-judging subject
 - (C) Wrong focus
 - (D) Gathering only facts
- 65. Leadership roles first emerge in which of the following kinds of communication?
 - (A) Interpersonal communication
 - (B) Small group communication
 - (C) Face-to-face public communication
 - (D) Media-like cell phones and instant messenger

- 61. स्वीकारात्मेक का अर्थ है :
 - (A) अपने विचारों, भावनाओं, विश्वासों और राय को एक ईमानदार और उचित तरीके से व्यक्त करना
 - (B) स्वयं के अनुसार सही हो रहा है
 - (C) दूसरों के अनुसार सही हो रहा है
 - (D) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
- 62. जब एक संगठन सोचता है कि उसके सुनने वाले लोग संस्था की बात सुनने के इच्छुक हैं अथवा तत्पर सहयोग के लिए तैयार हैं तो यह है एक :
 - (A) अप्रत्यक्ष दृष्टिकोण
 - (B) तटस्थ दृष्टिकोण
 - (C) प्रत्यक्ष दृष्टिकोण
 - (D) आधुनिक दृष्टिकोण
- 63. संचार में शोर का मतलब है :
 - (A) जटिल शब्दजाल
 - (B) बेपरवाही या असावधानी
 - (C) संपर्क समाप्त होना या दिलचस्पी खोना
 - (D) उपर्युक्त सभी

AG: 16/P/II-A

- 64. जब एक श्रोता वक्ता की वेशभूषा और हावभाव पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रहा है। इसके अनुसार वह सही बात सुनने में बाधा उत्पन्न कर रहा है। इसे कहते हैं:
 - (A) निष्कर्ष पर कूदना या जल्दबाजी में निष्कर्ष निकालना
 - (B) पूर्वाग्रह का विषय
 - (C) गलत केन्द्रीयकरण
 - (D) केवल तथ्यों को इकद्ठा करना
- 65. नेतृत्व की भूमिकाएँ सबसे पहले निम्न प्रकार के संचार में से निकलती हैं :
 - (A) पारस्परिक संचार के द्वारा
 - (B) छोटे समूह में संचार के द्वारा
 - (C) आमने-सामने संचार के द्वारा
 - (D) साधन जैसे मोबाइल फोन और तत्काल संदेश के द्वारा

- 66. Which of the following is an example of mediated communication ?
 - (A) Students work on a class assignment together
 - (B) Two friends talking with one another
 - (C) A newsreader delivers the primetime report on the eight o'clock news
 - (D) All of the above
- 67. The physical objects surrounding a person, that indicate to others a person's personal and social beliefs and habits is called:
 - (A) Phonemes
 - (B) Artifacts
 - (C) Syntax
 - (D) All of the above
- AG : 16/P/II—A

- 68. Another name for critical listening is:
 - (A) Therapeutic Listening
 - (B) Discriminative Listening
 - (C) Empathetic Listening
 - (D) Evaluative Listening
- 69. studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning.
 - (A) Pragmatics
 - (B) Syntax
 - (C) Semantics
 - (D) None of the above
- 70. Dyadic communication is also known
 as:
 - (A) Mass Communication
 - (B) Interpersonal Communication
 - (C) Virtual Communication
 - (D) All of the above

- 66. निम्न में से मध्यस्थता संचार का एक उदाहरण है :
 - (A) एक वर्ग के छात्रों का एक दिए गए काम
 को एक साथ करना
 - (B) जब दो मित्र आपस में बात करते हैं
 - (C) जब एक समाचार पाठक मुख्य समय रात आठ बजे समाचार पढ़ता है
 - (D) उपर्युक्त सभी ·
- 67. एक व्यक्ति के आसपास की वस्तुएँ जो दूसरों को उस व्यक्ति की निजी और सामाजिक विश्वासों और आदतों को बताती हैं या व्यक्त करती हैं कहलाती हैं:
 - (A) ध्वनियाँ
 - (B) कलाकृतियाँ
 - (C) वाक्य रचना
 - (D) उपर्युक्त सभी

AG: 16/P/II-A

- 68. महत्वपूर्ण सुनने को किस और नाम से जाना जाता है ?
 - (A) उपचारात्मक सुनना
 - (B) भेदभावपूर्ण सुनना
 - (C) सहानुभृतिपूर्ण सुनना
 - (D) मूल्यांकन करने के लिए सुनना
- 69. उन तरीकों का अध्ययन करता/करती है जिनके संदर्भ में अर्थ का योगदान होता है।
 - (A) व्यावहारिकता
 - (B) वाक्य रचना
 - (C) शब्दार्थ
 - (D) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
- 70. युग्म (Dyadic) संचार को निम्न में से किस रूप में भी जाना जाता है ?
 - (A) जन संचार या सामृहिक संचार
 - (B) पारस्परिक संचार
 - (C) आभासी (Virtual) संचार
 - (D) उपर्युक्त सभी

71. What is the value of X in the matrix?

- (A) 20
- (B) 21
- (C) 22
- (D) 23
- 72. In a certain code "MATHE-MATICS" is written as "MAEMICS-THAT". How is "PHYSICS" written in that code?
 - (A) PHICYSS
 - (B) PHICSYS
 - (C) PHIYCSS
 - (D) PHYICSS
- 73. Nisha walks 25 metres towards west, then turns to her right and walks 15 metres and turns to her left and walks 12 metres. Again turning to her left, she walks 15 metres. What is the shortest distance between her starting point and the present position?
 - (A) 10 metres
 - (B) 37 metres
 - (C) 14 metres
 - (D) 16 metres

AG: 16/P/II—A

Directions (for Q. Nos. 74 to 78):

Given the following information.

Answer the problems:

A - B : A is father of B.

A + B : A is daughter of B.

A ÷ B : A is son of B.

A × B : A is wife of B.

- 74. How is P related to T in the expression P + S T?
 - (A) sister
 - (B) wife
 - (C) son
 - (D) daughter
- 75. In the expression P × Q T, how is T related to P?
 - (A) daughter
 - (B) son
 - (C) mother
 - (D) father-in-law
- 76. Which one of the following means.
 T is wife of P?
 - (A) $P \times S \div T$
 - (B) P + S × T
 - (C) $P S \div T$
 - (D) $P + T \div S$

30

71. ∉नेम्नलिखित आव्यूह में X का मान क्या है ?

- (A) 20
- (B) 21
- (C) 22
- (D) 23
- 72. एक निश्चित कोड में "MATHEMATICS" को "MAEMICSTHAT" लिखा गया है। इसी कोड में "PHYSICS" को क्या लिखेंगे ?
 - (A) PHICYSS
 - (B) PHICSYS
 - (C) PHIYCSS
 - (D) PHYICSS
- 73. निशा पश्चिम की ओर 25 मीटर चलती है. फिर वह दायों ओर मुड़कर 15 मीटर चलती है। वह दोबारा बायों ओर मुड़कर 12 मीटर चलती है, फिर वह बायों तरफ मुड़कर 15 मीटर चलती है। उसके प्रारम्भिक बिन्दु और वर्तमान बिन्दु के बीच की न्युनतम दुरी क्या होगी ?
 - (A) 10 मीटर
 - (B) 37 मीटर
 - (C) 14 मीटर
 - (D) 16 मीटर

AG: 16/P/II-A

निर्देश (प्रश्न क. 74 से 78) :

निम्नलिखित जानकारी के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

A - B : A, B का पिता है।

A + B : A, B की पुत्री है।

A ÷ B : A, B का पुत्र है।

A × B : A, B की पत्नी है।

- 74. अभिव्यक्ति 'P + S T' में P का T से क्या सम्बन्ध है ?
 - (A) बहन
 - (B) पत्नी
 - (C) पुत्र
 - (D) **पु**त्री
- अभिव्यक्ति 'P × Q T' में, T, P से कैसे सम्बन्धित है ?
 - (A) पुत्री
 - (B) पुत्र
 - (C) माता -
 - (D) ससुर
- 76. नीचे दिये गये विकल्पों में से कौनसे विकल्प का अर्थ है कि T, P की पत्नी है ?
 - (A) P × S ÷ T
 - (B) P ÷ S × T
 - (C) P S + T
 - (D) P + T ÷ S

- 77. Which of the following means P is maternal grandson of S?
 - (A) P + Q S
 - (B) P ÷ Q × S
 - (C) $P \div Q + S$
 - (D) P × Q ÷ S
- 78. In the expression 'P + Q × T', how is T related to P?
 - (A) Mother
 - (B) Father
 - (C) Son
 - (D) Brother
- 79. If P means x, Q means ÷, R means + and S means -, then what is the value of expression '154Q14S7P3R25'?
 - (A) 15
 - (B) 25
 - (C) 35
 - (D) 42
- 80. If 1st January, 2004 is Thursday, then 31st December, 2005 will be:
 - (A) Monday
 - (B) Tuesday
 - (C) Friday
 - (D) Saturday
- AG: 16/P/II—A

- 81. What is the value of B in the series 0, 2, 6, 12, B, 30, 42 ?
 - (A) 16
 - (B) 20
 - (C) 24
 - (D) 28
- 82. Coherent : Consistent :: Irate : ?
 - (A) Angry
 - (B) Unreasonable
 - (C) Unhappy
 - (D) Irritated
- 83. Statements:

Some pictures are frames.

Some frames are idols.

All idols are curtains.

Conclusion:

- (I) Some curtains are pictures.
- (II) Some curtains are frames.
- (III)Some idols are frames.
- (A) Only (I) and (II) follow
- (B) Only (II) and (III) follow
- (C) Only (I) and (III) follow
- (D) All (I), (II) and (III) follow
- 84. In which of the following letter sequences, two letters in the alphabet are skipped after an odd position and three letters are skipped after an even position?
 - (A) DGKNRU
 - (B) EILPSW
 - (C) KNRVYC
 - (D) LPSWZC

- 77. ग्नीचे दिये गये विकल्पों में से कौन-से विकल्प का अर्थ है कि P, S का पोता है ?
 - (A) P + Q S
 - (B) P ÷ Q × S
 - (C) P ÷ Q + S
 - (D) $P \times Q \div S$
- 78. अभिव्यक्ति 'P + Q × T" में T का P से क्या सम्बन्ध है ?
 - (A) माता
 - (B) पिता
 - (C) पुत्र
 - (D) भाई
- 79. यदि P का मतलब ×, Q का मतलब ÷, R का मतलब + और S का मतलब –, तब व्यंजक '154Q14S7P3R25' का मान क्या है ?
 - (A) 15
 - (B) 25
 - (C) 35
 - (D) 42
- 80. यदि 1 जनवरी 2004 को गुरुवार है, तब 31 दिसम्बर, 2005 को कौनसा दिन होगा ?
 - (A) सोमवार
 - (B) मंगलवार
 - (C) शुक्रवार
 - (D) शनिवार
- AG: 16/P/II-A

- 81. श्रेणी 0, 2, 6, 12, B, 30, 42 में B का क्या मान है ?
 - (A) 16
 - (B) 20
 - (C) 24
 - (D) 28
- 82. संसक्त : नियमित :: नाराज : ?
 - (A) गुस्सा
 - (B) अकारण
 - (C) दु:खी
 - (D) चिड्चिड़ा
- 83. कथन :

कुछ चित्र फ्रेम हैं।

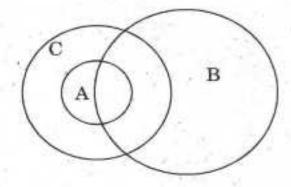
कुछ फ्रेम बुत हैं।

सभी बुत परदे हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- (I) कुछ परदे चित्र हैं।
- (II) कुछ परदे फ्रेम हैं।
- (III)कुछ बुत फ्रेंम हैं।
- (A) केवल (I) और (II) आर्येगे
 - (B) केवल (II) और (III) आर्येंगे
 - (C) केवल (I) और (III) आयेंगे
 - (D) सभी (I), (II) और (III) आयेंगे
- 84. निम्न में से किस अक्षर शृंखलां में विषम स्थान के आगे दो अक्षर और सम स्थान के आगे तीन अक्षर छोड़कर लिखे गये हैं ?
 - (A) DGKNRU
 - (B) EILPSW
 - (C) KNRVYC
 - (D) LPSWZC

85. In a group of intellectuals, A is the set of scientists, B is the set of writers and C is the set of those intellectuals who drink coffee. A, B and C are given by the following Venndiagram. Which one of the conclusions is not correct?

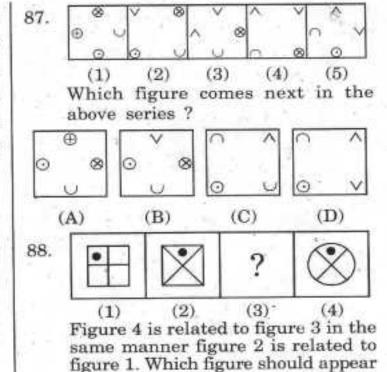


- (A) All scientists drink coffee
- (B) All writers who drink coffee are scientists
- (C) Some writers do not drink coffee
- (D) Some scientists are not writers
- 86. Consider the statements :
 - (A) The metallic frame of a cycle rickshaw is made of hollow shafts.
 - (R) A hollow shaft is stronger than solid shaft of the same mass.

Then:

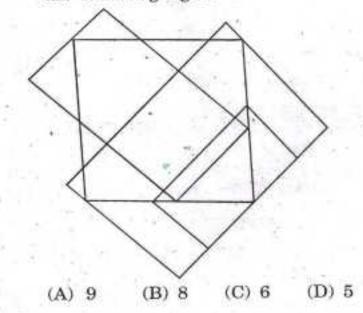
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and(R) is the correct explanation for(A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is not
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

AG: 16/P/II—A

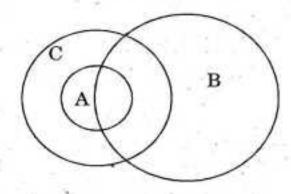


in box 3?

(A) (B) (C) (D) 89. How many rectangles are there in the following figure ?



85. ब्रुद्धिजीवियों के एक समूह में A वैज्ञानिकों और B लेखकों का समुच्चय है। यदि C सभी कॉफी पीने वालों का समुच्चय हो और A, B तथा C का पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध निम्न आरेख से दिया गया हो, तो बताइये कौनसा निष्कर्ष सही नहीं है ?

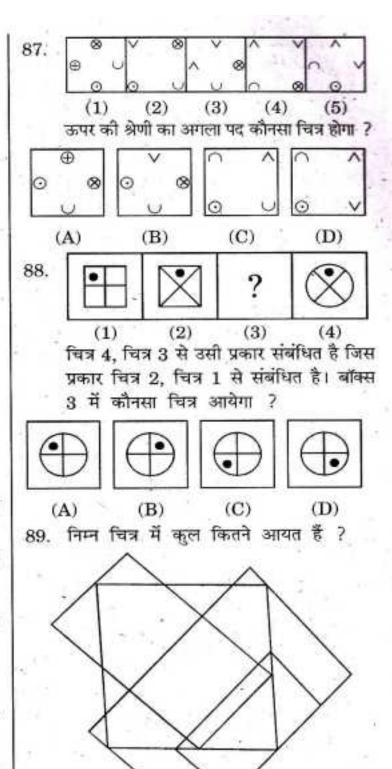


- (A) सभी वैज्ञानिक कॉफी पीते हैं
- (B) सभी कॉफी पीने वाले लेखक वैज्ञानिक हैं
- (C) कुछ लेखक कॉफी नहीं पीते
- (D) कुछ वैज्ञानिक लेखक नहीं हैं
- 86. निम्न कथनों के आधार पर, कौनसा विकल्प सही है ?
 - (A) रिक्शा की धातु की फ्रेम खोखली छड़ों
 से बनती है।
 - (R) खोखली छड़ उसी द्रव्यमान वाली ठोसछड़ से अधिक मजबूत होती है

तब :

- (A) (A) और (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और (R),
 (A) के लिए सही व्याख्या है
- (B) (A) और (R) दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन (R),
 (A) के लिए सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (C) (A) सत्य है लेकिन (R) नहीं
- (D) (A) तथा (R) दोनों असत्य हैं

AG: 16/P/II—A

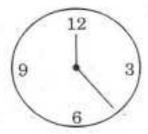


(B) 8

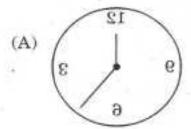
(C) 6

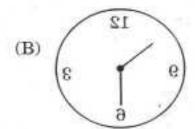
(D) 5

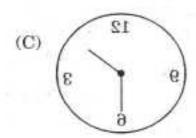
90.

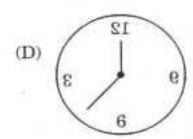


Which of the figures below is the mirror image of above clock?



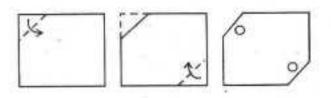


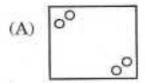


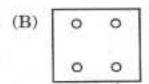


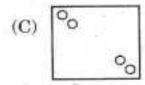
AG: 16/P/II-A

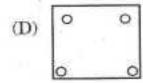
91. A square shaped paper is fold and cut as shown in the following figure. Which of the given options resembles most the unfolded one?



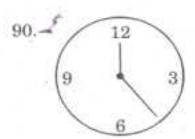




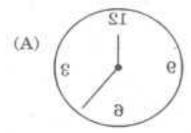


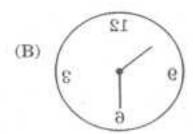


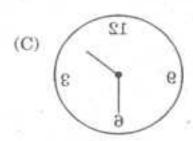
36

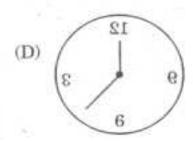


निम्न में से कौनसी छवि ऊपर दी गयी घड़ी का प्रतिबिम्ब है ?





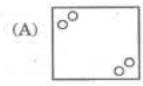


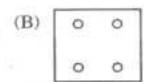


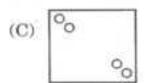
AG: 16/P/II-A

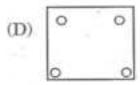
91. एक वर्गाकार कागज को नीचे दी गयो रीति से मोड़ा व काटा जाता है। नीचे दिये विकल्पों में से कौनसा विकल्प कागज को पुन: खोलने के बाद वाली स्थिति दर्शाता है ?





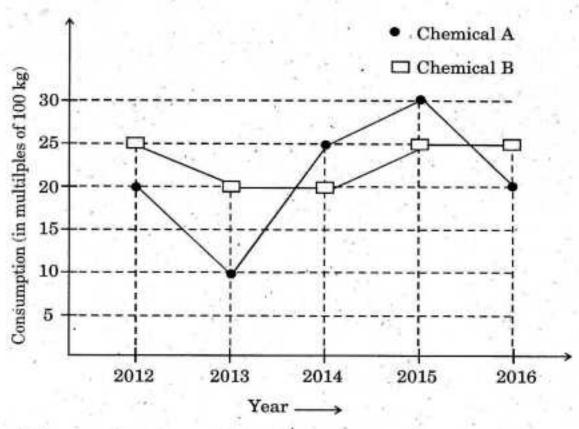






37

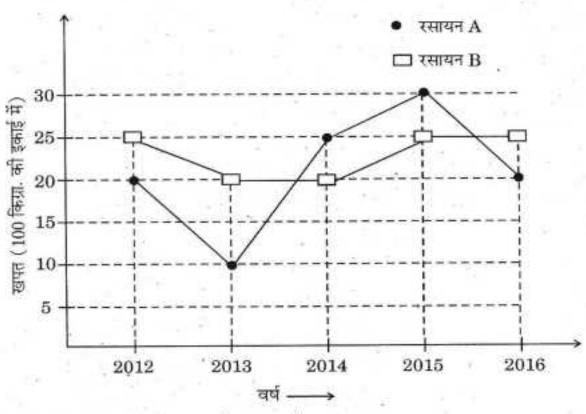
The following graph displays the consumption of two different chemicals A and B in a pharmaceutical industry. Answer question Nos. 92-96 by studying the graph.



- 92. In which year the consumption of B has reduced from the previous year?
 - (A) 2012
 - (B) 2013
 - (C) 2014
 - (D) 2015
- 93. In how many years consumption of B has been below the consumption of A?
 - (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
- AG : 16/P/II—A

- 94. At what percentage the consumption of A has decreased in 2016 compared to 2015?
 - (A) 20%
 - (B) 40%
 - (C) 33%
 - (D) 30%

्रनीचे दिये लेखाचित्र में एक दवा बनाने की कंपनी के दो रसायनों A व B की खपत दर्शाई गई है। इसका अध्ययन करके प्रश्न क्र. 92-96 के उत्तर दीजिए।



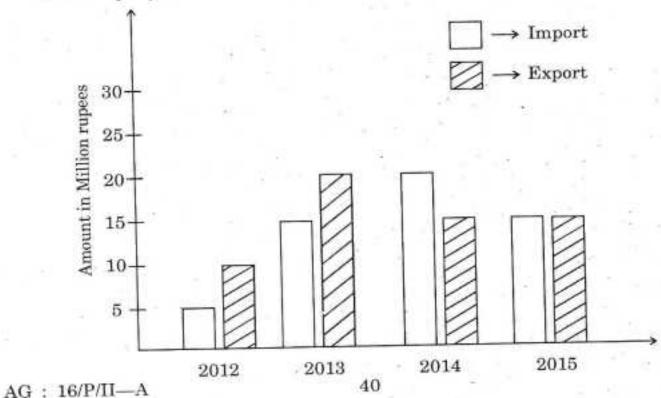
- 92. किस वर्ष में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में रसायन B की खपत घटी है ?
 - (A) 2012
 - (B) 2013
 - (C) 2014
 - (D) 2015
- 93. कितने वर्षों में B की खपत A की खपत से कम रही है ?
 - (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
- AG: 16/P/II-A

- 94. 2016 में 2015 की तुलना में A की खपत
 - में कितने प्रतिशत की कमी आई ?
 - (A) 20%
 - (B) 40%
 - (C) 33%
 - (D) 30%

- 95. In which year had the combined consumption of A and B been minimal?
 - (A) 2012
 - (B) 2013
 - (C) 2014
 - (D) 2016

- 96. From which year to which year the consumption of B did not observe a descent?
 - (A) 2012-2016
 - (B) 2012-2015
 - (C) 2013-2016
 - (D) 2012-2014

The following bar diagram displays import of fabric and export of dress material of a company. Answer the question Nos. 97-100 by studying the diagram:



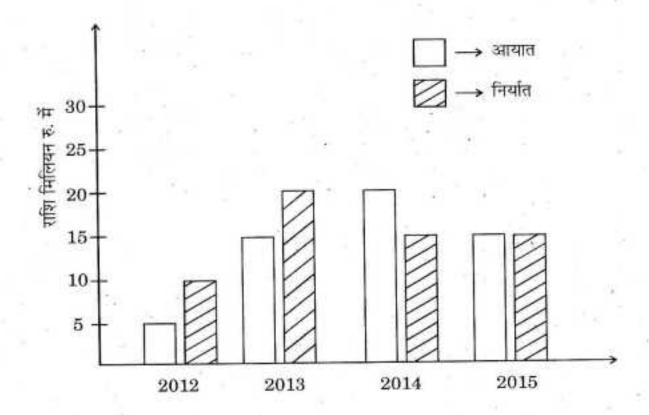
95. किस वर्ष में A और B दोनों रसायनों की मिलाकर खपत न्यूनतम रही ?

- (A) 2012
- (B) 2013
- (C) 2014
- (D) 2016

96. किस वर्ष से किस वर्ष तक B की गिरावट में कोई कमी नहीं आई ?

- (A) 2012-2016
- (B) 2012-2015
- (C) 2013-2016
- (D) 2012-2014

नीचे दिया स्तम्भ आलेख किसी कम्पनी के धागे के आयात और कपड़े के निर्यात को दर्शाता है। इसका अध्ययन करके प्रश्न क्र. 97-100 के उत्तर दीजिए :



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97.	In which year company did not make	99. What was the maximum percentage
	any profit or loss ?	profit of the company ?
	(A) 2012	(A) 100%
	(B) 2013	(B) 200%
	(C) 2014	(C) 50%
	(D) 2015	(D) 13.3%
98.	Which year was the worst for dress	100. The maximum sale amount of the
	material business ?	dress material is :
	(A) 2012	(A) 10 million rupees
	(B) 2013	(B) 15 million rupees
	(C) 2014	(C) 20 million rupees
	(D) 2015	(D) 25 million rupees
AG	: 16/P/II—A 4	2

97. किस वर्ष कम्पनी को कोई भी लाभ या हानि

नहीं हुई ?

- (A) 2012
- (B) 2013
 - (C) 2014
- (D) 2015

98. कौनसा वर्ष कपड़े के व्यापार के लिए सबसे

बुरा था ?

- (A) 2012
- (B) 2013
- (C) 2014
- (D) 2015

AG : 16/P/II-A

99. कम्पनी का अधिकतम प्रतिशत लाभ कितना

था ?

- (A) 100%
- (B) 200%
- (C) 50%
- (D) 13.3%

100. कपड़े की अधिकतम विक्रय राशि है :

- (A) 1 करोड़ रुपये
- (B) 1.5 करोड़ रुपये
- (C) 2 करोड़ रुपये
- (D) 2.5 करोड़ रुपये