

# NIFT GAT

## GENERAL ABILITY TEST MOCK TEST - 1

CANDIDATE

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AS WRITTEN IN YOUR HALL TICKET

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INVIGILATORS SIGNATURE

Quantitative Ability	20
Communication Ability	25
English Comprehension	25
Analytical Ability	15
General Knowledge and Current Affairs	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

**TOTAL TIME : 2 HOURS**

**TOTAL QUESTIONS : 100**

**TOTAL MARKS : 100**

### INSTRUCTION FOR THE CANDIDATE

- Each question carries 1 mark.
- Read all the questions carefully
- You may attempt the test in any order you like.
- Do not write your name anywhere in the booklet.
- Follow the instructions given by the invigilators / Centre incharge.
- Any candidate found copying or receiving and giving assistance during the examination is liable for disqualification.
- On completion of the test, you should hand over this booklet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.



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### QUANTITATIVE ABILITY

1. The average age of an adult class is 40 years. Twelve new students with an average age of 32 years join the class, thereby decreasing the average age of the class by 4 years. The original strength of the class was :  
a) 10                      b) 11                      c) 12                      d) 15  
e) None of these
2. A can do a piece of work in 10 days, B in 15 days. They work together for 5 days, the rest of the work is finished by C in two more days. If they get Rs. 3000 as wages for the whole work, what are the daily wages of A, B and C respectively (in Rs):  
a) 200, 250, 300              b) 300, 250, 200              c) 200, 300, 400              d) None of these
3. A and B can do a piece of work in 30 days, while B and C can do the same work in 24 days and C and A in 20 days. They all work together for 10 days when B and C leave. How many days more will A take to finish the work?  
a) 18 days                      b) 24 days                      c) 30 days                      d) 36 days
4. John travelled from his town to city. John went to city by bicycle at the speed of 25 km/h and came back at the speed of 4 km/h. If John took 5 hours and 48 min to complete his journey, what is the distance between town and city?  
a) 15 km                      b) 22 km                      c) 20 km                      d) 25 km
5. Shudhir invested Rs. 16000 in a scheme which earned him simple interest @ 15% per annum. After two years he withdrew the principal amount plus interest and invested the entire amount in another scheme for two years, which earned him compound interest @ 12% per annum. What would be the total interest earned by Sudhir at the end of 4 years?  
a) Rs. 9792                      b) Rs. 10152.11                      c) Rs. 9012.14                      d) None of these
6. Three pots have the same volume. The ratio of milk and water in first, second and third pots are 3 : 2, 7 : 3 and 11 : 4, respectively. If the liquid of three pots are mixed, then the ratio of milk and water in the mixture is  
a) 61 : 29                      b) 61 : 30                      c) 5 : 4                      d) 29 : 61
7. Equal amounts of each Rs. 43,892 is lend to two persons for 3 years. One at the rate of 30% S.I. and second at the rate of 30% C.I. annually. By how much percent the C.I. is greater than the simple interest received in this 3 years duration?  
a) 23%                      b) 33%                      c) 33.33%                      d) None of these
8. From a group of 7 men and 6 women, five persons are to be selected to form a committee so that at least 3 men are there on the committee. In how many ways can it be done  
a) 456                      b) 556                      c) 656                      d) 756

9. There are three boxes each containing 3 Pink and 5 Yellow balls and also there are 2 boxes each containing 4 Pink and 2 Yellow balls. A Yellow ball is selected at random. Find the probability that Yellow ball is from a box of the first group?
- a)  $42/61$                       b)  $45/61$                       c)  $51/61$                       d)  $52/61$
10. The following question is followed by three statements. You have to study the question and the statements and decide which of the statement(s) is/are necessary to answer the question.
- Material cost of flooring per square metre is Rs. 2.50
  - Labour cost of flooring the hall is Rs. 3500
  - Total cost of flooring the hall is Rs. 14,500.
- a) I and II only                      b) II and III only                      c) All I, II and III                      d) Any two of the three
11. On dividing a number by 357, we get 39 as remainder. On dividing the same number 17, what will be the remainder?
- a) 0                      b) 3                      c) 5                      d) 11
12. Three partners A, B, C start a business. B's Capital is four times C's capital and twice A's capital is equal to thrice B's capital. If the total profit is Rs 16500 at the end of a year, Find out B's share in it.
- a) 4000                      b) 5000                      c) 6000                      d) 7000

### Directions 13 – 14

**Study the table and answer the given questions.**

Data related to Human Resource Dept. of a multinational company (X) which has 145 offices across 8 countries.

Countries	Offices	Total Employees	Respective Ratio of male & female employees	% of post graduate
A	16	2568	5:7	75
B	18	2880	11:5	65
C	14	2310	10:11	40
D	22	3575	3:2	60
E	13	2054	7:6	50
F	17	2788	20:21	75
G	24	3720	8:7	55
H	21	3360	8:6	80

13. The number of male post graduate employees in country H is 1800. If number of female post graduates in the same country increases by 50% in the next year, what % of female employees in that particular country is post graduate? (Given that all other data remain same)

- a) 76.8%                      b)74%                      c)92.5%                      d)90%                      e)80%

14. In which country, is the percentage of women employees to number of employees (both male & female) is ranked third lowest?  
a) E                      b)B                      c)H                      d)F                      e)A
15. At a certain business school, 400 students are members of the sailing club, the wine club, or both. If 200 students are members of the wine club and 50 students are members of both clubs, what is the probability that a student chosen at random is a member of the sailing club?  
a)  $\frac{1}{2}$                       b) $\frac{5}{8}$                       c) $\frac{1}{4}$                       d) $\frac{3}{8}$                       e) $\frac{3}{5}$
16. 8 litres are drawn from a cask full of wine and is then filled with water. This operation is performed three more times. The ratio of the quantity of wine now left in cask to that of the water is 16:65. How much wine the cask hold originally in liters?  
a) 17                      b) 24                      c) 32                      d) 42
17. The denominator of a fraction is 3 more than the numerator. If the numerator as well as the denominator is increased by 4, the fraction becomes  $\frac{4}{5}$ . What was the original fraction?  
a)  $\frac{7}{11}$                       b)  $\frac{8}{11}$                       c)  $\frac{9}{11}$                       d)  $\frac{10}{11}$
18. A boat takes 19 hours for travelling downstream from point A to point B and coming back to a point C which is at midway between A and B. If the velocity of the stream is 4 kmph and the speed of the boat in still water is 14 kmph, what is the distance between A and B?  
a) 180 Km                      b) 160 Km                      c) 140 Km                      d) 120 Km
19. A watch which gains uniformly is 2 minutes low at noon on monday and is 4 min.48 sec fast at 2 p.m on the following monday. When was it correct?  
a) 2 p.m on Tuesday                      b) 2 p.m on Wednesday  
c) 3 p.m on Thursday                      d) 1 p.m on Friday
20. The sum of two numbers is 528 and their H.C.F is 33. The number of pairs of numbers satisfying the above condition is  
a) 4                      b) 6                      c) 8                      d) 12

## COMMUNICATION ABILITY

**Direction for questions 21 – 25 :** Each sentence below has three blanks, each blank

**indicating a missing word. Four numbered sets of words follow each sentence. Choose the**

**option that fits each blank in the context of the whole sentence.**

21. The ..... difficulties produced by the marriage ..... prompted some intense ..... in Eliot's poetry.
- a) sentimental, clearly, mistakes                      b) adjustment, obviously, remarks  
c) emotional, evidently, passages                      d) familial, glaringly, smiles
22. Economists engage in ..... enquiry into the effects of those human ..... which are ground under three broad headings: production, ....., and consumption.
- a) scientific, acts, redemption                      b) methodical, attitudes, supply  
c) systematic, activities, exchange                      d) pragmatic, function, exchange
23. Taipei is the capital, largest city, and ....., ....., and industrial centre of .....
- a) agricultural, educational, world                      b) educational, frugal, Taiwan  
c) educational, commerce, Taiwan                      d) educational, commercial, Taiwan
24. Eclecticism from the Greek 'eklektikos' ('selective'), is the practice of ..... elements ..... in style in a ..... work of art.
- a) compost, different, vague                      b) uniting, several, solid  
c) mixing, diverse, single                      d) converging, unlike, likely
25. It is a ..... held belief that ..... and productivity are a function of ..... or a set of new equipment.
- a) closely, inefficiency, technology                      b) commonly, quality, technology  
c) blindly, profit, management                      d) recently, durability, experts

**Direction for questions 26 – 30 :** In the following questions, a word is given in **bold letters** followed by four alternatives marked (a) – (d). Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

26. **Amplify :**
- a) Sufficiently                      b) To dress                      c) Prior  
d) A brief account of some interesting event or incident
27. **Comport :**
- a) Agree with                      b) Fitting in  
c) Too dirty or discoloured                      d) With no shape; unorganized

28. **Alley :**

- a) Quantity or extent of land, especially of cultivated land
- b) A narrow street, garden path, walk, or the like
- c) Largeness
- d) To represent beforehand in outline or by emblem

29. **Advent :**

- a) Cheerful willingness
- b) The coming or arrival, as of any important change, event, state, or personage
- c) A portable free-reed musical instrument
- d) The act or state of lying concealed for the purpose of surprising or attacking the enemy

30. **Corroborate :**

- a) To confirm the validity
- b) Tasting sour; harsh in language or temper
- c) Unselfish devotion to the welfare of others
- d) Controversy: dispute

**Directions (Q 31 – 35 ) : Pick out the antonym of the words given below:**

31. RECKLESS

- a) modest
- b) awkward
- c) celebrated
- d) cautious

32. ABANDON

- a) Roost
- b) Forfeit
- c) quit
- d) Forsake

33. LIBERATE

- a) imprison
- b) enclose
- c) liberal
- d) conceal

34. HINDER

- a) expedite
- b) protect
- c) devote
- d) create

35. APATHETIC

- a) agitated
- b) happy
- c) concerned
- d) surprised

**Directions (Q. 36 – 40 ) : In the following questions four groups of words are given. In each group one word is misspelt. Find the misspelt word.**

36. a) decency                      b) promoter                      c) deficiency                      d) discourteous

37. a) envelop                      b) attenuate                      c) uncertain                      d) conclude

38. a) distress                      b) entertained                      c) dismiss                      d) dismissel

39. a) edible                      b) nutrient                      c) leniente                      d) domination

40. a) irrelevant                      b) irreverent                      c) hackneyed                      d) immutable

**Directions (Q. No. 41 – 45) : Each of the following sentences are divided into parts, which are marked A, B, C and D. One of these parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. Mark that part as your answer.**

41. He went on committing crime after crime (A)/, but in spite of my best efforts (B)/ I could not prevent him to do so. (C)/ No error (D)
42. The angry man ran hurried (A)/into the crowded room (B)/ and shouted loud at the guests. (C)/ No error (D)
43. Hardly he had arrived (A)/ when the house caught fire (B)/ and everything was reduced to ashes. (C)/ No error (D)
44. The children were (A)/ playing with a ball (B)/ and run around when the accident occurred. (C)/ No error (D)
45. The policeman started (A)/ firing the crowd (B)/ when the striking workers got violent. (C)/ No error (D)

### **ENGLISH COMPREHENSION**

#### **Passage – 1 :**

So Tiziano continued to draw. But one thing troubled him greatly – all the pictures he made were black, drawn with his piece of black charcoal. Yet around him glowed a perfect glory of colour – the beautiful blue of the sky; the delicate, changing pink of the great jagged peaks above him; the red, blue and yellow wild flowers; the golden brilliance of sunshine; and the rich, soft, mellowed tints in the old houses of the town. Colour! Tiziano loved it more than anything else in the world. Yet, how was he to reproduce it and get it into his pictures? He had no money to buy paints, and paints were expensive in those days. His father, who was a mountaineer, would never listen to anything so foolish as buying paints for a boy when the family needed food, clothing and fuel to keep them warm.

Let Tiziano make shoes! That was a trade for a man! All the same, Tiziano continued to dream of painting, and to wonder if there was not some way he could make a picture in colours.

The day before the festival of flowers; Tiziano chanced to pass the spot where the garlands had been woven the evening before. Suddenly, he noticed stains on the stones of the walk before the inn. They were every colour that a painter needed! In a moment the feast and the fun went out of Tiziano's mind. Catarina saw her brother hastening out of the village. She ran to bring him back and found him in a meadow looking like a variegated quilt from the brilliance of the wild flowers. "Tiziano!" she called, "Why are you running away from the

feast?" The boy did not answer for a moment. Too often he had been teased by his family and the villagers for the crazy dreams in his head. At last he answered bluntly, "I have found that the stains of flowers make colours and I am going to paint a picture."

46. Tiziano's "crazy dreams" that are mentioned in the second paragraph refer to his desire to
- a) make the best shoes in the land
  - b) find a method for recycling the flowers from the feast
  - c) bring prosperity to his family and his village
  - d) paint pictures in colours
47. Tiziano's father wanted his son to be a
- a) painter                      b) cobbler                      c) florist                      d) mountaineer
48. In the second paragraph, the word "variegated" means
- a) marked with patches of different colours
  - b) having different designs
  - c) flowery
  - d) of different varieties
49. Which of the following would best describe Tiziano's father?
- a) miserly                      b) artistic                      c) insensitive                      d) generous
50. At the end of the passage, it is clear that Tiziano had discovered
- a) that he could fulfil his dream of painting with colours obtained from crushed petals
  - b) that painting was a better profession than making shoes
  - c) a way to make his sister happy
  - d) a way to add to the fun of the Festival of Flowers

## Passage - 2

India has come a long way since the Bengal Famine of 1943. The food situation in India, once characterised by chronic shortages and the spectre of famines, has changed dramatically over the years. From being the biggest recipient of PL-480 during the 1950s and 1960s, India today is relatively self-sufficient in food grain at the given level of incomes and prices; in fact, it has marginal surpluses. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has been signed, with India as one of the signatories, under which all countries will have to gradually open up their agricultural sectors.

It is, therefore, neither feasible nor desirable to keep India's food grain sector insulated from world markets. In fact, this is an appropriate opportunity for India to **integrate** its agriculture with global agriculture, and make use of private trade (both domestic and



foreign) as an important instrument for efficiently allocating her resources as well as providing food security to her people at the lowest economic cost. The time to change gears in food policy has come.

Food security, in a broader context, means that people have physical and economic access to food. Since food grains have the largest share in the food basket of the poor in a developing country like India, it is the availability of food grains that lies at the heart of the concept of food security. The first step in this direction, therefore, is to make food grains physically available to the people. This can be done by augmenting production, or through imports and transportation of grain to people wherever they are.

There are several ways of achieving these. One may rely on private entrepreneurship by **letting** the individual farmers produce, traders trade/import and make it available to consumers far and wide; or the Government may directly intervene in the production and/or the trade process. In the former case, the Government follows policies that provide appropriate market signals while in the latter, it acts as product, importer and trader itself. Indian policy makers have followed a mix of both these options. For production, they have **relied** on farmers while the Government has retained control over imports. For distribution, it created public agencies to do the job along with private trade, thus creating a dual market structure.

Providing economic access to food is the second part of the concept of food security. This can be best **obtained** by adopting a cost effective technology in production so that the real price of food grains come down and more people have access to it. In case it still fails to reach the larger sections of the populations, the Government can directly subsidise food for the poor, **launch** a drive to augment their incomes, or try a combination of the two strategies. India has followed both these policies.

51. India has come a long way means \_\_\_\_\_
- a) many years have passed after the Bengal famine
  - b) the food position is now largely improved
  - c) India now handles such problems under PL-480 Scheme
  - d) India has advanced in science and technology
  - e) India is no more isolated from the world

52. Which of the following forms the most essential part of the concept of food security in India?
- a) Availability of effective technology of food production to poor farmers
  - b) Availability of all food items in the market for urban poor
  - c) Easy access of food grains to the weaker sections at affordable price
  - d) Providing subsidy on all food items for rural poor
  - e) None of these
53. Which of the following can be inferred about the general view of the author in the context of this passage?
- a) Fully advocate liberalisation and privatisation
  - b) Supported State controlled, socialistic but closed economy
  - c) A very practical and pragmatic approach to guard our economy in view
  - d) Theoretical view, not concerned with ground realities
54. According to the author, food could be made available to the poor at affordable prices by which of the following measure?
- a) Reducing the cost of production of food grains by using appropriate technology
  - b) Offering food grains at lower cost and offering economic support for maintaining lower cost
  - c) Raising the earning of the poor
55. According to the author, why have India's policy makers created a mixed market structure?
- a) This is a practice followed by many developing countries
  - b) This is a natural fallout of GATT agreement
  - c) India is now poised for globalisation and privatisation
  - d) India is now a technologically advanced country
  - e) None of these

### **Passage - 3**

Patriotism is a very complex feeling, built up out of primitive instincts and highly intellectual convictions. There is love of home, family and friends, making us peculiarly anxious to preserve our own country from invasion. There is the mild instinctive liking for compatriots as against foreigners. There is pride, which is bound up with the success of the community to which we feel that we belong. There is a belief, suggested by pride but reinforced by history, that one's own nation represents a great tradition and stands for ideals that are important to the human race. But besides all these, there is another element, at once nobler and more open to attack, an element of worship, of willing sacrifice, of joyful merging of the individual life with the life of the nation. This religious element in patriotism is

essential to the strength of the State since it enlists the best that is in most men on the side of national sacrifice.

56. A suitable title for the passage could be:
- a) Elements Of Patriotism
  - b) Historical Development Of a Nation
  - c) The Role Of Religion And History In Patriotism
  - d) Religion And Patriotism
57. Describing the element of worship “open to attack” the author implies that it
- a) is unnecessary
  - b) leads to national sacrifice
  - c) has no historical basis
  - d) cannot be justified on rational grounds
58. The tone of the passage can best be described as
- a) Critical
  - b) Descriptive
  - c) Persuasive
  - d) Analytical
59. Which of the following can easily be grouped under the “intellectual convictions” the author mentions in the opening sentence?
- a) Love of family
  - b) Love of compatriots
  - c) The element of worship
  - d) None of the above
60. Which one of the following statements is false?
- a) We tend to like our own countrymen better than we like foreigners
  - b) Nations always stand for ideals that are important to the human race
  - c) It is the religious element in patriotism that motivates us for sacrificing ourselves for our nation
  - d) Our pride of the community is bound with the community's success

#### Passage - 4

**Directions** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases in the passage are given in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Globalisation, liberalisation and free market are some of the most significant modern trends in economy. Most economists in our country seem **captivated** by the spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market. A price that is determined by the seller or, for that matter, established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers seems pernicious. Accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price-fixing as both normal and having a valuable economic function. In fact, price-fixing is normal in the industrialised societies because the industrial

system itself provides, an effortless consequence of its own development, the price-fixing that it requires. Modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. *Hence*, a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than what its competitors charge is commonly recognised by **advocates** of free-market economic theories. But each large firm will also act with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same customers. Each large firm will thus avoid significant price-cutting, because price-cutting will be prejudicial to the common interest in a stable demand for products. Most economists do not see price-fixing when it occurs because they expect it to be brought about by a number of **explicit** agreements among large firms; it is not.

Moreover, some economists argue that allowing the free-market to operate without interference is the most efficient method of establishing prices in all cases, except for the economies of non-socialist countries. Most of these economies employ intentional price-fixing, usually in an **overt fashion**. Formal price-fixing by cartels and informal price-fixing by agreements covering the members of an industry are common. Were there something peculiarly efficient about the free market and inefficient about price-fixing, the countries that have avoided the first and used the second would have suffered drastically in their economic development. There is no indication that they have.

Socialist industry also works within a framework of **controlled** prices. In the early 1970s, the Soviet Union began to give firms and industries some flexibility in adjusting prices **that** a more informal evolution has accorded the capitalist system. Economists in the USA have hailed the change as a return to the free market. But the Soviet firms were not in favour of the prices established by a free market, over which they exercised little influence. Rather, Soviet firms acquired some power to fix prices.

61. Considering the literal meaning and connotations of the words used in the passage, the author's attitude towards "most economists" can best be described as
- a) derogatory and antagonistic
  - b) impartial and unbiased
  - c) spiteful and envious
  - d) critical and condescending
  - e) indifferent

62. The author feels that price fixed by seller seems pernicious because
- people don't have faith in large firms
  - people don't want the Government to fix prices
  - most economists believe that consumers should determine prices
  - most economists believe that no one group should determine prices
  - people do not want to decide prices
63. Which of the following statements is definitely true in the context of the passage?
- a profitable result of economic development
  - an inevitable result of the industrial system
  - the joint result of a number of carefully organised decisions
  - a phenomenon uncommon to industrialised societies
  - a result of joint ventures of the Government and industry
64. According to the passage, price-fixing in non-socialist countries is generally
- intentional and wide-spread
  - illegitimate but beneficial
  - conservative and inflexible
  - legitimate and innovative
  - conservative and scarce
65. Which of the following statements about the socialist industry is/are false?
- It works under certain price restrictions.
  - It has no authority to determine prices.
  - It hails the strategy of price-fixing, as a major deviation.
- Only I is false
  - Only II is false
  - Only III is false
  - I and II are false
  - II and III are false

### Passage - 5

The Indian scenario can be described very briefly. The apparatus of the state has become an integral part of what Americans term the iron triangle: a collusion of (a) those who benefit from the subsidies: the industry, urban population, rich farmers (b) those who decide on who is to be subsidised at whose cost: the politicians; and (c) those who administer the subsidies: the bureaucracy.

Let me explain what I mean. Take the example of bamboo. Bamboo has been made available to paper mills at rates as low as one to two rupees per tonne, when the basket weavers were buying it in the market at a high price of several thousand rupees per tonne. Cement factories receive power and raw materials at subsidised rates and pass on the costs of pollution to the society at large. The cement thus subsidised, flows to metropolises. These metropolises also attract large quantities of bricks made from the previous topsoil of farms and baked with old banyan trees now being liquidated for kilns.

When a *giant* hydel project on a river was constructed in one state, the *hulk* of its power was given over to a single aluminium industry at a few paise per unit – well below the cost of production. Later, the state government decided to charge only a nominal flat rate per irrigation pump, ensuring that the farmers kept the pumps running whether they needed the water or not. Villagers who lose their lands and *small* homes to irrigation projects have always been inadequately compensated, thereby, beneficiaries in the command areas never have to pay for water to take care of even these artificially depressed costs.

66. Which of the following industries have not been referred to in the passage?  
 a) Aluminium b) Brick c) Paper d) Iron e) Cement
67. Which of the following is the main reason that helps the authorities to keep costs of irrigation project low?  
 (1) The beneficiaries contribute money to the project.  
 (2) The government keeps nominal rates for the supply.  
 (3) Low compensation is provided to the affected villagers.  
 a) only (1) b) only (2) c) only (3) d) either (1) or (2)  
 e) both (1) and (2)
68. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage?  
 a) Paper mills and basket weavers both get bamboo at very low cost  
 b) Wood from banyan trees is used by the cement industries  
 c) The government machinery is taking a balanced view about development  
 d) The cement industry is responsible for polluting the atmosphere  
 e) The government is influenced by American terms
69. The author has given sufficient examples to show that  
 1. proper costing of the projects is not being done by the government  
 2. the government is protecting interests of rich and urban people  
 3. the present practice of subsidy should be reviewed  
 a) only 1 and 2 b) only 1 and 3 c) only 2 and 3  
 d) all the three 1, 2 and 3 e) only 1
70. Four of the five words used in the passage form one group, the fifth one does not belong to that group. Find out the word that does not belong to the group.  
 a) giant b) bulk c) high d) small  
 e) large

### ANALYTICAL ABILITY

71. There are six persons A, B, C, D, E and F. C is the sister of F. B is the brother of E's husband. D is the father of A and grandfather of F. There are two fathers, three brothers and a mother in the group. Who is the mother?
- a) A                      b) B                      c) C                      d) E
72. Choose the number pair/group which is different from others?
- a) 7 : 22                      b) 12 : 37                      c) 8 : 33                      d) 15 : 46
73. In a group of persons travelling in a bus, 6 persons can speak Tamil, 15 can speak Hindi and 6 can speak Gujarati. In that group, none can speak any other language. If 2 persons in the group can speak two languages and one person can speak all the three languages, then how many persons are there in the group?
- a) 21                      b) 22                      c) 23                      d) 24
74. In the following question, a matrix of certain characters is given. These characters follow a certain trend, row-wise or column wise. Find out this trend and choose the missing character accordingly.

72	24	6
96	16	12
108	-	18

- a) 12                      b) 16                      c) 18                      d) 20
75. What is Reena's rank in the class?
- I. There are 26 students in the class.
- II. There are 9 students who have scored less than Reena.
- a) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question
- b) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient answer the question
- c) If the data either in I or II alone are sufficient to answer the question
- d) If the data in both the statements together are needed
76. In the question below, a number series is given in which one number is **wrong**. Find out the **wrong** number.
- 4, 2.5, 3.5, 6.5, 15.5, 41.25, 126.75
- a) 2.5   b) 3.5                      c) 6.5                      d) 15.5                      e) 41.25
77. If it is possible to make only one meaningful word with the second, the fifth, the sixth and the tenth letters of the word STREAMLINE, which of the following would be the third letter of that word? If no such word can be made, give 'X' as your answer and if more than one such word can be formed, give your answer as 'Y'.
- a) E   b) A                      c) M                      d) X                      e) Y

78. ACCORDING TO CERTAIN CODE:

- (a) 'min fin bin gin' means 'trains are always late'
- (b) 'gin din cin hin' means 'drivers were always punished'
- (c) 'bin cin vin rin' means 'drivers stopped all trains' and
- (d) 'din kin fin vin' means 'all passengers were late'

'Drivers were late' would be written as

- a) Min cin din                      b) fin cin din                      c) fin din gin                      d) gin hin min
- e) None of these

79. Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

'A-B' means 'A is father of B',

'A+B' means 'A is daughter of B',

'A ÷ B' means 'A is son of B',

'A x B' means 'A is wife of B'.

Which of the following means P is grandson of S?

- a)  $P + Q - S$  b)  $P \div Q \times S$  c)  $P \div Q + S$  d)  $P \times Q \div S$  e) None of these

80. One morning after sunrise, Gopal was standing facing pole. The shadow of the pole fall exactly to his right. Which direction was he facing?

- a) South b) East c) West d) North e) None of these

#### Directions 81 - 82

Six persons Amit, Sam, Sujit, Deepak, Esha and Mona are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. Sujit is sitting exactly between Amit and Mona. Sam is sitting two places to the left of Esha. Deepak is sitting two places to the right of Mona.

81. Between which two persons is Deepak sitting?

- a) Mona-Sam                      b) Esha-Sam                      c) Sujit-Sam                      d) Amit - Sam
- e) Cannot be determined

82. Who is sitting opposite Esha?

- a) Amit                      b) Sam                      c) Sujit                      d) Mona
- e) None of these

#### Directions 83 - 84

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Each of the five friends A, B, C, D and E travel different distances to their workplaces. A travels more than B but less than E. D travels more than only C. The one, who travels the most, travels 30 km. B travels 15 km to his workplace.



83. Who amongst the following possibly travels 5 km to the workplace?  
 a) Ab)C c)D d)E e)Either C or D
84. Who amongst the following possibly travels 20 km to his workplace?  
 a) Ab)C c)D d)E e)Either A or D
85. In the question below there are three statements followed by four conclusions numbered, I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

**Statements:**

No Cloud is Bird.

Some Goats are Birds.

All Cars are Goats.

**Conclusions:**

I. No Car is Cloud.

II. Some Cars are Birds.

III. No Bird is Car.

IV. Some Clouds are Goats.

- a) Only III follows b) Only either II or III follows  
 c) Only I follows d) Only I and either II or III follow  
 e) None of these

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS**

86. Which Indian city has joined UNESCO's Creative Cities Network 2021?  
 a) Lucknow b) Bodh Gaya c) Srinagar d) Jaipur
87. The XIII Rock Edict gives details about Asoka war with:  
 a) Kalinga b) Chola c) Cheras d) Pandyas
88. Miss Universe 2021 was the 70th Miss Universe pageant, held on December 12, 2021, at Universe Dome in Eilat, Israel. Andrea Meza of Mexico crowned which Indias as her successor at the end of the event. This is India's first victory in 21 years, and its third in the history of the pageant.  
 a) ManushiChillar b) Sushmita Sen c) Harnaaz Sandhu d) Lara Dutta
89. In the E-waste generated by the Mobile Phones, which among the following metal is most abundant?  
 a) Copper b) Silver  
 c) Palladium d) Gold
90. What is common about famous personalities Manish Malhotra, Sabyasachi Mukherjee and Rohit Bal?  
 a) Advertising b) Film Direction c) Novel Writing d) Fashion Designing
91. The Chinese travelerHiuen Tsang visited India during the reign of:  
 a) Chandragupta I b) Harshavardhana c) Ashoka d) Chandragupta II

92. What is Facebook's new name?  
a) Alpha                      b) Beta                      c) Meta                      d) Delta
93. Which celebrity owns fashion brand "All About You"?  
a) Deepika Padukone    b) Priyanka Chopra    c) Anushka Sharma    d) Kareena Kapoor
94. What is the name of India's first indigenous aircraft carrier?  
a) INS Vikrant              b) INS Arihant              c) INS Shaurya              d) INS Vikramaditya
95. Which Indian State is the leading Cotton producer?  
a) Gujarat                      b) Maharashtra              c) Telangana                      d) Madhya Pradesh
96. Who of the following is known as the father of modern Olympics?  
a) Pierre De Coubertin    b) Demetrius Vikelas    c) Henri de Baillet-Latour    d) J. Sigfrid Edström
97. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award has been rechristened to honour which Indian sporting legend?  
a) Milkha Singh              b) Dhyan Chand              c) Kapil Dev                      d) PT Usha
98. During which dynasty was major part Ellora cave temples built?  
a) Rashtrakutas dynasty                      b) Cholas Dynasty  
c) Hoyasala dynasty                      d) Chandella dynasty
99. Identify the incorrect river-tributary combination  
a) Indus - Narmada    b) Ganga --Yamuna    c) Godavari - Manjeera    d) Ganga-Kosi
100. Which among the following is one of the key reasons for the destruction of coral reefs?  
a) Overfishing              b) Overmining              c) Glacier melting              d) Maritime exercises