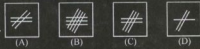


SECTION I : MENTAL ABILITY TEST





















PART-I

Directions : (For Question No. 1-10) Each question has four figures, (A), (B) (C) and (D). Among these figures, four figures have similarity of any kind, while one figure is different. Find out the different figure and circle the number given below that figure.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. </p> | <p>6. </p> |
| <p>2. </p> | <p>7. </p> |
| <p>3. </p> | <p>8. </p> |
| <p>4. </p> | <p>9. </p> |
| <p>5. </p> | <p>10. </p> |

PART-II

Directions : (For Question No. 11-20) In each, one problem figure is given on the left side and on the right side four answer-figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) have been given. Find out that answer figure, which is completely similar to the problem figure and circle the number given below that figure.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>11. Problem Figure </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Answer Figures</p> <p>(A)  (B)  (C)  (D) </p> | <p>13. Problem Figure </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Answer Figures</p> <p>(A)  (B)  (C)  (D) </p> |
| <p>12. Problem Figure </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Answer Figures</p> <p>(A)  (B)  (C)  (D) </p> | <p>14. Problem Figure </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Answer Figures</p> <p>(A)  (B)  (C)  (D) </p> |

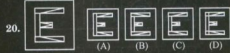
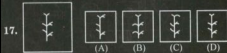
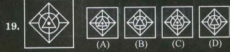
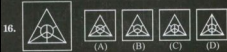
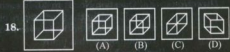
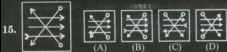
* Based on Memory

Problem Figure

Answer Figures

Problem Figure

Answer Figures



PART-III

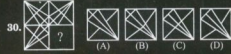
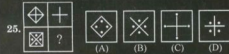
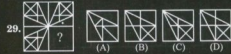
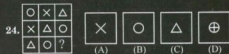
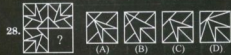
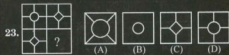
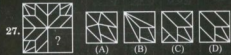
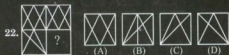
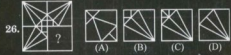
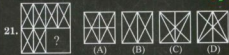
Directions : (For Question No. 21 to 30) In each question a problem figure has been given on the left side. Observe carefully the four answer figures given on the right side. Find out a answer figure, which, without the change of direction, fits in the problem figure, in such a way that the problem figure may be complete. To indicate your answer circle the number given below the figures.

Problem Figure

Answer Figures

Problem Figure

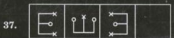
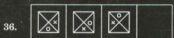
Answer Figures



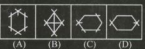
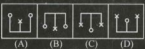
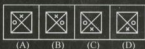
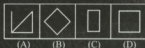
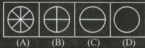
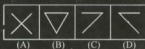
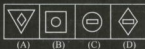
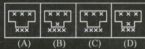
PART-IV

Directions : (For Question No. 31 to 40) In each question three problem figures have been given on the left side and for the fourth figure blank space has been left. Problem figures are in an order. Find out which of the answer figure given on the right side completed this order? Circle the number of that figure.

Problem Figure



Answer Figures



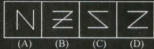
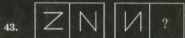
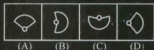
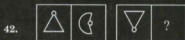
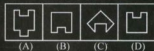
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PART-V

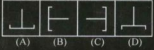
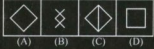
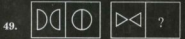
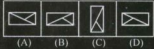
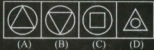
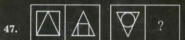
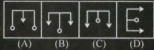
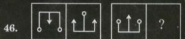
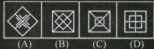
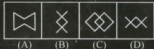
Directions : (For Question No. 41 to 50) In each problem after three problem-figures a question mark (?) has been given in place of fourth problem-figure. There is a relation between first and second figure. The same relation is between the third and fourth figure. Find that figure from the answer-figures, which can be fitted in the question mark space. Circle the number of that figure.

Problem Figure

Answer Figures



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PART-VI

Directions : (For Question No. 51 to 60) In each question one part of the square is on the left side and the remaining part is among the four answer-figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) given on the right-side. Find out that figure of the right side, which completes the square given on the left side. Give your answer by encircling the number of selected figure.

Problem Figure

Answer Figures

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 51. | | | | | |
| | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 52. | | | | | |
| | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 53. | | | | | |
| | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 54. | | | | | |
| | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 55. | | | | | |
| | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 56. | | | | | |
| | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 57. | | | | | |
| | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 58. | | | | | |
| | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 59. | | | | | |
| | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 60. | | | | | |
| | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |

SECTION II : ARITHMETIC

61. When 20.2 is multiplied by 18.01, the result in round number is :

- (A) 360 (B) 362
(C) 364 (D) 365

62. Write the next number series :

25	50	53
26	52	55
<u>27</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>57</u>

- (A) 28 54 57 (B) 28 56 59
(C) 28 56 60 (D) 30 60 63

63. How many rectangular plots of dimensions $40\text{ m} \times 60\text{ m}$ can be cut from a rectangular ground having dimensions $120\text{ m} \times 160\text{ m}$?

- (A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 8

64. In how many years, a sum of Rs. 500 at 5% per annum amount to Rs. 600?

- (A) 3 years (B) 4 years
(C) 5 years (D) 6 years

65. The average of four numbers is 30. If the sum of first three numbers is 85, the fourth number is :

- (A) 30 (B) 35
(C) 45 (D) 55

66. A boy slept at 9.45 p.m. and woke at 5.30 a.m. next morning. How much time did he sleep?

- (A) 4 hr 15 min
(B) 7 hr 15 min
(C) 7 hr 45 min
(D) 8 hr 15 min

67. Three bells rang together at 8.30 a.m. If they rang at intervals of 4, 5 and 6 minutes respectively, when will they ring together again?

- (A) 8.45 a.m. (B) 9.30 a.m.
(C) 9.45 a.m. (D) 10.15 a.m.

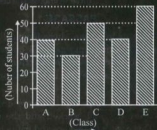
68. If 1st April of a year was Monday, what will be the day on 18th April of the same year?

- (A) Thursday (B) Friday
(C) Saturday (D) Wednesday

69. A man bought a radio for Rs. 900 and sold it for Rs. 1,200. Calculate his gain per cent :

- (A) 20% (B) 25%
(C) 30% (D) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

70. From the following bar graph, find the class in which number of students are half of the other class :



- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D

71. The smallest four digits even number that can be made using 0, 1, 2 and 3 is :

- (A) 1023 (B) 1032
(C) 3201 (D) 3210

72. Which of the following is minimum?

- 70707, 70077, 70770, 70070
(A) 70707 (B) 70077 (C) 70770 (D) 70070

73. The sum of two numbers is 11009. If one of them is 9999, find the other :

- (A) 1010 (B) 1110 (C) 2110 (D) 21008

74. 13013 is exactly divisible by 13. Write the five digit smallest number that starts with 14 and is exactly divisible by 13 :

- (A) 14040 (B) 14001 (C) 14014 (D) 14027

75. On converting 5.125 to fraction, we get :

- (A) $5\frac{1}{125}$ (B) $5\frac{1}{25}$ (C) $5\frac{1}{8}$ (D) $51\frac{1}{4}$

76. The sum of fractions $\frac{2}{9} + \frac{4}{3}$ and $\frac{6}{18}$ is :

- (A) $\frac{17}{9}$ (B) $\frac{16}{9}$ (C) $\frac{2}{5}$ (D) $\frac{11}{18}$

77. What percent of 10 km is 10 m?

- (A) 0.1% (B) 1.0% (C) 10.0% (D) 40.0%

78. HCF of two co-prime numbers is :

- (A) 0
(B) Sum of the two numbers
(C) Difference of the two numbers
(D) 1

79. L. C. M. of 8, 12, 20 and 36 is :

- (A) 120 (B) 180 (C) 360 (D) 720

80. Simplify : $6 + 6 + 6 \times 6 - 6$:

- (A) 1 (B) 7 (C) 31 (D) 36

SECTION III : LANGUAGE (ENGLISH)

Directions—There are four passages in this section. Each passage is followed by five questions. Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. For each question four probable answers bearing letters (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. Only one out of these is correct. You have to choose the correct answer and encircle it.

PASSAGE 1

Once upon a time, there lived a Rajput king at Malwa. His kingdom was small, quiet and peaceful. There were no major battles or political problems. So his one aim in life was to make his people happy.

One year there was a severe drought. The fields were dry and cracked and the trees were bare. There were no flowers and fruits in the land, or crops of any kind. The king was worried. How was he to save the people from famine?

He walked to the river Narmada, knelt down and prayed, 'O Sacred Narmada, bless us with rain. Save my people from the famine, and I shall offer you my first-born child'.

Before long, the sky was overcast with clouds and it rained heavily. The wet earth was ploughed, seeds were sown and a few months later a bumper crop was harvested. The people rejoiced.

81. What was the king's problem?

- (A) Wars (B) Politics (C) Famine (D) Flood

82. Which statement shows that the Rajput king loved his people?

- (A) The king offered his first-born child to the river Narmada
(B) He opened the gates of the state grainary for his people
(C) He forced his neighbouring states to contribute food
(D) He set up relief camps to feed the hungry

83. When there is drought :

- (A) There is lot of rain
(B) The earth is dry and cracked
(C) People are very happy
(D) People sow the seeds

84. The king prayed Narmada for :

- (A) Grains (B) Famine
(C) A child (D) Rain

85. 'Before long' means :

- (A) A long time ago (B) For a long time
(C) Very soon (D) In the past

PASSAGE 2

One day Tansen sang one of the songs taught by his master and deliberately introduced a false note. It had almost an electric effect on the saint; his aesthetic nature received a rude shock. He turned to Tansen and rebuked him, saying, 'What has happened to you, Tansen, that you, a pupil of mine, should commit such a gross blunder?'

He then started singing the piece correctly, the mood came upon him and enveloped him, and he forgot himself in the music which filled the earth and heaven and Akbar and Tansen themselves in the sheer melody and charm of the music.

It was a unique experience. When the music stopped, Akbar turned to Tansen and said, 'You say you learnt music from this saint and yet you seem to have missed the living charm of it all. Yours seems to be chaff beside this soul stirring music.'

86. 'It had almost an electric effect on the saint' Here 'saint' refers to :

- (A) Akbar (B) Tansen
(C) Tansen's Guru (D) Some other courtier

87. Which word did Akbar use to describe Tansen's music?

- (A) Charming (B) Thrilling
(C) Soul stirring (D) Chaff

88. Tansen's Guru rebuked Tansen because :

- (A) He sang a classical song
(B) He sang a song with a false note
(C) He tried to show his superiority over his master
(D) He sang a song not suitable to the occasion

89. What did Akbar miss in Tansen's music?

- (A) Chaff (B) Right tunes
(C) Living charm (D) Inspiration

90. "Tansen.....should commit such a gross blunder." Here 'gross' means :

- (A) Twelve dozen (B) Serious
(C) Shocking (D) Melody

PASSAGE 3

Once upon a time there were six blind men. These blind men had never seen an elephant but they wanted to know what the elephant looked like. So they went near an elephant to find out.

The first blind man fell against the broad side of the elephant. He immediately said, "The elephant must be like a wall." The second blind man got hold of the elephant's tusk. He cried out, "I'm sure the elephant is like a spear." The third blind man happened to take the elephant's trunk in his hand. He said confidently, "The elephant is surely like a snake." The fourth one stretched out his hand and felt the elephant's leg. "It's clear," he said, "The elephant is like a tree trunk." The fifth, by chance, touched the elephant's ear. "I am confident that the elephant is like a fan." The sixth and the last of the blind men felt the elephant's tail. "I tell you," he cried, "The elephant is like a rope."

And so these blind men argued and argued. Each one said he was right. But actually all were wrong.

91. Six blind men went near an elephant to find out :

- (A) What the elephant looked like
- (B) What was the size of the trunk of the elephant
- (C) What was the colour of the elephant
- (D) What the elephant's tail looked like

92. To the first blind man the elephant looked like:

- (A) A spear
- (B) A tree trunk
- (C) A wall
- (D) A fan

93. The third blind man said, "The elephant is like a snake." He said so because he had touched the elephant's.....

- (A) Leg
- (B) Ear
- (C) Tusk
- (D) Trunk

94. All the six blind men were wrong to say how the elephant looked like because :

- (A) Each one of them had touched only one part of the elephant
- (B) Each one of them said without confidence
- (C) They argued on their views again and again
- (D) They had decided to oppose each other

95. The fifth, by chance, touched the elephant's ears. Here 'by chance' means :

- (A) Purposely
- (B) Accidentally
- (C) On being asked
- (D) Matter of choice

PASSAGE 4

Two friends were in the forest, when they saw a bear coming towards them. Frightened, the older boy, quickly climbed a tree, forgetting his friend. The younger boy, who couldn't climb well, threw himself down on the ground and pretended to be dead. The bear came and circled around the body. He put his face close to that of the boy. He sniffed and stared and at last left.

The older boy came down the tree, ran to his friend and asked, "Are you all right? What was the bear doing? He was near you for a long time."

"He was talking to me", replied his friend, "He gave me some good advice." He said, "Don't trust a friend who doesn't help you in the time of danger."

96. The older boy climbed a tree because :

- (A) He was all alone in the forest
- (B) He wanted to save himself from the bear
- (C) He could climb a tree easily
- (D) He thought he could shoot the bear easily

97. 'Pretended to be dead' means :

- (A) Posing to be in a state of death
- (B) Looked frightened
- (C) Flat on the ground
- (D) Nearly lifeless

98. The bear did not harm the younger boy because :

- (A) He didn't climb the tree
- (B) He was scared of the boy
- (C) He was moved to pity
- (D) He thought the boy was dead

99. Who proved to be clever in the story?

- (A) The bear
- (B) The older boy
- (C) The older boy and the bear
- (D) The younger boy

100. The moral of the story is :

- (A) One who does not desert you in your time of need is a true friend
- (B) One who guards his own interest is a true friend
- (C) One who is always sweet to you is a true friend
- (D) One who is with you only in the days of happiness is a true friend