GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND REASONING

Directions (11-9): In the following questions, select the related word/letters/number from the given alternatives.

1. Bus : Road : : Train : ?
   (1) Junction  (2) Rail
   (3) Trail  (4) Engine

2. Police : Constable : : Class : ?
   (1) Teacher  (2) Student
   (3) Monitor  (4) Principal

   (1) Tree : Leaves
   (2) Lady : Dress
   (3) Fish : Scales
   (4) Skin : Man

4. Spring : Elasticity : ?
   (1) Person : Whims
   (2) Wool : Warmth
   (3) Marketing : Advertising
   (4) Radio : Broadcast

5. TIPS : SPT : : GOD : ?
   (1) ODG  (2) GOOD
   (3) DOG  (4) DOG

6. GFED : TSQG : : KJHI : ?
   (1) PQRS  (2) HLJK
   (3) XWU  (4) WXZY

7. 9 : 26 : : 81 : ?
   (1) 90  (2) 99
   (3) 243  (4) 226

   (1) 15  (2) 13
   (3) 17  (4) 24

   (1) 12  (2) 64
   (3) 32  (4) 16

Directions (10-18): In the following questions, select the one which is different from the other three responses.

10. (1) Square metre  (2) Square feet
    (3) Square inch
    (4) Square root

11. (1) Square  (2) Cone
    (3) Triangle  (4) Rectangle

12. (1) Hard  : : Soft
    (2) Pointed  : : Blunt
    (3) Sweet  : : Sour
    (4) Long  : : High

13. (1) LJK  (2) QPO
    (3) WUS  (4) ZYX

14. (1) ACEG  (2) BDHF
    (3) CEGI  (4) DEFI

15. (1) KGF  (2) MNTK
    (3) LGFD  (4) TSUV

16. (1) 95,17  (2) 48, 21
    (3) 88,25  (4) 88,31

17. (1) 625  (2) 225
    (3) 189  (4) 256

18. (1) 87  (2) 46
    (3) 28  (4) 44

Directions (19-20): In the following questions, which one of the given responses would be a meaningful order of the following words in ascending order?

19. (1) Collector
    (2) Governor
    (3) Chief Secretary
    (4) President
    (5) Clerk

20. (1) Weekly  (2) Daily
    (3) Monthly  (4) Fortnightly
    (5) Dimonthly

21. Which one of the following words will appear fourth in the English dictionary?

   (1) Encrable
   (2) Encourage
   (3) Encroach
   (4) Encounter

22. Which one set of letters when sequentially placed at the gaps in the given letter series shall complete it?

   —zy—xy—yxzx—zyx—xy

   (1) xwxyz  (2) xzy
   (3) xwxyz  (4) xzy

Directions (23-26): In the following questions, choose the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

23. MES, LDR, KQO, ___, IAO
   (1) MCO  (2) KEB
   (3) JQG  (4) JBP

24. XMO, TVXZ, ___, LMO
   (1) ABCD  (2) CEGH
   (3) EGIK  (4) GIKM

25. ___, 144, 400, 900, 1600, 256, 1
   (1) 64  (2) 36
   (3) 49  (4) 100

26. 2, 10, 30, 68, ___, ?
   (1) 125  (2) 130
   (3) 130  (4) 135

27. Find the wrong number in the given series.
   9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 61
   (1) 16  (2) 9
   (3) 49  (4) 61

28. Fathima while introducing Mustafa to her husband said, his brother's father is the only son of my grandfather. How is Fathima related to Mustafa?
   (1) Aunt  (2) Sister
   (3) Niece  (4) Mother

29. Tarun's age is the cube of a whole number. It was square of another whole number two years ago. How long he must wait before his age is again the cube of a whole number?
   (1) 2 years  (2) 10 years
   (3) 37 years  (4) 39 years

30. From the given alternatives, select the word which can be formed using the letters of the given word.

   MEASUREMENT
   (1) ASSURE  (2) MANDIT
   (3) MASTER  (4) SUMMIT

31. From the given alternatives, select the word which cannot be formed using the letters of the given word.

   (1) xwxyz  (2) xzy
   (3) xwxyz  (4) xzy
32. If in a certain code, DAUGHTER is written as TIRDAUGH, how will ATTITUDE be written in that code?
(1) DEUAPIIT
(2) UDEAPITI
(3) DUEAPIIT
(4) NATUPIT

33. If GERMANY is written as 7, 5, 18, 13, 1, 14, 25, how can FRANCE be written in that code?
(1) 6, 18, 14, 3, 5
(2) 6, 3, 18, 14, 1, 5
(3) 8, 14, 13, 2, 10
(4) 8, 16, 14, 3, 1, 5

Directions (34-35): In the following questions, find the missing number from the given responses.
34. 80 60 ?
   40 30 20
   60 50 40
(1) 30 (2) 40
(3) 140 (4) 20

35. 7 9 10
    4 8 6
    2 3 4
    14 ? 15
(1) 20 (2) 24
(3) 28 (4) 32

36. Given equations are solved on the basis of a certain system. On the same basis, find out the correct answer for the unsolved equation.
   \[8 + 5 + 3 = 358, 3 + 7 + 6 = 673, 4 + 7 + 6 = ?\]
   (1) 476 (2) 674
   (3) 784 (4) 746

37. Select the correct combination of mathematical signs to replace * signs and to balance the given equation.
\[15 \ast 5 \ast 30 \ast 25\]
(1) = \times \times =
(2) \times \div =\]
(3) \times = \times =
(4) \div \times =

38. If A stands for ‘Addition’, M for ‘Multiplication’, D for ‘Division’, G for ‘Greater than’ and L for ‘Lesser than’, then which of the following alternatives will be logically correct?

39. Vijay walks 5 km towards South, then he walks 3 km turning to right. Again he turns to his right and walks 5 km. He then turns in his left and walks 5 km. How far is he now from the starting point?
(1) 3 km (2) 5 km
(3) 8 km (4) 6 km

40. A man starts from a point ‘X’ and walks 3 km southwards, then he turns left and walks 6 km, in which direction is he from the starting point?
   (1) South — West
   (2) South — East
   (3) West
   (4) South

41. F’s age is equal to Q. R is younger than S. T is younger than R but older than P.
Which one is the oldest?
(1) P (2) Q
(3) R (4) S

42. C is to the West of B and South-West of A. D is to the North-West of A and North of C and is in line with A. B. In which direction is the point of A. B is located?
   (1) North-East
   (2) South-East
   (3) North-West
   (4) South-West

Directions (43-44): In the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements:

43. Statements:
   1. All players are doctors.
   2. Some doctors are actors.

Conclusions:
   I. Some doctors are players as well as actors.
   II. All actors are doctors.
(1) Only conclusion I follows.
(2) Only conclusion II follows.

44. Statements: Classical music is divine. Talented people can learn classical music easily.

Conclusions:
I. Those who learn classical music become great.
II. Only talented people can learn classical music.
(1) Only conclusion I follows.
(2) Only conclusion II follows.
(3) Both conclusions I and II follow.
(4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

45. Which one of the following diagrams best depicts the relationship among Elephants, Wolves and Animals?

46. Which answer figure will complete the pattern in the question figure?

Answer Figures:

47. Select the answer figure in which the question figure is hidden/embedded.

Question Figure:
48. A piece of paper is folded and cut as shown below in the question figures. From the given answer figures, indicate how it will appear when opened.

**Question Figures:**

![Answer Figures]

49. Which of the answer figure is exactly the mirror image of the given figure, when the mirror is held on the line AB?

**Question Figure:**

![Answer Figures]

50. A word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as in two matrices given below. The columns and rows of Matrix I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by its column, e.g., 'A' can be represented by 02, 14, 23, etc. and 'P' can be represented by 37, 69, 88, etc. Identify the set for the word SOAP.

**Matrix-I**

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**Matrix-II**

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51. The present monetary system in India is managed by
   (1) Nationalized Banks
   (2) The State Bank of India
   (3) The Reserve Bank of India
   (4) The Central Finance Ministry

52. What is a Multinational Company?
   (1) A joint venture among more than two countries
   (2) A company set up with foreign capital
   (3) A company having operations in many countries
   (4) A company holding a monopoly over the sale of a certain commodity in several countries.

53. Explicit + Implicit Costs =
   (1) Private Costs
   (2) Accounting Costs
   (3) Economic Costs
   (4) Social Costs

54. Which of the following is not relevant to Human Resource Development?
   (1) Education
   (2) Women and Child Development
   (3) Caste system
   (4) Youth Affairs and Sports

55. A trade cycle consists of
   (1) Three Phases
   (2) Four Phases
   (3) Five Phases
   (4) Six Phases

56. The Khilafat Movement was organized to protest against
   (1) religious interference by the British
   (2) Russian Revolution
   (3) dismemberment of Turkey
   (4) suppression of Pathans

57. Planning Commission was established in the year
   (1) 1950
   (2) 1951
   (3) 1952
   (4) 1953

58. India witnessed single party domination till
   (1) 1962
   (2) 1967
   (3) 1971
   (4) 1977

59. Which part of the Constitution of India has been described as the soul of the Constitution?
   (1) Fundamental Rights
   (2) Directive Principles of State Policy
   (3) Preamble
   (4) Panchayats

60. Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution on
   (1) 15th August 1947
   (2) 26th November 1949
   (3) 26th January 1950
   (4) 26th January 1948

61. The rustless Iron Pillar at Mehrauli (Delhi) was erected by the
   (1) Mauryas
   (2) Kushans
   (3) Guptas
   (4) Satavahanas

62. The famous ‘Yajurveda’ has been taken from
   (1) Rigveda
   (2) Yajurveda
   (3) Saamvedna
   (4) Atharvaveda

63. The Rajput King who was defeated by Babur in the battle of Khanwa was
   (1) Udai Singh
   (2) Rana Pratap Singh
   (3) Rana Sanga
   (4) Rudra Deva

64. Who was the founder of the Ramakrishna Mission?
   (1) Sri Ramakrishna
   (2) Swami Shridhhananda
65. Who led the Mutiny at Kanpur?
   (1) Begum Hazrat Mahal
   (2) Nana Sahib
   (3) Tanjir Tope
   (4) Naib Laxminath

66. Which 'Water Body' separates Andaman and Nicobar Islands?
   (1) Andaman Sea
   (2) Bay of Bengal
   (3) Ten Degree Channel
   (4) Eleventh Degree Channel

67. State Highways are maintained by
   (1) Individual States
   (2) Central Government
   (3) Central and State Governments jointly
   (4) Private parties selected by the State Governments

68. The first port developed after Independence was
   (1) Nava Sheva
   (2) Kandal
   (3) New Mangalore
   (4) Mumbai

69. The neighbouring country of India which has the smallest area is
   (1) Sri Lanka
   (2) Bangladesh
   (3) Bhutan
   (4) Nepal

70. Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary is in the State of
   (1) Bihar
   (2) Tamil Nadu
   (3) Assam
   (4) Kerala

71. Resin is extracted from
   (1) Papaya
   (2) Pine
   (3) Rubber
   (4) Banyan

72. A common plant found in tropical rainforest is
   (1) Pine
   (2) Eucalyptus
   (3) Gum
   (4) FST

73. Which of the following vitamins is necessary for clotting of blood?
   (1) K
   (2) C
   (3) A
   (4) B

74. Influenza virus contains
   (1) RNA only
   (2) DNA only

75. Lung fish is a link between
   (1) Amphibia and Birds
   (2) Reptiles and Birds
   (3) Amphibia and Reptiles
   (4) Reptiles and Mammals

76. Green gland is the excretory organ of
   (1) Earthworm
   (2) Cockroach
   (3) Prawn
   (4) Housefly

77. When pressure is increased, the boiling point of water
   (1) decreases
   (2) increases
   (3) remains the same
   (4) depends on the volume of vapour formed

78. In the treatment of skin disease, the radio isotope used is
   (1) Radio phosphorous
   (2) Radio iodine
   (3) Radio lead
   (4) Radio cobalt

79. Rainbow has been (Choose incorrect statement)
   (1) red light as its outer most colour towards sky
   (2) red light as its inner most colour towards earth
   (3) violet light as its inner most colour towards earth
   (4) its curvature bends towards earth.

80. A cyclist in circular motion should lean
   (1) Forward
   (2) Backward
   (3) Sideways towards the centre
   (4) Sideway away from the centre

81. The monitor of a computer is
   (1) an input device
   (2) an output device
   (3) a storage device
   (4) a processing device

82. is a collection of wires through which data is transmitted from one part of a computer to another part.
   (1) Port
   (2) Channel
   (3) Bus
   (4) Addon card

83. amalgam is an alloy in which the base metal is
   (1) Copper
   (2) Zinc
   (3) Aluminium
   (4) Mercury

84. The physical method commonly used to purify sea water is
   (1) Evaporation
   (2) Sedimentation
   (3) Filtration
   (4) Distillation

85. The chemical name of 'oil of vitriol' is
   (1) Phosphoric acid
   (2) Nitric acid
   (3) Sulphuric acid
   (4) Hydrochloric acid

86. Cathode rays are
   (1) Electromagnetic waves
   (2) Radiations
   (3) Stream of α-particles
   (4) Stream of electrons

87. The National Park 'Valley of Flowers' lies in the State of
   (1) Kerala
   (2) Himachal Pradesh
   (3) Uttarakhand
   (4) Jammu & Kashmir

88. Bhopal Gas Tragedy was caused by
   (1) Nitrogens
   (2) Oxygen
   (3) Methyl isocyanate
   (4) Cyanide

89. The example of a secondary pollutant is
   (1) CO₂ (Chloro fluoro carbon)
   (2) PAN (Peroxy acetyl nitrate)
   (3) CH₄ (Methane)
   (4) Cl₂ (Chlorine)

90. In big cities, air pollution is mainly due to
   (1) burning of fossil fuel
   (2) thermal power plant
   (3) sewage
   (4) suspended particles

91. The term 'Lett' is associated with
   (1) Badminton (2) Chess
   (3) Hockey
   (4) Football

92. The oral polio vaccine was discovered by
   (1) Alexander Fleming
   (2) Jonas Salk
   (3) Edmond Fischer
   (4) Joseph E. Murray
ENGLISH LANGUAGE & COMPREHENSION

Directions (101-110): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. Your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

101. I am thinking (1) to write (2) my autobiography. (3) No error (4).

102. Your part (1) is superior (2). (3) No error (4).

103. The Ganges has overflowed (1) its banks (2) and each of the four villages are flooded. (3) No error (4).

104. What you (1) do in the (2) evening? (3) No error (4).

105. Last night (1) you returned (2) late. (3) No error (4).

106. I felt sure (1) he would do (2) and that his money would go to his daughter. (3) No error (4).

107. Dresses, skirts and children’s clothing (1) are advertised (2) at great reduced prices. (3) No error (4).

108. Vijay, having finished his paper. (1) he (2) left the examination hall. (3) No error (4).

109. Two and two (1) are equal to (2) four. (3) No error (4).

110. She wondered (1) how was he going to manage (2) if he couldn’t get a job. (3) No error (4).

Directions (111-115): In the following questions, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

111. Flatter (1) hate (2) praise (3) love (4) estimate

112. Fragile (1) weak (2) durable (3) lasting (4) sturdy

113. Unique (1) ordinary (2) common (3) unusual (4) special

114. Inevitable (1) optional (2) necessary (3) countable (4) enviable

115. Bondage (1) slavery (2) fetters (3) chains (4) imprisonment

Directions (116-120): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

116. Sterile (1) lively (2) fertile (3) pious (4) useful

117. Prominent (1) prompt (2) prolong (3) insignificant (4) prove

118. Memory (1) reminder (2) forgetfulness (3) ignorance (4) indifference

119. Relish (1) tolerate (2) refuse (3) disgust (4) relent

120. Industrious (1) industrial (2) lazy (3) smart (4) intelligent

93. Who of the following Nobel Laureates for their relentless struggle for peace, was awarded 2010 Nobel Peace Prize?
   (1) Barack H. Obama  
   (2) Liu Xiaobo  
   (3) Martti Ahtisaari  
   (4) Shirin Ebadi

94. The Umiam Hydel Project dam is located few kilometres north of
   (1) Guwahati  
   (2) Shillong  
   (3) Kohima  
   (4) Imphal

95. The expenses of the Government of India are the highest on account of subsidy on
   (1) fertilizers  
   (2) oil  
   (3) LPG  
   (4) food

96. In accordance with the directions of RBI, banking facilities are required to be provided at all places having population of more than 2000 by the end of
   (1) March 2015  
   (2) March 2014  
   (3) March 2013  
   (4) March 2012

97. Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), an autonomous self-governing body, was created within the State of
   (1) Nagaland  
   (2) Meghalaya  
   (3) Assam  
   (4) Mizoram

98. Simla Pact between India and Pakistan was signed in the year
   (1) 1985  
   (2) 1971  
   (3) 1972  
   (4) 2001

99. In which of the following States are Garo and Khasi tribes found?
   (1) Arunachal Pradesh  
   (2) Nagaland  
   (3) Meghalaya  
   (4) Mizoram

100. Manipur has common boundaries with the group of States of
    (1) Nagaland, Assam and Mizoram  
    (2) Nagaland, Meghalaya and Tripura  
    (3) Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura  
    (4) Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya
Directions (126–130): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idioms/phrases. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idioms/phrases.

126. Like wildfire
(1) here and there    (2) slowly    (3) rapidly    (4) partially

127. A Herculean task
(1) A task which requires little effort    (2) A task which requires a lot of patience    (3) A task which requires enormous courage    (4) A task which requires great effort

128. To make light of
(1) to bring light into life    (2) to treat as unimportant    (3) to make canoes    (4) to light a fire

129. To look into
(1) to observe    (2) to search    (3) to peep    (4) to investigate

130. To egg on
(1) to urge    (2) to advise    (3) to ask    (4) to warn

Directions (131–135): In the following questions, the first and the last parts of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

131. 1. The Leeds University
P. a number
Q. offers
R. to international
S. or scholarship
6. students
(1) QQRS    (2) RSPQ    (3) QPRS    (4) RQPS

132. 1. Academicians
P. who have been involved in the debate
Q. including former Vice-Chancellors
R. that the legislation can help provide a uniform character
S. on a common university law, think
6. to the university bodies such as senate syndicate etc.
(1) RQPS    (2) SRQP    (3) PSSR    (4) QPRS

133. 1. There is
P. as the gift
Q. and love for humanity
R. no such thing
S. of brotherhood
6. in this world.
(1) RQPS    (2) RPSP    (3) PRSP    (4) RSQP

134. 1. The World Health Organisation
P. the greatest villain
Q. has pointed out
R. is
S. the tobacco
6. in the history of human-kind
(1) QGRP    (2) SGRP    (3) GPRS    (4) RPSQ

135. 1. My friend’s protest
P. a cry
Q. turned out to be
R. injustice
S. against
6. in the wilderness
(1) PRGS    (2) SRGP    (3) QRSP    (4) RQSP

Directions (136–145): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive Voice/Active Voice.

136. We should meet all our needs.
(1) Our needs should be met.
(2) All our needs are to be met by us.
(3) All our needs should be met by us.
(4) All of us should meet our needs.

137. They have repaired the recently damaged roads.
(1) They have repaired the recently damaged roads.
(2) They are repairing the recently damaged roads.
(3) The recently damaged roads were repaired by them.
(4) They have repaired the recently damaged roads.

138. A method has been devised by them to solve this problem.
(1) They have devised a method to solve this problem.
(2) They have devised a method to solve this problem.
(3) They have solved the problem methodically.
(4) They have solved the problem by a method.

139. She cannot manage the situation.
(1) The situation cannot be managed by her.
(2) The situation is unmanageable for her.
(3) Her situation cannot be managed.
(4) Managing the situation is not possible by her.

140. The officer will convene a meeting of his subordinates.
(1) His subordinates will be convened for a meeting by the officer.
(2) The officer will convene his subordinates for a meeting.
(3) The officer would convene a meeting of his subordinates.
(4) A meeting of his subordinates will be convened by the officer.

141. Our hosts treated us very kindly.
(1) We got kind treatment from our hosts.
(2) We were treated very kindly by our hosts.
(3) We were kindly treated by hosts.
(4) Our treatment was kind.

142. Who painted the wall?
(1) By whom was the wall painted?
(2) By whom was the wall painted?
(3) By whom was the wall painted?
(4) By whom has the wall been painted?
143. The ministry will have instructed the security agencies.  
   (1) The security agencies will have been instructed by the ministry.  
   (2) The security agencies will have been instructed by the ministry.  
   (3) The instructions were given by the ministry in the security agencies.  
   (4) The instructions were taken by the security agencies from the ministry.  
144. He was given the details of his uncle's will by the lawyer.  
   (1) His uncle's will was given to him by his lawyer.  
   (2) The lawyer gave him the details of his uncle's will.  
   (3) His uncle's will and its details were given by the lawyer.  
   (4) The details of the will were given by his lawyer.  
145. Your little boy broke my kitchen window this morning.  
   (1) My kitchen window got broke by your little boy.  
   (2) This morning the kitchen window was broke by your little boy.  
   (3) My little boy broke your kitchen window this morning.  
   (4) My kitchen window was broken by your little boy this morning.  

Directions (146-155): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).  
146. Strangely enough the candidates restricted themselves to small rallies and kept away from some rural areas.  
   (1) the candidates restricted themselves  
   (2) the candidates were restricted to themselves  
   (3) the candidates have restricted themselves  
   (4) No improvement  
147. The man who will score the maximum points, will carry the trophy.  
   (1) who scores the maximum points  
   (2) who the maximum points scores  
   (3) who would score the maximum points  
   (4) No improvement  
148. Japanese armies effort to destroy the Allied forces at Imphal and invade India, but were driven back into Burma.  
   (1) attempted to destroy  
   (2) experimented to destroy  
   (3) strengthened to destruct  
   (4) No improvement  
149. India is one of the most vibrant democracies of the world.  
   (1) brightest democracy  
   (2) vibrant democracy  
   (3) lively democracies  
   (4) No improvement  
150. He stopped to work an hour ago.  
   (1) worked  
   (2) to have worked  
   (3) working  
   (4) No improvement  
151. My teacher is the kinder of all.  
   (1) kind  
   (2) kindly  
   (3) kindest  
   (4) No improvement  
152. The accident occurred in the centre of the road.  
   (1) middle  
   (2) path  
   (3) way  
   (4) No improvement  
153. Hardly had I reached the station when the train started.  
   (1) then  
   (2) than  
   (3) since  
   (4) No improvement  
154. He is willing to help you.  
   (1) willingly  
   (2) willing  
   (3) wilfully  
   (4) No improvement  
155. His father died when he was very young.  
   (1) broke down  
   (2) passed away  
   (3) took off  
   (4) No improvement  

Directions (156-165): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.  
156. The stranger said, "Can you show me the way?"  
   (1) The stranger said whether I can show him the way.  
   (2) The stranger asked whether I could show him the way.  
   (3) The stranger asked whether I could show him the way.  
   (4) The stranger said that I could show him the way.  
157. "Do the staff have any problem?" the manager asked.  
   (1) The manager inquired whether the staff have had any problem.  
   (2) The manager inquired whether the staff had had any problem.  
   (3) The manager inquired whether the staff had any problem.  
   (4) The manager inquired whether the staff had any problem.  
158. She said to him, "Who are you? Who are you looking for?"  
   (1) She asked him who he was and who he was looking for.  
   (2) She questioned him who he was and who he looking for.  
   (3) She asked him who he was and who he was looking for.  
   (4) She asked him who he was and who he was looking for.  
159. Shreyas said to his brother, "Are you feeling better?"  
   (1) Shreyas asked his brother if he was feeling better.  
   (2) Shreyas told his brother were you feeling better.  
   (3) Shreyas told that he was feeling better.  
   (4) Shreyas asked his brother are you feeling better.
160. “Good Morning, Father!” Baby Kochamma would call out when she saw him.
(1) Baby Kochamma would call out to father in the morning when she saw him.
(2) Baby Kochamma would call him it was morning when she saw him.
(3) When Baby Kochamma saw him, she would wish the father a good morning.
(4) Baby Kochamma would call father when she saw him in the morning.

161. What a beautiful gift!” my friend said.
(1) My friend retorted that the gift was beautiful.
(2) My friend said that it is a beautiful gift.
(3) My friend explained that the gift was beautiful.
(4) My friend exclaimed that the gift was beautiful.

162. “Are there any prisons?” asked Scrooge.
(1) Scrooge inquired about the status of prisons.
(2) Scrooge wanted to know if there were no prisons.
(3) Scrooge asked if there were prisons.
(4) Scrooge said if there were no prisons.

163. He complimented her, saying, “You have done very well.”
(1) He said to her, “Alas! You did very well.”
(2) He said to her, “Very good, she has done very well.”
(3) He said to her, “How should you do so well?”
(4) He said to her, “Very good, you have done very well.”

164. She said that she really liked the furniture.
(1) “She really liked this furniture,” she said.
(2) “She had really liked this furniture,” she said.
(3) “I really like this furniture,” she said.
(4) “I have really liked this furniture,” she said.

165. The mother exclaimed admiringly that it was very clever of him to have solved the puzzle so quickly.
(1) “You are very clever. That’s why you solved the puzzle quickly,” said the mother.
(2) The mother said, “How cleverly you solved the puzzle.”
(3) The mother said, “You solved the puzzle very quickly!”
(4) “How clever you to have solved the puzzle so quickly!”, said the mother.

166. (1) driven
(2) moved
(3) worked
(4) controlled

167. (1) accepted
(2) acknowledged
(3) allowed
(4) permitted

168. (1) free
(2) weak
(3) bare
(4) strong

169. (1) succeeded
(2) produced
(3) yielded
(4) created

170. (1) full
(2) equipped
(3) covered
(4) painted

171. (1) bits
(2) pieces
(3) tracts
(4) divisions

172. (1) sums
(2) moneys
(3) funds
(4) costs

173. (1) hope
(2) expectation
(3) intention
(4) ambition

174. (1) manage
(2) afford
(3) enable
(4) inspire

175. (1) asking
(2) requiring
(3) pleading
(4) inviting

PASSAGE-I

(Question Nos. 166 to 175)

176. Man worked with his small tools until the advent of modern machinery [166] by steam and electricity. The small tools [167] defeat from the big machines, as [168] hands had [169] to the hands [170] with tools. These machines operate only over large [171] of land and considerable [172] are needed for their procurement and use. But if therefore we give up all [173] saying that our peasantry cannot [174] them, it will simply mean [175] trouble.

177. (1) African
(2) Korean
(3) Malayan
(4) Chinese

178. (1) on
(2) by
(3) from
(4) with

179. (1) larger
(2) wider
(3) long
(4) longer

180. (1) varieties
(2) kinds
(3) species
(4) types

181. (1) groups
(2) herds
(3) crowds
(4) singles

182. (1) ferocious
(2) fearful
(3) shy
(4) terrible

183. (1) the world
(2) the water
(3) the cities
(4) men

184. (1) spiritualism
(2) communism
(3) vegetarianism
(4) capitalism

185. (1) entirely
(2) partially
(3) preferably
(4) occasionally
Directions (186–200): You have two brief passages with 5 to 10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE-I
(Question Nos. 186 to 199)
In November 1918, he joined Sydenham College as a professor of political economy and worked there for two years. With his little savings, some help from the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and with a loan of five thousand rupees from his friend, Naval Bhattacharyya, he left for England in 1920 to complete his studies in Law and Economics. He resumed his studies at the London School of Economics and kept his terms at Gray’s Institute of Law. He turned his attention to the London Museum where the relics of the saintly and scientific thought are preserved, where the ruins of the antique world are displayed and where Karl Marx, Mazzini, Lenin and Savarkar had dug for knowledge and digested it. In the museum, he poured over books from morning till evening. Time was an important factor with him. To save both money and time, he would go without lunch. After this, the second round of reading begins at his residence. The endless reading would go on till early morning. He told his roommate that his poverty and want of time require him to finish his studies as early as possible.

During these studies in London for his academic eminence, he had not forgotten the real aim in his life. He could not for a minute forget the dumb faces of the untouchables in India. He took up this matter with the Secretary of State for India and also held discussions with Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in London. Neither he could forget the alien political realities of the nation. In a paper read before the Students’ Union and also in his famous thesis “The Problem of the Rupees”, he exposed the hollowness of the British policies in India, which caused a stir in the academic world of London and

Ambedkar was suspected to be an Indian Revolutionary.

186. Where did Dr. Ambedkar teach?
(1) London School of Economics
(2) Sydenham College
(3) London Museum
(4) Gray’s Institute of Law

187. Dr. Ambedkar was a teacher of
(1) Political Economics
(2) Law
(3) Literature
(4) Political Science

188. Who amongst the following was Dr. Ambedkar’s benefactor?
(1) Raja of Raichur
(2) Queen of England
(3) Raja of Kolhapur
(4) Lord Gray

189. Name Dr. Ambedkar’s friend who helped him to go to England.
(1) Naval Kishore
(2) Karl Marx
(3) Lenin
(4) Naval Bhattacharyya

190. Why did Dr. Ambedkar try to finish his studies as early as possible?
(1) due to illness
(2) due to lack of resources and time
(3) due to adverse climate
(4) due to nostalgia

191. What was Dr. Ambedkar’s real aim in life?
(1) Upliftment of the downtrodden caste
(2) Upliftment of his family
(3) Academic eminence
(4) Successful career as a lawyer

192. What was the core slogan raised by Dr. Ambedkar?
(1) Self-awareness amongst the oppressed
(2) Open revolt
(3) Pacification of the untouchables
(4) Revolt of the oppressors

193. Where did Dr. Ambedkar spend most of his time in London?
(1) Courtroom
(2) India House
(3) Royal Palace
(4) London Museum

194. How many year(s) did Dr. Ambedkar work as a teacher in India?
(1) 1 year
(2) 2 years
(3) 3 years
(4) 4 years

195. What did Dr. Ambedkar expose in his thesis?
(1) Marginality of the rulers
(2) Inability of the British Rule
(3) Universal laws of brotherhood
(4) Hallowness of the English policies in India

PASSAGE-II
(Question Nos. 186 to 200)
Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of a signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as, for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign, for example, conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver’s cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theatre provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distan-
es and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio, television and the telephone are only a few of such means.

196. According to the passage, what is signal?
   (1) A form of communication used across long distances.
   (2) The cultural perception of communication.
   (3) A type of communication that interrupts the environment.
   (4) A complicated form of communication to describe.

197. Choose the correct statement:
   (1) Speech is the most advanced form of communication.
   (2) Speech is the real form of communication.
   (3) Speech is the basis for communication to occur.
   (4) Speech is dependent upon the advances made by inventors.

198. Choose the most appropriate title for the passage.
   (1) Signs and signals.
   (2) Gestural communication
   (3) Speech: various
   (4) Means of communication

199. Why were the telephone, radio and TV invented?
   (1) To provide new forms of entertainment.
   (2) It was believed that signs, signals and symbols were obsolete.
   (3) It was difficult to understand symbols.
   (4) People wanted to communicate across long distances.

200. This passage explains that
   (1) Symbols are the easiest to interpret.
   (2) Signals, signs, symbols and gestures are forms of communication.
   (3) Significance of waving and handshaking is different in different cultures.
   (4) Different cultures have different signs and symbols.