INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This Booklet contains 150 questions in all comprising the following two Sections:
   Section - I: Quantitative Methods (50 Questions)
   Section - II: English Language and Comprehension (100 Questions)

2. In questions set bilingually in English and Hindi, in case of discrepancy, the English version will prevail.

3. All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

4. Before you start to answer the questions you must check up this Booklet and ensure that it contains all the pages (1-24) and see that no page is missing, or repeated. If you find any defect in this Booklet, you must get it replaced immediately.

5. The paper carries negative marking. 0.50 mark in Section - I and 0.25 mark in Section - II will be deducted for each wrong answer.

6. You will be supplied the Answer-Sheet separately by the Invigilator. You must complete the details of Name, Date of Birth, Roll Number, Ticket Number, Name of the Examination and Test Form Number on Side-1 of the Answer-Sheet carefully. You must also put your signature and Left-Hand thumb impression on the Answer-Sheet at the prescribed place before you actually start answering the questions. These instructions must be fully complied with, failing which, your Answer-Sheet will not be evaluated and you will be awarded 'ZERO' mark. (For VH candidates these details will be filled in by the scribe. However all VH candidates must put their left-hand thumb impression at the space provided in the Answer-Sheet. In addition, those VH candidates who can sign should also put their signatures in addition to thumb impression.)

7. Answers must be shown by completely blackening the corresponding rectangles in the Answer-Sheet against the relevant question number by Black/Blue Ball-point Pen only.

8. A machine will read the encoded information in the OMR Answer-Sheet. In case the information is incomplete/different from the information given in the application form, the candidates of such candidate will be treated as cancelled.

9. The Answer-Sheet must be handed over to the Invigilator before you leave the Examination Hall.

10. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render a candidate liable to such action/punishment as may be deemed fit.

11. The manner in which the different questions are to be answered has been explained at the back of this Booklet (Page No. 24), which you should read carefully before actually answering the questions.

12. Answer the questions as quickly and as carefully as you can. Some questions may be difficult and others easy. Do not spend too much time on any question.

13. In lieu of Questions Nos. 42 to 50 relating to Table/graph questions, alternate questions have been provided to be attempted by VH candidates only.

14. “Mobile phones and wireless communication devices are completely banned in the examination rooms. Candidates are advised not to keep mobile phones/any other wireless communication devices with them even switching it off, in their own interest. Failing to comply with this provision will be considered as using unfair means in the examination and action will be taken against them including cancellation of their candidature.

15. No rough work is to be done on the Answer-Sheet. Space for rough work has been provided below the questions in Section-I of this Booklet.

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SECTION – I : QUANTITATIVE METHODS

1. Average age of a couple is 25 years at the time of marriage. After 3 years, they have a 2 year old baby. The average age of the family is
   (A) 29 years (B) $19\frac{1}{3}$ years
   (C) $17\frac{2}{3}$ years (D) 20 years

2. A shopkeeper allows a discount of 10% on the marked price. How much above cost price must he mark his goods (in rupees) to gain 8%?
   (A) 110 (B) 120
   (C) 108 (D) 118

3. Determine the selling price (in rupees) if the list price is ₹ 1,000 and the two successive discounts are 30%, 20%.
   (A) 700 (B) 140
   (C) 560 (D) 600

4. If the cost price of 15 articles is equal to the selling price of 12 articles, the profit is
   (A) 15% (B) 20%
   (C) 25% (D) 30%

5. An item costing ₹ 300 is being sold at 10% gain. If the selling price is reduced by 15%, what will be the gain or loss percent?
   (A) $6\frac{1}{2}$ % gain (B) $6\frac{1}{2}$ % loss
   (C) 5% loss (D) 5% gain

6. Which of the following is a prime number?
   (A) 1001 (B) 1003
   (C) 1007 (D) 1009

7. A gardener has 1000 plants. He wants to plant them in such a way that the number of rows and columns remains same. Then what will be the minimum number of plants he will need for this?
   (A) 35 (B) 25
   (C) 24 (D) 34

8. What is the least number to be added to 920 to make it a perfect square?
   (A) 31 (B) 41
   (C) 39 (D) 49

9. Find the cube root of 0.037.
   (A) $0.3$ (B) $0.27$
   (C) $0.37$ (D) $0.6$

10. Insert the missing number: 71, 76, 69, 74, 67, 72, __?
    (A) 77 (B) 65
    (C) 80 (D) 76

11. Average of 15 numbers is 40. Average of 1st eight numbers is 30. Average of last eight numbers is 50. Then, the eighth number is
    (A) 40 (B) 30
    (C) 35 (D) 50
12. A fruit seller had some apples. He sells 40% of them and still has 420 apples. How many apples had he in all?
(A) 588  (B) 600
(C) 700  (D) 725

13. If the price of an article increases at the rate of 8% per annum, what will an article cost, at the end of two years, if its present price is ₹ 20,000?
(A) ₹ 23,328  (B) ₹ 22,238
(C) ₹ 21,218  (D) ₹ 20,124

14. The ratio of three numbers is 2 : 3 : 5 and their product is 10290. The numbers respectively are
(A) 35, 21, 14  (B) 21, 14, 35
(C) 14, 21, 35  (D) 14, 35, 21

15. In an alloy of brass, the ratio of copper to zinc is 7 : 4. If 6 kg of zinc be added in 33 kg of such a quality of brass, then the new ratio of copper to zinc is
(A) 5 : 4  (B) 6 : 5
(C) 7 : 6  (D) 8 : 7

16. If length of the median of an equilateral triangle be 6 cm, then its area (in sq. cm) is
(A) $6\sqrt{3}$  (B) $8\sqrt{3}$
(C) $12\sqrt{3}$  (D) $4\sqrt{3}$

17. Tapas deposited a certain sum of money in a post office at 12% p.a. for 4 years and deposited an equal amount in a bank for 5 years at 15% p.a. If the difference in the interest from the two sources is ₹ 1,890, the sum deposited in each case is
(A) ₹ 5,000  (B) ₹ 9,000
(C) ₹ 7,000  (D) ₹ 8,000

18. A man rides at the rate of 350 metres per minute and stops 6 minutes to change horses at the end of every sixth kilometre. Then to travel a distance of 84 km, the time taken by the man is
(A) 3 hrs. 15 min.  (B) 6 hrs. 17 min.
(C) 5 hrs. 18 min.  (D) 2 hrs. 17 min.

19. First person can complete a work in 32 days and second person can complete the work in 40 days. Both the persons worked together for 10 days and then the second person leaves. The number of days taken by the first person to finish the balance work is
(A) 16  (B) 14
(C) 21  (D) 7

20. 4 men and 6 women can complete a work in 8 days, while 3 men and 7 women can complete it in 10 days. The ratio of the daily work done by a man and a woman is
(A) 11 : 1  (B) 7 : 4
(C) 5 : 3  (D) 9 : 8
21. A solid rectangular metal block of 49 cm by 44 cm by 18 cm is melted and formed into a solid sphere. The radius of the sphere is
(A) 24 cm  
(B) 23 cm  
(C) 22 cm  
(D) 21 cm

22. The value of
\[3(\sin x - \cos x)^4 + 6(\sin x + \cos x)^2 + 4(\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x)\]
is
(A) 13  
(B) 24  
(C) 0  
(D) 9

23. If \(x = r \sin A \cos C, y = r \sin A \sin C\) and \(z = r \cos A\), then \(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\) is equal to
(A) \(1 - r^2\)  
(B) \(r^2\)  
(C) \(1 + r^2\)  
(D) 1

24. The angle between the minute hand and hour hand of a clock when the time is 7:20 A.M. is
(A) 90°  
(B) 95°  
(C) 100°  
(D) 105°

25. If \(\cos \theta + \sec \theta = 2\), then the value of \(\cos^5 \theta + \sec^5 \theta\) is
(A) 4  
(B) 0  
(C) 1  
(D) 2

26. A fountain, 50 metres off the base of a pillar on the same level ground was visible from \(\frac{1}{3}\)rd height of the pillar at 30° angle of depression. Then the height of the pillar is
(A) 150 m  
(B) \(\frac{150}{\sqrt{3}}\) m  
(C) \(\frac{50}{\sqrt{3}}\) m  
(D) \(50\sqrt{3}\) m

27. Two circles of radii 4 cm and 5 cm have centres at A and B respectively. They touch each other externally. Then the area of the circle having AB as diameter is
(A) \(\frac{81}{4}\pi\text{ sq. cm}\)  
(B) \(\frac{9}{4}\pi\text{ sq. cm}\)  
(C) \(\frac{1}{4}\pi\text{ sq. cm}\)  
(D) \(\frac{49}{4}\pi\text{ sq. cm}\)

28. Perimeters of a rectangle and a square are equal. Which of the following is true?
(A) Area of rectangle > Area of square  
(B) Areas of rectangle and square are equal  
(C) Area of square > Area of rectangle  
(D) Comparison of areas is not possible

29. The sum of length, breadth and height of a cuboid is 19 cm and its diagonal is 12 cm. Find the surface area of the cuboid, in cm².
(A) 120  
(B) 140  
(C) 160  
(D) 240

30. The cost of painting the surface area of a hollow cylinder of length 70 cm and having a diameter 42 cm (negligible thickness) at the rate of ₹ 20 per sq. cm is
(A) ₹ 3,796  
(B) ₹ 3,896  
(C) ₹ 3,996  
(D) ₹ 3,696

31. The length of the canvas of width 2 m required to make a conical tent of slant height 14 m and radius 7 m is
(A) 154 m  
(B) 231 m  
(C) 308 m  
(D) 146 m
32. If in a circle, a chord of length $5\sqrt{2}$ cm makes a right angle at the centre, then the length of the radius of the circle is

(A) 10 cm    (B) 4 cm
(C) 6 cm    (D) 5 cm

33. AB is a diameter of a circle with centre O. DC is a chord such that DC || AB. If $\angle BAC = 20^\circ$, then the measure $\angle COD$ is

(A) 60°    (B) 80°
(C) 90°    (D) 100°

34. The internal bisector of $\angle C$ of $\triangle ABC$ intersects AB at point D and let $AB \neq AC$. E is such a point on CD that $AE = AD$. If $\angle ABC = 50^\circ$, then $\angle CAE$ is

(A) 40°    (B) 50°
(C) 30°    (D) 25°

35. In $\triangle ABC$, $AB = AC$; BC is produced to D in such a way that $AC = CD$. If $\angle BAD = 84^\circ$, then $\angle BAC$ is

(A) 32°    (B) 48°
(C) 42°    (D) 52°

36. The graphs of $x = 3$ and $y = -8$ intersect at

(A) (0, 0)    (B) (3, -8)
(C) (-8, 3)    (D) (-3, -8)

37. If $x = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$, then the value of $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$ is

(A) 216    (B) 201
(C) 198    (D) 162

38. If $x$ be real, the minimum value of $4x^2 + 4x + 9$ is

(A) $\frac{4}{3}$    (B) 8
(C) $-\frac{1}{2}$    (D) 9

39. If $x = 1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$, then $x + \frac{1}{x - 1}$ is

(A) $1 - 2\sqrt{3}$    (B) $1 + 2\sqrt{3}$
(C) $\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} + 1$    (D) $1 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}$

40. If $(x - 2a) (x - 5a) (x - 8a) (x - 11a) + ka^4$ is a perfect square, then the value of k is

(A) 81    (B) 49
(C) 64    (D) 72

41. The side QR of $\triangle PQR$ is produced to S. The bisectors of $\angle PQR$ and $\angle PRS$ meet at T. If $\angle QPR = 80^\circ$, then $\angle QTR$ is

(A) 30°    (B) 40°
(C) 60°    (D) 80°
Directions: The following is the bar chart of Results of Annual Examination of boys and girls of classes V to X. Study the bar chart and answer the questions no. 42 to 45.

42. In which standard is the failure of girls lowest?
   (A) X  (B) IX  (C) VI  (D) VIII

43. In which standard is the result of boys less than the average result of the girls?
   (A) IX  (B) VI  (C) X  (D) VII

44. In which pair of standards are the results of girls and boys in inverse proportion?
   (A) VI & IX  (B) V & VI  (C) V & X  (D) VI & VIII

45. In which standard is the result of girls more than the average result of the boys for the school?
   (A) VIII  (B) VI  (C) IX  (D) X
Directions: The following pie chart shows the different transport used by the students to come to school. Total number of students = 7200. Study the pie chart and answer the questions no. 46 to 50.

![Pie chart showing different transportation methods for students to come to school.]

46. The vehicle in which 1000 students are coming to school is
(A) Bus (B) Car  
(C) Cycle (D) Two-wheeler

47. Number of students who come either on foot or by bus is
(A) 1000  (B) 600  
(C) 400  (D) 1400

48. The ratio of the number of students who come on foot to the students who use two-wheeler is
(A) 1 : 2  (B) 1 : 6  
(C) 1 : 3  (D) 6 : 1

49. Ratio of students who come by car to that of cycle is
(A) 5 : 4  (B) 6 : 11  
(C) 11 : 6  (D) 6 : 5

50. The students who come by cycle and bus exceed the students who come by two-wheeler by
(A) $10\frac{1}{9}$%  (B) 10%  
(C) $11\frac{1}{9}$%  (D) 11%
SECTION II: ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

Directions: In questions no. 51 to 60, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle \[ ] corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If a sentence is free from errors, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.

51. My mother / hanged / my clothes. / No error.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)

52. How much / horses were /  
(A) (B)  
there running in the last race ? / No error.  
(C) (D)

53. The astronomer / who predicts the future /  
(A) (B)  
has arrived. / No error.  
(C) (D)

54. I have been waiting / for my father /  
(A) (B)  
for the past two hours. / No error.  
(C) (D)

55. He got / angry upon / me. / No error.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)

56. Twenty miles / are a long way / to walk. /  
(A) (B) (C)  
No error.  
(D)

57. He / is suffering / with flu. / No error.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)

58. You should / avail of every opportunity /  
(A) (B)  
to practise your skill. / No error.  
(C) (D)

59. The labourers / relax /  
(A) (B)  
between 4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. / No error.  
(C) (D)

60. He told me that / it was /  
(A) (B)  
his friend’s Sankar’s house. / No error.  
(C) (D)

Directions: In questions no. 61 to 65, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle \[ ] in the Answer Sheet.

61. This is the bag in _____ the money was kept.  
(A) that (B) which  
(C) whose (D) whom

62. We are creditably informed that the murderer / has given himself ______ to the police.  
(A) down (B) up  
(C) about (D) on

63. I could not buy the book because it was ______.  
(A) out of print (B) out of sight  
(C) out of order (D) out of hand

64. I never feel _______ among strangers.  
(A) to see (B) at ease  
(C) in time (D) at a loss

65. We have _______ a new textbook.  
(A) run out (B) taken out  
(C) brought out (D) stood out

Directions: In questions no. 66 to 70, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

66. Barren  
(A) fertile (B) productive  
(C) sterile (D) fruitful

67. Obscene  
(A) indecent (B) unclear  
(C) unpleasant (D) disgusting

68. Vigilance  
(A) caution (B) oversight  
(C) carelessness (D) neglect

69. Foremost  
(A) only (B) first  
(C) most enthralling (D) most perplexing

70. Mourn  
(A) scream (B) cry  
(C) lament (D) regret
Directions: In questions no. 71 to 75, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

71. Careful
   (A) negligent        (B) aware
   (C) awake            (D) alert

72. Deflate
   (A) defeat           (B) grow
   (C) inflate          (D) reduce

73. Reveal
   (A) expose           (B) hide
   (C) narrate          (D) describe

74. Virtue
   (A) jealousy         (B) vice
   (C) imperfection     (D) defect

75. Confident
   (A) diffident        (B) different
   (C) difficult        (D) devout

Directions: In questions no. 76 to 80, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

76. Put off
   (A) advanced        (B) cancelled
   (C) postponed       (D) prolonged

77. Apple of the eye
   (A) the cause of discord
   (B) the cause of jealousy
   (C) dearly loved    (D) the apple pie

78. To keep one's fingers crossed
   (A) praying to God
   (B) yearning for lady luck to help us
   (C) waiting anxiously
   (D) worrying too much

79. Once in a blue moon
   (A) on auspicious days
   (B) at festivals
   (C) quickly
   (D) rarely

80. To hold something in leash
   (A) to restrain        (B) to disappoint
   (C) to dismiss         (D) to discourage

Directions: In questions no. 81 to 85, the 1st and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence 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. Then find the correct answer and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.

81. 1. The company
      P. in the suburbs
      Q. a factory
      R. and a block of offices
      S. intends to build
   6. shortly.
      (A) PRSQ    (B) PQRS
      (C) SRQP    (D) SQRP

82. 1. It goes without
      P. extra time
      Q. you are spending
      R. paid for all this
      S. saying that you will be
   6. on the project.
      (A) PQSR    (B) SRPQ
      (C) SRQP    (D) PQRQ

83. 1. Invasions and
      P. institutions
      Q. and robbed it of
      R. destroyed India's
      S. colonial rule
   6. its core competence.
      (A) PSRQ    (B) SRQP
      (C) SRQP    (D) RQPS

84. 1. Studies conducted in the United States reveal
      P. to the supermarket
      Q. spend on an average 5-76 dollars
      R. that women who haven't eaten
      S. prior to their weekly visit
   6. above their normal purchases.
      (A) SPRQ    (B) PRQS
      (C) RSPQ    (D) QSRP
85.  1. With the improvement
       P. there is also
       Q. the growing
       R. incidence
       S. in technology -

6. of cybercrimes.
   (A) RPSQ    (B) QRPS
   (C) SPQR    (D) SRQP

Directions: In questions no. 86 to 95, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

86.  He is writing a letter.
   (A) A letter is being written by him.
   (B) A letter is written by him.
   (C) A letter has been written by him.
   (D) Let a letter be written by him.

87.  The man cut the tree into thin strips.
   (A) The tree was cut into thin strips by the man.
   (B) The tree cut itself into thin strips by the man.
   (C) The tree has cut into thin strips by the man.
   (D) The tree can be cut into thin strips by the man.

88.  My father gave me a hundred rupee note yesterday.
   (A) A hundred rupee note was given to me by my father yesterday.
   (B) A hundred rupee note was being given to me by my father.
   (C) A hundred rupee note had been given to me by my father.
   (D) Yesterday, my father was given a hundred rupee note by me.

89.  The pilot landed the plane safely.
   (A) The plane had been landed safely by the pilot.
   (B) The plane was landed safely by the pilot.
   (C) The plane has been landed safely by the pilot.
   (D) The plane was to be landed safely by the pilot.

90.  Abha sent me a card.
   (A) A card will be sent to me by Abha.
   (B) A card was sent to me by Abha.
   (C) A card will be sent to me by Abha.
   (D) A card is sent to me by Abha.

91.  He will never forget it.
   (A) It will never be forgotten by him.
   (B) It can never be forgotten by him.
   (C) It should never be forgotten by him.
   (D) It may never be forgotten by him.

92.  Let not his insulting words be minded.
   (A) Don’t be insulted his words.
   (B) Don’t mind his insulting words.
   (C) Don’t insult him with his words.
   (D) Do mind his insulting words.

93.  The students have been punished by the teacher for negligence of duty.
   (A) The teacher has punished the students for negligence of duty.
   (B) The teacher had punished the students for negligence of duty.
   (C) The teacher punished the students for negligence of duty.
   (D) The teacher have punished the students for negligence of duty.
94. The storm has destroyed twelve houses.
   (A) Twelve houses had been destroyed by the storm.
   (B) Twelve houses have been destroyed by the storm.
   (C) Twelve houses were destroyed by the storm.
   (D) Twelve houses have been stormed.

95. She is reading a novel.
   (A) A novel is being read by her.
   (B) A novel has been read by her.
   (C) A novel is read by her.
   (D) A novel was being read by her.

Directions: In questions no. 96 to 105, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B), (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D). Mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

96. My little cousin is seeing television.
   (A) looking
   (B) watching
   (C) observing
   (D) No improvement

97. After she arrived home from school, she cooks food for the family.
   (A) After she arrives
   (B) After she had arrived
   (C) After she is arriving
   (D) No improvement

98. The Naga tribes have been known for their pride in their distinct identity.
   (A) has been known for their pride and in their distinct identity.
   (B) was being known for their pride in their distinct identity.
   (C) are known for their pride in their distinct identity.
   (D) No improvement

99. The inflation rate rose to ten percent last month.
   (A) rose
   (B) rise
   (C) raised
   (D) No improvement

100. The day he quits smoking, I shall celebrate.
    (A) he quit
    (B) he is quitting
    (C) he had quit
    (D) No improvement

101. Traffic was never stopping in this city of opportunities.
    (A) never stop
    (B) never stops
    (C) is never stopping
    (D) No improvement

102. A study suggests that women was better at handling emotions.
    (A) are
    (B) had
    (C) is
    (D) No improvement

103. The teacher asked the student what is her name.
    (A) what her name is
    (B) what was her name
    (C) what her name was
    (D) No improvement

104. At an early age, he had made his mark as a teacher.
    (A) made his mark
    (B) makes his mark
    (C) made his markings
    (D) No improvement

105. I have hardly any money.
    (A) with difficulty
    (B) no
    (C) enough
    (D) No improvement
Directions: In questions no. 106 to 115, 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 and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

106. He says, “I am going to the market now.”
   (A) He says that he is going to the market now.
   (B) He said that he was going to the market then.
   (C) He says that he was going to the market then.
   (D) He said that he was going to the market now.

107. Tom said that he had had a strange experience the day before.
   (A) Tom said, “I have a strange experience yesterday.”
   (B) Tom said, “I have had a strange experience yesterday.”
   (C) Tom said, “I had a strange experience yesterday.”
   (D) Tom said, “I had had a strange experience yesterday.”

108. The author said, “It took me three years to finish the novel.”
   (A) The author said that it took him three years to finish the novel.
   (B) The author said that it had taken him three years to finish the novel.
   (C) The author said that it would take him three years to finish the novel.
   (D) The author said that it had taken him three years to finish the novel.

109. “I’m sorry I’m unable to repay the loan in time,” said the customer.
   (A) The customer regrets that he was unable to repay the loan in time.
   (B) The customer regretted that he is unable to repay the loan in time.
   (C) The customer regretted that he was unable to repay the loan in time.
   (D) The customer said that he could be unable to repay the loan in time.

110. “You’d better leave the dog alone,” the man said.
   (A) The man said to me to leave the dog alone.
   (B) The man told me to better leave the dog alone.
   (C) The man warned me to leave the dog alone.
   (D) The man said I should leave the dog alone.

111. Pooja said, “Ridhi, do you want another cake?”
   (A) Pooja asked Ridhi do you want another cake.
   (B) Pooja asked Ridhi if she wanted another cake.
   (C) Pooja said to Ridhi you wanted another cake.
   (D) Pooja said if you wanted another cake.

112. They said, “The boy will soon be found and we will bring him.”
   (A) They said that boy would be found and brought.
   (B) They said that the boy would soon be found, and that they would bring him.
   (C) They informed him that the boy would soon be found, and they ought to bring him.
   (D) They told that the boy will be found soon and they will bring him.

113. “Stop talking children,” said the teacher.
   (A) The teacher ordered the children to stop talking.
   (B) The teacher asks the children to stop talking.
   (C) The teacher told to the children to stop talking.
   (D) The teacher said the children to stop talking.
114. The teacher said that the Earth moves round the Sun.
   (A) The teacher stated: "The Earth has been moving round the Sun."
   (B) The teacher said, "The Earth is moving round the Sun."
   (C) The teacher said, "The Earth will move round the Sun."
   (D) The teacher said, "The Earth moves round the Sun."

115. The lady said that they had been witnessing the programme.
   (A) The lady said, "We were witnessing the programme."
   (B) The lady says, "We are witnessing the programme."
   (C) The lady said, "We witnessed the programme."
   (D) The lady says, "We had witnessed the programme."

Directions: In the following two passages, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

Passage I (Q. No. 116 to 125)

The celestial bodies have often 116 the people — the ignorant as well as the 117 — ponder the wonders of their existence. Both religion and science vie 118 each other to explain the mystery of those bodies. Religion attempts to interpret them 119 terms of gods and demons while science attempts to 120 at hard facts. But in spite of science, 121 fallacies of myths rather than 122 seem to be more popular. Consider for instance the comets. In ancient times people were frightful 123 comets. The kings were scared to 124 a comet because it was believed to 125 their death.

Passage II (Q. No. 126 to 135)

According to sociologists, 126 gains in many ways when the government 127 sports and games 128 ; provides playgrounds; the necessary equipment and other facilities; rewards outstanding 129 so as to encourage others also to 130 games. The crime 131 dips, which means that the 132 of general crimes decreases 133 the right spirit and the right approach to things is developed on the 134 . Sport, it has been said, is not only a manifestation of animal energy of surplus strength to develop more strength; it is, in addition, a 135 and wholesome outlet for the aggressive spirit in human beings.

116. (A) produced (B) made
    (C) make (D) created

117. (A) literates (B) scholars
    (C) enlightened (D) elites

118. (A) for (B) with
    (C) to (D) between

119. (A) by (B) in
    (C) above (D) beyond

120. (A) reach (B) arrive
    (C) search (D) find

121. (A) the (B) any
    (C) these (D) our

122. (A) realities (B) facts
    (C) artificialities (D) happenings

123. (A) against (B) with
    (C) by (D) of

124. (A) see (B) view
    (C) look (D) vision

125. (A) say (B) define
    (C) predict (D) foretell

126. (A) country (B) society
    (C) government (D) state

127. (A) encourages (B) plays
    (C) conducts (D) avoids
129. (A) umpires  (B) sportsmen  
       (C) leaders  (D) people
130. (A) see  (B) watch  
       (C) conduct  (D) play
131. (A) detective  (B) branch  
       (C) graph  (D) investigation
132. (A) incidence  (B) increase  
       (C) interest  (D) introduction
133. (A) unless  (B) because  
       (C) yet  (D) however
134. (A) warfield  (B) school  
       (C) playground  (D) college
135. (A) safe  (B) clever  
       (C) satisfying  (D) good

Directions: In questions no. 136 to 150, you have two brief passages with 10/5 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate rectangle [■] in the Answer Sheet.

Passage I (Q. No. 136 to 145)

More than 2500 years ago, there lived a Kshatriya king named Suddhodana who ruled over the little kingdom of Kapilavastu on the India-Nepal border. He had a son named Siddhartha who later came to be known as the Buddha and is regarded as one of the greatest luminaries of the world. Siddhartha was born in Lumbini. His mother, Mahamaya, passed away when he was only seven days old and the child was brought to Kapilavastu to be nurtured by Mahaprajapati Gautami who was Mahamaya's sister and Suddhodana's second wife. It is said that Asita, an old seer went to see the new-born prince. Looking at the baby whose family name was Gautama, he predicted that the child was destined to be a Mahatma or a great man. Saying so, he laughed but a moment later tears trickled down his face surprising the onlookers. He explained: "I had laughed because I was delighted at the thought that the child would renounce the world, found a new religion and be a saviour of mankind. I shed tears because I would not live long enough to see the future greatness of the child realised." Suddhodana was not very happy about the prophecy because he wanted his child to succeed him as the king.

136. Why was Asita unhappy? 
   (A) He would not live long enough to see the greatness of Kapilavastu 
   (B) He was angered by Suddhodana's attitude 
   (C) He realised that he won't live enough to see the greatness of young Gautama 
   (D) He was surprised

137. Gautama Buddha was born in a _______ family. 
   (A) Brahmin  (B) Kshatriya  
   (C) great  (D) small

138. Gautama Buddha lived around _______. 
   (A) AD 2500  (B) AD 500  
   (C) 500 BC  (D) 2500 BC

139. Who nurtured Gautama Buddha? 
   (A) Mahamaya  
   (B) Suddhodana  
   (C) Asita  
   (D) Mahaprajapati Gautami

140. Who is a 'seer'? 
   (A) An old man  
   (B) A sage  
   (C) A distant relative  
   (D) A foster father

141. What was the original name of Shri Buddha? 
   (A) Gautama  (B) Siddhartha  
   (C) Asita  (D) Suddhodana

142. How did Asita react on seeing the new-born prince? 
   (A) He laughed  
   (B) He cried  
   (C) He predicted the child to be a great man  
   (D) He wept
43. Where was Gautama born?
(A) Lumbini
(B) Kapilavastu
(C) Indo-Nepal border
(D) Kathmandu

144. When would the child grow into a saviour?
(A) In a few years
(B) Soon after Asita left the palace
(C) After the child renounced the world
(D) Some time after Asita’s death

145. Why was Suddhodana not happy?
(A) He wanted his child to be king of Kapilavastu
(B) He was angered by Asita’s prediction
(C) He wanted his child to be his predecessor
(D) He wanted success for his child

Passage II (Q. No. 146 to 150)

Owing to their rigid feeding habits, giant pandas are among the most difficult animals to keep in captivity. Most animals are satisfied with a substitute if their natural diet is not available when they are taken from their native land to a different part of the world. No one, however, has yet succeeded in persuading a giant panda to forsake its rather monotonous diet of bamboo shoots for something that is more easily obtainable in a temperate climate.

Pandas are rare animals and usually live in inaccessible forests. Because of its habit, during most of the day, of lying up in caves under rocks or even in the forks of trees, the giant panda has seldom been studied in its native habitat. For a long time after its discovery, the exact position of the giant panda in the animal kingdom remained a mystery. Many zoologists thought that it was a distant member of the bear family, but, despite the fact that there are some resemblances, more recent anatomical work has shown that it is not allied to the bear. Although there is today only one species of giant panda in the world, fossil remains of a second species of similar size were discovered in Burma in 1914. This species is believed to have survived until comparatively recent times and may well have owed its extinction to persecution by man.

146. For a long time, the exact position of giant panda in the animal kingdom
(A) was well understood
(B) was published in magazines
(C) remained a mystery
(D) cleared many doubts

147. Fossil remains show that there existed
(A) one species of giant panda
(B) four species of giant panda
(C) two species of giant panda
(D) three species of giant panda

148. Owing to the rigid feeding habits of pandas
(A) they are among the most easy animals to keep in captivity
(B) they are among the toughest animals to keep in captivity
(C) they are the most difficult animals to keep in captivity
(D) they are among the most co-operative animals to keep in captivity

149. The diet of a giant panda consists of bamboo shoots
(A) which are easily available in temperate climates
(B) that are popularly sought after in temperate climates
(C) that are not needed in temperate climates
(D) that are not easily available in temperate climate

150. What kind of forests do pandas live in?
(A) Dense
(B) Scanty
(C) Accessible
(D) Inaccessible