Test Paper IV

Type of Exam: ATMA

No. of Questions: 200

Total Marks: 150

Time: 2 hr

PART I   ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (Q. 1–5): *In each sentence given below, there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence some pairs of words are given which are numbered as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Pick out the most appropriate pair to fill in the blanks in the same order to complete the sentence meaningfully.*

1. The man who is impatient to become rich can easily be _____to the race track of the gaining table, where a lucky_____might make him rich.
   - (a) evoked, streak
   - (b) enticed, chance
   - (c) pushed, moment
   - (d) lured, break

2. There are attempts being made to try to _____languages through specific_____but the result is that some tongues become conserved as if they were museum pieces.
   - (a) save, ways
   - (b) conserve, factors
   - (c) conserve, measures
   - (d) protect, tricks

3. Nothing is so_____to a nation as an extreme of self-partiality, and the total want of _____ of what others will naturally hope or fear.
   - (a) deterimental, concern
   - (b) repugnant, sense
   - (c) unethical, sense
   - (d) fatal, consideration

4. Kautilya was a great political thinker and his strong,_____personality is_____throughout the thoughts and expressions in the *Arthashastra*.
   - (a) virile, observed
   - (b) vigorous, noticed
   - (c) vicacious, reflected
   - (d) dynamic, detected

5. In architecture, much more than in any of the other arts, there is a marked time lag between the_____of ideas and their_____in the shape of completed buildings.
   - (a) dawn, practicability
   - (b) settlement, fruition
   - (c) emergence, application
   - (d) burgeoning, welcoming

Directions (Q. 6–13): *Select the numbered pairs of words which are related in the same way, as the capitalised words are related to each other.*

6. MYSTERY : FIND : :
   - (a) Break : Crack
   - (b) Door : Key
   - (c) Detective : Crime
   - (d) Book : Reader

7. GARBAGE : SQUALOR : :
   - (a) Dirtiness : Cleanliness
   - (b) Colour : Brush
   - (c) Diamond : Magnificence
   - (d) Poor : Hunger

8. DUNCE : CLEVER : :
   - (a) Beautiful : Attractive
   - (b) Fearful : Courage
   - (c) Worry : Poor
   - (d) Flower : Sweet smelling

9. ABOMINATION : ABHORENCE : :
   - (a) Ripe : Eat
   - (b) Write : Read
   - (c) Wail : Weep
   - (d) Dance : Jump

10. CLICHE : COMMONPLACE : :
    - (a) Bitter : Pill
    - (b) Serious : Play
    - (c) Maxim : Terse
    - (d) Annoy : Destroy

11. AFFLUENT : LUCKY : :
    - (a) Charitable : Stingy
    - (b) Greedy : Money
    - (c) Unsuccessful : Lazy
    - (d) Reply : Report

12. REPROOF : SCOLD : :
    - (a) Chastise : Erring
    - (b) Salient : Prominent
    - (c) Romantic : Strong
    - (d) Respite : Spite

13. PECUNIARY : FINANCIAL : :
    - (a) Peace : Calm
    - (b) Bird : Fly
    - (c) Sentient : Feelings
    - (d) Mace : Majesty

Directions (Q. 14–16): *Each of the following words in capital letters is followed by four likely synonyms. One of them is not the correct synonym. Pick that out.*

14. BUCOLIC
    - (a) Urban
    - (b) Rural
    - (c) Temporal
    - (d) Pastoral

15. CADENCE :
    - (a) Rhythm
    - (b) Measure
    - (c) Commence
    - (d) Meter

16. ALTERCATE :
    - (a) Argue
    - (b) Brawl
    - (c) Debate
    - (d) Mediate

Directions (Q. 17–20): *In each of the following sentences, four words or phrases have been underlined. Only one part in each sentence is not acceptable in standard English. Pick up the part marked (A), (B), (C) and (D).*

17. The Finance Minister (A) has not and (B) probably will not introduce (C) the bill in this session (D) of the Parliament.

18. (A) Whatever your views (B) may be, I still hold (C) that the purpose of education is to suceed (D) in the life.

19. Your (A) information may be correct (B) but this type of behaviour (C) from a father is hard (D) to be believed.

20. (A) None can deny that (B) every scientific invention had proved (C) more harmful to humanity (D) than beneficial.

Directions (Q. 21–25): *In each or the following questions, a paragraph or a sentence has been broken up into different parts. The parts have been scrambled and have been indicated by a number as given below. Choose the correct order of these parts from the given alternatives.*

21.
    - I. not only for
    - II. but also for
    - III. lumbering
    - IV. construction purposes
    - V. as an occupation
    - VI. on modern lines
    - VII. the manufacture of wood pulp, paper, resins, etc.
    - VIII. owing to the great demand for timber
    - IX. has developed
      - (a) III, IX, VI, V, VIII, I, IV, II, VII
      - (b) III, VIII, IX, V, VI, I, VII, II, IV
      - (c) III, V, IX, VI, VIII, I, IV, II, VII
      - (d) V, III, IX, VI, VIII, I, VII, II, IV

22.
    - I. keeper of the
    - II. guardian of
    - III. as well as
    - IV. the UNO is supposed to be the
    - V. the morally conceived
    - VI. political conscience
    - VII. expressly defined rights and duties of sovereign States
    - VIII. and
      - (a) IV, I, VII, III, II, V, VIII, VI
      - (b) IV, II, VI, VIII, I, III, V, VII
      - (c) IV, I, VI, VIII, II, V, III, VII
      - (d) IV, II, VII, III, I, V, VIII, VI

23.
    - I. it is of vital importance
    - II. if this can be prevented
    - III. since man depends for his food
    - IV. upon articles
    - V. that none of this soil should be wasted
    - VI. produced from the earth's layer of fertile soil
      - (a) III, I, II, IV, VI, V
      - (b) III, I, V, IV, VI, II
      - (c) III, IV, VI, I, V, II
      - (d) III, V, I, II, VI, IV

24.
    - I. are free from
    - II. grow abundantly
    - III. low plants
    - IV. Tundra regions
    - V. during the short summer
    - VI. like mosses and lichens
    - VII. and
    - VIII. ice
      - (a) III, VI, II, V, VII, IV, I, VIII
      - (b) IV, I, VIII, V, VII, III, VI, II
      - (c) V, III, VI, II, VII, IV, I, VIII
      - (d) V, IV, I, VIII, VII, II, III, VI

25.
    - I. Along the gutters it lingered
    - II. its tired breath a pale of chrysanthemum about the street lamps
    - III. sliding its warm tongue over silent pavements
    - IV. the gentle fox curled softly down
    - V. and rubbed its back against the huddled houses
    - VI. then it curled up and slept on corners
    - VII. slowly it rose and fell
    - VIII. and pressing its blurred face against shop-window's
    - IX. it coiled its body around the black railings
      - (a) I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX
      - (b) II, IX, VI, VIII, V, VII, IV, III, I
      - (c) IV, IX, V, I, III, VIII, VII, II, VI
      - (d) IX, VI, VIII, V, VII, I, IV, II, III

Directions (Q. 26–30): *In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given as S_1 and S_6. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper order of the sentences.*

26. S_1 : Metals are today being replaced by polymers in many applications.

   S_6 : Many Indian Institutes of Science and Technology run special programmes on polymer science.

   P : Above all, they are cheaper and easier to process, making them a viable alternative to metals.

   Q : Polymers are essentially long chains of hydrocarbon molecules.

   R : Today, polymers as strong as metals have been developed.

   S : These have replaced the traditional chromium-plated metallic bumpers in cars.

   (a) QRPS   (b) QRSP
   (c) RQSP   (d) RSQP

27. S_1 : The cooperative system of doing business is a good way of encouraging ordinary workers to work hard.

   S_6 : The main object is to maintain the interest of every member of the society and to ensure that the members participate actively in the projects of the society.

   P : If the society is to be well run, it is necessary to prevent insincere officials being elected to the committee which is solely responsible for the running of the business.

   Q : They get this from experienced and professional workers who are not only familiar with the cooperative system, but also with efficient means of doing business.

   R : To a large extent, many cooperative societies need advice and guidance.

   S : The capital necessary to start a business venture is obtained by the workers' contributions.

   (a) SQPR   (b) SRQP
   (c) PSRQ   (d) PQSR

28. S_1 : Biological evolution has not fitted man to any specific environment.

   S_6 : That brilliant sequence of cultural peaks can most appropriately be termed the ascent of Man.

   P : It is by means a biological evolution, but it is a cultural one.

   Q : His imagination, his reason, his emotional subtlety and toughness make it possible for him not to accept the environment but to change it.

   R : And that series of inventions by which man from age to age has reshaped his environment is a different kind of evolution.

   S : Among the multitude of animals which scamper, fly, burrow and swim around us, he is the only one who is not locked into his own environment.

   (a) QRSP   (b) QPRS
   (c) SQRP   (d) SRQP

29. S_1 : Since the sixties there has been an increasing interest in human neurophysiology, which deals with the neural bases of mental activity and behaviour.

   S_6 : So far the journal has published a mixture of articles including reports and investigations.

   P : It has format which is very similar to that of *Brain* and *Language,* a sister journal.

   Q : Since then, a number of journals devoted entirely to this area of research have appeared.

   R : Before the 1960s when this field was the concern of a small number of investigators, research articles were scattered in various neurological journals.

   S : *Brain* and *Cognition* is one such journal.

   (a) QRSP   (b) QSPR
   (c) RQSP   (d) RSPQ

30. S_1 : For decades, American society has been called a melting pot.

   S_6 : In recent years, such differences—accentuated by the arrival of immigrants from Asia and other parts of the world in the United States—have become something to celebrate and to nurture.

   P : Differences remained—in appearance, mannerisms, customs, speech, religion and more.

   Q : The term has long been a cliche, and a half-truth.

   R : But homogenisation was never achieved.

   S : Yes, immigrants from diverse cultures and traditions did cast off vestiges of their native lands and become almost imperceptibly woven into the American fabric.

   (a) QRSP   (b) QSRP
   (c) SQPR   (d) SQRP

Directions (Q. 31–40): *Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow it.*

Economists, ethicists and business sages persuade us that honesty is the best policy, but their evidence is weak. We hoped to find data that would support their theories and thus, perhaps encourage higher standards of business behaviour. To our surprise our pet theories failed to stand up.

Treachery, we found, can pay. There is no compelling economic reason to tell the truth or keep one's word. Punishment for the treacherous in the real world is neither swift nor sure.

Honesty is, in fact, primarily a moral choice. Business people do tell themselves that, in the long run, they will do well by doing good. But there is little factual or logical basis for this conviction. Without values, without a basic preference for right over wrong, trust based on such self-delusion would crumble in the face of temptation. Most of us choose virtue because we want to believe in ourselves and have other's respect and belief in us.

And for this, we should be happy. We can be proud of a system in which people are honest because they want to be, not because they have to be. Materially, too, trust based on morality provides great advantages. It allows us to join in great and exciting enterprises that we could ever undertake if we relied on economic incentives alone.

Economists tell us that trust is enforced in the marketplace through retaliation of reputation. If you violate a trust your victim is apt to seek revenge and others are likely to stop doing business with you, at least under favourable terms. A man or woman with a reputation for fair dealing will propsper. Therefore, profit maximisers are honest. This sounds plausible enough until you look for concrete examples. Cases that apparently demonstrate the awful consequences of trust turns out to be few and weak, while evidence that treachery can pay seems compelling.

31. What did the author find out about the theory that honesty is the best policy?
    (a) It is a useless theory.
    (b) It is correct on many occasions.
    (c) It is correct for all businessmen.
    (d) It is correct only occasionally.

32. Why does the author say that one can be proud of the present situation? Because people are
    (a) respect seekers
    (b) honest without compulsion
    (c) unselfish
    (d) self-respecting

33. What do economists and ethicists want us to believe?
    (a) Businessmen are honest only at times.
    (b) Businessmen should be honest at all times.
    (c) Businessmen cannot be honest at all times.
    (d) Businessmen turn dishonest at times.

34. Which is the material advantage which the author sees in being honest? It permits one to
    (a) undertake activities which may not be economically attractive.
    (b) be honest for the sake of honesty alone.
    (c) make a lot of profit in various areas.
    (d) None of these.

35. Which of the following is the same in meaning as 'persuade' as used in the passage?
    (a) Try to convince
    (b) Cheat
    (c) Motivate
    (d) Give assurance

36. Which of the following is *false* according to the passage?
    (a) People are generally honest because it pays in the long run.
    (b) Virtuous behaviour earns the self-respect of others.

(c) Economists believe that all businessmen are dishonest.
(d) Generally people are honest to earn self-respect.

37. Why do businessmen, according to economists, remain honest? Because dishonest businessmen
    (a) are flogged in the marketplace.
    (b) are always prosecuted.
    (c) can make more money.
    (d) cannot stay in business for long.

38. The phrase 'stand up' as used in the passage means
    (a) hold up   (b) get up
    (c) supported   (d) get established

39. Which is the same in meaning as the word 'compelling' as used in the passage?
    (a) Coercive   (b) Binding
    (c) Forceful   (d) Mandatory

40. Which of the following best describes what the author is trying to point out through the last sentence of the passage 'Cases that ... compelling'?
    (a) Economists predict correctly.
    (b) The consequences of dishonesty.
    (c) The contradictions in the real world.
    (d) Theories do not seem to be true.

Directions (Q. 41–50): *Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word in the context of the passage from the given alternatives.*

Motivating employees with traditional authority and financial ...(41)... has become increasingly ...(42)... as employees become economically secure and their dependency on any one particular organisation ...(43)... According to expectancy theorists, the motivation to ...(44)... increases when an employee feels his ...(45)... is an instrument for obtaining desired rewards. Nevertheless, in many organisations, today, employees are ...(46)... to organisational rewards just by being employed. Unions, governmental regulations, and the nature of the job itself in some cases ...(47)... management from ...(48)... financial rewards for performance. People may be attracted to join and remain in organisations to receive organisational rewards, but ...(49)... motivated to join an organisation is ...(50)...the same as being motivated.

41. (a) matters   (b) curbs
    (c) incentives   (d) guidelines

42. (a) expensive   (b) simple
    (c) difficult   (d) unrealistic

43. (a) lasts   (b) perishes
    (c) endangers   (d) decreases

44. (a) earn   (b) work
    (c) learn   (d) expect

45. (a) training   (b) strength
    (c) behaviour   (d) performance

46. (a) entitled   (B) exposed
    (c) entrusted   (d) subjected
47. (a) compel   (5) vitiate
    (c) leave   (d) prevent
48. (a) relating   (b) donating
    (c) attaching   (d) establishing
49. (a) having   (6) being
    (c) posing   (d) getting
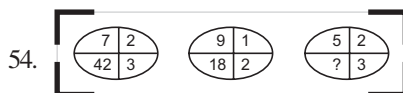50. (a) only   (b) just
    (c) not   (d) absolutely

PART II   REASONING ABILITY

Directions (Q. 51–52): In the following questions, a series of small letters are given, which follow a certain pattern. However, some letters are missing from the series. You have to find out the right set of letters from the alternatives that can be inserted into blanks to complete the series.

51. bca-b-aabc-a-caa
    (a) acab   (b) bcbb
    (c) ccab   (d) cbab
52. mln-nml-l-mm-lnn
    (a) nnll   (b) nlnm
    (c) mnln   (d) inml

Directions (Q. 53–54): Find out the missing number in the series.

53. 21, 22, 26, 35, ?, 76
    (a) 49   (b) 51
    (c) 53   (d) 55

54.
    (a) 30   (b) 13
    (c) 18   (d) – 30

55. A is the sister of B, C is the father of B, D is the wife of C and E is the father of D. How is E related to B?
    (a) Uncle   (b) Grandmother
    (c) Father   (d) Grandfather
56. Pointing to a man, a lady says that his father is the third son of her grandmother. How is the lady related to that man?
    (a) Cousin   (b) Sister
    (c) Brother   (d) None of these
57. Introducing a lady, Ahmad said, 'Her mother is the only daughter of my mother-in-law.' How is Ahmad related to that lady?
    (a) Brother   (b) Uncle
    (c) Husband   (d) Father
58. Ravi said to a lady, 'The son of your only brother is the brother of my wife.' How is the lady related with Ravi?

(a) Mother
(b) Sister
(c) Paternal mother-in-law
(d) Aunt

59. A woman going with a boy is asked by another woman about the relationship between them. The woman replies, 'My maternal uncle and the uncle of his maternal uncle is the same.' How is the lady related is that boy?
    (a) Aunt and nephew
    (b) Mother and son
    (c) Grandson and grandmother
    (d) None of the above
60. Pointing to a photograph a lady tells Manav, 'I am the only daughter of this lady and her son is your maternal uncle.' How is the speaker related to Manav's father?
    (a) Father   (b) Wife
    (c) Uncle   (d) Son-in-law

Directions (Q. 61–65): Answer the questions based on the information provided.

In a family of 6, there are 3 men X, Y and Z and 3 women R, S, and T. The 6 are architect, lawyer, chartered accountant (CA), professor, doctor and engineer by profession but not in the same order.

I. There are 2 married couples and 2 unmarried persons.
II. Z is not R's husband.
III. The doctor is married to the lawyer.
IV. R's father is a professor.
V. Y is not X's son, nor is he an architect or professor.
VI. The lawyer is T's daughter-in-law.
VII. X is married to the CA.

61. Which of the following is a married couple?
    (a) X and S   (b) Z and R
    (c) Y and R   (d) X and T
62. Who are the two unmarried persons?
    (a) Y and R   (b) Z and R
    (c) Y and S   (d) Z and S
63. Who is the architect?
    (a) X   (b) Z
    (c) S   (d) R
64. Which of the following statements is superfluous?
    (a) I   (b) II
    (c) VI   (d) VII
65. T is Y's
    (a) Mother   (b) Sister
    (c) Grandmother   (d) None of these
66. Puneet walks 2 km southward, takes a right turn and walks 5 km, turns left and walks 3 km and again turns left and walks 5 km. In which direction is the now from the starting point?

(a) South-east   (B) South
(c) East   (d) West

67. Mohit starts from his office and walks 3 km north. He then turns right and walks 2 km and then again turns right and walks 2 km. In which direction is he now from the starting point?
    (a) South
    (b) North-east
    (c) South-east
    (d) He is at the starting point

68. A villager went to meet his uncle in another village situated 5 km away in the north-east direction of his own village. From there he went to meet his father-in-law living in a village situated 4 km south of his uncle's village. How far away and in what direction is he is now?
    (a) 4 km in the east.
    (b) 3 km in the north.
    (c) 3 km in the east.
    (d) 4 km in the west.

69. A player X stands 50 yards away from Y in the west. He moves 10 yards straight towards south and then turns eastward going up to 50 yards, while Y also comes down southward and meets X at the same point. How far is Y from his original position?
    (a) 50 yards   (b) 40 yards
    (c) 20 yards   (d) 10 yards

70. If south-east becomes north and north-east becomes west and all the rest directions are changed in the same manner, then what will be the direction for east?
    (a) North-east   (b) South
    (c) North-west   (d) South-east

71. A and B started from a fixed place. A moves 3 km to the north and turns right, then walks 4 km. B moves towards west and walks 5 km then turns to the right and walks 3 km. How far is A from B?
    (a) 3 km   (b) 6 km
    (c) 9 km   (d) 10 km

72. A crosses a square field diagonally facing south-east. After walking half of the distance he turns right and walks, then turns left and walks and finally turns left. Which direction is he facing?
    (a) North-west   (b) South-west
    (c) South-east   (d) Opposite

73. A, B, C and D are on the four corners of a square. A, B and C move anti-clockwise and D moves clock-wise. After crossing 2 sides, they stop. Which of the following statements regarding their present position is correct?
    (a) C is to the west of B.
    (b) B and D meet at a point.
    (c) A is south-east to C.
    (d) B is between D and C.

74. In a row of children, Deepa is 9th from the left and Birla is 13th from the right. They exchange their positions and Deepa becomes 17th from the left. Find the new position of Birla.
    (a) 20th   (b) 27th
    (c) 21st   (d) None of these

75. Two men started walking from certain points towards each other. A walked 25 km and B walked 35 km. Then, A turns to his left and B turns to his right and they walk 30 km each. If A is towards the north now, find the direction of B?
    (a) North   (b) South
    (c) South-west   (d) North-west

76. If '÷' *means* '×', '×' *means* '+', '+' *means* '–' and '–' *means* '+', find the value of $16 \times 3 + 5 - 2 \div 4$.
    (a) 19   (b) 10
    (c) 9   (d) None of these

77. If LONDON is coded as MPOEPO what is the code for DELHI?
    (a) DEHLI   (b) EFIMJ
    (c) HLDEI   (d) EFMIJ

78. If SISTER is coded as 535301, UNCLE is coded as 84670, and BOY is coded as 129, find the code for SON.
    (a) 524   (b) 923
    (c) 872   (d) 361

79. In a certain code PAN = 31 and PAR = 35. What would be the code for CAR?
    (a) 21   (b) 22
    (c) 24   (d) 35

80. If DUST is called AIR, AIR is called FIRE, FIRE is called WATER, WATER is called COLOUR, COLOUR is called RAIN and RAIN is called DUST, then where do fish live?
    (a) COLOUR   (b) DUST
    (c) WATER   (d) FIRE

81. If TRUTH is coded as SUQSTVSUGI, then the code for FALSE will be
    (a) EGZBKMRTDF
    (b) FGZBKNRTDF
    (c) EGZKMRTDF
    (d) EGZBKMRDE

82. Ahmad is older than Hamid and Ravi is as old as Rakesh but Anand is younger than Shashi who is as old as Rakesh. If Hamid is older than Prakash, who is the oldest and the youngest?
    (a) Ahmad and Rakesh
    (b) Ahmad and Ravi
    (c) Ahmad and Anand
    (d) Data is inadequate

83. A, B, C, D and E are five tables. A is shorter than B but longer than E. C is the longest and D is shorter than B and a little longer than A. Which comes in the middle according to size?

(a) A   (b)
(c) C   (d) D

84. Five boys participated in a debate. Alok ranked higher than Suresh. Suresh ranked higher than Prakash. Alok ranked lower than Nabila. Kabir's rank is in between Alok and Suresh. Who is the highest in rank?
    (a) Nabila   (b) Alok
    (c) Suresh   (d) Kabir

85. Ravi was born 2 years after his father's marriage. His mother is 5 years younger than his father but 20 years older than Ravi who is 10 years old. At what age did his father get married?
    (a) 35 years   (b) 33 years
    (c) 23 years   (d) 25 years

Directions (Q. 86–90): Five friends A, B, C, D and E play 5 games—football, badminton, table tennis, carrom and softball. Each of them likes at least one of Chinese, South Indian, Gujarati, Italian and Mughlai food. Football, table tennis and softball are all ball games. Table tennis and carrom are indoor games.

 I. A does not like south Indian and Mughlai food and plays ball games.
 II. B and D do not play ball games and one of them likes Italian food.
 III. C hates Mughlai food and plays an indoor ball game.
 IV. E has Chinese food and plays softball.

86. Who plays table tennis?
    (a) A   (b) B
    (c) C   (d) Cannot be determined

87. A's favourite food and game are:
    (a) Italian, table tennis
    (b) Mughlai, carrom
    (c) Gujarati, football
    (d) Cannot be determined

88. Who likes Italian food?
    (a) B   (b) C
    (c) D   (d) Cannot be determined

89. Who plays carrom?
    (a) B   (b) C
    (c) D   (d) Cannot be determined

90. Which of the following cannot be a possible combination?
    (a) Chinese, softball
    (b) Badminton, Italian, carrom
    (c) D, Mughalai, badminton
    (d) Carrom, south Indian, football

Directions (Q. 91–100): In each of the following questions two statements are given, followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.
Give answer:
 (a) if only conclusion I follows.
 (b) if only conclusion II follows.
 (c) if neither I nor II follows.
 (d) if both I and II follow.

91. Statements:
  Some puzzles are gems.
  Some gems are ornaments.
 Conclusions:
  I. Some gems are puzzles.
  II. Some ornaments are gems.
  (a) (b) (c) (d)

92. Statements:
  All pens are bricks.
  All bricks are bottles.
 Conclusions:
  I. All pens are bottles.
  II. All bricks are pens
  (a) (b) (c) (d)

93. Statements:
  All monkeys are prisoners.
  No prisoners are educated.
 Conclusions:
  I. All prisoners are educated.
  II. No monkey is educated.
  (a) (b) (c) (d)

94. Statements:
  Some children are adults.
  Some adults are not old.
 Conclusions:
  I. Some children are not old.
  II. Some children are old.
  (a) (b) (c) (d)

95. Statements:
  All birds are tall.
  Some tall birds are hens.
 Conclusions:
  I. Some birds are hens.
  II. Some hens are tall.
  (a) (b) (c) (d)

96. Statements:
  Some desks are caps.
  No cap is red.
 Conclusions:
  I. Some caps are desks.
  II. No desk is red.
  (a) (b) (c) (d)

97. Statements:

    All horses are bullocks.
    All bullocks are goats.

    Conclusions:

    I. All horses are goats.
    II. All goats are horses.

    (a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

98. Statements:

    Some pastries are toffees.
    All toffees are chocolates.

    Conclusions:

    I. Some chocolates are toffees.
    II. Some toffees are not pastries.

    (a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

99. Statements:

    All scientists are researchers.
    Some researchers are teachers

    Conclusions:

    I. No scientist is a teacher.
    II. Some teachers are scientists.

    (a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

100. Statements:

    Some authors are teachers.
     No teacher is a lady.

    Conclusions:

    I. Some teachers are not ladies.
    II. Some ladies are teachers.

    (a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

PART III   GENERAL AWARENESS

101. ESP stands for
    (a) Employees Settlement Programme.
    (b) Employees Stock Option.
    (c) Extra Sensory Perception.
    (d) Employees Standard Pay.

102. PATA is concerned with
    (a) Tourism   (b) Agriculture
    (c) Trade   (d) Terrorist activities

103. IJT stands for
    (a) Indo-Japan Treaty.
    (b) Intermediate Jet Trainer.
    (c) International Jury Tribunal.
    (d) International Judicial Treaty.

104. Andean Community is
    (a) An economic bloc.
    (b) A tribe in the Andamans.
    (c) A religious group.
    (d) A community service.

105. Which South Asian country became a temporary member or the United Nations Security Council on 1 January 2003?

    (a) India   (b) Sri Lanka
    (c) Pakistan   (d) Bangladesh

106. The Dewang Mehta Award is given for
    (a) Information Technology
    (b) Sorts
    (c) Scientific research
    (d) Entrepreneurship

107. Jamnalal Bajaj Awards are *not* given for
    (a) Gandhian ideals
    (b) Women's welfare
    (c) Science and technology
    (d) Entrepreneurship

108. BPL means
    (a) Below Poverty Line
    (b) Bharat Pumps Ltd
    (c) British Public Law
    (d) Bond Purchase Limit

109. Which country is not a permanent member of the United Nations Security council?
    (a) USA   (b) China
    (c) UK   (d) Germany

110. PROM is
    (a) A computer part.
    (b) A breed of dog.
    (c) Pulsar Rays on Moon.
    (d) Pacific Rim Organisation of Marines.

111. CRR stands for
    (a) Credit Rating Reference.
    (b) Cash Reserve Ratio.
    (c) Cash Requirement Rate.
    (d) Credit Rated Reserves.

112. In which year did India become a party to the International Convention on Biological Diversity?
    (a) 1992   (b) 1993
    (c) 1994   (d) 1995

113. BOT stands for
    (a) Build Operate Transfer.
    (b) Buying Operations in Trade.
    (c) Barrier of Trade.
    (d) Buying Option Tally.

114. Oligopoly means
    (a) Power in the hands of a few.
    (b) A few sellers.
    (c) From few to many.
    (d) A few rich people.

115. Overdraft means
    (a) An extra-long note.
    (b) Excess drawal.
    (c) Winds above mountains.
    (d) Banker's cheque.

116. Referendum is a/an
    (a) Reference given at the end.
    (b) Referee's note.

(c) Popular vote.

(d) Addendum.

117. Overheads means
   (a) Expenses not related to current production.
   (b) High power transmission lines.
   (c) Superfluous.
   (d) Unintelligible.

118. A promissory note is
   (a) A negotiable instrument.
   (b) A document on bond paper.
   (c) An oath.
   (d) A verification statement.

119. Octroi is
   (a) An eight-sided tower.
   (b) A border levy.
   (c) October in Greek.
   (d) Eight layers of the body.

120. Rights issue is
   (a) A human rights problem.
   (b) Privately issued shares.
   (c) A court decree.
   (d) A license.

121. Recession is characterised by
   (a) Obstacles in production.
   (b) Less competition.
   (c) Accumulation of stocks.
   (d) Rapid change.

122. Amortisation is
   (a) Heavy gunfire.
   (b) Mechanisation.
   (c) An amount given in return.
   (d) A sinking fund.

123. VAT is a tax levied on
   (a) Price.
   (b) Cost.
   (c) Profit.
   (d) Difference between price and outside cost.

124. Prime cost is
   (a) An indirect cost.
   (b) Cost of all primary factors.
   (c) Direct cost.
   (d) Wages.

125. Poverty line is based on
   (a) Minimum money income.
   (b) Minimum real income
   (c) Minimum calorific requirement.
   (d) Minimum standards in Five-Year Plans.

126. Injunction is a
   (a) Meeting point.
   (b) Joined object.
   (c) Part of speech.
   (d) Legal restraint.

127. A VAT is
   (a) A tax   (b) A cask
   (c) An alcohol   (d) An abbreviation

128. Taoism is
   (a) A communist movement.
   (b) A religion.
   (c) Black magic.
   (d) An ancient payment system.

129. Hot money is related to
   (a) High rate of interest.
   (b) High growth rate.
   (c) Corruption.
   (d) Inflation.

130. *Laissez faire* is related to
   (a) Money.
   (b) People.
   (c) Government.
   (d) Banks.

131. *Quid pro quo* means
   (a) Payment made to.
   (b) Money for you.
   (c) In return for.
   (d) Payment per quota.

132. Balance of Payment is
   (a) A national debt.
   (b) An account.
   (c) Equal to income and expenditure.
   (d) An amount that is due.

133. Tariff is
   (a) A quota.
   (b) An internal barrier in trade.
   (c) A tax.
   (d) An agreement.

134. An indirect tax is levied on
   (a) Income.
   (b) Wealth.
   (c) Savings.
   (d) Expenditure.

135. Hard currency is
   (a) A rare type of money.
   (b) A coin of gold or silver.
   (c) International currency.
   (d) Cash.

136. Demand deposit is a
   (a) Requirement of the RBI.
   (b) Type of money.
   (c) Form of savings.
   (d) Mobilisation drive.

137. L/C is
   (a) Line of Control.
   (b) Lower Charge.

(c) Letter of Credit.

(d) Loaded Charter.

138. A fifth columnist is

(a) A traitor.

(b) A newspaper editor.

(c) The judiciary.

(d) A popular writer.

139. A bequest is

(a) An appeal.

(b) An inheritance.

(c) A legacy.

(d) An adventure.

140. Which rupee denomination is *not* issued by the RBI?

(a) 500   (b) 1

(c) 10   (d) 100

141. In July 2003, India's foreign exchange reserves crossed US $

(a) $75 billion.   (b) $48 billion.

(c) $83 billion.   (d) $60 billion.

142. The present Governor of the Reserve Bank or India is

(a) Dr. Bimal Jalan.

(b) Dr. Y.V. Reddy.

(c) Dr. C. Rangarajan.

143. The first Pravasi Bhartiya Divas was held in 2003 on

(a) 9 January   (b) 3 March

(c) 7 July   (d) 26 January

144. 'Vision 2020' is a plan for the future of

(a) Maharashtra.   (b) Andhra Pradesh.

(c) West Bengal.   (d) Himachal Pradesh.

145. Apart from being an economist, John Maynard Keynes was a

(a) Painter.   (b) Writer.

(c) Musician.   (d) Mathematician.

146. The World Bank is also known as

(a) ICDB   (b) IDDB

(c) IBRD   (d) IMF

147. FOR stands for

(a) Funds on Risk.   (b) Freight on Road.

(c) Freight on Rail.   (d) Foreign Exchange.

148. Pusa Institute located in Delhi is formally known as

(a) IARI.   (b) ICAR.

(c) IASRI.   (d) IARC.

149. The International Court of Justice is located at

(a) Washington   (b) The Den Hague

(c) Geneva   (d) London

150. The body responsible for monitoring quality standards in India is known as

(a) ISI   (b) IIS

(c) BIS   (d) SIS

PART IV   QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151. If $a + b + c = 0$, then $(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) + abc$ is equal to

(a) 1   (b) 2

(c) 3   (d) 9

152. If $x + y + z = 0$, then

$\dfrac{x^2}{yz} + \dfrac{y^2}{xz} + \dfrac{z^2}{xy}$ is equal to

(a) 3   (b) 27

(c) 1   (d) −3

153. If $ab + bc + ca = 0$, then the value of

$\dfrac{1}{a^2 - bc} + \dfrac{1}{b^2 - ca} + \dfrac{1}{c^2 - ab}$ is equal to

(a) 3   (b) $3abc$

(c) abc (d) 0

154. If $a + b = 2c$, then $\dfrac{a}{a - c} + \dfrac{c}{b - c}$ is equal to

(a) 2   (b) 1

(c) 0   (d) −2

155. If $x = a^2 - bc$, $y = b^2 - ca$, $z = c^2 - ab$, then the value of $\dfrac{(a + b + c)(x + y + z)}{ax + by + cz}$ is

(a) 3   (b) 2

(c) 1   (d) 0

156. The difference between compound interest and simple interest for 3 years at 5% per annum can be found out by multiplying the principal by

(a) 1.7625   (c) 0.7625

(c) 0.07625   (d) 0.007625

157. The simple interest on a sum of money is 1/9th of the sum and the number of years and the rate per cent per annum are equal. The rate per cent per annum is

(a) $3\frac{1}{3}$ (b) 5

(c) $6\frac{1}{4}$ (d) 10

158. A man invested Rs 5,000 at some rate of simple interest and Rs 4,000 at 1% higher rate of interest. If the interest in both the cases after 4 years is the same, the rate of interest in the former case is

(a) 4%   (b) 5%

(c) $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ (d) $8\frac{1}{3}\%$

159. A sum of money at simple interest amounts to Rs 4,025 in 3 years and to Rs 4,550 in 6 years at the same rate of interest. Find the sum and the rate of interest per annum.

(a) Rs 2,500, 6%

(b) Rs 3,000, 5%

(c) Rs 3,500, 5%

(d) Rs 4,500, 4%

160. In how many years will a sum of Rs 800 at 10% per annum compound interest semi-annually become Rs 926.10?

(a) $2\dfrac{1}{2}$ (b) $1\dfrac{1}{2}$

(c) $2\dfrac{1}{3}$ (d) $1\dfrac{1}{3}$

161. On a certain map of India the actual distance of 1,450 km between two cities Delhi and Kolkata is shown as 5 cm. What scale is used to draw the map?
(a) $1 : 15 \times 10^6$
(b) $1 : 20 \times 10^6$
(c) $1 : 25 \times 10^6$
(d) $1 : 29 \times 10^6$

162. The ratio between the third proportional of 12 and 30 and mean proportional of 9 and 25 is
(a) 2 : 1 (b) 5 : 1
(c) 7 : 15 (d) 9 : 14

163. Five mangoes and 4 oranges cost as much as 3 mangoes and 7 oranges. What is the ratio of cost of one mango to the cost of one orange?
(a) 4 : 3 (b) 1 : 3
(c) 3 : 2 (d) 5 : 2.

164. Rs 1,050 is divided among P, Q and R. The share of P is 2/5 of the combined share of Q and R. P gets
(a) Rs 320 (b) Rs 300
(c) Rs 200 (d) Rs 420

165. If $a : b = c : d$, then $\dfrac{ma + nc}{mb + nd}$ is equal to
(a) $an : mb$ (b) $m : n$
(c) $a : b$ (d) $dm : cn$

166. How many even numbers of four digits can be formed with the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (repetition of digits is allowed) ?
(a) 648 (b) 180
(c) 1,296 (d) 540

167. In how many ways can 5 MBA students and 6 law students be arranged together so that no two MBA students are side by side?
(a) $\dfrac{7,161}{21}$ (b) 61.61
(c) 51.61 (d) $^{11}P_5$

168. There is a number lock with four rings. How many attempts at the maximum would have to be made before getting the right number?
(a) 10^4 (b) 255
(c) $10^4 - 1$ (d) 256

169. There are four letters and four envelopes addressed to different persons. In how many ways can wrong choices be made?
(a) 64 (b) 9
(c) 16 (d) 255

170. There are 10 points on a straight line AB and 8 points on another AC, none of them being A. How many triangles can be formed with these points as vertices?

(a) 720 (b) 640
(c) 816 (d) 680

171. In a village consisting of p persons, $x\%$ can read and write. Of the male alone $y\%$ and of the females alone 2% can read and write. Find the number of males in the village in terms of p, x, y and z, if $z < y$.
(a) $\dfrac{p(x-z)}{(y+x+z)}$ (b) $\dfrac{p(x-z)}{(y+x+2z)}$
(c) $\dfrac{p(y-x)}{(x+z)}$ (d) $\dfrac{p(x-z)}{(y+z)}$

172. The price of a commodity is first increased by $x\%$t and then decreased by $x\%$. If the new price is K/100, find the original price.
(a) $(x - 100)\ 100/K$
(b) $(x^2 - 100)^2\ 100/K$
(c) $(100 - x)\ 100/K$
(d) $100\ K/(100^2 - x^2)$

173. A fraction is such that if the double of the numerator and the triple of the denominator is changed by + 10% and –30%, respectively, then we get 11% of 16/21. Find the fraction.
(a) $\dfrac{4}{25}$ (b) $\dfrac{2}{25}$
(c) $\dfrac{3}{25}$ (d) None of these

174. Australia scored a total of x runs in 50 overs. India tied the scores in 20% less overs. If India's average run rate had been 33.33% higher the scores would have been tied 10 overs earlier. Find how many runs were scored by Australia?
(a) 250 (b) 240
(c) 200 (d) None of these

Directions (Q. 175–178): *Read the following and answer the questions that follow.*

Two friends Shyam and Kailash own two versions of a car. Shyam owns the diesel version while Kailash owns the petrol version. Kailash's car gives an average that is 20% higher than Shyam's (in terms of litres per kilometre). It is known that petrol costs 60% of higher than diesel.

175. The ratio of cost per kilometre of Kailash's car to Shyam's car is
(a) 3 : 1 (b) 1 : .3
(c) 1.92 : 1 (d) Cannot be determined

176. If Shyam's car gives an average of 20 km/lt, then the difference in the cost of travel per kilometre between the two cars is
(a) Rs. 4.30 (b) Rs. 3.50
(c) Rs. 2.50 (d) Cannot be determined

177. For the above question (176), the ratio of the costs per kilometre of Shyam's travel to Kailash's travel is
(a) 3 : 1 (b) 1 : 3
(c) 1 : 1.92 (d) Cannot be determined

178. If diesel costs Rs 12.50 per litre, then the difference in the cost of travel per kilometre between Kailash's and Shyam's cars is (assume an average of 20 km/lt for Shyam's car and also assume that petrol is 50% of its own price higher than diesel.
    (a) Rs 1.75   (b) Rs 0.875
    (c) Rs 1.25   (d) None of these

179. A shopkeeper gives 3 consecutive discounts of 10%, 15% and 15% after which he sells his goods at a percentage profit of 30.05% on the cost price. Find the value of the percentage profit that the shopkeeper would have earned if he had given discounts of 10% and 15% only
    (a) 53%
    (b) 62.50%
    (c) 72.50%
    (d) 68.60%

180. The price of raw material has gone up by 15%, labour costs have also increased from 25% of cost of raw material to 30% of the cost of raw material. By how much percentage should there be a reduction in the usage of raw material so as to keep the cost same?
    (a) 17%   (b) 24%
    (c) 28%   (d) Cannot be determined

181. A journey of 192 km takes 2 hours less by a fast train than by a slow train. If the average speed of the slow train is 16 kmph less than that of the fast train, what is the average speed of the fast train?
    (a) 30 kmph   (b) 22 kmph
    (c) 48 kmph   (d) 25 kmph

182. Two planes move along a circle of circumference 1.2 km at constant speeds. When they move in different directions, they meet every 15 sec and when they move in the same direction one plane overtakes the other every 60 sec. Find the speed of the slower plane
    (a) 0.04 km/sec.   (b) 0.03 km/sec.
    (c) 0.05 km/sec.   (d) 0.02 km/sec.

183. A bus left X for point Y. Two hours later a car left point X for Y and arrived at Y at the same time as the bus. If the car and the bus left simultaneously from the opposite ends X and Y towards each other, they would meet 1.33 hours after the start. How much time did it take the bus to travel from X to Y?
    (a) 2 hours   (b) 4 hours
    (c) 6 hours   (d) 8 hours

184. The distance between two towns is x km. A car travelling between the towns covers the first K km at an average speed of y kmph and the remaining distance at z kmph. The time taken for the journey is
    (a) $\dfrac{k}{y} + \dfrac{(x-k)}{z}$ (b) $ky + \dfrac{(k-x)}{z}$

    (c) $\dfrac{k}{y} + \dfrac{k-x}{z}$ (d) $ky + z\,(x-k)$

185. The metro service has a train going from Mumbai to Pune and Pune to Mumbai every hour. The first one is at 6 a.m. The trip from one city to another takes $\dfrac{1}{2}$ 4 hours, and all trains travel at the same speed. How many trains will pass while going from Mumbai to Pune if you start at 12 noon?
    (a) 8   (b) 10
    (c) 9   (d) 13

Directions (Q. 186–190): *Read the following and answer the questions that follow.*

A train journey from P to D by X express has 4 classes of fares:

(*i*) 3 tier	72 berths	Train has	
	Rs 300	per bogie	8 bogies
(*ii*) AC-3 tier	64 berths	Train has	
	Rs 898	per bogie	2 bogies
(*iii*) AC-2 tier	45 berths	Train has	
	Rs 1,388	per bogie	2 bogies
(*iv*) AC-first class	26 berths	Train has	
	Rs 2,691	per bogie	one bogie

The distance between P and D is 1,100 km. Assume the train does not stop at any station unless otherwise indicated. The running cost per kilometer:
AC-bogie: Rs 25; non-AC-bogie: Rs 10.

186. Assuming full occupancy, a bogie of which class exhibits the highest profit margin?
    (a) AC-3 tier   (b) AC-2 tier
    (c) AC-first class   (d) 3 tier.

187. Assuming full occupancy in all the classes, for a journey between P and D, the profit margin (as a percentage of running costs) of the class showing the lowest profit is approximately
    (a) 116%   (b) 127%
    (c) 109%   (d) None of these

188. What is the approximate profit for the railways in rupees if X express runs at full occupancy on a particular day?
    (a) Rs 2,50,000
    (b) Rs 2,75.000
    (c) Rs 3.00.000
    (d) Cannot be determined

189. For the above questions, the percentage of the total profit that comes out of AC bogie is (approximately)
    (a) 50%   (b) 60%
    (c) 70%   (d) 80%

190. The highest revenue for a journey from P to D will always be generated by
    (a) 3 tier   (b) AC-3 tier

(c) AC-2 tier   (d) Cannot be determined

191. A cistern is filled by a tap in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Due to a leak in its bottom, it takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour longer to fill. If the cistern is full, how long will it take to leak empty?
    (a) 7 hours   (b) 8 hours
    (c) 14 hours   (d) 28 hours

192. A can do a piece of work in 7 days of 9 hours each whereas B can do the same work in 6 days of 7 hours each. How long will it take to complete the work if A and B together working $8\frac{2}{5}$ hours a day?
    (a) 2 days   (b) 3 days
    (c) $3\frac{1}{7}$ days   (d) $4\frac{2}{5}$ days

193. If 12 men and 16 boys can do a piece of work in 5 days and 13 men and 24 boys can do it in 4 days, the ratio of daily work done by a man to that done by a boy is
    (a) 1 : 3   (b) 1 : 2
    (c) 2 : 1   (d) 3 : 1

194. A bus left Delhi for Ambala at 50 km/hr and turned over the same route at 40 km/hr. Thus, it took 1 hour more on the return trip. The distance between Delhi and Ambala is
    (a) 200 km   (b) 180 km
    (c) 400 km   (d) None of these

195. A train running at 72 km/hr crosses a coconut tree standing by the side of the track in 7 seconds. The length of the train is
    (a) 104 m   (b) 140 m
    (c) 504 m   (d) 540 m

196. A man purchased 70 kg of rice for Rs 175. He sold it at the rate of Rs 2.75 per kg. Find the profit and loss per cent.
    (a) 10% profit   (b) 10% loss
    (c) 12.50% profit   (d) 12.50% loss

197. If 16% of 40% of a number is 8, the number is
    (a) 200   (b) 225
    (c) 125   (d) 320

198. A person marks his goods 20% higher than the cost price and allows a discount of 5%. The percentage of profit is
    (a) 15   (b) 20
    (c) 5   (d) 14

199. Two-thirds of a consignment was sold at a profit of 6% and the rest at a loss of 3%. If, however, there was an overall profit of Rs 540.00, the value of the consignment was
    (a) Rs 1,620   (b) Rs 4,860
    (c) Rs 5,400   (d) Rs 18,000

200. A credits 15% of his salary in his fixed account and spends 30% of the remaining on groceries. If the cash in hand is Rs 2,380, what is his salary?
    (a) Rs 5,000   (b) Rs 4,500
    (c) Rs 4,000   (d) Rs 3,500

Answers

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (a)
6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (a)	9. (c)	10. (c)
11. (d)	12. (b)	13. (a)	14. (a)	15. (c)
16. (d)	17. (a)	18. (d)	19. (d)	20. (d)
21. (d)	22. (a)	23. (c)	24. (b)	25. (c)
26. (a)	27. (d)	28. (c)	29. (c)	30. (d)
31. (c)	32. (b)	33. (d)	34. (a)	35. (a)
36. (c)	37. (d)	38. (c)	39. (c)	40. (c)
41. (c)	42. (a)	43. (a)	44. (b)	45. (d)
46. (b)	47. (a)	48. (d)	49. (d)	50. (b)
51. (a)	52. (b)	53. (b)	54. (a)	55. (d)
56. (d)	57. (d)	58. (c)	59. (a)	60. (b)
61. (d)	62. (a)	63. (d)	64. (b)	65. (c)
66. (b)	67. (b)	68. (c)	69. (d)	70. (c)
71. (c)	72. (c)	73. (c)	74. (c)	75. (a)
76. (c)	77. (d)	78. (a)	79. (b)	80. (a)
81. (a)	82. (d)	83. (d)	84. (a)	85. (c)
86. (c)	87. (c)	88. (d)	89. (d)	90. (d)
91. (d)	92. (a)	93. (b)	94. (c)	95. (b)
96. (a)	97. (a)	98. (a)	99. (c)	100. (c)
101. (c)	102. (a)	103. (b)	104. (a)	105. (c)
106. (a)	107. (d)	108. (a)	109. (d)	110. (a)
111. (b)	112. (a)	113. (a)	114. (b)	115. (b)
116. (c)	117. (a)	118. (a)	119. (b)	120. (b)
121. (a)	122. (d)	123. (b)	124. (b)	125. (c)
126. (d)	127. (b)	128. (b)	129. (a)	130. (a)
131. (c)	132. (c)	133. (c)	134. (d)	135. (c)
136. (c)	137. (c)	138. (a)	139. (b)	140. (b)
141. (a)	142. (b)	143. (a)	144. (b)	145. (b)
146. (c)	147. (c)	148. (a)	149. (b)	150. (a)
151. (c)	152. (a)	153. (d)	154. (b)	155. (c)
156. (d)	157. (a)	158. (a)	159. (c)	160. (b)
161. (d)	162. (b)	163. (c)	164. (b)	165. (c)
166. (a)	167. (a)	168. (c)	169. (b)	170. (a)
171. (d)	172. (d)	173. (b)	174. (c)	175. (c)
176. (d)	177. (c)	178. (d)	179. (a)	180. (a)
181. (c)	182. (c)	183. (b)	184. (a)	185. (c)
186. (d)	187. (c)	188. (a)	189. (c)	190. (a)
191. (d)	192. (b)	193. (c)	194. (a)	195. (b)
196. (a)	197. (c)	198. (d)	199. (d)	200. (c)

Self-Evaluation Chart

Section Number	Subject Area	Questions Answered Correct										Number of Correctly Answers
I	English Usage (inc. Reading Comprehen-sion	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
		41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	_____
II	Logical Reasoning & Data Sufficiency	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	
		61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
		71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
		81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	
		91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	100		_____
III	Quantitative Aptitude	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	
		111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	
		121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	
		131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	
		141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	_____
IV	Data Interpretation	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	
		161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	
		171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	
		181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	
		191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	_____

Total Correct Answers_____   Total Incorrect Answers_____

(Answers left blank are not counted as correct or incorrect)

Total score = [Total no. of correct answers – 0.25× no. of incorrect answers]   _____

Evaluate Your Performance in This Test

Score	Performance	Analysis of Result
170 – 200	**Excellent**	Expect a call from
150 – 169	**Very good**	Expect a call from
115 – 149	**Good**	Can expect a call with a little improvement
80 – 114	**Average**	Needs improvement
Below 80	**Below average**	