

SBI & SBI RURAL BUSINESS PO EXAM

Exam Held On : 18-04-2010

REASONING

- In a certain code language 'how many goals scored' is written as '5 3 9 7'; 'many more matches' is written as '9 8 2' and 'he scored five' is written as '1 6 3'. How is 'goals' written in that code language?
(1) 5 (2) 7
(3) 5 or 7
(4) Data inadequate
(5) None of these
- In a certain code TEMPORAL is written as OLDSMBSP. How is CONSIDER written in that code?
(1) RMNBSFEJ
(2) BNMRSFEJ
(3) RMNBJEFS
(4) TOPDQDCH
(5) None of these
- How many meaningful English words can be made with the letters DLEI using each letter only once in each word?
(1) None (2) One
(3) Two (4) Three
(5) More than three
- Among A, B, C, D and E each having different weight, D is heavier than only A and C is lighter than B and E. Who among them is the heaviest?
(1) B (2) E
(3) C
(4) Data inadequate
(5) None of these
- Each odd digit in the number 5263187 is substituted by the next higher digit and each even digit is substituted by the previous lower digit and the digits so obtained are rearranged in ascending order. Which of the following will be the third digit from the left end after the rearrangement?
(1) 2 (2) 4
(3) 5 (4) 6
(5) None of these

- Pratap correctly remembers that his mother's birthday is before twenty third April but after nineteenth April, whereas his sister correctly remembers that their mother's birthday is not on or after twenty second April. On which day in April is definitely their mother's birthday?
(1) Twentieth
(2) Twenty-first
(3) Twentieth or twenty-first
(4) Cannot be determined
(5) None of these
- Ashok started walking towards South. After walking 50 metres he took a right turn and walked 30 metres. He then took a right turn and walked 100 metres. He again took a right turn and walked 30 metres and stopped. How far and in which direction was he from the starting point?
(1) 50 metres South
(2) 150 metres North
(3) 180 metres East
(4) 50 metres North
(5) None of these
- If '+' means ' \times '; '-' means ' \div '; ' \times ' means ' \div ' and ' \div ' means '-'; then—
 $15 - 8 \times 6 + 12 \div 4 = ?$
(1) 20 (2) 28
(3) $8\frac{4}{7}$ (4) $2\frac{2}{3}$
(5) None of these
- Town D is towards East of town F. Town B is towards North of town D. Town H is towards South of town B. Towards which direction is town H from town F?
(1) East
(2) South-East
(3) North-East
(4) Data inadequate
(5) None of these
- How many such pairs of letters are there in the word SEARCHES each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet?
(1) None (2) One
(3) Two (4) Three
(5) More than three

Directions (11 - 15) : In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

11. Statements :

All cups are bottles.
Some bottles are jugs.
No jug is plate.
Some plates are tables.

Conclusions:

- Some tables are bottles.
 - Some plates are cups.
 - No table is bottle.
 - Some jugs are cups.
- (1) Only I follows
(2) Only II follows
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only IV follows
(5) Only either I or III follows

12. Statements :

Some chairs are handles.
All handles are pots.
All pots are mats.
Some mats are buses.

Conclusions:

- Some buses are handles.
 - Some mats are chairs.
 - No bus is handle.
 - Some mats are handles.
- (1) Only I, II and IV follow
(2) Only II, III and IV follow
(3) Only either I or III and II follow
(4) Only either I or III and IV follow
(5) Only either I or III and II and IV follow

13. Statements :

- All birds are horses.
- All horses are tigers.
- Some tigers are lions.
- Some lions are monkeys.

Conclusions :

- I. Some tigers are horses.
- II. Some monkeys are birds.
- III. Some tigers are birds.
- IV. Some monkeys are horses.

- (1) Only I and III follow
- (2) Only I, II and III follow
- (3) Only II, III and IV follow
- (4) All I, II, III and IV follow
- (5) None of these

14. Statements :

- Some benches are walls.
- All walls are houses.
- Some houses are jungles.
- All jungles are roads.

Conclusions :

- I. Some roads are benches.
- II. Some jungles are walls.
- III. Some houses are benches.
- IV. Some roads are houses.

- (1) Only I and II follow
- (2) Only I and III follow
- (3) Only III and IV follow
- (4) Only II, III and IV follow
- (5) None of these

15. Statements :

- Some sticks are lamps.
- Some flowers are lamps.
- Some lamps are dresses.
- All dresses are shirts.

Conclusions :

- I. Some shirts are sticks.
- II. Some shirts are flowers.
- III. Some flowers are sticks.
- IV. Some dresses are sticks.

- (1) None follows
- (2) Only I follows
- (3) Only II follows
- (4) Only III follows
- (5) Only IV follows

Directions (16 - 20) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are eight employees of an organization working in three departments viz. Personnel, Administration and Marketing with not more than three of them in any department. Each of them has a different choice of sports from football, cricket, volleyball, badminton,

lawn tennis, basketball, hockey and table tennis not necessarily in the same order.

D works in Administration and does not like either football or cricket. F works in Personnel with only A who likes table tennis. E and H do not work in the same department as D. C likes hockey and does not work in marketing. G does not work in administration and does not like either cricket or badminton. One of those who work in administration likes football. The one who likes volleyball works in Personnel. None of those who work in Administration likes either badminton or lawn tennis. H does not like cricket.

16. Which of the following groups of employees work in Administration department ?

- (1) EGH (2) AF
- (3) BCD (4) BGD
- (5) Data inadequate

17. In which department does E work ?

- (1) Personnel
- (2) Marketing
- (3) Administration
- (4) Data inadequate
- (5) None of these

18. Which of the following combinations of employee-department-favourite sport is correct ?

- (1) E-Administration -Cricket
- (2) F-Personnel -Lawn Tennis
- (3) H-Marketing -Lawn Tennis
- (4) B-Administration -Table Tennis
- (5) None of these

19. What is E's favourite sport ?

- (1) Cricket (2) Badminton
- (3) Basketball (4) Lawn Tennis
- (5) None of these

20. What is G's favourite sport ?

- (1) Cricket
- (2) Badminton
- (3) Basketball
- (4) Lawn Tennis
- (5) None of these

Directions (21 - 25) : In the following questions, the symbols @, \$, *, # and δ are used with the following meaning as illustrated below :

'P δ Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P @ Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P δ Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'.

'P * Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the four conclusions I, II, III and IV given below them is/are **definitely true** and give your answer accordingly.

21. Statements :

H @ T, T # F, F δ E, E * V

- Conclusions :** I. V \$ F
- II. E @ T
- III. H @ V
- IV. T # V

- (1) Only I, II and III are true
- (2) Only I, II and IV are true
- (3) Only II, III and IV are true
- (4) Only I, III and IV are true
- (5) All I, II, III and IV are true

22. Statements :

D # R, R * K, K @ F, F \$ J

- Conclusions :** I. J # R
- II. J # K
- III. R # F
- IV. K @ D

- (1) Only I, II and III are true
- (2) Only II, III and IV are true
- (3) Only I, III and IV are true
- (4) All I, II, III and IV are true
- (5) None of these

23. Statements :

N δ B, B \$ W, W # H, H * M

- Conclusions :** I. M @ W
- II. H @ N
- III. W δ N
- IV. W # N

- (1) Only I is true
- (2) Only III is true
- (3) Only IV is true
- (4) Only either III or IV is true
- (5) Only either III or IV and I are true

24. Statements :

R * D, D \$ J, J # M, M @ K

- Conclusions :** I. K # J
- II. D @ M
- III. R # M
- IV. D @ K

- (1) None is true
- (2) Only I is true
- (3) Only II is true
- (4) Only III is true
- (5) Only IV is true

25. Statements :

M \$ K, K @ N, N * R, R # W

Conclusions : I. W @ K

II. M \$ R

III. K @ W

IV. M @ N

- (1) Only I and II are true
- (2) Only I, II and III are true
- (3) Only III and IV are true
- (4) Only II, III and IV are true
- (5) None of these

Directions (26 - 30) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Following are the conditions for selecting Senior Manager-Credit in a bank. The candidate must —

- (i) be a graduate in any discipline with atleast 60 percent marks.
- (ii) have post qualification work experience of at least ten years in the Advances Section of a bank.
- (iii) be at least 30 years and not more than 40 years as on 01.04.2010.
- (iv) have secured at least 40 percent marks in the group discussion.
- (v) have secured at least 50 percent marks in interview.

In the case of a candidate who satisfies all the conditions **EXCEPT** —

- (A) at (i) above but has secured at least 50 percent marks in graduation and at least 60 percent marks in post graduation in any discipline the case is to be referred to the General Manager-Advances.
- (B) at (ii) above but has total post qualification work experience of at least seven years out of which at least three years as Manager-Credit in a bank, the case is to be referred to Executive Director.

In each question below details of one candidate is given. You have to take one of the following courses of action based on the information provided and the conditions and sub-conditions given above and mark the number of that course of action as your answer. You are not to assume anything other than the information provided in each question. All these cases are given to you as on 01.04.2010.

Give answer (1) if the case is to be referred to Executive Director.

Give answer (2) if the case is to be referred to General Manager-Advances.

Give answer (3) if the data are inadequate to take a decision.

Give answer (4) if the candidate is not to be selected.

Give answer (5) if the candidate is to be selected.

26. Shobha Gupta has secured 50 percent marks in the Interview and 40 percent marks in the Group Discussion. She has been working for the past eight years out of which four years as Manager-Credit in a bank after completing her B.A. degree with 60 percent marks. She was born on 12th September 1978.

27. Rohan Maskare was born on 8th March 1974. He has been working in a bank for the past twelve years after completing his B.Com. degree with 70 percent marks. He has secured 50 percent marks in both the Group Discussion and the Interview.

28. Prakash Gokhale was born on 4th August 1977. He has secured 65 percent marks in post graduation and 58 percent marks in graduation. He has been working for the past ten years in the Advances Department of a bank after completing his post graduation. He has secured 45 percent marks in the Group Discussion and 50 percent marks in the Interview.

29. Sudha Mehrotra has been working in the Advances department of a bank for the past twelve years after completing her B.Com. degree with 60 percent marks. She has secured 50 percent marks in the Group Discussion and 40 percent marks in the Interview. She was born on 15th February 1972.

30. Amit Narayan was born on 28th May 1974. He has been working in the Advances department of a bank for the past eleven years after completing his B.Sc. degree with 65 percent marks. He has secured 55 percent marks in the Group discussion and 50 percent marks in the interview.

Directions (31 - 35) : In each question below is given a statement followed by three courses of action numbered (A), (B) and (C). A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action in regard to the problem, policy, etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement, you have to assume every thing in the statement to be true, then decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing.

31. Statement : A heavy unseasonal downpour during the last two days has paralysed the normal life in the state in which five persons were killed but this has provided a huge relief to the problem of acute water crisis in the state.

Courses of action :

(A) The state government should set up a committee to review the alarming situation.

(B) The state government should immediately remove all the restrictions on use of potable water in all the major cities in the state.

(C) The state government should send relief supplies to all the affected areas in the state.

(1) None (2) Only (A)

(3) Only (B) and (C)

(4) Only (C)

(5) All (A), (B) and (C)

32. Statement : A large private bank has decided to retrench one-third of its employees in view of the huge losses incurred by it during the past three quarters.

Courses of action :

(A) The Government should issue a notification to general public to immediately stop all transactions with the bank.

(B) The Government should direct the bank to refrain from retrenching its employees.

(C) The Government should ask the central bank of the country to initiate an enquiry into the bank's activities and submit its report.

(1) None (2) Only (A)

(3) Only (B) (4) Only (C)

(5) Only (A) and (C)

33. Statement : Many political activists have decided to stage demonstrations and block traffic movement in the city during peak hours to protest against the steep rise in prices of essential commodities.

Courses of action :

(A) The Government should immediately ban all forms of agitations in the country.

(B) The police authority of the city should deploy additional forces all over the city to help traffic movement in the city.

(C) The state administration should carry out preventive arrests of the known criminals staying in the city.

(1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)

(3) Only (C)

(4) Only (A) and (B)

(5) None of these

34. Statement : The school dropout rate in many districts in the state has increased sharply during the last few years as the parents of these children make them work in the fields owned by others to earn enough for them to get at least one meal a day.

Courses of action :

(A) The Government should put up a mechanism to provide food grains to the poor people in these districts through public distribution system to encourage the parents to send their wards to school.

(B) The Government should close down some of these schools in the district and deploy the teachers of these schools to nearby schools and also ask remaining students to join these schools.

(C) Government should issue arrest warrants for all the parents who force their children to work in fields instead of attending classes.

(1) Only (A)

(2) Only (B)

(3) Only (C)

(4) Only (A) and (B)

(5) None of these

35. Statement : One aspirant was killed due to stampede while participating in a recruitment drive of police constables.

Courses of action :

(A) The officials in charge of the recruitment process should immediately be suspended.

(B) A team of officials should be asked to find out the circumstances which led to the death of the aspirant and submit its report within a week.

(C) The Government should ask the home department to stagger the number of aspirants over more number of days to avoid such incidents in future.

(1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)

(3) Only (C)

(4) Only (B) and (C)

(5) None of these

36. Effect : Majority of the employees of the ailing organization opted for voluntary retirement scheme and left the organization with all their retirement benefits within a fortnight of launching the scheme.

Which of the following can be a probable cause of the above effect ?

(1) The company has been making huge losses for the past five years and is unable to pay salary to its employees in time.

(2) The management of the company made huge personal gains through unlawful activities.

(3) One of the competitors of the company went bankrupt last year.

(4) The company owns large tracts of land in the state which will fetch huge sum to its owners.

(5) None of these

37. Statement : Most of the companies in IT and ITES sectors in India have started hiring from engineering college campuses this year and are likely to recruit much more than yearly recruitment of the earlier years.

Which of the following substantiates the facts stated in the above statement ?

(1) IT and ITES are the only sectors in India which are hiring from engineering college campuses.

(2) Government has stepped up recruitment activities after a gap of five years.

(3) The IT and ITES companies have now decided to visit the engineering college campuses for tier II cities in India as well.

(4) Availability of qualified engineers will substantially increase in the near future.

(5) None of these

38. Cause : The Government has recently increased its taxes on petrol and diesel by about 10 percent.

Which of the following can be a possible effect of the above cause ?

(1) The petroleum companies will reduce the prices of petrol and diesel by about 10 percent.

(2) The petroleum companies will increase the prices of petrol and diesel by about 10 percent.

(3) The petroleum companies will increase the prices of petrol and diesel by about 5 percent.

(4) The petrol pumps will stop selling petrol and diesel till the taxes are rolled back by the government.

(5) None of these

39. Statement : The Government has decided to instruct the banks to open new branches in such a way that there is one branch of any of the banks in every village of population 1000 and above or a cluster of villages with population less than 1000 to provide banking services to all the citizens.

Which of the following will weaken the step taken by the Government ?

(1) The private sector banks in India have stepped up their branch expansion activities in rural India.

(2) Many Government owned banks have surplus manpower in its urban branches.

(3) All the banks including those in private sector will follow the government directive.

- (4) Large number of branches of many government owned banks in the rural areas are making huge losses every year due to lack of adequate business activities.
- (5) None of these

Directions (40 - 42) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

The centre reportedly wants to continue providing subsidy to consumers for cooking gas and kerosene for five more years. This is not good news from the point of view of reining in the fiscal deficit. Mounting subventions for subsidies means diversion of savings by the government from investment to consumption, raising the cost of capital in the process. The government must cut expenditure on subsidies to create more fiscal space for investments in both physical and social infrastructure. It should outline a plan for comprehensive reform in major subsidies including petroleum, food and fertilizers and set goal posts.

40. Which of the following is a **conclusion** which can be drawn from the facts stated in the above paragraph ?
- (1) Subsidy provided by the government under various heads to the citizen increases the cost of capital
 - (2) Government is unable to withdraw subsidies provided to various items.
 - (3) Government subsidy on kerosene is purely a political decision.
 - (4) Govt. does not have enough resources to continue providing subsidy on petroleum products.
 - (5) None of these
41. Which of the following is an **inference** which can be made from the facts stated in the above paragraph ?
- (1) India's fiscal deficit is negligible in comparison to other emerging economies in the world.
 - (2) Subsidy on food and fertilizers are essential for growth of Indian economy.
 - (3) Reform in financial sector will weaken India's position in the international arena.

- (4) Gradual withdrawal of subsidy is essential for effectively managing fiscal deficit in India.
- (5) None of these

42. Which of the following is an **assumption** which is implicit in the facts stated in the above paragraph ?

- (1) People in India may not be able to pay more for petroleum products.
- (2) Many people in India are rich enough to buy petroleum products at market cost.
- (3) Government may not be able to create more infrastructural facilities if the present level of subsidy continues for a longer time.
- (4) Government of India has sought assistance from international financial organizations for its infrastructural projects
- (5) None of these

Directions (43 - 45) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Poverty measurement is an unsettled issue; both conceptually and methodologically. Since poverty is a process as well as an outcome; many come out of it while others may be falling into it. The net effect of these two parallel processes is a proportion commonly identified as the 'head count ratio', but these ratios hide the fundamental dynamism that characterises poverty in practice. The most recent poverty reestimates by an expert group has also missed the crucial dynamism. In a study conducted on 13,000 households which represented the entire country in 1993-94 and again on 2004-05, it was found that in the ten-year period 18.2% rural population moved out of poverty whereas another 22.1% fell into it over this period. This net increase of about four percentage points was seen to have a considerable variation across states and regions.

43. Which of the following is a **conclusion** which can be drawn from the facts stated in the above paragraph ?
- (1) Accurate estimates of number of people living below poverty line in India is possible to be made.

- (2) Many expert groups in India are not interested to measure poverty objectively.

- (3) Process of poverty measurement needs to take into account various factors to tackle its dynamic nature.

- (4) People living below poverty line remain in that position for a very long time.

- (5) None of these

44. Which of the following is an **assumption** which is implicit in the facts stated in the above paragraph ?

- (1) It may not be possible to have an accurate poverty measurement in India.
- (2) Level of poverty in India is static over the years.
- (3) Researchers avoid making conclusions on poverty measurement data in India
- (4) Government of India has a mechanism to measure level of poverty effectively and accurately.
- (5) None of these

45. Which of the following is an **inference** which can be made from the facts stated in the above paragraph ?

- (1) Poverty measurement tools in India are outdated.
- (2) Increase in number of persons falling into poverty varies considerably across the country over a period of time.
- (3) Government of India has stopped measuring poverty related studies.
- (4) People living in rural areas are more susceptible to fall into poverty over the time
- (5) None of these

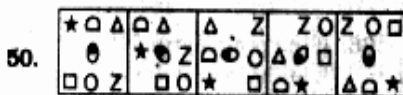
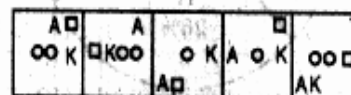
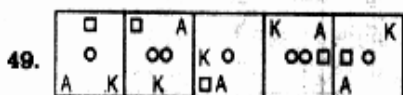
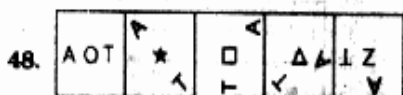
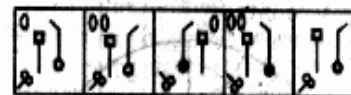
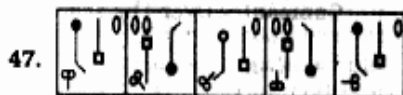
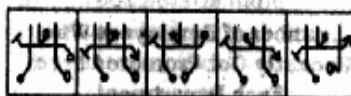
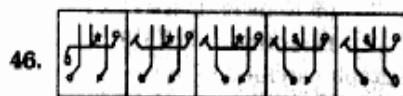


Inspiring People

Directions (46 - 50) : In each of the questions given below which one of the five answer figures on the right should come after the problem figures on the left, if the sequence were continued ?

Problem Figures

Answer Figures



DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Directions (51 - 55) : Study the following table carefully to answer the questions that follow :

Number (N) of Candidates (In Lakhs) Appearing for An Entrance Examination From Six Different States, and the Percentage (P) of Candidates Clearing the Same Over the Years

State → Year ↓	A		B		C		D		E		F	
	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P
2004	1.23	42	1.04	51	1.11	32	1.32	24	1.23	36	1.33	31
2005	1.05	43	1.12	62	1.07	47	1.15	49	1.18	55	1.24	24
2006	2.04	38	1.48	32	1.08	28	1.96	35	1.42	49	1.58	26
2007	1.98	41	2.07	43	1.19	30	1.88	46	1.36	47	1.79	29
2008	1.66	53	1.81	50	1.56	42	1.83	60	1.73	57	1.86	34
2009	1.57	39	1.73	36	1.64	52	2.01	56	1.69	55	1.95	37

51. What is the respective ratio of total number of candidates clearing the entrance exam from State B in the year 2004 to those clearing the entrance exam from State C in the same year ?
 (1) 221 : 148 (2) 218 : 143
 (3) 148 : 221 (4) 143 : 218
 (5) None of these

52. In which year did the highest number of candidates clear the entrance exam from State D ?

- (1) 2008 (2) 2006
 (3) 2009 (4) 2007
 (5) None of these
53. What is the number of candidates not clearing the entrance exam from State A in the year 2007 ?
 (1) 186820 (2) 11682
 (3) 1868200 (4) 116820
 (5) None of these

54. What is the total number of candidates clearing the entrance exam from States E and F together in the year 2006 ?
 (1) 16160 (2) 110660
 (3) 11066 (4) 1106600
 (5) None of these

55. What is the average number of candidates appearing for the entrance exam from State D in the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 together ?
 (1) $1907\frac{2}{3}$ (2) $18666\frac{1}{3}$
 (3) $1866\frac{1}{3}$ (4) $190666\frac{2}{3}$
 (5) None of these

Directions (56 - 60) : Study the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow :

An urn contains 6 red, 4 blue, 2 green and 3 yellow marbles.

56. If four marbles are picked at random, what is the probability that at least one is blue ?
 (1) $\frac{4}{15}$ (2) $\frac{69}{91}$
 (3) $\frac{11}{15}$ (4) $\frac{22}{91}$
 (5) None of these

57. If two marbles are picked at random, what is the probability that both are red ?
 (1) $\frac{1}{6}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$
 (3) $\frac{2}{15}$ (4) $\frac{2}{5}$
 (5) None of these

58. If three marbles are picked at random, what is the probability that two are blue and one is yellow ?
 (1) $\frac{3}{91}$ (2) $\frac{1}{5}$
 (3) $\frac{18}{455}$ (4) $\frac{7}{15}$
 (5) None of these

59. If four marbles are picked at random, what is the probability that one is green, two are blue and one is red ?
 (1) $\frac{24}{455}$ (2) $\frac{13}{35}$
 (3) $\frac{11}{15}$ (4) $\frac{1}{3}$
 (5) None of these

60. If two marbles are picked at random, what is the probability that either both are green or both are yellow ?

- (1) $\frac{5}{91}$ (2) $\frac{1}{35}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{3}$ (4) $\frac{4}{105}$

(5) None of these

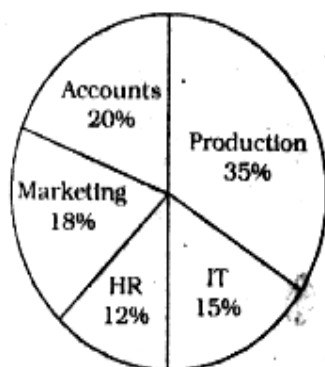
Directions (61- 65) : Study the given pie-charts carefully to answer the questions that follow :

Breakup of Number of Employees working in Different Departments of an Organisation, the Number of Males and the Number of Employees Who Recently Got Promoted in Each Department

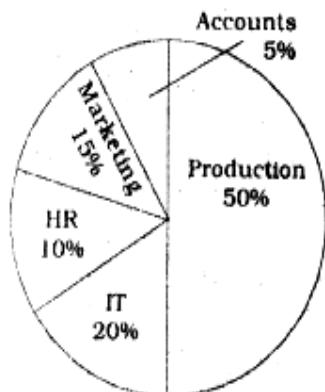
Break-UP of Employees Working in Different Departments :

Total Number of Employees = 3,600

Employees Working in Different Departments



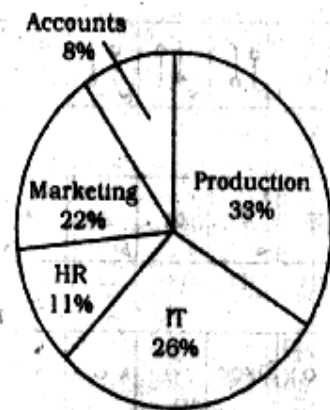
Break-UP of Number of Males in Each Department Total Number of Males in the Organisation = 2,040 Break-UP of Number of Males Working in Each Department



Break-UP of Number of Employees who recently got promoted in Each Department

Total Number of Employees who got promoted = 1,200

Number of Employees Who Recently Got Promoted From Each Department



61. If half of the number of employees who got promoted from the IT department were males, what was the approximate percentage of males who got promoted from the IT department?

- (1) 61 (2) 29
 (3) 54 (4) 42
 (5) 38

62. What is the total number of females working in the Production and Marketing departments together ?

- (1) 468 (2) 812
 (3) 582 (4) 972
 (5) None of these

63. How many females work in the Accounts department ?

- (1) 618 (2) 592
 (3) 566 (4) 624
 (5) None of these

64. The total number of employees who got promoted from all the departments together was what percent of the total number of employees working in all the departments together ? (Rounded off to the nearest integer)

- (1) 56 (2) 21
 (3) 45 (4) 33
 (5) 51

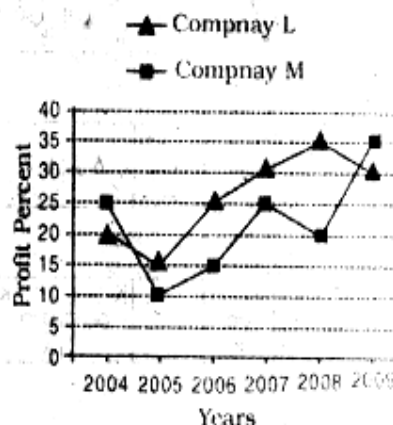
65. The number of employees who got promoted from the HR department was what percent of the total number of employees working in that department ?

(rounded off to two digits after decimal)

- (1) 36.18 (2) 30.56
 (3) 47.22 (4) 28.16
 (5) None of these

Directions (66 - 70) : Study the graph carefully to answer the questions that follow :

Percent Rise in Profit of Two Companies Over The Years



66. If the profit earned by Company L in the year 2005 was Rs. 1.84 lakhs, what was the profit earned by the company in the year 2006?

- (1) Rs. 2.12 lakhs
 (2) Rs. 2.3 lakhs
 (3) Rs. 2.04 lakhs
 (4) Cannot be determined
 (5) None of these

67. If the profit earned by Company M in the year 2008 was Rs. 3.63 lakhs, what was the amount of profit earned by it in the year 2006 ?

- (1) Rs. 2.16 lakhs
 (2) Rs. 1.98 lakhs
 (3) Rs. 2.42 lakhs
 (4) Cannot be determined
 (5) None of these

68. What is the average percent rise in profit of Company L over all the years together ?

- (1) $15\frac{1}{3}$ (2) $25\frac{1}{3}$
 (3) $18\frac{5}{6}$ (4) $21\frac{5}{6}$
 (5) None of these

69. Which of the following statements is TRUE with respect to the above graph ?

- (1) Company M made the highest profit in the year 2009

- (2) Company L made least profit in the year 2005
 (3) The respective ratio between the profits earned by Company L and M in the year 2006 was 6 : 5
 (4) Company L made the highest profit in the year 2008
 (5) All are true

70. What is the percentage increase in percent rise in profit of Company M in the year 2009 from the previous year ?
 (1) 25 (2) 15
 (3) 50 (4) 75
 (5) None of these

Directions (71 - 75) : Study the information carefully to answer the questions that follow:

A school consisting of a total of 1560 students has boys and girls in the ratio of 7 : 5 respectively. All the students are enrolled in different types of hobby classes, viz: Singing, Dancing and Painting. One-fifth of the boys are enrolled in only Dancing classes. Twenty percent of the girls are enrolled in only Painting classes. Ten percent of the boys are enrolled in only Singing classes. Twenty four percent of the girls are enrolled in both Singing and Dancing classes together. The number of girls enrolled in only Singing classes is two hundred percent of the boys enrolled in the same. One-thirteenth of the boys are enrolled in all the three classes together. The respective ratio of boys enrolled in Dancing and Painting classes together to the girls enrolled in the same is 2 : 1 respectively. Ten percent of the girls are enrolled in only Dancing classes whereas eight percent of the girls are enrolled in both Dancing and Painting classes together. The remaining girls are enrolled in all the three classes together. The number of boys enrolled in Singing and Dancing classes together is fifty percent of the number of girls enrolled in the same. The remaining boys are enrolled in only Painting classes.

71. What is the total number of boys who are enrolled in Dancing ?
 (1) 318 (2) 364
 (3) 292 (4) 434
 (5) None of these
72. Total number of girls enrolled in Singing is approximately what percent of the total number of students in the school ?

- (1) 37 (2) 19
 (3) 32 (4) 14
 (5) 26

73. What is the total number of students enrolled in all the three classes together ?
 (1) 135 (2) 164
 (3) 187 (4) 142
 (5) None of these
74. Number of girls enrolled in only Dancing classes is what percent of the boys enrolled in the same ?

(rounded off to two digits after decimal)

- (1) 38.67 (2) 35.71
 (3) 41.83 (4) 28.62
 (5) None of these

75. What is the respective ratio of the number of girls enrolled in only Painting classes to the number of boys enrolled in the same ?
 (1) 77 : 26 (2) 21 : 73
 (3) 26 : 77 (4) 73 : 21
 (5) None of these

Directions (76 - 80) : Study the table carefully to answer the questions that follow :

Profit (in Rs. '000) Made by Six Different Shopkeepers over the Months

Months → Shopkeeper ↓	October 2009	November 2009	December 2009	January 2010	February 2010	March 2010
P	5.25	6.04	5.84	6.10	5.95	6.02
Q	4.84	4.28	4.97	4.88	5.04	5.12
R	4.99	5.82	5.48	5.45	5.68	5.36
S	5.06	5.11	5.28	5.38	5.44	5.59
T	5.28	4.96	5.31	5.69	4.93	5.72
U	5.94	6.23	5.87	6.07	6.19	6.23

76. What is the respective ratio between the profit earned by shopkeeper U in the months February -2010 and March -2010 together to that earned by shopkeeper Q in the same months ?
 (1) 637 : 512 (2) 621 : 508
 (3) 512 : 637 (4) 508 : 621
 (5) None of these

77. What is the percent increase in profit of shopkeeper S in the month of December -2009 over the previous month ? (rounded off to two digits after decimal)
 (1) 3.15 (2) 2.67
 (3) 2.18 (4) 3.33
 (5) None of these

78. Which shopkeeper's profit kept increasing continuously over the given months ?
 (1) R (2) Q
 (3) T (4) U
 (5) None of these

79. What is the difference in profit earned by shopkeeper T in January -2010 from the previous month ?
 (1) Rs. 640 (2) Rs. 420
 (3) Rs. 380 (4) Rs. 760
 (5) None of these

80. What was the average profit earned by shopkeeper R in the

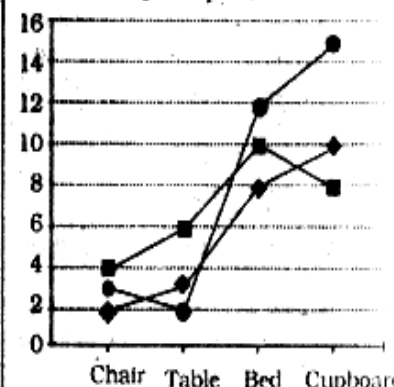
months of October -2009 and November - 2009 together ?

- (1) 5405 (2) 5040
 (3) 4825 (4) 4950
 (5) None of these

Directions (81 - 85) : Study the given graph carefully to answer the questions that follow :

Number Of Days Taken By Three Carpenters To Finish Making One Piece Each Of Four Different Items Of Furniture

◆ Carpenter X ■ Carpenter Y
 ● Carpenter Z



81. If carpenter X and carpenter Y were to make a chair together how many days would they take ?
 (1) 1 day (2) 4 days
 (3) 3 days (4) 2 days
 (5) None of these

82. If carpenters X, Y and Z were to make a table together how many days would they take ?
 (1) 4 days (2) 3 days
 (3) 1 day (4) 2 days
 (5) None of these
83. What is the total number of days that carpenter Z will take to make one piece each of all the four items together ?
 (1) 32 days (2) 24 days
 (3) $1\frac{1}{59}$ days (4) $1\frac{1}{32}$ days
 (5) None of these
84. The radius of a circular field is equal to the side of a square field whose perimeter is 784 feet. What is the area of the circular field ?
 (1) 107914 sq.ft.
 (2) 120736 sq.ft.
 (3) 107362 sq.ft.
 (4) 127306 sq.ft.
 (5) None of these
85. In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'STRESS' be arranged ?
 (1) 360 (2) 240
 (3) 720 (4) 120
 (5) None of these

Directions (85 - 90) : Study the given table carefully to answer the questions that follow:

Number of People Staying in Five Different Localities and the Percentage Breakup of Men, Women and Children in Them

Locality	Total No. of People	Percentage		
		Men	Women	Children
F	5640	55	35	10
G	4850	34	44	22
H	5200	48	39	13
I	6020	65	25	10
J	4900	42	41	17

86. Total number of people staying in locality J forms **approximately** what percent of the total number of people staying in locality F ?
 (1) 81 (2) 72
 (3) 78 (4) 93
 (5) 87
87. What is the total number of children staying in localities H and I together ?

- (1) 1287 (2) 1278
 (3) 1827 (4) 1728
 (5) None of these
88. The number of women staying in which locality is the highest ?
 (1) H (2) J
 (3) F (4) G
 (5) None of these
89. What is the total number of men and children staying in locality I together ?
 (1) 4115 (2) 4551
 (3) 4515 (4) 4155
 (5) None of these
90. What is the respective ratio of number of men staying in locality F to the number of men staying in locality H ?
 (1) 517:416 (2) 403:522
 (3) 416:517 (4) 522:403
 (5) None of these
91. The compound interest earned by Suresh on a certain amount at the end of two years at the rate of 8 p.c.p.a was Rs. 1,414.4. What was the total amount that Suresh got back at the end of two years in the form of principal plus interest earned ?
 (1) Rs.9,414.4
 (2) Rs.9,914.4
 (3) Rs.9,014.4
 (4) Rs.8,914.4
 (5) None of these
92. The respective ratio of the present ages of a mother and daughter is 7 : 1. Four years ago the respective ratio of their ages

was 19 : 1. What will be the mother's age four years from now ?

- (1) 42 years (2) 38 years
 (3) 46 years (4) 36 years
 (5) None of these
93. Three friends J, K and L jog around a circular stadium and complete one round in 12, 18 and 20 seconds respectively. In how many minutes will all the three meet again at the starting point ?
 (1) 5 (2) 8
 (3) 12 (4) 3
 (5) None of these
94. 4 men can complete a piece of work in 2 days. 4 women can complete the same piece of work in 4 days whereas 5 children can complete the same piece of work in 4 days. If, 2 men, 4 women and 10 children work together, in how many days can the work be completed ?
 (1) 1 day (2) 3 days
 (3) 2 days (4) 4 days
 (5) None of these
95. The speed of a boat when travelling downstream is 32 kmph whereas when travelling upstream it is 28 kmph. What is the speed of the boat in still water ?
 (1) 27 Kmph
 (2) 29 Kmph
 (3) 31 Kmph
 (4) Cannot be determined
 (5) None of these

Directions (96-100) : Study the following tables carefully and answer the questions given below :

Number & Percentage of Candidates Qualified in a Competitive Examination :

Number of Candidates appeared in a Competitive Examination From Five Centres Over The Years

Centre → Year ↓	Mumbai	Delhi	Kolkata	Hyderabad	Chennai
2001	35145	65139	45192	51124	37346
2002	17264	58248	52314	50248	48932
2003	24800	63309	56469	52368	51406
2004	28316	70316	71253	54196	52315
2005	36503	69294	69632	58360	55492
2006	29129	59216	64178	48230	57365
2007	32438	61345	56304	49178	58492

Approximate Percentages Of Candidates Qualified To Appear In the Competitive Examination From Five Centres Over the year

Centre → Year ↓	Mumbai	Delhi	Kolkata	Hyderabad	Chennai
2001	12	24	18	17	9
2002	10	28	12	21	12
2003	15	21	23	25	10
2004	11	27	19	24	8
2005	13	23	16	23	13
2006	14	20	21	19	11
2007	16	19	24	20	14

96. In which of the following years was the difference in number of candidates appeared from Mumbai over the previous year the minimum ?
 (1) 2004 (2) 2006
 (3) 2007 (4) 2002
 (5) None of these
97. In which of the following years was the number of candidates qualified from Chennai, the maximum among the given years ?
 (1) 2007 (2) 2006
 (3) 2005 (4) 2003
 (5) None of these
98. Approximately what was the total number of candidates qualified from Delhi in 2002 and 2006 together ?
 (1) 27250 (2) 25230
 (3) 30150 (4) 28150
 (5) 26250
99. Approximately how many candidates appearing from Kolkata in 2004 qualified in the competitive examination ?
 (1) 13230 (2) 13540
 (3) 15130 (4) 15400
 (5) 19240
100. Approximately what was the difference between the number of candidates qualified from Hyderabad in 2001 and 2002 ?
 (1) 1680 (2) 2440
 (3) 1450 (4) 2060
 (5) 1860

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (101 - 115) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Governments have traditionally equated economic progress with steel mills and cement factories. While urban centres thrive and city dwellers get rich, hundreds of millions of farmers remain mired in poverty. However, fears of food shortage, a rethinking of antipoverty priorities and the crushing recession in 2008 are causing a dramatic shift in world economic policy in favour of greater support for agriculture.

The last time when the world's farmers felt such love was in the 1970s. At that time, as food prices spiked, there was real concern that the world was facing a crisis in which the planet was simply unable to produce enough grain and meat for an expanding population. Government across the developing world and international aid organisations plowed investment into agriculture in the early 1970s, while technological breakthroughs, like high-yield strains of important food crops, boosted production. The result was the Green Revolution and food production exploded.

But the Green Revolution became a victim of its own success. Food prices plunged by some 60% by the late 1980s from their peak in the mid-1970s. Policy makers and aid workers turned their attention to the poor's other pressing needs, such as health care and education. Farming got starved of resources and investment. By 2004, aid directed at agriculture sank to 3.5% and "Agriculture lost its

glitter". Also, as consumers in high growth giants such as China and India became wealthier, they began eating more meat, so grain once used for human consumption got diverted to beef up livestock. By early 2008, panicked buying by importing countries and restrictions slapped on grain exports by some big producers helped drive prices up to heights not seen in three decades. Making matters worse, land and resources got reallocated to produce cash crops such as biofuels and the result was the voluminous reserves of grain evaporated. Protests broke out across the emerging world and fierce food riots toppled governments.

This spurred global leaders into action. This made them aware that food security is one of the fundamental issues in the world that has to be dealt with in order to maintain administrative and political stability. This also spurred the U.S. which traditionally provisioned food aid from American grain surpluses to help needy nations, to move towards investing in farm sectors around the globe to boost productivity. This move helped countries become more productive for themselves and be in a better position to feed their own people.

Africa, which missed out on the first Green Revolution due to poor policy and limited resources, also witnessed a 'change'. Swayed by the success of East Asia, the primary poverty-fighting method favoured by many policymakers in Africa was to get farmers off their farms and into modern jobs in factories and urban centres. But that strategy proved to be highly insufficient. Income levels in the countryside badly trailed those in cities while the FAO estimated that the number of poor going hungry in 2009 reached an all time high at more than one billion.

In India on the other hand, with only 40% of its farmland irrigated, entire economic boom currently underway is held hostage by the unpredictable monsoon. With much of India's farming areas suffering from drought this year, the government will have a tough time meeting its economic growth targets. In a report, Goldman Sachs predicted that if this year too receives weak rains, it could cause agriculture to contract by 2% this fis-

cal year, making the government's 7% GDP-growth target look "a bit rich". Another green revolution is the need of the hour and to make it a reality, the global community still has much backbreaking farm work to do.

101. What is the author's main objective in writing the passage ?

- (1) Criticising developed countries for not bolstering economic growth in poor nations
- (2) Analysing the disadvantages of the Green Revolution
- (3) Persuading experts that a strong economy depends on industrialisation and not agriculture
- (4) Making a case for the international society to engineer a second Green Revolution
- (5) Rationalising the faulty agriculture policies of emerging countries

102. Which of the following is an adverse impact of the Green Revolution ?

- (1) Unchecked crop yields resulted in large tracts of land becoming barren
- (2) Withdrawal of fiscal impetus from agriculture to other sectors
- (3) Farmers began soliciting government subsidies for their produce
- (4) Farmers rioted as food prices fell so low that they could not make ends meet
- (5) None of these

103. What is the author trying to convey through the phrase "making the government's 7% GDP growth target look "a bit rich" ?

- (1) Indian is unlikely to achieve the targeted growth rate
- (2) Allocation of funds to agriculture has raised India's chances of having a high GDP
- (3) Agricultural growth has artificially inflated India's GDP and such growth is not real
- (4) India is likely to have one of the highest GDP growth rates
- (5) A large portion of India's GDP is contributed by agriculture

104. Which of the following factors was/were responsible for the neglect of the farming sector after the green revolution ?

(A) Steel and cement sectors generated more revenue for the government as compared to agriculture.

(B) Large scale protests against favouring agriculture at the cost of other important sectors such as education and health care.

(C) Attention of policy makers and aid organisations was diverted from agriculture to other sectors.

- (1) None
- (2) Only (C)
- (3) Only (B) and (C)
- (4) Only (A) and (B)
- (5) All (A), (B) and (C)

105. What prompted leaders throughout the world to take action to boost the agriculture sector in 2008 ?

- (1) Coercive tactics by the U.S. which restricted food aid to poor nations
- (2) The realization of the link between food security and political stability
- (3) Awareness that performance in agriculture is necessary in order to achieve the targeted GDP
- (4) Reports that high-growth countries like China and India were boosting their agriculture sectors to capture the international markets
- (5) Their desire to influence developing nations to slow down their industrial development.

106. What motivated the U.S. to focus on investing in agriculture across the globe ?

- (1) To make developing countries become more reliant on U.S. aid
- (2) To ensure grain surpluses so that the U.S. had no need to import food
- (3) To make those countries more self sufficient to whom it previously provided food
- (4) To establish itself in the market before the high-growth giants such as India and China could establish themselves
- (5) None of these

107. What impact did the economic recession of 2008 have on agriculture ?

(1) Governments equated economic stability with industrial development and shifted away from agriculture

(2) Lack of implementation of several innovative agriculture programmes owing to shortage of funds

(3) It prompted increased investment and interest in agriculture

(4) The GDP as targeted by India was never achieved because of losses in agriculture

(5) None of these

108. What encouraged African policy makers to focus on urban jobs ?

(1) Misapprehension that it would alleviate poverty as it did in other countries

(2) Rural development outstripped urban development in many parts of Africa

(3) Breaking out of protests in the country and the fear that the government would topple

(4) Blind imitation of western models of development

(5) None of these

109. Which of the following had contributed to exorbitant food prices in 2008 ?

(A) Hoarding of food stocks by local wholesalers which inadvertently created a food shortage.

(B) Export of foodgrains was reduced by large producers.

(C) Diverting resources from cultivation of foodgrains to that of more profitable crops.

(1) None

(2) Only (C)

(3) Only (B)

(4) All (A), (B) and (C)

(5) Only (B) and (C)

110. Which of the following is true about the state of agriculture in India at present ?

(A) Of all the sectors, agriculture needs the highest allocation of funds.

(B) Contribution of agriculture to India's GDP this year would depend greatly upon the monsoon rains.

(C) As India is one of the high-growth countries, it has surplus food reserves to export to other nations.

- (1) Only (A) and (C)
- (2) Only (C)
- (3) Only (B)
- (4) Only (B) and (C)
- (5) None of these

Directions (111 - 113) : Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

111. STARVED

- (1) Deprived
- (2) Disadvantaged
- (3) Hungry
- (4) Fasting
- (5) Emaciated

112. SLAPPED

- (1) Beaten
- (2) Imposed
- (3) Withdrawn
- (4) Avoided
- (5) Persuaded

113. FLOWED

- (1) Cultivated
- (2) Bulldozed
- (3) Recovered
- (4) Instilled
- (5) Withdrew

Directions (114 - 115) : Choose the word/phrase which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

114. PRESSING

- (1) Unpopular
- (2) Undemanding
- (3) Unobtrusive
- (4) Unsuitable
- (5) Unimportant

115. EVAPORATED

- (1) Absorbed
- (2) Accelerated
- (3) Grew
- (4) Plunged
- (5) Mismanaged

Directions (116 - 120) : Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below each statement should be placed in the blank space provided so as to make a meaningful and grammatically correct sentence? If none of the sentences is appropriate, mark (5) i.e. 'None of these' as the answer.

116. Refuting the rationale behind frequent agitations for formation of separate States, a recent report _____.

- (1) proved that such agitations result in loss of governmental property

- (2) indicated that the formation of small states does not necessarily improve the economy
- (3) suggested that only large scale agitations have been effective in bringing out desired change in the past
- (4) recommended dividing large States into smaller ones to improve governance
- (5) None of these

117. Overlooking the fact that water scarcity intensifies during summer _____.

- (1) the government issued guidelines to all builders to limit their consumption to acceptable limits
- (2) provision for rainwater harvesting has been made to aid irrigation in drought prone areas
- (3) the water table did not improve even after receiving normal monsoon in the current year
- (4) Many residential areas continue to use swimming pools, wasting large quantities of water
- (5) None of these

118. He has lost most of the life's earning in the stock market but _____.

- (1) he still seems to be leading his life luxuriously and extravagantly
- (2) he could not save enough to repay his enormous debts
- (3) stock market is not a safe option to invest money unless done with caution
- (4) experts have been suggesting to avoid investments in stock market because of its unpredictable nature
- (5) None of these

119. Achieving equality for women is not only a laudable goal, _____.

- (1) political reforms are also neglected preventing women from entering legislatures and positions of power
- (2) the problem is also deep rooted in the society and supported by it
- (3) their empowerment is purposefully hampered by people with vested interests in all sections of the society

- (4) it is also equally difficult to achieve and maintain for long term
- (5) None of these

120. _____ or else they would not keep electing him year after year.

- (1) The party leader gave a strong message to the mayor for improving his political style
- (2) Owing to numerous scandals against the mayor, he was told to resign from the post immediately
- (3) The mayor threatened the residents against filing a complaint against him
- (4) The residents must really be impressed with the political style of their mayor
- (5) None of these

Directions (121 - 125) : Each question below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

121. Drawing attention to the pitfalls of _____ solely on Uranium as a fuel for nuclear reactors, Indian scientists warned that Uranium will not last for long and thus research on Thorium as its _____ must be revived.

- (1) using, substitute
- (2) believing, replacement
- (3) depending, reserve
- (4) reckoning, option
- (5) relying, alternative

122. In an effort to provide _____ for higher education to all, most of the universities have been providing education without adequate infrastructure, thus churning out _____ graduates every year.

- (1) chances, fresh
- (2) platform, capable
- (3) opportunities, unemployable
- (4) prospects, eligible
- (5) policy, incompetent

123. The move to allow dumping of mercury _____ an outcry from residents to the area who _____ that high levels of mercury will affect their health and destroy ecologically sensitive forest area.

- (1) resulted, insist
- (2) provoked, fear
- (3) incited, determined
- (4) activated, accept
- (5) angered, believe

124. _____ has been taken against some wholesale drug dealers for dealing in surgical items without a valid license and maintaining a stock of _____ drugs.
- (1) Note, overwhelming
 - (2) Step, impressive
 - (3) Execution, outdated
 - (4) Action, expired
 - (5) Lawsuit, invalid

125. Even as the _____ elsewhere in the world are struggling to come out of recession, Indian consumers are splurging on consumer goods and to _____ this growth, companies are investing heavily in various sectors.
- (1) economies, meet
 - (2) countries, inhibit
 - (3) governments, measure
 - (4) nations, inflict
 - (5) companies, counter

Directions (126 - 130) : Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) to make a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions which follow :

- (A) While these disadvantages of biofuels are serious, they are the only alternate energy source of the future and the sooner we find solutions to these problems the faster we will be able to solve the problems we are now facing with gasoline.
- (B) This fuel can also help to stimulate jobs locally since they are also much safer to handle than gasoline and can thus have the potential to turnaround a global economy.
- (C) These include dependence on fossil fuels for the machinery required to produce biofuel which ends up polluting as much as the burning of fossil fuels on roads and exorbitant cost of biofuels which makes it very difficult for the common man to switch to this option.
- (D) This turnaround can potentially help to bring world peace and end the need to depend on foreign countries for energy requirements.
- (E) Biofuels are made from plant sources and since these sources are available in abundance and can be reproduced on a massive scale they form an energy source that is potentially unlimited.

(F) However everything is not as green with the biofuels as it seems as there are numerous disadvantages involved which at times overshadow their positive impact.

126. Which of the following sentences should be the **FIFTH** after rearrangement ?
- (1) A (2) B
 - (3) C (4) E
 - (5) F

127. Which of the following sentences should be the **THIRD** after rearrangement ?
- (1) A (2) B
 - (3) C (4) D
 - (5) E

128. Which of the following sentences should be the **FIRST** after rearrangement ?
- (1) A (2) B
 - (3) C (4) D
 - (5) E

129. Which of the following sentences should be the **SIXTH (LAST)** after rearrangement ?
- (1) A (2) C
 - (3) D (4) E
 - (5) F

130. Which of the following sentences should be the **SECOND** after rearrangement ?
- (1) A (2) B
 - (3) D (4) E
 - (5) F

Directions (131-135) : Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below each statement should replace the phrase printed in **bold** in the sentence to make it **grammatically correct**? If the sentence is correct as it is given and 'No correction is required', mark (5) as the answer.

131. Soon after the Tsunami had killed thousands of people along the coasts of southern India, Parliament **passes a bill that proposed to set up an institutional mechanism to respond promptly to natural disasters.**
- (1) passed a bill that proposed
 - (2) passes a bill with purpose
 - (3) pass a bill proposing
 - (4) passed a bill which propose
 - (5) No correction required

132. Denial of wages forced scientists and teachers at the agriculture universities throughout the coun-

try **to go on strike**, crippling crucial research that could help the state of agriculture in the country.

- (1) from going on strike
- (2) which went on strike
- (3) on going for a strike
- (4) for going to strike
- (5) No correction required

133. In an attempt to boost their profits many edible oil producing companies have been **engaging** themselves in propaganda against commonly used oils and promoting exotic and expensive varieties of oil as **more healthier options.**

- (1) as most healthiest options
- (2) as less healthy option
- (3) as a healthier option
- (4) as much healthiest option
- (5) No correction required

134. Thanks to numerous government initiatives, rural masses **which was earlier unaware** of the luxuries of urban ways of living are now connected to the same lifestyle.

- (1) who was earlier unaware
- (2) which were earlier aware
- (3) who were earlier conversant
- (4) who were earlier unaware
- (5) No correction required

135. Over the last few months, **while most industries are** busy in restructuring operations, cutting costs and firing, the Indian pharmaceutical and health care industry was adding manpower and giving salary hikes.

- (1) as many industries are
- (2) while most industries were
- (3) while many industries is
- (4) where many industries were
- (5) No correction required

Directions (136 - 145) : In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words/phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word/phrase in each case.

There is a considerable amount of research about the factors that make a company innovate. So is it possible to create an environment (136) to innovation? This is a particularly

pertinent (137) for India today. Massive problems in health, education etc. (138) be solved using a conventional approach but (139) creative and innovative solutions that can ensure radical change and (140). There are several factors in India's (141). Few countries have the rich diversity that India or its large, young population (142). While these (143) innovation policy interventions certain additional steps are also required. These include (144) investment in research and development by (145) the government and the private sector, easy transfer of technology from the academic world etc. To fulfill its promise of being prosperous and to be at the forefront, India must be innovative.

136. (1) stimuli (2) conductive
(3) incentive (4) facilitated
(5) impetus
137. (1) objective (2) controversy
(3) doubt (4) question
(5) inference
138. (1) cannot (2) possibly
(3) should (4) never
(5) must
139. (1) necessary (2) apply
(3) need (4) consider
(5) requires
140. (1) quantify
(2) advantages
(3) increase
(4) chaos
(5) growth
141. (1) challenges (2) praises
(3) favour (4) leverage
(5) esteem
142. (1) blessed (2) enjoys
(3) endows (4) prevails
(5) occurs
143. (1) aid (2) jeopardise
(3) promotes (4) endure
(5) cater
144. (1) acute (2) utilising
(3) restricting (4) inspiring
(5) increased
145. (1) both
(2) besides
(3) combining
(4) participating
(5) also

Directions (146-150): In each of the following questions four words are given of which two words are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words which are most

nearly the same or opposite in meaning and find the number of the correct letter combination, that is your answer.

146. (A) consent (B) nascent
(C) emerging (D) insecure
(1) A - C (2) B - D
(3) B - C (4) A - D
(5) A - B
147. (A) elated (B) eccentric
(C) explicit (D) abnormal
(1) A - B (2) B - D
(3) A - C (4) A - D
(5) D - C
148. (A) abundance (B) incomparable
(C) projection (D) plethora
(1) A - C (2) A - B
(3) C - D (4) B - D
(5) A - D
149. (A) purposefully
(B) inaccurately
(C) inadvertently
(D) unchangeably
(1) A - C (2) A - B
(3) B - C (4) B - D
(5) A - D
150. (A) germane (B) generate
(C) reliable (D) irrelevant
(1) B - D (2) B - C
(3) A - B (4) C - D
(5) A - D

ANSWERS

1. (3)	2. (1)	3. (3)	4. (4)
5. (2)	6. (3)	7. (4)	8. (2)
9. (4)	10. (4)	11. (5)	12. (5)
13. (1)	14. (3)	15. (1)	16. (3)
17. (2)	18. (5)	19. (1)	20. (4)
21. (2)	22. (5)	23. (5)	24. (1)
25. (5)	26. (1)	27. (3)	28. (2)
29. (4)	30. (5)	31. (4)	32. (1)
33. (2)	34. (1)	35. (4)	36. (1)
37. (3)	38. (2)	39. (4)	40. (1)
41. (4)	42. (3)	43. (3)	44. (1)
45. (2)	46. (4)	47. (2)	48. (3)
49. (1)	50. (5)	51. (1)	52. (3)
53. (5)	54. (2)	55. (4)	56. (2)
57. (5)	58. (3)	59. (1)	60. (4)
61. (5)	62. (3)	63. (1)	64. (4)
65. (2)	66. (2)	67. (3)	68. (5)
69. (1)	70. (4)	71. (4)	72. (5)

73. (1)	74. (2)	75. (3)	76. (2)
77. (4)	78. (5)	79. (3)	80. (1)
81. (5)	82. (3)	83. (1)	84. (2)
85. (4)	86. (5)	87. (2)	88. (4)
89. (3)	90. (1)	91. (2)	92. (3)
93. (4)	94. (1)	95. (5)	96. (3)
97. (1)	98. (4)	99. (2)	100. (5)
101. (4)	102. (2)	103. (3)	104. (2)
105. (2)	106. (3)	107. (3)	108. (1)
109. (5)	110. (3)	111. (1)	112. (2)
113. (1)	114. (2)	115. (3)	116. (3)
117. (4)	118. (1)	119. (5)	120. (4)
121. (5)	122. (3)	123. (2)	124. (4)
125. (1)	126. (3)	127. (2)	128. (5)
129. (1)	130. (3)	131. (1)	132. (5)
133. (3)	134. (4)	135. (2)	136. (2)
137. (4)	138. (1)	139. (3)	140. (5)
141. (3)	142. (2)	143. (1)	144. (5)
145. (1)	146. (3)	147. (2)	148. (5)
149. (1)	150. (1)		

EXPLANATIONS

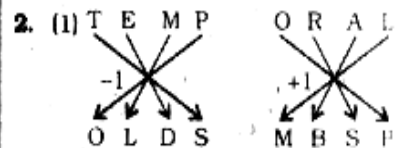
1. (3)

how many goals scored → 5 (3) 9 7

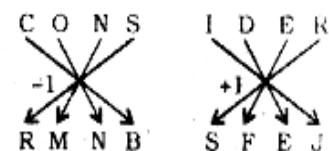
many more matches → 9 8 2

he scored five → 1 6 (3)

The code for 'goals' is either '5' or '7'.



Similarly,



3. (3) Meaningful Words ⇒ IDLE, LIED

4. (4) D > A, B, E > C

Now, B, E > C > D > A

5. (2) 5 2 6 3 1 8 7

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

6 1 5 4 2 7 8

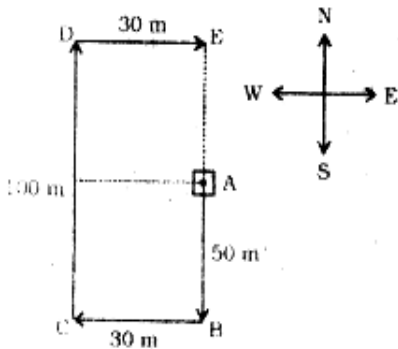
1 < 2 < 4 < 5 < 6 < 7 < 8

6. (3) According to Pratap his mother's birthday may be on 20th, 21st or 22nd April.

According to Pratap's sister their mother's birthday may be from 1st April to 21st April.

Common Dates \Rightarrow 20th and 21st

7. (4)



Required distance = $BE - AB$
 $= (100 - 50) \text{ m} = 50 \text{ m}$

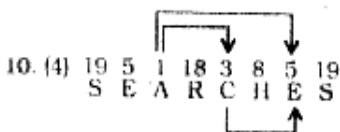
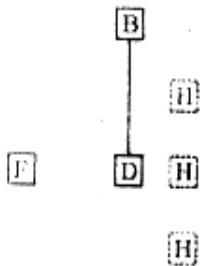
Direction \Rightarrow North

8. (2) $15 - 8 \times 6 - 12 + 4 = ?$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 15 \times 8 + 6 + 12 - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 20 + 12 - 4 = 28$$

9. (4) The position of town H is not specifically mentioned.



- (11-15) :

- (i) All cups are bottles \rightarrow Universal Affirmative (A-type).
- (ii) Some bottles are jugs \rightarrow Particular Affirmative (I-type).
- (iii) No jug is plate \rightarrow Universal Negative (E-type).
- (iv) Some jugs are not plates \rightarrow Particular Negative (O-type).

11. (5) Some bottles are jugs.

\swarrow
 No jug is plate.

$I + E \Rightarrow$ O-type of Conclusion

"Some bottles are not plates."

Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

12. (5) Some chairs are handles.

\swarrow
 All handles are pots.

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion

"Some chairs are pots."

All handles are pots.

\swarrow
 All pots are mats.

$A + A \Rightarrow$ A-type of Conclusion

"All handles are mats."

Conclusion IV is Converse of it.

Some chairs are pots.

\swarrow
 All pots are mats.

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion

"Some chairs are mats."

Conclusion II is Converse of it.

Conclusions I and III form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or III follows.

13. (1) All birds are horses.

\swarrow
 All horses are tigers.

$A + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion

"All birds are tigers."

Conclusion III is Converse of it.

Conclusion I is Converse of the second Premise.

14. (3) Some benches are walls.

\swarrow
 All walls are houses.

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion

"Some benches are houses."

Conclusion III is Converse of it.

Some houses are jungles.

\swarrow
 All jungles are roads.

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion

"Some houses are roads."

Conclusion IV is Converse of it.

15. (1) Some lamps are dresses.

\swarrow
 All dresses are shirts.

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion

"Some lamps are shirts."

- (16 - 20) :

Emp-loyee	Department	Favourite Sport
A	Personnel	Table Tennis
B	Administration	Football
C	Administration	Hockey
D	Administration	Basketball
E	Marketing	Cricket
F	Personnel	Volleyball
G	Marketing	Lawn Tennis
H	Marketing	Badminton

16. (3) B, C and D work in Administration Department.

17. (2) E works in Marketing Department.

18. (5) None of the Combinations is correct.

19. (1) E's favourite sport is Cricket.

20. (4) G's favourite sport is Lawn Tennis.

- (21 - 25) :

$\delta \Rightarrow \geq$	$@ \Rightarrow >$	$\# \Rightarrow <$
$\delta \Rightarrow =$	$\star \Rightarrow \leq$	

21. (2) $H @ T \Rightarrow H > T$

$$T \# F \Rightarrow T < F$$

$$F \delta E \Rightarrow F = E$$

$$E \star V \Rightarrow E \leq V$$

Therefore, $H > T < F = E \leq V$

Conclusions

I. $V \delta F \Rightarrow V \geq F$: True

II. $E @ T \Rightarrow E > T$: True

III. $H @ V \Rightarrow H > V$: Not True

IV. $T \# V \Rightarrow T < V$: True

22. (5) $D \# R \Rightarrow D < R$

$$R \star K \Rightarrow R \leq K$$

$$K @ F \Rightarrow K > F$$

$$F \delta J \Rightarrow F \geq J$$

Therefore, $D < R \leq K > F \geq J$

Conclusions

I. $J \# R \Rightarrow J < R$: Not True

II. $J \# K \Rightarrow J < K$: True

III. $R \# F \Rightarrow R < F$: Not True

IV. $K @ D \Rightarrow K > D$: True

23. (5) $N \delta B \Rightarrow N = B$

$$B \delta W \Rightarrow B \geq W$$

$$W \# H \Rightarrow W < H$$

$$H \star M \Rightarrow H \leq M$$

Therefore, $N = B \geq W < H \leq M$

Conclusions

I. $M @ W \Rightarrow M > W$: True

II. $H @ N \Rightarrow H > N$: Not True

III. $W \delta N \Rightarrow W = N$: Not True

IV. $W \# N \Rightarrow W < N$: Not True

W is either smaller than or equal to N. Therefore either III or IV is true.

24. (1) $R \star D \Rightarrow R \leq D$
 $D \S J \Rightarrow D \geq J$
 $J \# M \Rightarrow J < M$
 $M @ K \Rightarrow M > K$

Therefore, $R \leq D \geq J < M > K$

Conclusions

- I. $K \# J \Rightarrow K < J$: Not True
 II. $D @ M \Rightarrow D > M$: Not True
 III. $R \# M \Rightarrow R < M$: Not True
 IV. $D @ K \Rightarrow D > K$: Not True

25. (5) $M \S K \Rightarrow M \geq K$
 $K @ N \Rightarrow K > N$
 $N \star R \Rightarrow N \leq R$
 $R \# W \Rightarrow R < W$

Therefore, $M \geq K > N \leq R < W$

Conclusions

- I. $W @ K \Rightarrow W > K$: Not True
 II. $M \S R \Rightarrow M \geq R$: Not True
 III. $K @ W \Rightarrow K > W$: Not True
 IV. $M @ N \Rightarrow M > N$: True

(26-30) :

Candidate	Conditions				
	(i) or (A)	(ii) or (B)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
Shobha	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
Rohan	✓	NG	-	✓	✓
Prakash	-	✓	-	✓	✓
Sudha	✓	✓	-	✓	✗
Amit	✓	✓	-	✓	✓

26. (1) Shobha Gupta does satisfy conditions (i), (B), (iii), (iv) and (v). Therefore, her case would be referred to Executive Director.
27. (3) It is not mentioned Rohan Maskare worked in which section.
28. (2) Prakash Gokhale does satisfy conditions (A), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v). Therefore, his case would be referred to General Manager - Advances.
29. (4) Sudha Mehrotra does not satisfy condition (v).
30. (5) Amit Narayan does satisfy all the conditions. Therefore, he can be selected.
31. (4) It is mentioned that unseasonal downpour paralysed the normal life in the state. Therefore, it is not prudent to set up a review committee. The Course of action (B) does not address the problem properly. Thus, only Course of action (C) is suitable for pursuing.

32. (1) None of the courses of action is suitable for pursuing.
33. (2) Only Course of action (B) is suitable for pursuing.
34. (1) Only Course of action (A) is suitable for pursuing.
35. (4) Clearly Courses of action (B) and (C) are suitable for pursuing.
36. (1) The company has been making huge losses for the past five years and is unable to pay salary to its employees in time.
37. (3) The IT and ITES companies have now decided to visit the engineering college campuses for tier II cities in India as well.
38. (2) The petroleum companies will increase the prices of petrol and diesel by about 10 percent.
39. (4) Large number of branches of many government owned banks in the rural areas are making huge losses every year due to lack of adequate business activities.
40. (1) Consider the following line of the passage :
 "Mounting subventions for subsidies means diversion of savings by the government from investment to consumption, raising the cost of Capital in the process."
41. (4) Consider the following lines of the passage :
 "The government must cut expenditure on subsidies to create more fiscal space for investments in both physical and social infrastructure."
42. (3) Clerly Option (3) is implied in the passage.
43. (3) Process of poverty measurement needs to take into account various factors to tackle its dynamic nature.
44. (1) It may not be possible to have an accurate poverty measurement in India.
45. (2) Increase in number of persons falling into poverty varies considerably across the country over a period of time.
46. (4) In each subsequent figure one smaller design rotates through 90° clockwise or anticlockwise and it is replaced with a new design.
47. (2) In the subsequent figures the design (¶) rotates through 45° and 90° anticlockwise respectively in alternate manner. As far as the

pattern of other designs is concerned the problem is based on the rule (1) = (5) and hence (2) = (6)

48. (3) The design (A) moves one-half and one step in clockwise direction alternately after being rotated through 45° anticlockwise while the design (T) moves one-half step in clockwise direction after being rotated through 45° anticlockwise and the central design is replaced with new design in each subsequent figure.
49. (1) In the subsequent figures the square moves respectively one-half, one, one and a half, two, step(s) in anticlockwise direction, the design (A) moves along diagonal while the design (K) moves one-half and one step in clockwise direction alternately. The number of circles is the same in alternate figures.
50. (5) In each subsequent figure the central design rotates through 45° anticlockwise and all other designs move one-half step in anticlockwise direction.
51. (1) Total number of candidates clearing the entrance exam from state B in 2004

$$= \left(\frac{1.04 \times 51}{100} \right) \text{ lakh}$$
 Total number of candidates clearing the entrance exam from state C in 2004

$$= \left(\frac{1.11 \times 32}{100} \right) \text{ lakh}$$
 ∴ Required ratio

$$= 1.04 \times 51 : 1.11 \times 32$$

$$= 13 \times 17 : 37 \times 4 = 221 : 148$$
52. (3) Number of candidates clearing the entrance exam from state D :
 Year 2008 $\Rightarrow \frac{1.83 \times 60}{100}$
 $= 1.098 \text{ lakh}$
 Year 2009 $\Rightarrow \frac{2.01 \times 56}{100}$
 $= 1.1256 \text{ lakh}$
 Note : In solving this question calculation is not need. A minute observation of the table gives the result.

53. (5) Number of candidates not clearing the entrance exam from state A in 2007
= 59% of 1.98 lakh.

$$= \left(\frac{1.98 \times 59}{100} \right) \text{lakh} = 116820$$

54. (2) Required number of candidates clearing the exam

$$= \left(\frac{1.42 \times 49}{100} + \frac{1.58 \times 26}{100} \right) \text{lakh}$$

$$= (0.6958 + 0.4108) \text{lakh} = 110660$$

55. (4) Required average number of candidates

$$= \left(\frac{1.88 + 1.83 + 2.01}{3} \right) \text{lakh}$$

$$= 190666 \frac{2}{3}$$

56. (2) Total possible outcomes = n(S)
= Selection of 4 marbles out of 15 marbles.

$$= {}^{15}C_4 = \frac{15 \times 14 \times 13 \times 12}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4} = 1365$$

When no marble is blue, favourable number of cases n(E)
= Selection of 4 marbles out of 11 marbles

$$= {}^{11}C_4 = \frac{11 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4} = 330$$

$$\therefore \text{Required probability} = 1 - \frac{n(E)}{n(S)}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{330}{1365} = 1 - \frac{22}{91} = \frac{69}{91}$$

57. (5) Total possible outcomes = n(S)

$$= {}^{15}C_2 = \frac{15 \times 14}{1 \times 2} = 105$$

Favourable number of cases
= n(E) = Selection of 2 marbles out of 6 red marbles

$$= {}^6C_2 = \frac{6 \times 5}{1 \times 2} = 15$$

$$\therefore \text{Required probability}$$

$$= \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{15}{105} = \frac{1}{7}$$

58. (3) Total possible outcomes = n(S)

$$= {}^{15}C_3 = \frac{15 \times 14 \times 13}{1 \times 2 \times 3} = 455$$

Favourable number of cases

$$= n(E) = {}^4C_2 \times {}^3C_1$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 3}{1 \times 2} \times 3 = 18$$

$$\therefore \text{Required probability} = \frac{18}{455}$$

59. (1) Total possible outcomes = n(S)

$$= {}^{15}C_4 = 1365$$

Favourable number of cases

$$= {}^2C_1 \times {}^4C_2 \times {}^6C_1$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{4 \times 3}{1 \times 2} \times 6 = 72$$

$$\therefore \text{Required probability}$$

$$= \frac{72}{1365} = \frac{24}{455}$$

60. (4) Total possible outcomes = n(S)

$$= {}^{15}C_2 = 105$$

Favourable number of cases

$$= n(E) = {}^2C_2 + {}^3C_2 = 1 + 3 = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{Required probability} = \frac{4}{105}$$

61. (5) Number of male employees in IT department

$$= \frac{2040 \times 20}{100} = 408$$

Number of promoted male employees in IT department

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1200 \times \frac{26}{100} \right) = 156$$

$$\therefore \text{Required percentage}$$

$$= \frac{156}{408} \times 100 = 38$$

62. (3) Number of female employees in production department

$$= \left(3600 \times \frac{35}{100} - \frac{2040 \times 50}{100} \right)$$

$$= 1260 - 1020 = 240$$

Number of female employees in marketing department

$$= \left(\frac{3600 \times 18}{100} - \frac{2040 \times 15}{100} \right)$$

$$= 648 - 306 = 342$$

$$\therefore \text{Required number of females}$$

$$= 240 + 342 = 582$$

63. (1) Number of female employees in accounts department

$$= \frac{3600 \times 20}{100} - \frac{2040 \times 5}{100}$$

$$= 720 - 102 = 618$$

64. (4) Required percentage

$$= \frac{1200}{3600} \times 100 = 33\%$$

65. (2) Total number of employees in HR department

$$= 3600 \times \frac{12}{100} = 432$$

Number of promoted employees in HR department

$$= 1200 \times \frac{11}{100} = 132$$

Required percentage

$$= \frac{132}{432} \times 100 = 30.56$$

66. (2) Profit of company L in the year 2006

$$= \text{Rs.} \left(1.84 \times \frac{125}{100} \right) \text{lakh}$$

$$= \text{Rs.} 2.3 \text{ lakh}$$

67. (3) Profit of company M in the year 2006

$$= \text{Rs.} \left(3.63 \times \frac{100}{120} \times \frac{100}{125} \right) \text{lakh}$$

$$= \text{Rs.} 2.42 \text{ lakh}$$

68. (5) Average percentage rise in profit of company L over the years

$$= \frac{20 + 15 + 25 + 30 + 35 + 30}{6}$$

$$= \frac{155}{6} = 25 \frac{5}{6}\%$$

69. (1) It is obvious from the graph.

70. (4) Required percentage rise

$$= \frac{35 - 20}{20} \times 100 = 75$$

Calculation (71-75):

Total number of boys

$$= \frac{1560 \times 7}{12} = 910$$

$$\text{Only in dancing} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \times 910 = 182$$

$$\text{Only in singing} \Rightarrow 91$$

Singing, dancing and painting

$$= 910 \times \frac{1}{13} = 70$$

Dancing and Painting $\Rightarrow 104$

Singing and dancing

$$\Rightarrow \frac{156}{2} = 78$$

- Only in painting $\Rightarrow 385$
 Total number of girls
 $= 1560 - 910 = 650$
- Only in painting $\Rightarrow \frac{650}{5} = 130$
 Singing and dancing
 $\Rightarrow \frac{650 \times 24}{100} = 156$
- Only in singing $\Rightarrow 2 \times 91 = 182$
 Only in dancing $\Rightarrow 65$
 Dancing and painting
 $\Rightarrow \frac{650 \times 8}{100} = 52$
- Dancing, singing and painting
 $\Rightarrow 65$
71. (4) Total number of boys enrolled in dancing class
 $= 182 + 70 + 104 + 78 = 434$
72. (5) Number of girls enrolled in singing class
 $= 156 + 182 + 65 = 403$
 Required percentage
 $= \frac{403}{1560} \times 100 = 26$
73. (1) Required number of students
 $= 70 + 65 = 135$
74. (2) Required percentage
 $= \frac{65}{182} \times 100 = 35.71$
75. (3) Required ratio
 $= 130 : 385 = 26 : 77$
76. (2) Required ratio
 $= (6.19 + 6.23) : (5.04 + 5.12)$
 $= 12.42 : 10.16 = 621 : 508$
77. (4) Required percentage increase
 $= \frac{(5.28 - 5.11)}{5.11} \times 100 = 3.33$
78. (5) Shopkeeper 'S' kept increasing his profit continuously.
79. (3) Required difference in profit
 $= \text{Rs. } (5.69 - 5.31) \text{ thousand}$
 $= \text{Rs. } 380$
80. (1) Required average profit
 $= \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{4.99 + 5.82}{2} \right) \text{ thousand}$
 $= \text{Rs. } 5405$
81. (5) Part of the chair prepared by X and Y in 1 day
 $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2+1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

- Hence, 1 chair will be prepared in $\frac{4}{3}$ days.
82. (3) Part of the table prepared by X, Y and Z in 1 day $= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{2+1+3}{6} = 1$
 Hence, the table will be completed in 1 day.
83. (1) Required number of days
 $= 3 + 2 + 12 + 15 = 32$
84. (2) Radius of the circular field = side of the square
 $= \frac{784}{4} = 196 \text{ feet}$
 \therefore Area of the circular field
 $= \pi \times r^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 196 \times 196$
 $= 120736 \text{ sq. feet.}$
85. (4) The number of letters in the word STRESS is six of which 'S' comes thrice.
 \therefore Required number of arrangements $= \frac{6!}{3!}$
 $= \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{1 \times 2 \times 3} = 120$
86. (5) Required percentage
 $= \frac{4900}{5640} \times 100 = 87\%$
87. (2) Number of children in the localities H and I
 $= \frac{5200 \times 13}{100} + \frac{6020 \times 10}{100}$
 $= 676 + 602 = 1278$
88. (4) Number of women:
 Locality G $\Rightarrow \frac{4850 \times 44}{100} = 2134$
 Locality H $\Rightarrow \frac{5200 \times 39}{100} = 2028$
 Locality J $\Rightarrow \frac{4900 \times 41}{100} = 2009$
89. (3) Number of men and children in locality I
 $= \frac{6020 \times 65}{100} + \frac{6020 \times 10}{100}$
 $= \frac{6020 \times 75}{100} = 4515$

90. (1) Required ratio
 $= \frac{5640 \times 55}{100} : \frac{5200 \times 48}{100}$
 $= 517 : 416$
91. (2) CI $= P \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T - 1 \right]$
 $\Rightarrow 1414.4 = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{8}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$
 $\Rightarrow 1414.4 = P \times 0.1664$
 $\Rightarrow P = \frac{1414.4}{0.1664} = \text{Rs. } 8500$
 \therefore Amount $= \text{Rs. } (8500 + 1414.4)$
 $= \text{Rs. } 9914.4$
92. (3) Let the ages of the mother and daughter be $7x$ and x years respectively.
 \therefore Four years ago,
 $\frac{7x-4}{x-4} = \frac{19}{1}$
 $\Rightarrow 19x - 76 = 7x - 4$
 $\Rightarrow 12x = 72 \Rightarrow x = 6$
 \therefore Mother's age after four years
 $= 7x + 4$
 $= 7 \times 6 + 4 = 46 \text{ years}$
93. (4) Tricky Approach
 Required time = LCM of 12, 18 and 20 seconds.
 180 seconds = 3 minutes
94. (1) Tricky Approach
 $4 \times 2 \text{ men} = 4 \times 4 \text{ women} = 20 \text{ children}$
 $\Rightarrow 2 \text{ men} = 4 \text{ women} = 5 \text{ children}$
 $\therefore 2 \text{ men} + 4 \text{ women} + 10 \text{ children} = 20 \text{ children}$
 $\therefore M_1 D_1 = M_2 D_2$
 $\Rightarrow 5 \times 4 = 20 \times D_2 \Rightarrow D_2 = 1 \text{ day}$
95. (5) Tricky Approach
 Speed of the boat in still water
 $= \frac{1}{2} (\text{Rate down stream} + \text{Rate upstream})$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (32 + 28) = 30 \text{ kmph.}$
96. (3) The difference was minimum in the year 2007.
 Difference $= 32438 - 29129$
 $= 3309$

97. (1) Number of candidates passed from Chennai
- $$\text{Year 2005} \Rightarrow \frac{55492 \times 13}{100} = 7214$$
- $$\text{Year 2007} \Rightarrow \frac{58492 \times 14}{100} = 8189$$
98. (4) Number of candidates passed from Delhi in 2002 and 2006
- $$= \frac{58248 \times 28}{100} + \frac{59216 \times 20}{100}$$
- $$\approx 16309 + 11843$$
- $$\approx 28152 = 28150$$
99. (2) Required number of passed candidates
- $$= \frac{71253 \times 19}{100} = 13540$$
100. (5) Required difference
- $$= \frac{50248 \times 21}{100} - \frac{51124 \times 17}{100}$$
- $$\approx 10551 - 8691 = 1860$$
101. (4) Making a case for the international society to engineer a second Green Revolution
102. (2) Withdrawal of fiscal impetus from agriculture to other sectors
103. (3) Agricultural growth has artificially inflated India's GDP and such growth is not real
104. (2) Only (C)
105. (2) The realization of the link between food security and political stability
106. (3) To make those countries more self sufficient to whom it previously provided food
107. (3) It prompted increased investment and interest in agriculture
108. (1) Misapprehension that it would alleviate poverty as it did in other countries
109. (5) Only (B) and (C)
110. (3) Only (B)
111. (1) The meaning of the word **Starve (Verb)** as used in the passage is : keep deprived of; to not give something that is needed.
- Look at the sentences :**
- The department has been starved of resources.
- I felt starved of intelligent conversation.
- Hence, the words **starved** and **deprived** are synonymous.
112. (2) The meaning of the word **Slap (Verb)** as used in the passage is

: impose; to order especially in a sudden or an unfair way, that something must happen or somebody must do something.

Look at the sentence :

The company slapped a ban on using email on the staff.

Hence, the words **slapped** and **imposed** are synonymous.

113. (1) The meaning of the word **Flow (Verb)** as used in the passage is : to invest a large amount of money in a company or project; to cultivate.

Hence, the words **plow** and **cultivated** are synonymous.

114. (2) The meaning of the word **Pressing (Adjective)** as used in the passage is : urgent, serious, insistent, needing to be dealt with immediately.

Hence, the words **pressing** and **undemanding** are antonymous.

115. (3) The meaning of the word **Evaporate (Verb)** as used in the passage is : to disappear, especially by gradually becoming less and less.

Look at the sentence :

His confidence had now completely evaporated.

Hence, the words **evaporated** and **grew** are antonymous.

116. (3) suggested that only large scale agitations have been effective in bringing out desired change in the past

117. (4) many residential areas continue to use swimming pools, wasting large quantities of water

118. (1) he still seems to be leading his life luxuriously and extravagantly

119. (5) None of these

120. (4) The residents must really be impressed with the political style of their mayor

121. (5) relying, alternative

122. (3) opportunities, unemployable

123. (2) provoked, fear

124. (4) Action, expired

125. (1) economies, meet

126. (3) C 127. (2) B

128. (5) E 129. (1) A

130. (3) D

131. (1) The event shows past time Hence simple past or 'passed a bill that proposed' will be a correct usage.

132. (5) No correction required

133. (3) In comparison between two things, comparative Degree is used. Use of double comparatives is not proper.

Hence, 'as a healthier option' should be used.

134. (4) For living beings Relative Pronoun 'who' is used. Hence, who were earlier unaware will be a correct usage.

135. (2) The event shows past time. Hence 'while most industries were' should be used.

136. (2) conductive

137. (4) question 138. (1) cannot

139. (3) need 140. (5) growth

141. (3) favour 142. (2) enjoys

143. (1) aid 144. (5) increased

145. (1) both

146. (3) The word **Nascent (Adjective)** means : beginning to exist; not yet fully developed.

The words **nascent** and **emerging** are synonymous.

147. (2) The word **Eccentric (Adjective)** means : considered by other people to be strange or unusual. The words **eccentric** and **abnormal** are synonymous.

148. (5) The word **Plethora (Noun)** means : an amount that is greater than is needed : excess. The word **Abundance (Noun)** means : a large quantity that is more than enough.

149. (1) The word **Inadvertently (Adverb)** means : unintentionally; without intending to; by accident. The words **purposefully** and **inadvertently** are antonymous.

150. (1) The word **Germane (Adjective)** means : connected with something in an important or appropriate way; relevant. The words **germane** and **irrelevant** are antonymous.



Inspiring People

DESCRIPTIVE TEST

INSTRUCTIONS .

1. There are **FIVE** questions in this paper. You have to answer all the **FIVE** questions.
2. Do not mention your real name, address or roll number anywhere in the answers.
3. All the questions are in English only. Answers to the questions must be written in **English**.
4. Your handwriting should be legible, i.e. readable by others.
5. Your answer should be clear, brief and to the point. No supplement/additional paper will be provided to you. So plan the matter of your answers accordingly.
6. Write the answers of all these questions in the space provided beneath the questions. **Answer must not exceed the space provided for each question.**

1. Write a letter in about 150 words on any one of the following : (Marks : 10)

(Note : You are Rubin/Rubina and your address is 26, Everest Heights, Mount Road, Chennai)

- (i) Write a letter to your Manager asking permission for a leave to attend a family function.
- (ii) Write a letter to a student preparing for his Board Examination giving tips on healthy study habits.
- (iii) Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper commending it on an article published in it regarding environmental awareness and adding your own views on the duty of every citizen to protect the environment.

ANSWER : (iii)

26, Everest Heights
Mount Road, Chennai
April 18, 2010

The Editor,
The Times of India
Bahadurshah Zafar Marg
New Delhi

Subject : Commendation for environmental awareness
Sir,

Through the esteemed columns of your newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of general public towards environment. Recently an article appeared in your newspaper regarding environmental awareness. The topic has utmost importance for the safety of this planet. I commend this exercise heartily.

In essence, environment is the land, air and water around us, basically sustaining life as we know. The present concern for environment conservation and preservation arises from the impact on the environment of human actions on a scale fundamentally different from what has been witnessed before. Human demands are increasing with the growth of population and modernity, but the resources at disposal are limited. Reckless exploitation of natural resources is causing a serious imbalance. The spread of desertification, soil erosion, floods, droughts and extinction of countless species of plants and animals are the visible phenomena affecting the ecosystem and causing pollution of land, water and air.

It is the duty of every citizen to concentrate on proper utilisation, conservation and preservation of resources. To evince public co-operation citizens must be awarded. Environmental offences must be dealt with a severe hand. Man bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations.

I hope my voice will definitely echo in the ears of citizens and they would certainly understand their responsibilities to protect this earth.

Yours faithfully
Rubin

2. Write a Paragraph on any one of the following topics in not more than 150 words : (Marks : 8)

- (i) "Banks are manufacturers of money".
- (ii) Features of economic recession.
- (iii) A day when everything went wrong.

ANSWER : (i) Banks are manufacturers of money

India is a social welfare state. For the socio-economic development of its citizens, the role of banks has increased manifold. Banks show and secure the future of their customers. A bank facilitates availability of money to the people, they, in turn, use it in production. As the growth increases, it gets its price. Production increases the amount of earning. Banks work on policies that emphasise on economic development of the nation. We focus on manufacturing, because it enhances the income and provides employment and amenities. Money is a vital medium to produce. Where production rises, money gets manufactured. Banks deposit our savings, they lend them to the corporate world and the needy. They use it in expansion of their trade. The trade procures money. Banks provide loans for academic purposes. Brains are created. These brains help in formulating policies for development and growth that bring forth money in due course of time. Indeed, economic assistance turns opportunities in fruitful consequences. Truly, banks are manufacturers of money.

3. Write an essay on any one of the following topics in approximately 250 words : (Marks : 12)

- (i) The risks of trading at the stock market.
- (ii) The impact of interest rate changes on the economy.
- (iii) Responsibility of media in moulding public opinion.

ANSWER : (iii) Responsibility of media in moulding public opinion.

We live in democracy. Democracy rules out the use of force. It is based on the recognition of the worth of man as man, implying widest opportunity of development of everyone. True democratic spirit lies in overcoming dissent through discussion and persuasion and not through coercion. In a democracy, views are not imposed, views are shaped and moulded. The media gives a platform for divergent views which filters and then a commonly acceptable opinion emerges.

Democracy also requires not merely an absence of ignorance, but also that the citizens are adequately educated. Education makes citizens vigilant and also gives them the boldness to criticise government measures and other things concerned which are ill-conceived. In fact, education produces wise leadership and an enlightened public media helps in the spread of knowledge and information to the people. It comments, criticises and appreciates the conduct of government. It educates the public mind and enables the people to have their own opinions on matters of public importance.

The print media and the electronic media help greatly in the formation of public opinion. The media acts as a kind of liaison between the government and the people. It acquaints the people with the policies, and principles of the government. It spreads awareness among the public. Media has a definite educative value.

However, media's coverage must be based on facts, otherwise it creates confusion. Media should create consciousness, not confusion. The media should report impartially on the events and happenings of the nation and not resort to bias reporting. It should mould the public mind in affirmative way with the help of authentic news and impartial views only.

4. Make a precis of the following passage in English in your own words, in about one-third, on the special precisheets provided.

Marks will also be deducted if your precis is much longer or shorter than the prescribed length.

The precis-sheets should be securely fastened inside the answer book. State the number of words used by you in your precis : (Marks 10)

The main reason for the high inflation rate in India is a pricing disparity in agricultural products. Farmers are not getting a good price to meet their input costs, which has brought down agricultural production. As a result, the government is forced to import essential items at a high price. A steep increase in prices of food products, manufacturing products, and essential commodities due to the increase in input costs is also a reason for inflation. The unstable international crude oil prices (these went up from around US\$ 40 to US\$ 147 per barrel in a short span of time) worsen the inflation. As a result of all these factors, the inflation rate jumped from 4.24 per cent in August 2007 to the peak 12.91 per cent in August 2008.

With most of India's population living below the poverty line (BPL), inflation acts as a tax on the poor. But this rapid price rise is affecting the middle class too now. BPL families can get essential commodities at a subsidised price, whereas the middle class families are not only paying a

high price for essential commodities (rice, sugar, pulses) but are also facing shortages. In real terms the trend is continuing in 2009, due to drought on account of failure of monsoon in North India. The supply of excess money and credit, relative to the goods and services produced results in increased prices. Inflation results in the increase in the prices of a set of goods and services in a given economy over a period of time. It is measured as the percentage rate of change of a price index. Inflation till the early 90s was primarily caused by domestic factors, that is, supply was short and unable to meet demand, resulting in too much money chasing too few goods.

In recent years, inflation has been caused more by global factors than by local reasons. Since the Indian economy went into globalisation and liberalisation in the 1990s, the causes of domestic price rise too have changed.

In 2004 global demand for crude oil grew by a meagre four per cent. But, the crude oil price increased by 34 per cent from the price of US\$ 31.10 per barrel in 2003. This one factor significantly contributed to an increase in the world's dollar supply by about \$330 billion. Similarly, in 2005, international crude oil prices rose by another 35 per cent, but global demand for oil grew by only 1.6 per cent. Due to this, the supply of dollars in the world further increased by US\$ 460 billion. Since the economies of the world are so closely linked today, an increased supply of any currency results in inflation in all these countries.

ANSWER : Reasons behind high inflation in India

A pricing disparity in agricultural products is the main reason for high inflation in India. Farmers get less price for their products and hence bring down production. The government has to import essential commodities at high price. The unstable international crude oil prices worsen the situation. Most of the India's population lives below poverty line (BPL) and inflation acts as a tax for them. Middle class is also affected. Government supplies essential commodities to BPL families at a subsidised price, but the middle class pays a high price for essential items and also face shortage. North India faced the failure of monsoon and hence drought. The supply of excess money and credit, relative to the goods and services produced, increases prices. Short supply results in too much chase for few goods. Indian economy is globalised and liberalised. The global factors also add to inflation. Global demand for crude oil grows by meagrely, but prices increase abnormally. This significantly contributes in increase in the world's dollar supply. An increased supply of any currency results in inflation in other countries, as world economies are closely linked.

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below : (Marks : 10)

When the subprime crisis broke in 2007, credit-rating agencies were among the first groups to take the blame. Critics argued that investors had drawn false comfort from the AAA ratings that the agencies handed out on complex packages of mortgage-related debt. Furthermore, the raters were hamstrung by the conflicts of interest inherent in being paid by issuers to assess their bonds. Never again, it was solemnly proclaimed, should the markets rely on

the word of the agencies. Now that investor attention has shifted to sovereign risk, credit rating agencies once more find themselves at the centre of the action. Upgrades of sovereign debt exceeded downgrades in every year between 1999 and 2007. That has changed as a result of the financial crisis.

The rules of the financial system make ratings impossible to ignore. Over the long term the ratings of most developed nations have been remarkably stable. No country rated AAA, AA or A has gone on to default within a subsequent 15-year period. Indeed, nearly 98% of countries ranked AAA were either at that rating, or the AA level, 15 years later. It may be noted that ratings are based on the probability of default so they are absolute, not relative; in theory, all countries could default on their debts. That stable record may not persist. Investors have been buying government debt for years in the belief it is "risk-free", almost regardless of the economic fundamentals. But if they lose faith in a government's policies, the situation can change very quickly. Countries can go bust in a matter of weeks if the markets close to them.

Governments and investors may well be attaching too much importance to the totemic AAA grade, however. People's perception is that a downgrade from AAA to AA means minutes later you default. Canada lost its AAA rating in the 1990s but regained it during the past decade. And Japan has managed to keep borrowing at a cheap rate, despite losing the highest level of approbation.

The agencies are well aware that ratings changes are highly sensitive. Decisions are made by committee, rather than by an individual, to reduce the scope for outside pressure. Consensus is generally sought before a downgrade is made. The agencies also seek to protect themselves from criticism by being as transparent as possible. A number of factors help determine whether a country's AAA status can be maintained, including economic and institutional strength, the government's financial strength and susceptibility to "event risk", or specific shocks. In the eyes of Pierre Cailleteau, Moody's chief economist, the key ratio is not debt-to-GDP but interest payments as a proportion of government revenues. Once that gets beyond 10%, a government may face difficulties.

That does not mean a downgrade is inevitable, however. If the government is implementing a credible plan to cut its deficit, then it may maintain its AAA status. Of course, what seems a credible plan to a government may appear less plausible to an agency. Agencies also have to make qualitative judgements about a range of other factors such as, for example, the willingness of euro-zone governments to bail out the likes of Greece (which unveiled another austerity plan on March 3rd, in part to head off a further downgrade). Trickiest of all perhaps is the question of contingent liabilities. Such as bank-insurance schemes, public-sector pension schemes and the like. Even when the agencies are aware of such commitments, the scale of the problem may not be clear. As more contingent liabilities become due, the agencies will be forced to make further decisions that could raise the cost of government debt and make budget-balancing even harder. The agencies are likely to be in the limelight for a while yet.

- (a) Why were credit rating agencies held responsible for the subprime crisis? (Marks 2)
- (b) Discuss the credit ratings awarded to developed countries. Are these justified? (Marks 2)
- (c) State two precautions taken by credit agencies while awarding credit ratings. (Marks 2)
- (d) Under what circumstances is a country's credit rating not lowered? (Marks 2)
- (e) What can make countries with a high credit rating default? (Marks 2)

ANSWER :

- (a) It was argued that investors had drawn false comfort from the AAA ratings that the agencies handed out on complex packages of mortgage related debt. Moreover, the raters were hamstrung by the conflicts of interest being paid by issuers to assess their bonds.
- (b) The rules of financial system make ratings acceptable. The ratings of most developed nations have been remarkably stable for a long period. No country rated AAA, AA or A has gone on to default within a subsequent 15-year period. Ratings, being based on the probability of default, hence absolute.
- (c) Credit agencies make decisions by committee, rather than by an individual. It reduces the scope for outside pressure. The agencies exhibit transparency and pay attention on government's financial performances.
- (d) If economic and institutional strength of a nation is sound, the government's financial strength and susceptibility to event risk or specific shocks is satisfactory, interest payments as a proportion of government revenues (key ratio) is less than 10%, and government credible plans to cut deficit then country's credit rating is not lowered.
- (e) The question of contingent liabilities such as bank-insurance, public sector pension schemes, increasing deficit, going key ratio beyond 10%, loss of faith in government policies, increasing cost of government's debt, all these make countries with a high credit rating default.



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