

SECTION - I : QUANTITATIVE METHODS

1. A and B can do a job alone in 12 days and 15 days respectively. A starts the work and after 6 days B also joins to finish the work together. For how many days B actually worked on the job ?
 (A) $3\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $9\frac{1}{3}$
 (C) $5\frac{2}{3}$ (D) $6\frac{3}{8}$
2. Two pipes can fill a cistern separately in 24 minutes and 40 minutes respectively. A waste pipe can drain off 30 litres per minute. If all the three pipes are opened, the cistern fills in one hour. The capacity (in litres) of the cistern is
 (A) 800 (B) 400
 (C) 600 (D) 500
3. A solid sphere of radius 1 cm is melted to convert into a wire of length 100 cm. The radius of the wire (using $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$) is
 (A) 0.08 cm (B) 0.09 cm
 (C) 0.16 cm (D) 0.11 cm
4. A field is in the form of a rectangle of length 18 m and width 15 m. A pit, 7.5 m long, 6 m broad and 0.8 m deep, is dug in a corner of the field and the earth taken out is evenly spread over the remaining area of the field. The level of the field raised is
 (A) 12 cm (B) 14 cm
 (C) 16 cm (D) 18 cm
5. Given : $\sqrt[3]{4}$, $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt[6]{25}$ and $\sqrt[12]{289}$, the greatest and least of them are respectively
 (A) $\sqrt[12]{289}$ and $\sqrt[3]{4}$
 (B) $\sqrt{3}$ and $\sqrt[3]{4}$
 (C) $\sqrt[6]{25}$ and $\sqrt{3}$
 (D) $\sqrt[3]{4}$ and $\sqrt[6]{25}$
6. The last digit, that is, the digit in the unit's place of the number $[(57)^{25} - 1]$ is
 (A) 6 (B) 8
 (C) 0 (D) 5
7. The sum of five consecutive integers is a and the sum of next five consecutive integers is b. Then $\frac{(b-a)}{100}$ is equal to
 (A) $\frac{1}{4}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (C) 4 (D) 2
8. $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{3}} - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}} - \frac{6}{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{12}} = ?$
 (A) 1 (B) $-\sqrt{3}$
 (C) $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$ (D) $\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$
9. A number N is a positive three-digit number. If x is in its hundred's place and y is in its unit's place, then the number $N - 100x - y$ is always divisible by
 (A) 8 (B) 9
 (C) 10 (D) 11

10. A discount of 40% on the marked price of a trouser enables Ajit to purchase a shirt also which costs him ₹ 320. How much did Ajit pay for the trouser ?
 (A) ₹ 480 (B) ₹ 540
 (C) ₹ 800 (D) ₹ 400
11. The ratio of alcohol and water in 40 litres of mixture is 5 : 3. 8 litres of the mixture is removed and replaced with water. Now, the ratio of the alcohol and water in the resultant mixture is
 (A) 1 : 2 (B) 1 : 1
 (C) 2 : 1 (D) 1 : 3
12. Rama's expenditure and savings are in the ratio 3 : 2. His income increases by 10 percent. His expenditure also increases by 12%. His savings increases by
 (A) 7% (B) 10%
 (C) 9% (D) 13%
13. Ten years ago, the average age of P and Q was 20 years. Average age of P, Q and R is 30 years now. After 10 years, the age of R will be
 (A) 35 years (B) 40 years
 (C) 30 years (D) 45 years
14. The average value of the numbers 15, 21, 32, 35, 46, x, 59, 65, 72 should be greater than or equal to 43 but less than or equal to 44. Then the value of x should be
 (A) $42 \leq x \leq 51$ (B) $43 \leq x \leq 50$
 (C) $42 < x \leq 49$ (D) $43 < x < 50$
15. The base of a right pyramid is an equilateral triangle of side 4 cm. The height of the pyramid is half of its slant height. Its volume is
 (A) $\frac{8}{9} \sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^3$ (B) $\frac{7}{9} \sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^3$
 (C) $\frac{8}{9} \sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^3$ (D) $\frac{7}{9} \sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^3$
16. Water flows in a tank 150 m × 100 m at the base, through a pipe whose cross-section is 2 dm by 1.5 dm, at the speed of 15 km per hour. In what time will the water be 3 metres deep ?
 (A) 100 hours (B) 120 hours
 (C) 140 hours (D) 150 hours
17. A tent is of the shape of a right circular cylinder upto a height of 3 metres and then becomes a right circular cone with maximum height of 13.5 metres above the ground. If the radius of the base is 14 metres, the cost of painting the inner side of the tent at the rate of ₹ 2 per square metre is
 (A) ₹ 2,050 (B) ₹ 2,060
 (C) ₹ 2,068 (D) ₹ 2,080
18. The sides of a triangle are 50 cm, 78 cm and 112 cm. The smallest altitude is
 (A) 20 cm (B) 30 cm
 (C) 40 cm (D) 50 cm
19. Rahim bought a gift item for ₹ 510 after getting a discount of 15%. He then sells it 5% above the marked price. The profit earned in this deal is
 (A) ₹ 150 (B) ₹ 120
 (C) ₹ 100 (D) ₹ 90

20. The simple interest on a sum of money is $\frac{1}{9}$ th of the principal and the number of years is equal to the rate percent per annum. The rate percent per annum is equal to
- (A) 3% (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ %
(C) $\frac{1}{10}$ % (D) $3\frac{1}{3}$ % ✓
21. If $x + y + z = 1$, $xy + yz + zx = -1$, $xyz = -1$, then $x^3 + y^3 + z^3$ is
- (A) -2 (B) -1
(C) 0 (D) 1 ✓
22. If $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = xy + yz + zx$, ($x \neq 0$), then the value of $\frac{4x + 2y - 3z}{2x}$ is
- (A) 0 (B) 1
(C) $\frac{3}{2}$ ✓ (D) $\frac{1}{2}$
23. If $x\left(3 - \frac{2}{x}\right) = \frac{3}{x}$, $x \neq 0$, then the value of $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ is
- (A) $2\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $2\frac{2}{3}$
(C) $2\frac{4}{9}$ ✓ (D) $2\frac{5}{9}$
24. The area of the triangle formed by the graph of $ax + by = c$ (where a, b are two positive real numbers) and the co-ordinate axes, is
- (A) $\frac{c^2}{ab}$ sq. unit (B) $\frac{a^2}{2bc}$ sq. unit
(C) $\frac{c^2}{2ab}$ sq. unit ✓ (D) $\frac{a^2}{bc}$ sq. unit
25. A shopkeeper marks his goods at 40% above their cost price. He is able to sell $\frac{3}{4}$ th of his goods at this price, and the remaining at 40% discount. Assuming that the shopkeeper is able to sell all the goods he buys, find his loss or gain as % on the whole transaction.
- (A) 20% loss (B) 23% loss
(C) 26% gain (D) 30% gain
26. A fruit seller bought 240 bananas at the rate of ₹ 48 per dozen. He sells $\frac{1}{2}$ of them at the rate of ₹ 5 per banana. $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the remaining are found to be rotten. The price per banana at which he has to sell the remaining bananas to get a profit of 25% on his entire investment is
- (A) ₹ 5.5 (B) ₹ 6.0
(C) ₹ 5.0 (D) ₹ 6.5
27. Two numbers are 30% and 40% more than the third number respectively. The first number is $x\%$ of the second. Then $x =$
- (A) $105\frac{2}{13}$ (B) 140
(C) $105\frac{5}{7}$ (D) $92\frac{6}{7}$ ✓
28. The price of cooking oil has increased by 25%. The percentage of reduction that a family should effect in the use of cooking oil, so as not to increase the expenditure on this account, is
- (A) 15% (B) 20%
(C) 25% (D) 30%
29. If a train runs at 40 km/hr, it reaches its destination late by 11 minutes, but if it runs at 50 km/hr, it is late by 5 minutes only. Find the correct time for the train to complete its journey.
- (A) 19 minutes (B) 20 minutes
(C) 21 minutes (D) 18 minutes ✓

30. If $x = r \cos \theta \cos \phi$, $y = r \cos \theta \sin \phi$ and $z = r \sin \theta$, then the value of $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ is
 (A) r^2 , (B) r
 (C) $\frac{1}{r^2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{r}$
31. If $5 \cos \theta + 12 \sin \theta = 13$, then $\tan \theta =$
 (A) $\frac{13}{12}$ (B) $\frac{12}{13}$
 (C) $\frac{12}{5}$ (D) $\frac{5}{12}$
32. The value of $\sec^2 12^\circ - \frac{1}{\tan^2 78^\circ}$ is
 (A) 0 (B) 1
 (C) 2 (D) 3
33. If $\tan \theta \cdot \cos 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, then the value of $\sin (\theta - 15^\circ)$ is
 (A) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (C) 1 (D) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
34. A man from the top of a 100 metre high tower sees a car moving towards the tower at an angle of depression of 30° . After some time, the angle of depression becomes 60° . The distance (in metres) travelled by the car during this time is
 (A) $100\sqrt{3}$ (B) $\frac{200\sqrt{3}}{3}$
 (C) $\frac{100\sqrt{3}}{3}$ (D) $200\sqrt{3}$
35. If the diameter of a sphere is decreased by 25%, its curved surface area will be decreased by
 (A) 43.25% (B) 43.50%
 (C) 43.75% (D) 44.25%
36. If $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2 = 2(y - x)$, then value of $x^3 + y^3 + z^3$ is equal to
 (A) 0 (B) 1
 (C) 2 (D) 3
37. O is the circumcentre of ΔABC . If $\angle BAC = 85^\circ$, $\angle BCA = 75^\circ$, then $\angle OAC$ is equal to
 (A) 70° (B) 60°
 (C) 80° (D) 100°
38. The distance between the centres of the two circles with radii 4 cm and 9 cm is 13 cm. The length of the direct common tangent (between two points of contact) is
 (A) 13 cm (B) $\sqrt{153}$ cm
 (C) 12 cm (D) 18 cm
39. The external bisector of $\angle ABC$ of ΔABC intersects the straight line through A and parallel to BC at the point D. If $\angle ABC = 50^\circ$, then measure of $\angle ADB$ is
 (A) 65° (B) 55°
 (C) 40° (D) 20°
40. AB is a diameter of a circle with centre at O. DC is a chord of it such that $DC \parallel AB$. If $\angle BAC = 20^\circ$, then $\angle ADC$ is equal to
 (A) 120° (B) 110°
 (C) 115° (D) 100°
41. The tangents drawn at P and Q on the circumference of a circle intersect at A. If $\angle PAQ = 68^\circ$, then the measure of the $\angle APQ$ is
 (A) 56° (B) 68°
 (C) 28° (D) 34°

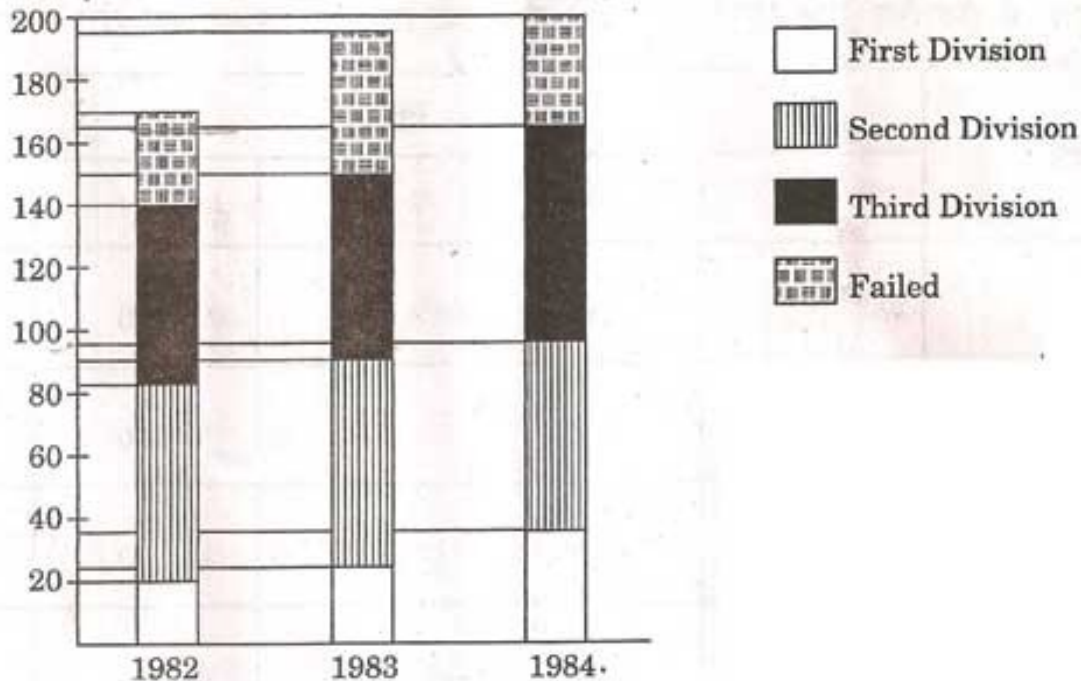
Directions : Study the following table and answer the questions no. 42 to 45.

Number of students from various schools playing various games (one student plays one game only)

| Games | Schools | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| | A | B | C | D | E |
| Cricket | 150 | 200 | 250 | 230 | 200 |
| Football | 250 | 125 | 175 ✓ | 100 | 250 |
| Basketball | 200 | 195 | 245 | 200 | 225 |
| Badminton | 100 | 130 ✓ | 60 | 40 | 65 ✓✓ |
| Tennis | 120 | 180 | 150 | 130 | 165 |

42. The difference between the total number of students playing Basketball from all the schools and the total number of students playing Cricket from all the schools is
- (A) 27 ~~(B)~~ 35 ✓
(C) 28 (D) 26
43. The number of students playing Football from School C is x percent of the total number of students playing Football from all the schools. x equals
- (A) $19\frac{7}{9}$ ~~(B)~~ $19\frac{4}{9}$ ✓
(C) 18 (D) $20\frac{2}{9}$
44. Which school has the maximum number of players?
- (A) A (B) B
(C) C ~~(D)~~ E ✓
45. The number of students playing Badminton from School E is x% of the students playing Badminton from School B. Then x equals
- (A) 40 ~~(B)~~ 50 ✓
(C) 42 (D) 41 ✓

Directions : The following bar graph depicts the result for B.Sc. students of a college for three years. Read the graph and answer questions no. 46 to 50 based on this graph.



46. The number of students passed in 3rd division in 1984 was
 (A) 165 (B) 75
 (C) 70 ✓ (D) 65
47. The percentage of students failed in 1984 was
 (A) $18\frac{1}{2}\%$ (B) $17\frac{3}{4}\%$
 (C) $17\frac{1}{2}\%$ ✓ (D) 17%
48. The aggregate pass percentage during the three years was
 (A) $82\frac{44}{113}\%$ (B) $82\frac{55}{113}\%$
 (C) $80\frac{60}{113}\%$ (D) $77\frac{29}{113}\%$
49. The percentage of students passed in 1st division in 1982 was
 (A) 20% (B) 34%
 (C) $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ (D) $11\frac{13}{17}\%$ ✓
50. The percentage of students passed in 1982 was
 (A) 65% (B) 70% ✓
 (C) $74\frac{2}{17}\%$ (D) $82\frac{6}{17}\%$

SECTION - II : ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

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

51. He caught the boy / steal / the parcel. /
(A) (B) (C)
No error.
(D)
52. I am / taller than you / aren't I ? / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
53. A man of fifty / cannot be called / as young. /
(A) (B) (C) (D)
54. One of my / brothers live / in U.S.A. /
(A) (B) (C)
No error.
(D)
55. I will / meet him / when he will come. /
(A) (B) (C) (D)
56. I will not / agree to / the proposal. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
57. He wanted to go / to home / as he was sick. /
(A) (B) (C) (D)
58. Either you / or he / are happy. / No error.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
59. In her address / she advised us to protect /
(A) (B) (C) (D)
our nation. / No error.
60. Besides me / many other / were present. /
(A) (B) (C) (D)
No error.

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

61. He felt _____ making so many mistakes.
(A) worthy of (B) aware of
(C) ashamed of (D) fond of
62. The chief guest _____ the prizes.
(A) gave up (B) gave in
(C) gave away (D) gave way
63. This problem _____ a lot of thought.
(A) calls for (B) comes across
(C) calls on (D) comes into
64. Which is _____ longest river in India ?
(A) a (B) an
(C) the (D) No article
65. I promise to _____ you in all circumstances.
(A) stand up to (B) stand with
(C) stand off (D) stand by

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

66. Apparent
(A) glaring (B) vague
(C) similar (D) dress
67. Discourse
(A) sermon (B) calamity
(C) intricate (D) worsen
68. Bombastic
(A) pompous (B) sensitive
(C) rapid (D) sufficient
69. Customary
(A) unusual (B) traditional
(C) rare (D) exceptional
70. Slain
(A) pained (B) wronged
(C) duped (D) killed

Directions : In questions no. 71 to 75, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

71. Vague
 (A) unclear (B) ☒ definite
 (C) cloudy (D) ~~(B)~~ ambiguous
72. Perfect
~~(A)~~ imperfect (B) ugly
 (C) defect (D) complete
73. Deficit
 (A) explicit (B) implicit
~~(C)~~ surplus (D) superfluous
74. Bane
 (A) profit (B) disadvantage
~~(C)~~ boon (D) None of the above
- (75.)** Antique
~~(A)~~ obsolete ☒ new
 (C) boutique (D) physique

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

- (76.)** To take one to task
 (A) to reprove ☒ (B) to take care of
~~(C)~~ to approve (D) to give a job
77. A red letter day
~~(A)~~ an important day
 (B) an auspicious day
 (C) a dangerous day
 (D) an unimportant day
78. To cast away
 (A) to leave a place
~~(B)~~ to discard for ever
 (C) to develop new habits
 (D) to keep in a hospital
79. To give a cold shoulder
 (A) to rub shoulder
 (B) to tease
~~(C)~~ to take no notice of
 (D) to give a cold shower
80. To kick the bucket
~~(A)~~ to die (B) to escape
 (C) to attack (D) to disappear

Directions : In questions no. 81 to 85, the 1st and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle [■] in the Answer Sheet.

81. 1. The Centre
 P. for vehicles carrying food articles
 Q. on the windshield and
 R. has made it mandatory
 S. to display details
 6. the rear screen.
~~(A)~~ RPSQ (B) PQRS
 (C) SRQP (D) PRQS
82. 1. The man
 P. would have given him
 Q. was singularly inconspicuous
 R. and no one passing him in the street
 S. who was called Alfred Nobel
 6. another look.
~~(A)~~ SQRQ (B) RPQS
 (C) PRQS (D) QRSP
83. 1. If my father
 P. gives me
 Q. I shall spend
 R. permission
 S. a few months
 6. abroad.
 (A) QRPS (B) PQRS
~~(C)~~ PRQS (D) QPRS
84. 1. R.K. Narayan's characters
 P. merchants, hermits, teachers, etc.
 Q. come from every
 R. and represent in miniature
 S. area of Indian society
 6. a wealth of human experience.
~~(A)~~ PRQS (B) QSPR ☒
 (C) RPSQ (D) SQPR

85. 1. Elephants
 P. in their feet
 Q. to sense seismic vibrations
 R. have special bones
 S. that enable them
 6. long before we can.
 (A) QRSP (B) PRQS
 (C) RPSQ (D) RSQP

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

86. The whole village was ravaged by the man-eater.
 (A) The man-eater ravages the whole village.
 (B) The whole village is ravaged by the man-eater.
 (C) The man-eater ravaged the whole village.
 (D) The whole village is being ravaged by the man-eater.
87. The purity of justice is maintained by the reports of proceedings in the law courts.
 (A) The law courts maintain purity of justice in the reports of the proceedings.
 (B) The reports of the proceedings of the law courts maintain the purity of justice.
 (C) Pure justice is maintained in the proceedings of the law courts.
 (D) The maintenance of justice is pure in the proceedings of the law courts.
88. Newton wrote this letter yesterday.
 (A) Yesterday was written letter by Newton.
 (B) This letter is written by Newton yesterday.
 (C) This letter was written by Newton yesterday.
 (D) This letter was wrote by Newton yesterday.

89. An awareness is being created among the people by the Government about the importance of trees.
 (A) The Government is creating an awareness among the people about the importance of trees.
 (B) The Government are creating an awareness among the people about the importance of trees.
 (C) The Government creates an awareness among the people about the importance of trees.
 (D) The Government created an awareness among the people about the importance of trees.
90. Ads on TV increase the sale of any commodity.
 (A) The sale of any commodity is being increased by ads on TV.
 (B) The sale of any commodity are increased by ads on TV.
 (C) The sale of any commodity are being increased by ads on TV.
 (D) The sale of any commodity is increased by ads on TV.
91. The Indian Government is encouraging the Europeans to visit India.
 (A) The Europeans are encouraged by the Indian Government to visit India.
 (B) The Europeans are encouraging by the Indian Government to visit India.
 (C) The Europeans are being encouraged by the Indian Government to visit India.
 (D) The Europeans is being encouraged by the Indian Government to visit India.
92. He handed her a chair.
 (A) She was handed a chair by him.
 (B) He handed a chair to her.
 (C) He will hand a chair to her.
 (D) A chair will be handed to her by him.

93. Call the police at once.

- (A) Let the police be called at once.
 (B) The police was to be called at once.
 (C) The police is to be called at once.
 (D) Let the police called at once.

94. Post the letter.

- (A) The letter is posted.
 (B) The letter was posted.
 (C) Let the letter be posted.
 (D) The letter will be posted.

95. Who painted it ?

- (A) It was painted ?
 (B) Was it painted ?
 (C) Had it been painted by ?
 (D) By whom was it painted ?

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

96. The music show began when we arrived in the hall.

- (A) had begun (B) had began
 (C) would begin (D) No improvement

97. There will be black murder when she hears this.

- (A) red (B) blue
 (C) pink (D) No improvement

98. The congregation believes that it has selected a suitable preacher.

- (A) it has been selected
 (B) it have selected
 (C) it has select
 (D) No improvement

99. My group of tenth-graders are such well behaved.

- (A) is so well behaved
 (B) are so well behaved
 (C) is such well behaved
 (D) No improvement

100. My admonishing to him will not change his mind.

- (A) admonishing at him
 (B) admonishing him
 (C) admonishing for him
 (D) No improvement

101. She gave most of her time to dance.

- (A) lent (B) spent
 (C) devoted (D) No improvement

102. The people criticized the terrorist attack.

- (A) condoned (B) condemned
 (C) conceded (D) No improvement

103. Surbhi's father did not want her to have spent all her money at the fair.

- (A) to be spending
 (B) to have been spending
 (C) to spend
 (D) No improvement

104. Basmati rice is more superior than most other varieties of rice.

- (A) superior than (B) more superior to
 (C) superior to (D) No improvement

105. Those were the days when we would all go out together.

- (A) will all go out
 (B) will be going out
 (C) would have been going
 (D) No improvement

Directions : In questions no. 106 to 115, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

106. The Principal told us, "Wait here till I return."

- (A) The Principal told us wait here till he return.
- ☒ (B) The Principal told us to wait there till he returned.
- (C) The Principal told us to wait there till I return.
- (D) The Principal told us please wait here till he returned.

107. My mother said to me, "Who is your best friend?"

- (A) My mother questioned me as to who my best friend was.
- ☒ (B) My mother asked me who is my best friend.
- ☒ (C) My mother asked me who my best friend was.
- (D) My mother asked me who my best friend is.

108. The teacher said to the boys, "If you do your best you will surely pass."

- (A) The teacher asked the boys to work hard so that they can pass.
- (B) The teacher told the boys that unless they work hard they will not pass.
- (C) The teacher requested the boys that if they work better, they will surely pass.
- ☒ (D) The teacher told the boys that if they did their best they would surely pass.

109. The boy pleaded that ~~he~~ had not stolen the book.

- ☒ (A) The boy said, "I don't steal the book."
- (B) The boy said, "I didn't steal the book."
- (C) The boy said, "I hadn't stolen the book."
- ☒ (D) The boy said, "I haven't stolen the book."

110. Kavitha said, "I saw the photograph."

- (A) Kavitha told that she saw the photograph.
- ☒ (B) Kavitha said that she had seen the photograph.
- (C) Kavitha said that the photograph was seen by her.
- (D) Kavitha said that she has seen the photograph.

111. The king said to his men, "Put the man in prison."

- (A) The king implored his men to put the man in prison.
- ☒ (B) The king commanded his men to put the man in prison.
- (C) The king requested his men to put the man in prison.
- (D) The king informed his men to put the man in prison.

112. He said, "I have made a kite."

- (A) He says that he made a kite.
- (B) He will say that he had made a kite.
- (C) He said that I had made a kite.
- ☒ (D) He said that he had made a kite.

113. Dravid's neighbour said, "Do you like to play golf?"

- (A) Dravid's neighbour questioned him and said if he liked to play golf.
- (B) Dravid's neighbour asked him to like golf.
- (C) Dravid's neighbour asked him if he would like to play golf.
- ☒ (D) Dravid's neighbour asked him if he liked to play golf.

114. She announced that they had selected Pradeep as their leader.

- (A) She said, "Pradeep is our leader."
 (B) She announced, "We have selected Pradeep as our leader."
 (C) She announced, "Let us select Pradeep as our leader."
 (D) She declared, "Pradeep had been selected as our leader."

115. He told the boy not to sit there.

- (A) "Didn't sit here," he said to the boy.
 (B) "Don't sit there," he said to the boy.
 (C) "Didn't sit there," he said to the boy.
 (D) "Don't sit here," he said to the boy.

Directions : In the following two passages (questions no. 116 to 135), some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

Passage I (Q. No. 116 to 125)

The happiest person is the one who enjoys what life offers. 116 age has its pleasures and its pains. Old age has always been thought of as the 117 age to be. But it is not 118 for the old to be unhappy. With old age should come 119 and the ability to guide others with 120 wisely given. The old can have the joy of seeing their 121 making progress in life. They can watch their grandchildren 122 up around them. If 123 life has been a useful one, they can feel the happiness of having come through the 124 of life 125.

116. (A) Each ✓ (B) All
 (C) No (D) Every ✓
 117. (A) worst (B) best
 (C) dreadful (D) impossible

118. (A) proper
 (C) necessary

119. (A) knowledge
 (C) learning

120. (A) riches
 (C) money

121. (A) parents
 (C) children

122. (A) looking
 (C) climbing

123. (A) our
 (C) mine

124. (A) attack
 (C) battle

125. (A) badly
 (C) bitterly

- (B) needful
 (D) unnecessary

- (B) studies
 (D) wisdom ✓

- (B) advice
 (D) property

- (B) ancestors
 (D) neighbours

- (B) growing
 (D) chatting

- (B) his
 (D) their

- (B) war
 (D) skirmish

- (B) successfully
 (D) sorrowfully

Passage II (Q. No. 126 to 135)

Timely actions are always 126. When a cloth gets torn it must be mended 127, if it is to be useful. If the act of stitching is 128, the tear may become bigger and it may need more stitches and the cloth may become 129 for use. In the same manner, whenever any action is to be done it must be done at the 130 time. When 131 comes, we must utilise it or else the delay may result in 132, failure and 133. So remember, 134 stitch 135 time saves nine.

126. (A) hopeful (B) essential
 (C) beneficial (D) useful ✓
 127. (A) later (B) at once
 (C) then (D) next day

128. (A) undone (B) left
(C) rejected ~~(D) postponed~~
129. (A) ugly (B) worst
~~(C) unfit~~ (D) waste
130. (A) fixed ~~(B) appropriate~~
(C) accurate (D) constant
131. ~~(A) opportunity~~ (B) time
(C) chance (D) luck
132. (A) enjoyment (B) disaster
(C) destruction ~~(D) disappointment~~
133. (A) sorrow (B) tragedy
~~(C) unhappiness~~ (D) joy
134. (A) nine ~~(B) a~~
(C) no (D) any
135. ~~(A) in~~ (B) on
(C) any (D) over

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

Passage I (Q. No. 136 to 140)

The art of story telling is not dead, and it will not be allowed to die. The invention of printing, literacy and the average man's increasing enslavement to the visual media in recent decades threaten to stamp out the art altogether. It faces a threat now even in Indian homes, atleast in urban areas, where it has been kept alive for centuries by indulgent grandmothers using the tales of princes, princesses and flying horses for lullaby.

136. Which/Who of the following have kept this art alive for centuries ?
(A) Invention of printing and progress of literacy
(B) Changes in man's likes and dislikes
~~(C) Indulgent grandmothers~~
(D) Urban people in India
137. Why is it necessary to keep the art alive ?
(A) There is a heavy demand for it.
~~(B) It deals with stories of princes, princesses and flying horses.~~
~~(C) Children love to listen to stories.~~
(D) All grandmothers like to tell stories.
138. 'art' as used in the paragraph refers to
(A) a habit of grandmothers
~~(B) story telling~~
(C) stories from epics
(D) artificial way of story telling
139. 'tales' in this paragraph relate to
(A) stories of competitions held in schools
(B) bedtime stories
~~(C) stories of princes, princesses and flying horses~~
(D) tragic stories
140. According to the passage, the threat to story telling is the result of
~~(A) invention of printing, literacy and man's enslavement to visual media~~
(B) invention of new methods of entertainment
(C) lack of interest in telling stories and listening to the stories
(D) unwillingness of urban people to tell stories

Passage II (Q. No. 141 to 150)

The common people have a way of laughing at their own misfortunes. They can also laugh at their oppressors. Satire became a habit with them while they groaned under the oppression of kings, priests and plutocrats. In contemporary India, the politician and the bureaucrat are the ones they take their revenge upon. There is much humour in Indian proverbs. Even the Gods are not spared. There is a special form of worship called ninda-stuti, praise by dispraise.

Real humour in India, as elsewhere, is contained within the different languages and it is difficult for Indians of one region to understand the humour of another.

India is also by tradition a class-ridden and hierarchical society. Excessive reverence is shown to elders and to those in authority, though this may be changing. Sons and daughters don't usually joke with their parents and vice-versa; a boss can't afford to be seen in a mood of levity with his employees; the landlord wouldn't dream of sharing a joke with his peasant labourers. The path to wit and humour is strewn with pitfalls. With Indian intellectuals, solemnity is a motto. Many of them wouldn't be seen dead with a joke. And the higher they go in the cerebral scale, the drier they become.

141. Who does **not** oppress the commoner ?

- (A) ~~Authors~~ (B) Plutocrats
(C) Bureaucrats (D) Politicians

142. Who laughs at their own misfortunes ?

- (A) Intellectuals (B) ~~Commoners~~
(C) Politicians (D) Kings

143. Whom do the commoners laugh at ?

- (A) ~~Misfortunes~~ (B) ~~Oppressors~~
(C) Intellectuals (D) Writers

144. 'Cerebral scale' means

- (A) a device to measure height
(B) a device to measure intelligence
(C) ~~intellectual ability~~
(D) head massager

145. Who becomes drier in the matter of wit ?

- (A) ~~The greater intellectual~~
(B) The lesser intellectual
(C) The commoner
(D) An employee

146. According to the passage, the Indian intellectuals are by nature

- (A) the rulers
(B) the bureaucrats ✓
(C) the youngsters
(D) the common public

147. Satire became a habit for

- (A) witty (B) solemn
(C) ~~humorous~~ (D) rich ✓

148. A plutocrat is

- (A) a bureaucrat (B) an alien
(C) a labourer (D) ~~a rich person~~

149. A 'ninda-stuti' is

- (A) a dispraise by praise
(B) a hymn
(C) ~~a praise by dispraise~~
(D) a proverb

150. Who often find themselves at the end of the common people's sarcastic wit ?

- (A) Sons and daughters
(B) Parents and elders
(C) Labourers
(D) ~~Politicians and bureaucrats~~

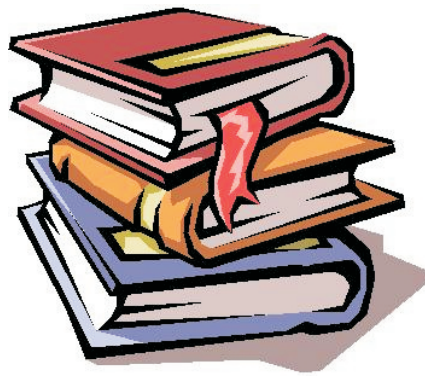
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|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (Q.1)A | (Q.2)C | (Q.3)D | (Q.4)C | (Q.5)B |
| (Q.6)A | (Q.7)A | (Q.8)B | (Q.9)C | (Q.10)A |
| (Q.11)B | (Q.12)A | (Q.13)B | (Q.14)A | (Q.15)C |
| (Q.16)A | (Q.17)C | (Q.18)B | (Q.19)B | (Q.20)D |
| (Q.21)D | (Q.22)C | (Q.23)C | (Q.24)C | (Q.25)C |
| (Q.26)B | (Q.27)D | (Q.28)B | (Q.29)A | (Q.30)A |
| (Q.31)C | (Q.32)B | (Q.33)D | (Q.34)B | (Q.35)C |
| (Q.36)A | (Q.37)A | (Q.38)C | (Q.39)A | (Q.40)B |
| (Q.41)A | (Q.42)B | (Q.43)B | (Q.44)D | (Q.45)B |
| (Q.46)C | (Q.47)C | (Q.48)C | (Q.49)D | (Q.50)D |
| (Q.51)B | (Q.52)D | (Q.53)C | (Q.54)B | (Q.55)C |
| (Q.56)D | (Q.57)B | (Q.58)C | (Q.59)D | (Q.60)B |
| (Q.61)C | (Q.62)C | (Q.63)A | (Q.64)C | (Q.65)D |
| (Q.66)A | (Q.67)A | (Q.68)A | (Q.69)B | (Q.70)D |
| (Q.71)B | (Q.72)A | (Q.73)C | (Q.74)C | (Q.75)B |
| (Q.76)A | (Q.77)A | (Q.78)B | (Q.79)C | (Q.80)A |
| (Q.81)A | (Q.82)A | (Q.83)C | (Q.84)B | (Q.85)C |
| (Q.86)C | (Q.87)B | (Q.88)C | (Q.89)A | (Q.90)D |
| (Q.91)C | (Q.92)A | (Q.93)A | (Q.94)C | (Q.95)D |
| (Q.96)A | (Q.97)B | (Q.98)D | (Q.99)A | (Q.100)B |
| (Q.101)C | (Q.102)B | (Q.103)C | (Q.104)C | (Q.105)D |
| (Q.106)B | (Q.107)C | (Q.108)D | (Q.109)D | (Q.110)B |
| (Q.111)B | (Q.112)D | (Q.113)D | (Q.114)B | (Q.115)D |
| (Q.116)A | (Q.117)A | (Q.118)C | (Q.119)D | (Q.120)B |
| (Q.121)C | (Q.122)B | (Q.123)D | (Q.124)C | (Q.125)B |
| (Q.126)C | (Q.127)B | (Q.128)D | (Q.129)C | (Q.130)B |
| (Q.131)A | (Q.132)D | (Q.133)C | (Q.134)B | (Q.135)A |
| (Q.136)C | (Q.137)C | (Q.138)B | (Q.139)C | (Q.140)A |
| (Q.141)A | (Q.142)B | (Q.143)B | (Q.144)C | (Q.145)A |
| (Q.146)B | (Q.147)D | (Q.148)D | (Q.149)C | (Q.150)D |

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