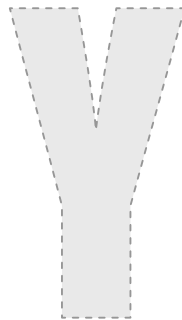


10. The number of chromosomes in a normal human body cell is
(a) 43 (b) 44 (c) 45 (d) 46 (e) None of these
11. The oldest Scripture of the world:
(a) Yajur Veda (b) Atharva Veda (c) Rig Veda (d) Samaveda (e) None of these
12. The main branches of Buddhism are:
(a) Hinayana and Mahayana (b) Swethambara and Digambara
(c) Monks and General public (d) zen and kaizen (e) None of these
13. Who wrote the book "I am O.K. You are O.K."?
(a) Wayne Dyer (b) Thomas Harris
(c) Norman Vincent Peale (d) Norman Lewis (e) None of these
14. Which company was established by the Government in 1984 to lay an onshore pipeline from Hazira on the West coast to states such as Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat?
(a) BPCL (b) ONGC (c) HPCL (d) GAIL (e) None of these
15. Who coined the term Pakistan while he was at Cambridge?
(a) Mohammed Ali Jinnah (b) Mirza Shaukat Ali
(c) Chaudhry Rahmat Ali. (d) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (e) None of these
16. Who was the lyricist of the song 'Aye Mere Watan Ke Logon'?
(a) Kaifi Azmi (b) Pandit Pradeep (c) Roshan
(d) Shir Ludhianavi (e) None of these
17. Name the Indian city that has 24 bridges criss-crossing its waterways. The first of these bridges is said to have been built during Emperor Ashoka's rule.
(a) Udaipur (b) Kashi (c) Kolkata (d) Srinagar (e) None of these
18. Raziya Sultan was from:
(a) Slave Dynasty (b) Mughal Dynasty (c) Tughlaq Dynasty
(d) Abdullah Dynasty (e) None of these
19. Dry ice is:
(a) Frozen carbon dioxide
(b) Ordinary ice from which all moisture has been chemically removed
(c) A term applied to industrial diamonds
(d) A movie prop used to simulate ice at room temperature
(e) None of these

20. Who made the famous the phrase “a government of the people, by the people and for the people” in his speech?
(a) Lincoln (b) Kennedy (c) Washington (d) Roosevelt (e) None of these
21. **Match the following.**
A. Study of fingerprints i. Pomology
B. Study of animal behaviour ii. Ethology
C. Study of Moon iii. Selenology
D. Study of fruits iv. Dactylography
(a) A – i B – ii C – iii D – iv (b) A – ii B – iii C – iv D – i
(c) A – i B – iii C – ii D – iv (d) A – iv B – ii C – iii D – I (e) None of these
22. The two US companies that hold stakes in the “The Dabhal Power Company (DPC)”, have filed an arbitration action against the government of India seeking around \$600 million each. GE is one of these two companies. Guess the second one?
(a) Bechtel Enterprises (b) DuPont (c) Cendant
(d) Nabors Industries (e) None of these
23. Rabo Group belongs to which country?
(a) Netherland (b) USA (c) Germany (d) Switzerland (e) None of these
24. Param is
(a) Code name for Nuclear Bomb (b) A software solution for the Y2K problem
(c) Gallantry award (d) Super Computer (e) None of these
25. Under which name ITC was incorporated on 24th August 1910.
(a) I.T.C. Limited (b) Imperial Tobacco company of India Limited
(c) Indian Tobacco company (d) Indian Truism Company (e) None of these



SECTION – B

Direction for questions 26 – 32: In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Then fill in the blanks with alternative given. Mark (e) if the answer is none of these.

Sometimes my father took me along to the town when he went (26). He stopped a passing bullock cart for the trip. I hung (27) anxiously with an appealing look in my eyes until my father said, “Climb in, little man”. I clambered in before his sentence was (28). The bells around the bull’s neck jingled, the wooden wheels grated and ground the dust (29) the rough road.

26. (a) for shopping (b) to shop (c) to shopping (d) shopping
27. (a) about (b) around (c) in (d) for
28. (a) derived (b) made (c) constructed (d) completed
29. (a) off (b) of (c) up (d) down

Fast-food chains like McDonald’s have (30) for the first, keeping intact the values that form the basis of the company’s brand identity. When it opened its first outlet in India at Delhi’s fashionable and upmarket Basant Lok shopping complex, a popular (31) for the young and the upwardly (32) in the capital’s affluent south it chose the location knowing fully well that it was close to a cinema hall and the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

30. (a) opted (b) operated (c) valued (d) created
31. (a) group (b) rendezvous (c) sport (d) dialectic
32. (a) rich (b) moving (c) mobile (d) relative

Direction for questions 33 – 52: Each question has a pair of CAPITALISED words followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair of words which best expresses the relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalised pair.

33. **LASSITUDE : ENERGY**
 (a) spontaneity : awareness (b) amorphousness : definition
 (c) rectitude : drabness (d) angularity: intricacy (e) None of these
34. **NUMISMATIST : COINS**
 (a) cartographer : maps (b) astrologer : predictions
 (c) geneticist: chromosomes (d) philatelist : stamps (e) None of these
35. **PRODIGAL : SQUANDER**
 (a) proctor : supervise (b) profiteer : consume
 (c) profligate : demand (d) prodigy : wonder (e) None of these

36. **ICHTHYOLOGY : FISH**
 (a) stars : galaxy (b) archaeology : antiquity
 (c) birds : ornithology (d) zoology : animal (e) None of these
37. **ALARM : TRIGGER**
 (a) tunnel : dig (b) criminal : corner
 (c) trap : spring (d) fright : ally (e) None of these
38. **ROAD : TAR**
 (a) wardrobe : hanger (b) building : brick
 (c) river : bank (d) cement : brick (e) None of these
39. **CHASE : METAL**
 (a) embroider : cloth (b) patch : quilt (c) follow : culprit (d) blow : glass (e) None of these
40. **EXHAUSTION : REST**
 (a) lust : libido (b) dream : sleep (c) scorch : water (d) hunger : food (e) None of these
41. **TEACHER : IGNORANCE**
 (a) quack : medicine (b) dentist : braces
 (c) doctor : disease (d) politician : criminal (e) None of these
42. **FACE : CUBE**
 (a) segment : line (b) fraction : percent
 (c) side : whole (d) circle : arc (e) None of these
43. **SHORTEN : WORD**
 (a) diagnose : symptom (b) almanac : facts
 (c) elision : syllable (d) thesis : ideas (e) None of these
44. **PAINTER : CANVAS**
 (a) essayist : words (b) composer : symphony
 (c) logger : timber (d) sculptor : stone (e) None of these
45. **CORRESPONDENT : REPORT**
 (a) detective : case (b) sailor : mutiny (c) spy : informer (d) author : brochure (e) None of these
46. **EULOGY : PRAISE**
 (a) prologue : conclusion (b) tirade : reprimand
 (c) critique : insolence (d) journey : exhaustion (e) None of these
47. **IRON : RUST**
 (a) lead : tin (b) wood : veneer (c) bronze : patina (d) mould : yeast (e) None of these

48. **DENOUNCE : CONDONE**

- (a) endure : imagine (b) antithetical : supportive
(c) unnatural : noncommittal (d) natural : committal (e) None of these

49. **SALUBRIOUS : BANEFUL**

- (a) contemplate : intimidate (b) alleviate : exacerbate
(c) probity : fallacy (d) susceptible : desultory (e) None of these

50. **LANDSLIDE : PEBBLE**

- (a) deluge : droplet (b) beach : wave (c) desert : oasis (d) rain : puddle (e) None of these

51. **CIRCLE : PERIMETER**

- (a) triangle : hypotenuse (b) property : boundary
(c) cone : base (d) sphere : volume (e) None of these

52. **BLUSH : DISCOMFITURE**

- (a) snore : sleep (b) remember : thought
(c) bend : respect (d) wince : pain (e) None of these

Direction for questions 53 – 67: Fill in the blanks of the following sentences using the best one from the words, idioms or phrases provided in the four alternatives.

53. Einstein's intellectual _____ is unmatched in the scientific history of the century.

- (a) consternation (b) buttress (c) prowess (d) accolade (e) None of these

54. The failure of the state power grid has _____ all activity.

- (a) perplexed (b) affected (c) paralysed (d) infuriated (e) None of these

55. In spite of having fever, he passed the examinations with _____.

- (a) panache and élan (b) red tapes (c) flying colours
(d) waving flags (e) None of these

56. To celebrate his success, they had a big _____ at his house.

- (a) door (b) do (c) done (d) doer (e) None of these

57. Mr. Phatte advised his son "Whenever you meet a woman, make sure you carry a big whip" Mr. Phatte is probably a _____.

- (a) lunatic (b) misogynist (c) misanthrope (d) misogynist (e) None of these

58. The Greeks also believed that sickness could be ascribed to divine _____.

- (a) intervention (b) verdict (c) edict (d) confusion (e) None of these

59. However, traditional foreign policy and military strategy have become _____ because of armed alliances, economic zones, and distinct regional imperatives.
(a) ergonomic (b) anachronistic (c) economical
(d) scientific (e) None of these
60. Foreign policy as usual is becoming not only irrelevant but also dangerously _____.
(a) positive (b) counterproductive (c) mutual (d) effective (e) None of these
61. But science has invaded the _____ of religion from many fronts.
(a) concept (b) demarcation (c) map (d) realm (e) None of these
62. But the most vital and hopeful of the changes that it has brought about has been the development of the scientific _____ in man.
(a) vision (b) feeling (c) outlook (d) upsurge (e) None of these
63. He valued his _____ and the truth higher than life.
(a) lineage (b) fortune (c) conscience (d) belongings (e) None of these
64. Mutual trust must therefore replace mutual assured destruction everywhere or a _____ must sooner or later follow.
(a) apocalypse (b) cyclone (c) decree (d) cataclysm (e) None of these
65. The emperor Shah Jahan does not appear to have displayed the same generous _____ towards the court painters as his father did.
(a) patronage (b) espionage (c) apathy (d) reward (e) None of these
66. No wonder that, most cricketers these days are incapable of playing a memorable innings under trying _____.
(a) circumstances (b) scenes (c) zones (d) hurdles (e) None of these
67. As Columbus approached the regions where he expected to find land, the impatience of his crew _____.
(a) degenerated (b) incapacitated (c) augmented (d) fragmented (e) None of these

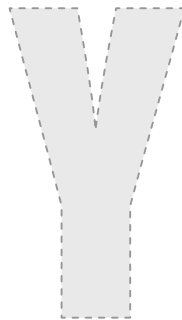
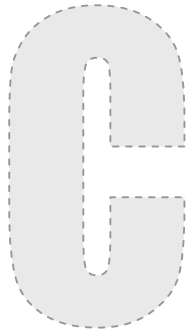
Direction for questions 68 – 72: Choose a word that can substitute the underlined part of the sentence.

68. Colonel Ram Singh was a strict disciplinarian.
(a) martinet (b) martial (c) flunkey (d) whacker (e) None of these
69. The whole idea of completing the project is utterly useless and futile.
(a) nugatory (b) empty (c) transient (d) dumpling (e) None of these
70. In the court of law, he is the whole and sole inheritor to the will.
(a) advocate (b) trustee (c) ancestor (d) legatee (e) None of these

71. Sunder has a happy disposition and has a very pleasant and agreeable personality.
(a) applaudable (b) amenable (c) funny (d) amiable (e) None of these
72. The gods want an expiation that will appease them.
(a) a gift (b) a victual (c) an oblation (d) a surrender (e) None of these

Direction for questions 73 – 75: Choose the phrase which correctly expresses the sentence and complete it.

73. You humbly stood before him
(a) hand in hand (b) hand in gloves (c) tooth and nail (d) cap in hand (e) None of these
74. The careless officers of today
(a) stand upright (b) come by and by (c) let things slide
(d) measure up (e) None of these
75. So lenient was he, and so soft spoken, that it was rarely that he would
(a) pick up the gauntlet (b) give them the edge of his tongue
(c) give the dog a bone (d) bury the hatchet (e) None of these



SECTION – C

PASSAGE – I

Capitalistic enterprise involves a ruthless belief in the importance of increasing material production to the utmost possible extent now and in the immediate future. In obedience to this belief, new portions of the earth's surface are continually brought under the sway of industrialism. Vast tracts of Africa become recruiting grounds for the labour required in the gold and diamond mines of the Rand, Rhodesia, and Kimberley; for this purpose, the population is demoralised, taxed, driven into revolt, and exposed to the contamination of European vice and disease. Healthy and vigorous races from Southern Europe are tempted to America, where sweating and slum life reduce their vitality if they do not actually cause their death. What damage is done to our own urban populations by the conditions under which they live, we all know. And what is true of the human riches of the world is no less true of the physical resources. The mines, forests, and wheat-fields of the world are all being exploited at a rate which must practically exhaust them at no distant date. On the side of material production, the world is living too fast; in a king of delirium, almost all the energy of the world has rushed into the immediate production of something, no matter what, and no matter at what cost. And yet our present system is defended on the ground that it safeguards progress!

It cannot be said that our present economic system, is anymore successful in regard to the other three objects which ought to be aimed at. Among the many obvious evils of capitalism and the wage system, none are more glaring than that they encourage predatory instincts, that they allow economic injustice, and that they give great scope to the tyranny of the employer. As to the predatory instincts, we may say; broadly speaking that in a state of nature there would be two ways of acquiring riches-one by production, the other by robbery. Under our existing system, although what is recognised as robbery is forbidden, there are nevertheless many ways of becoming rich without contributing anything to the wealth of the community. Ownership of land or capital, whether acquired or inherited gives a legal right to a permanent income. Although most people have to produce, in order to live, a privileged minority are able to live in luxury without producing anything at all. As these are the men who are not only the most fortunate but also the most respected, there is a general desire to enter their ranks, and a widespread unwillingness to face the fact that there is no justification whatever for incomes derived in this way. And apart from the passive enjoyment of rent or interest, the methods of acquiring wealth are very largely predatory. It is not, as a rule, by means of useful inventions, or of any other action which increases the general wealth of the community, that men amass fortunes; it is much more often by skill in exploiting or circumventing others. Nor is it only among the rich that our present regime promotes a narrowly acquisitive spirit. The constant risk of destitution compels most men to fill a great part of their time and thought with the economic struggle. There is a theory that this increases the total output of wealth by the community. But for reasons to which I shall return later. I believe this theory to be wholly mistaken.

Economic injustice is perhaps the most obvious evil of our present system. It would be utterly absurd to maintain that the men who inherit great wealth deserve better of the community than those who have to work for their living, I am not prepared to maintain that economic justice requires an exactly equal income for everybody. Some kinds of work require a larger income for efficiency than others do; but there is economic injustice as soon as a man has more than his share, unless it is because his efficiency in his work requires it, or as a reward for some definite service. But this point is so obvious that it needs no elaboration. The modern growth of monopolies in the shape of trusts, cartels, federations of employers and so on has greatly increased the power of the capitalist to levy toll on the community. This tendency will not cease of itself, but only

through definite action on the part of those who do not profit by the capitalist regime. Unfortunately the distinction between the proletariat and the capitalist is not so sharp as it was in the minds of socialist theorists. Trade unions have funds in various securities; friendly societies are large capitalists; and many individuals eke out their wages by invested savings. All this increases the difficulty of any clear-cut radical change in our economic system. But it does not diminish the desirability of such a change.

76. It may be inferred from the passage that the author believes that not contributing to the wealth of a community...
- (a) is the done thing (b) is a form of robbery
(c) is outlawed by many governments (d) increases competitiveness (e) None of these
77. The tone of the passage may be said to be one of.....
- (a) indignant protest (b) unreasoning anger
(c) procrastinatory compliance (d) sarcastic raciotination (e) None of these
78. According to the passage, Rand, Rhodesia and Kimberly are....
1. industrially labour intensive 2. minerally rich areas
3. populated mainly by slums
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2, and 3 (e) None of these
79. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
- (a) The natural resources of the world are on their way to be exhausted due to exploitation.
(b) People of Southern Europe are regularly killed when they go to work in America.
(c) Many Africans are lured into working in the gold and diamond minefields.
(d) Our present economic system does not actually safeguard progress.
(e) None of these
80. The author implies that people want to live in luxury but not produce anything. Why?
- (a) Because they can live an indolent life.
(b) Because such people hold all the power in their hands.
(c) Because such are the people who are both fortunate and respected.
(d) All the above
(e) None of the above
81. The author says that most people get rich by...
- (a) dishonest means
(b) taxing and demoralising African labour
(c) luring unsuspecting labour to work in industries and making them toil
(d) exploiting and circumventing others
(e) None of these
82. Which of the following is not an effect of Capitalism, according to the passage?
- (a) Encouragement of predatory instincts (b) Increase in the number of the idle rich
(c) Economic injustice (d) Tyranny of the employer (e) None of these

83. The theory that the fear of destitution leads to an increase in the total output of wealth of a community is...
- (a) deeply, flawed, as experienced (b) valid, as proved scientifically
(c) invalid, according to the author (d) valid according to the author (e) None of these
84. The author says, in effect, that the distinctions between capitalists and the proletariat....
- (a) is still very deep and practically unbridgeable
(b) has become blurred as time has passed unlike what the socialist theorists thought.
(c) was a wholly artificial one created by the socialist theorists for the own ends.
(d) is not a difference that has much of an effect on the productivity and efficiency of labour.
(e) None of these
85. According to the author, a radical change in our economic system is....
1. impossible 2. desirable 3. difficult
(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3 (e) None of these

PASSAGE – II

The power of the information age descended on China in 1989. As authorities clamped down on activists after the carnage at Tiananmen Square, protesters around the world clogged fax machines with foreign-news coverage and messages of solidarity. For officials accustomed to a monopoly on information, it was a startling lesson-and one they answered with typical lowtech efficacy. Guards were posted at fax machines across the country. The trickle of information stopped.

It has become commonplace, in this digital era, to say that electronic communication will spell doom for authoritarian regimes. Information, the techno-libertarians say, is now too fluid to control. It flows in over airways, via satellites, through microwave relays to cellurlar phones, faxes, televisions, radios, beepers, modems. Information will mean more openness, the logic goes, and openness will mean more freedom. Rupert Murdoch used to be a believer. "Television's impact on the world cannot be overstated," he told an audience of American broadcasters in 1993. "When Lech Walesa was asked what caused the phenomenal collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, he pointed to a television set and said, 'It all came from there.'" It was a nice idea-unless you happened to run a communist state yourself. China, for one, was not assumed. After Murdoch's speech, the Chinese government announced it would ban his Star-TV satellite network on the mainland. Murdoch quickly changed his tune and, in an attempt to placate the Chinese, removed the BBC World Service from Star.

Murdoch's lesson is one that many optimists refuse to accept: that the airwaves are not as free as they appear to be. Even when it seems beyond the reach of any government, electronic information can be controlled, in ways both subtle and obvious. The Internet, heir to so many Utopians hopes, will prove particularly rich in disappointment. Many technologists have painted it as a kind of virtual freethinkers' paradise, a Montana of the mind. But anarchy does not mean equality. The clever, the strong and the ruthless will always have the upper hand on a lawless frontier. Freedom from censorship also means freedom from protection against bullying harassment and misinformation. The most chilling example of this truth thus far involved not a government but an organised religion. After a former member posted secret doctrines of the Church of

Scientology on the Internet, the US cult began an all-out offensive against its opponents in cyberspace. It filed lawsuits and managed to confiscate critic's discs. It also sent out a sort of virtual agent to cancel critical remarks in Internet discussion groups, replacing them with an ominous-sounding warning message.

Another form of attack works in reverse, by bombarding an enemy with hundreds or thousands of junk messages. The technique, known as "spamming," was widely used against a pair of Arizona lawyers, Martha Siegel and Laurence Canter, after they sent electronic advertisements to thousands of discussion groups. Outraged cyberpurists responded by deluging Siegel and Canter with angry E-mail message, following them with a steady stream of abuse as they fled from one electronic home to another. If ordinary citizens can stifle their opponents, governments have even more power to do so. As Murdoch's case showed, the electronic world is not as barrier-free as it seems. Even the Internet, that supposedly borderless new frontier of the digital age, can be fenced off. China, Vietnam and Singapore are allowing Internet access to be provided only by the government or a small number of private companies, which can be easily be monitored by officials. The apparent freedom of the Internet, in fact, could be its most dangerous feature-drawing solitary dissenters out into the open, making the Net an agent not of freedom but of control. There are subtler ways to manage the Web. In Singapore, government agents monitor Internet discussion groups not to identify subversives but, according to one official, to "ensure that the government's point of view is heard." Will more governments feel the need to intervene in discussions among citizens?

Few countries other than Singapore would need to bother with such measures. As long as cyberspaces is limited to the rich, educated and the English-speaking, there seems little danger of its digital brush fires spreading very far. Will the Internet someday threaten one-party rule? So far, the strongmen are laughing. Indonesia's government, which vigorously suppressed the newsmagazine Tempo, does not seem at all concerned that a digital version has appeared on the Net. The pen may be mightier than the sword, but either one could kick the stuffing out of a modem.

86. It may be inferred from the passage that Lech Walesa....
- (a) is a politician
 - (b) is a media person
 - (c) is a Lech
 - (d) None of the above
 - (e) All the above
87. Which of the following is not applicable to China?
- (a) It is an authoritarian state
 - (b) It has banned the Star-TV network from the country
 - (c) It had suppressed many protesters in 1989
 - (d) It is a communist state
 - (e) None of these
88. The main idea of the passage may be put into the following sentence---
- (a) The information revolution cannot be stopped by external agencies
 - (b) The flow of information is not as free as is commonly assumed
 - (c) Electronic communication makes absolutely no difference to authoritarian regimes
 - (d) Fax machines were the most effective mode of communication with the Chinese activists
 - (e) None of these

89. It may be inferred from the passage that Rupert Murdoch's decision to placate the Chinese government was dictated by...
- (a) economic considerations (b) political considerations
(c) philanthropic considerations (d) Cannot be determined from information in passage
(e) None of these
90. Which of the following is a lesson to be derived from the Church of Scientology incident?
- (a) It is not easy or desirable to interfere in any religion
(b) Organised religions are very powerful and can influence governments
(c) The Internet is still a place where might is be right
(d) A lot of bullying and harassment still goes on in the Internet
(e) None of these
91. By the reactions of the cyberpurists, it may be inferred that the action of Martha Siegel and Laurence Canter in advertising on the Internet was _____ wrong.
- (a) hypermetrically (b) morally (c) theoretically (d) ethically (e) None of these
92. Which of the countries are not mentioned as monitoring access to the Internet?
- (a) Taiwan (b) Indonesia (c) Vietnam (d) Singapore (e) None of these
93. The word 'techno-libertarians', in the context of the passage means
- (a) technologically liberated people
(b) people who believe in the liberation of technology
(c) people who believe that technology should be available to all without shackles.
(d) all of the above
(e) None of these
94. It can be inferred from the passage that, according to Murdoch.
- (a) communism could not stand the onslaught of technology
(b) messages and images of freedom overthrew communism
(c) Television and Internet overthrew communism
(d) None of the above
(e) All the above
95. The Net could also be used
- (a) as an agent of government propaganda. (b) to make the government's views heard.
(c) both a and b (d) none of the above (e) Either (a) or (b)

SECTION – D

Direction for questions 96 – 98: In questions given below, a statement is followed by implications I and II. An implication is something understood from the statement though not expressly stated.

- (a) Only I is implicit, (b) Only II is implicit.
(c) Both I and II are implicit (d) Neither I is implicit nor II. (e) Either I or II

96. **Statement :** God gives human beings wealth, power and fame as a test.
Implications: I. Only those are dear to God who are not intoxicated by the things mentioned above.
II. Human beings need not make any efforts to acquire these things as they are given by God.
97. **Statement :** Most of the people in metropolitans lead an extremely busy life.
Implications : I. Life in rural areas is more relaxed.
II. There are some people in metropolitans who don't have to rush about all the time.
98. **Statement :** According to the latest data the percentage of population below poverty line has declined.
Implications : I. More employment has been generated increasing earning potential.
II. The data are not to be relied upon or as the saying goes, there are three kinds of lies, ----- lies, damn lies and statistics.

Direction for question 99: From the answer options given to you point out the one that points out a serious flaw in or weakens the argument implied by the statements.

99. If better prices are what drive farmers to cash crops, they should cash in on strawberries.
- (a) Strawberries are much in demand by the connoisseurs of exotic fruits.
(b) Flowers are cheaper to grow and the price and demand for them are the same.
(c) Most farmers do not care for cash but for kind.
(d) Strawberries are seasonal; the farmers will be unemployed for a long time every year.
(e) None of these

Direction for question 100: From the answer options given to you point out the one that strengthens or supports the argument implicit in the statements.

100. The Indian team has been effective in the last few months only because individual performances have been consistent.
- (a) The average score of the recognised batsmen has been as high as 65 in the last 10 matches.
(b) The team has been working well under Azhar's inspired captaincy.
(c) Batting is, though, not the only factor ensuring a team's success.
(d) The Indian team has been getting a lot of money through sponsorships, which acts as added incentive.
(e) None of these

Direction for questions 101 – 105: The following passage gives a business situation. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

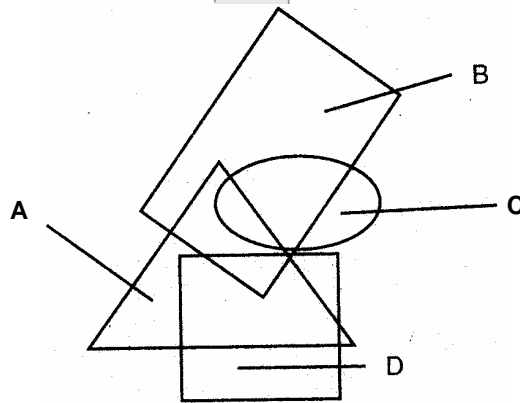
Mr. Bharat Bharatian has a construction agency that has 10 licensed agents. He wants to buy three desktop computers for his business. He has borrowed Rs. 100,000 to purchase the computers. He is considering the Catalyst 120, the Palladium II and the HIMCULES XC. He has already purchased a package of software specifically designed for a construction office at a cost of Rs. 6950. The package includes a spreadsheet programme for managing the business, a programme to keep track of construction listings, a word processing programme, a graphics programme, a payroll programme, and a federal income tax programme. Bharat has learned that the HIMCULES XC will operate all the software, but the Catalyst 120 will not operate the payroll programme or the graphics programme, and the Palladium II will not operate the federal income tax programme. Each HIMCULES XC machine costs Rs. 12000, and buying it would limit his ability to buy peripheral equipment such as printers. The Catalyst 120 costs only Rs.10000 and the Palladium II only Rs.9500. With the money saved, he could buy extra equipment. A survey in a recent issue of a computer magazine showed that the HIMCULES company got a 10, the highest rating, for its service programme, while Palladium and Catalyst earned 8 and 6.5 respectively. Finally, a call to each of the manufacturers revealed that it would take around 10 to 12 weeks for delivery of the HIMCULES computers, 8 weeks for delivery of the Palladium computers, and only 2 to 3 weeks for delivery of the Catalyst computers.

101. Which of the following is not a major consideration while choosing the right computer?
- (a) The total cost of the three computers of each brand.
 - (b) Date by which each company could deliver their computers.
 - (c) The importance of dealing with a company with a good reputation.
 - (d) Reputation of each company for servicing the computers it sells.
 - (e) None of these
102. What is Bharat also trying to consider while taking a decision on the right computer for himself?
- (a) Minimising the cost of the computers in order to have funds left over to buy peripherals.
 - (b) Running his payroll effectively
 - (c) Make designing an easy task.
 - (d) Reduction in taxes.
 - (e) None of these
103. Which of the following is a major assumption Bharat is making?
- (a) Ability of Bharat's office staff to use the computers he plans to purchase.
 - (b) Ability of each of the three computers to run the programmes in his software package.
 - (c) Ability to manage his business effectively with the help of the computer.
 - (d) Ability to raise capital to finance the acquisition of a computer.
 - (e) None of these
104. Which of the following is a major consideration while choosing the right computer?
- (a) Portability of the Palladium II and the HIMCULES computers
 - (b) Bharat's ability to buy peripherals in the budget he has
 - (c) The installation cost to be incurred in having the computers hooked up.
 - (d) The length of time for a novice to learn to use the computer
 - (e) None of these

105. Which, according to you, is the make of computer he must buy?

- (a) The Catalyst 120 (b) the Palladium II
 (c) HIMCULES XC (d) Data insufficient to assess his needs (e) None of these

Direction for questions 106 – 107: These questions are based on the following diagram. The triangle (a) stands for cars having a remote window locking system, the rectangle (b) for cars fitted with a music systems, the ellipse (c) for cars having hand gears, and the square (d) for cars having a power steering. Study the diagram carefully and answer the following questions:



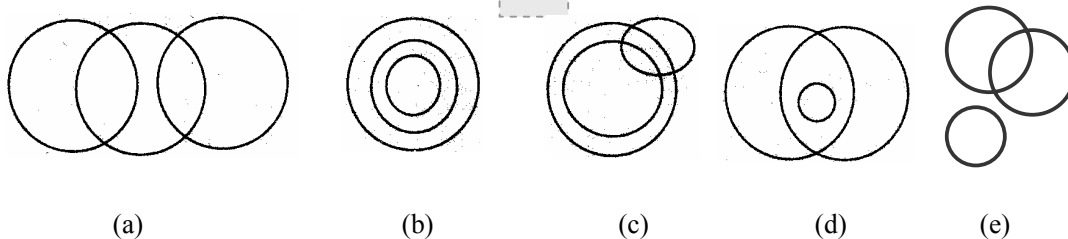
106. In the above diagram which one of the following statements is true?

- (a) No car has only the music system fitted
 (b) No car fitted with a music system has a power steering
 (c) All hand-gearred cars having remote window locking system are fitted with a music system.
 (d) Some hand – geared cars have a power steering.
 (e) None of these

107. In the above diagram which one of the following statements is false?

- (a) No hand-gearred car has a power, steering.
 (b) Some cars with power steering have neither a remote-window locking system nor a music system.
 (c) Some cars with music system and a remote window locking system have hand-gears
 (d) Some cars are fitted with music system and a power steering but not a remote- window locking system.
 (e) None of these

Direction for questions 108 – 110: Choose from the five diagrams marked (a), (b), (c) (d) and (e), the one that best illustrates the relationship among the three given classes in questions 108 to 110.



108. men, human beings, hunger
109. lioness, cat, female
110. fathers, mothers, parents

Direction for questions 111 – 112: Each sentence has been broken down into parts which are numbered. From among the alternatives (a) to (e), select the one which represents the best sequence of parts.

111. 1. Yet credit off-take refuses to take off.
2. The banking system is flush with funds.
3. And successive CRR cuts have augmented loanable funds.
4. Deposits growth in 1996-97 zoomed to 16.50 per cent – well past the targeted 15.70 per cent growth.
5. As a result money supply growth is running ahead of the 15 – 15.50 per cent growth targeted for 1997-98.
6. Prime Lending Rates have dropped by 350 basic points: falling from 16.50 in July 1996 to 13 per cent at present.
- (a) 415362 (b) 214356 (c) 243561 (d) 234516 (e) None of these
112. 1. Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi were prominent figures of both the nationalist movement and the larger renaissance.
2. What brought the two together was not merely mutual respect, but a common utopianism.
3. Using songs, poetry and prose, Tagore moulded generations of Bengalis with his early nationalism and subsequent cosmopolitanism.
4. Gandhi gave the freedom struggle its focus, mass character and ethical underpinning.
5. Yet, both were skeptical of esternized modernism and professed belief in the uniqueness of the East.
6. Like Gandhi, Tagore was one of the few Indians who was aware of western political ideas.
- (a) 124356 (b) 134265 (c) 156234 (d) 654321 (e) None of these

Direction for questions 113 – 114: Each of the following questions has two statements marked as (I) and (II). The questions are to be answered with the help of both the statements. As your answer, mark

- (a) If statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the questions.
(b) If statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question.
(c) If statements (I) & (II) are required together to answer the question
(d) If both the statements taken together are insufficient to answer the question.
(e) If either I or II statement is required.
113. What's the acute angle between the two hands of a watch?
(I) 10 minutes earlier, the angle was 20°.
(II) The minute's hand will reach 12 in 15 minutes.

114. Is $(-p)^q \times (-r)^s$ positive or negative?

- (I) p and r are positive.
 (II) q is even and s is odd.

Direction for questions 115 – 116: Answer the question given below on the basis of the following information

(i) $\heartsuit(2n + 1) = 2 \heartsuit(n) + 1$

(ii) $\heartsuit(0) = 5$

115. $\heartsuit(63)$

- (a) 241 (b) 383 (c) 459 (d) 561 (e) None of these

116. $\heartsuit(63) / \heartsuit(7) = p$. Then

- (a) $p > 9$ (b) $p^2 < 60$ (c) $p = 8;5$ (d) $64 < p^2 < 70$ (e) None of these

Direction for questions 117 – 122: Choose the best alternative.

117. Which is the odd number in the series 1, 3, 5, 7, 13, 17, 19, 21, 23

- (a) 7 (b) 13 (c) 19 (d) 21 (e) None of these

118. If “W” is 8 and the sum of FLOW and WOLF is HAHHH, the number HAHHH is divisible by

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 2 & 3 both (d) 3 & 11 both (e) None of these

119. What are the values of A and B?

3	6	A	12	15
9	14		20	27
4	5	9	B	16

- (a) A = 9, B = 10 (b) A = 8, B = 11 (c) A = 9, B = 12 (d) A = 8, B = 12 (e) None of these

120. 99th term of the series 2 + 7 + 14 + 23 + 34 + is

- (a) 9998 (b) 9999 (c) 10000 (d) 9996 (e) None of these

121. Insert the missing number. 1, 2, 8, 64, 1024, ?

- (a) 16484 (b) 24824 (c) 36248 (d) 32768 (e) None of these

122. Insert the missing number. 1, 7, 12, ?, 19

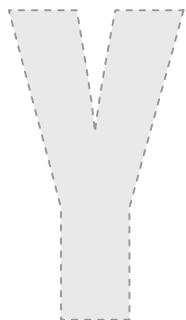
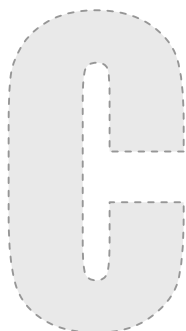
- (a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 13 (d) 14 (e) None of these

Direction for questions 123 – 125: In the following questions which one alternative represents a meaningful order of words.

123. 1. Travel 2. Destination 3. Payment 4. Berth/Seat number
5. Reservation 6. Availability of berth/seat for reservation
(a) 1, 2, 5, 4, 3, 6 (b) 6, 3, 5, 4, 1, 2 (c) 2, 4, 5, 1, 3, 6 (d) 5, 3, 4, 1, 6, 2 (e) None of these

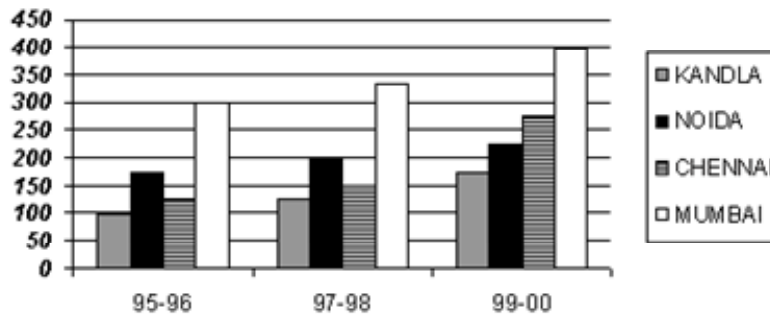
124. 1. Protect 2. Pressure 3. Relief 4. Rain 5. Flood
(a) 2, 4, 3, 1, 5 (b) 2, 5, 4, 1, 3 (c) 2, 4, 5, 1, 3 (d) 3, 2, 4, 5, 1 (e) None of these

125. 1. Cut 2. Put on 3. Mark 4. Measure 5. Tailor
(a) 1, 3, 2, 4, 5 (b) 4, 3, 1, 5, 2 (c) 3, 1, 5, 4, 2 (d) 2, 4, 3, 1, 5 (e) None of these



SECTION – E

Direction for questions 126 – 130: The following bar graph shows the amount of total export from various Export Processing Zones (EPZ) of India in different years. (All figures in \$ billion)

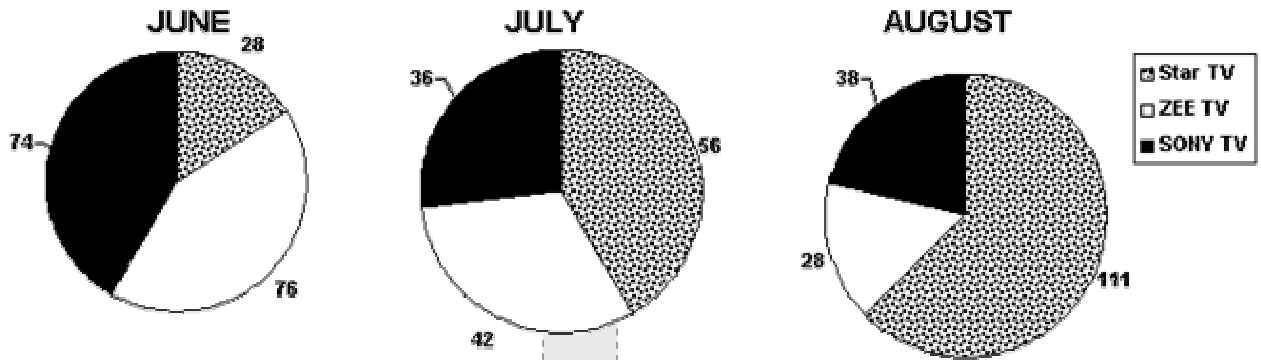


126. The total export from NOIDA and Chennai in 95-96 forms what percent of total export from Mumbai in 99-00?
 (a) 75 (b) 80 (c) 90 (d) 85 (e) None of these
127. If in 96-97, export from Kandla and Mumbai was increased by 25% each and export from NOIDA and Chennai was increased by 10% each over that of 95-96 then what is the total export in 96-97 from all these EPZ?
 (a) 930 (b) 830 (c) 800 (d) 900 (e) None of these
128. If in 97-98 total export from India amounted to \$900 billion then export from other sources forms what percent of export from these EPZ's in this period?
 (a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 25 (d) 30 (e) None of these
129. If in 95-96 total export from all EPZ's is 80% of the total target for these zones and NOIDA and Chennai had achieved their targets in this year then by what percent Kandla and Mumbai together fell to achieve the target?
 (a) 20 (b) 25 (c) 40 (d) 30 (e) None of these
130. Total export from Kandla in 97-98 forms what percent of total export from NOIDA and Chennai in 99-00?
 (a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 35 (e) None of these

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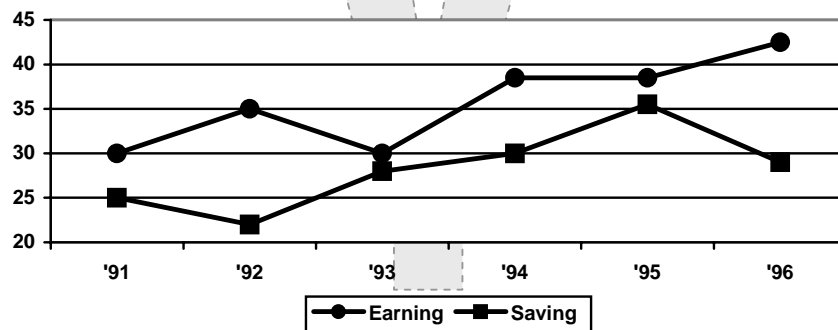
Direction for questions 131 – 134: The following questions are based on the pie charts given below.

The figures are the number of viewers in 000's



131. What is the difference between the percent increase in viewership of Star TV and the percent decrease in viewership of Sony TV over the given period?
 (a) 252 % (b) 205 (c) 252 (d) 205% (e) None of these
132. If in July the total number of TV viewers was 1,68,000 then what was ratio of the viewers of Zee TV to those who watched none of these three channels?
 (a) 21:17 (b) 1 : 4 (c) 1 : 1 (d) 2 : 3 (e) None of these
133. What is the difference in percent increase of viewership of Star TV and percent decrease of viewership of Zee TV from July to August
 (a) 66.66 (b) 14% (c) 66.66% (d) 94 (e) None of these
134. If the revenue generated due to advertisements (ads) is directly proportional to the square of the total number of viewer then the ratio of the revenues of Star TV is July and August is
 (a) 3 : 2 (b) 2 : 1 (c) 1 : 4 (d) 7 : 4 (e) None of these

Direction for questions 135 – 139: The graph shows the total earning and saving of a person for a particular year in thousands. Answer the questions given below.



135. To which year he saved maximum and minimum respectively as a percentage of his earning in that year
 (a) 93, 96 (b) 95, 96 (c) 91, 92 (d) 93, 95 (e) None of these

136. What percent of his total earning has he saved during 91 to 96?
(a) 70% (b) 80% (c) 65% (d) 85% (e) None of these
137. The ratio of difference of expenditure in 91 and earning in 92 to difference of saving in 93 and earning in 94 is
(a) 1 : 3 (b) 2 : 4 (c) 3 : 1 (d) 4 : 5 (e) None of these
138. By how much percentage the percent increase in earning over years is greater than that of percent increase in saving over years?
(a) 150% (b) 130% (c) 140% (d) 125% (e) None of these
139. The difference between average monthly expenditure of 91 and 95 is
(a) 200 (b) 250 (c) 300 (d) 240 (e) None of these

Direction for questions 140 – 175: Choose the best alternative.

140. What is the highest power of 18, which will exactly divide $75!$?
(a) 4 (b) 12 (c) 17 (d) 9 (e) None of these
141. A train after travelling 30 kms from the starting point A develops a snag and therefore reaches the terminus B, 15 minutes late. Had it developed the snag 12 kms further on, it would have arrived 6 minutes sooner. Find the distance between the two stations A and B
(a) 56 kms (b) 60 kms (c) 64 kms (d) 80 kms (e) None of these
142. In a collection of 24 balls, one ball is of different weight. What is the minimum number of weighing required to sort out the ball with the different weight with the two pan balance?
(a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) None of these
143. A shopkeeper had a foreigner coming to his shop one day. The foreigner asked for a candy, which was not there with the shopkeeper. So he sent his servant to the nearest shop, where the candy was available. The servant got it for Rs. 150, which the shopkeeper had given him. The shopkeeper in turn charged the foreigner Rs. 200. However, the foreigner said that he had only dollars with him for which the market rate was Rs. 35 per dollar, but he was ready to pay at the rate of Rs. 30 per Dollar. So the shopkeeper happily took 7 dollars and returned the balance of Rs. 10. The shopkeeper however ended with a bad deal when the next day, he came to know in the bank that only one of the 7 dollars was real and the rest of them were fake. Find the net loss that the shopkeeper had in the whole deal.
(a) Rs. 125 (b) Rs. 210 (c) Rs. 175 (d) Rs. 370 (e) None of these
144. If Rs. 1032 are divided among Reena, Teena and Sheena so that Reena receives 25% more than Teena and Teena gets 25% less than Sheena, then Sheena's share in Rs. is
(a) 192 (b) 408 (c) 384 (d) 284 (e) None of these

145. A tank can be filled in 24 hrs. It develops a leak in the bottom and can now be filled in 30 hrs. In how many hrs will the tank be emptied due to the leak if it is full initially?
 (a) 120 (b) 80 (c) 105 (d) 60 (e) None of these
146. Anup walks a distance of 40 km partly at 4 km/h and partly at 5 km/h. If he walks the former distance at 5 km/h and latter at 4 km/h he would take 1 hour more for the same distance. The distances he travels in the first case are (km)
 (a) 30, 10 (b) 25, 15 (c) 10, 30 (d) 15, 25 (e) None of these
147. A sum of Rs. 625 was partly lent at 5% and partly at 10% SI. If the interest of first part after 2 years is equal to that of second part after 4 years. The first part is Rs.
 (a) 125 (b) 150 (c) 500 (d) 115 (e) None of these
148. The ratios of areas of incircle and circumcircle of a square is
 (a) $1 : \sqrt{2}$ (b) $1 : \sqrt{3}$ (c) $1 : 4$ (d) $1 : 2$ (e) None of these
149. From a cylindrical log of wood of 10 cm radius and 35 cm length, a cone of 8 cm radius and 14 cm height is cut out. What is the maximum possible volume of a cylinder that can be cut out from the remaining solid?
 (a) 4400 cm^3 (b) 6600 cm^3 (c) 5500 cm^3 (d) 6400 cm^3 (e) None of these
150. A card is drawn randomly from a pack of cards. What is the probability that it is neither a heart nor an ace?
 (a) $4/13$ (b) $9/13$ (c) $2/13$ (d) $10/13$ (e) None of these
151. If my speed with stoppages is 30 kmph and without stoppages is 50 kmph, how long did I stop in a journey of 150 km.?
 (a) 1 hr. (b) 3 hrs. (c) 5 hrs. (d) 2 hrs. (e) None of these
152. $(y + z)/x$, $(x + z)/y$, $(x + y)/z$ are in GP, then ?
 (a) x, y, z are in GP. (b) x^2, y^2, z^2 are in GP. (c) $1/x, 1/y, 1/z$ are in GP
 (d) x^3, y^3, z^3 are in AP. (e) none of these
153. In a city, local buses are late 25% of time. Local trains are late 20% of time. Atul takes a bus 6 times out of 10 and a train the rest of the time. If Atul is late to the office today, what is the probability that he took the bus?
 (a) $8/23$ (b) $1/6$ (c) $1/4$ (d) $15/23$ (e) None of these
154. In a car race, car no. 419 travels at a uniform speed of 5 m/s and car no. 421 starts from rest and at the end of every second its speed increases by x m/s where x is an integer. If both cars were at the same distance from starting point after 11 seconds, find x .
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 3 (e) None of these

155. Anup alone can complete a job in 10 days. Girish alone can complete same job in 20 days Chinmay is slower than Anup but faster than Girish. What is the maximum number of days they would take to complete the task together?
 (a) 20 (b) 15 (c) 5 (d) 8 (e) None of these
156. A producer doubles his selling price whereby his sales reduce by half. Then his profits
 (a) increase (b) decrease (c) depend on cost (d) depend on sales (e) None of these
157. A train overtakes two persons walking in same direction at the rates 2 kmph and 4 kmph. If the times taken by train are 9 and 10 sec respectively, the length of the train is
 (a) 75 m (b) 105 m (c) 50 m (d) 45 m (e) None of these
158. The square root of 9999999800000001 is
 (a) 99999991 (b) 99999999 (c) 9999801 (d) 9998881 (e) None of these
159. If a 1 ft. Ganapati idol weights 1 kg., how much would a proportionately scaled Ganpati idol 10 ft. in height weigh?
 (a) 10 kg (b) 100 kg (c) 1000 kg (d) 10000 kg (e) None of these
160. 8 men and 12 boys can finish a piece of work in 12 days. In what time will 40 men and 45 boys finish another piece of work 3 times as much, assuming that 16 men can do as much work in 8 hrs as 12 boys do in 24 hrs.
 (a) 8 (b) 7 (c) 6 (d) 9 (e) None of these
161. In an examination X who gets 32% of full marks fails by 40 marks and Y who gets 37% of full marks gets 20 more than the pass marks. Then the total marks in the examination were :
 (a) 1000 (b) 1200 (c) 800 (d) 500 (e) None of these
162. What is the area of the largest rectangles of breadth 1, that can be inscribed in a regular hexagon of side 1?
 (a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) $\sqrt{3}$ (c) $2\sqrt{2}$ (d) 1 (e) None of these
163. A cube is painted on all 6 faces and cut into 64 equal parts. How many of the smaller cubes have only one face painted?
 (a) 8 (b) 16 (c) 32 (d) 24 (e) None of these
164. The maximum value of $\sin \theta + \cos \theta$ is equal to
 (a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) $1/\sqrt{2}$ (c) 2 (d) $\frac{1}{2}$ (e) None of these
165. A line is given by $y = (4/3)x + 3$. What is the distance of the point P(3, 1) from the line?
 (a) 2 (b) 2.4 (c) 3.2 (d) 3.6 (e) None of these

166. If $3x^2 - 5x > 2$, which of the following is true?
 (a) $x > 2$ or $x < -1/3$ (b) $2 > x > -1/3$ (c) $x < -2$ or $x > 1/3$
 (d) not determinable (e) none of these
167. A number, when divided by 2, 3, 4 and 5 leaves a remainder of 1. When divided by 7, it leaves no remainder. What is the smallest such number?
 (a) 301 (b) 361 (c) 241 (d) 266 (e) None of these
168. What is the next term in the series: 2, 4, 10, 20,?
 (a) 48 (b) 56 (c) 34 (d) 40 (e) None of these
169. The sum of digits of a two-digit number is 7. When twenty is added to the number, it becomes divisible by 9. What is the number?
 (a) 25 (b) 52 (c) 34
 (d) not determinable (e) None of these
170. If the radius is reduced by 9%, what is the %age reduction in the area of the circle?
 (a) 8.1% (b) 18% (c) 17.2% (d) 19.1% (e) None of these
171. Given that $y = (x - 4)(4 - x)$, what is the maximum value that 'y' can have?
 (a) 0 (b) -2 (c) 4 (d) 16 (e) None of these
172. The average weight of A, B and C is 60 kg, and the average weight of B, C and D is 62 kg. If D's weight is 66 kg, what is the weight of A?
 (a) 58 (b) 60 (c) 62 (d) 64 (e) None of these
173. Which of the following is the closest value of $\sqrt{86}$?
 (a) 7.8 (b) 8.9 (c) 9.2 (d) 9.9 (e) None of these
174. In a race of one km, A beats B by 100 m, and B beats C by 100 m. By how much will A beat C in the same race?
 (a) 210 m (b) 150 m (c) 190 m (d) 200 m (e) None of these
175. Ghosh Babu leaves for office daily at 9 O'clock. When he walks down to his office he is always late by 5 min, but when he cycles down he is early by 8 min. If he cycles twice as fast as he walks at what time does he expected at the office?
 (a) 9 : 13 (b) 9 : 19 (c) 9 : 21 (d) 9 : 26 (e) None of these