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# MOCK MAT

## SECTION – A
## LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION

**Directions for questions 1 – 19:** These questions are based on the following passages. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow it

**Passage – I**

According to the Journal of American Geriatrics: "If an inactive 70-year-old were to begin an exercise programme of 'moderate activity' the result would be a gain of 15 years... If the subject were to achieve the 'athlete' level of conditioning, there would be a potential improvement of 40 years!"

Harvard researchers tracked the workout habits of 17,321 healthy men for over 20 years and found that those who burned at least 1,500 calories a week in activities such as running, walking briskly, cycling or swimming bad a 25 percent lower death rate than men who sweated off a meagre 150 calories a week through exercise. That's the equivalent of the difference in mortality between nonsmokers and men who smoke a pack a day!

Another Harvard study followed more than 47,000 men aged 40 to 75 years for six years, and after adjusting for factors like diet and family history, they found that compared with sedentary men, those who worked out at least thrice a week were significantly less likely to develop colon cancer or polyps (tumorous growths that can be a precursor to cancer).

Being overweight increases the colon cancer link. Obese men had a 50 per cent higher risk, and those who carried their extra weight primarily in the abdominal region were 3 ½ times as likely to develop the disease as lean subjects. Researchers believe that exercise reduces the risk of colon cancer by lowering insulin levels (which also tend to be high in normal weight people who are sedentary), and promoting bowel activity, which, as the naturopaths opine, means that cancer-causing toxins don't linger as long in the body.

Exercise also reduces risk for all types of cancer, by significantly boosting your body's internal defences against free radicals. No antioxidant action plan is complete without regular exercise, for the natural endogenous antioxidants (those produced by the human body), such as SOH, GSH and catalase may become too fragile for supplements to have their full effect.

For long it has been known that exercise reduces blood pressure in the sedentary, helps lessen angina pains, and decreases harmful body fat which would otherwise affect the arteries and the heart. The heart, like any other muscle in the body, gets bigger, stronger and more efficient with exercise and pumps more oxygenated blood. Not only are more beneficial nutrients transported; the muscles in the body also become more efficient at extracting oxygen from the bloodstream. Circulation improves too, partly because exercise boosts the number of small blood vessels (capillaries) that deliver oxygen to tissues and carry waste away, including the deadly LDL cholesterol

Exercise also bums body fat and raises metabolic activities and hence its widespread use for the elimination of unwanted calories. Because exercise helps regulate the blood-sugar metabolism, it may ward off type II diabetes, the most common form of the disease.

Just as exercise strengthens the heart and lungs, bones and muscles, it may also power the brain, leading to faster reflexes, increased alertness and a pervading sense of well-being. Today's Archimedes would find creative inspiration, not in the bath, but on the treadmill. Aerobic exercise increases the amount of certain brain chemicals that stimulate growth of nerve cells. It also triggers the release of several key neurotransmitters, including epinephrine and norepinephrine, that are known to boost awareness.

A vigorous workout stimulates the body to pump out the so called stress hormones, such as cortisol and epinephrine that prepare your heart, lungs and muscles for 'fight or flight'. By working out regularly, you almost 'train' the body to react less intensely to stress, with the result that you can cope better with anxiety provoking events.

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1. Which of the following facts are true per passage?
   (A) Non smokers have a higher death rate than smokers
   (B) more exercise can make you tired easily
   (C) your anxiety coping abilities increase with exercise
   (D) there is no correlation between obesity and colon cancer

2. As per the passage you can infer that Geriatrics
   (A) refers to branch of science which deals with prolonging life.
   (B) refers to the diseases of old.
   (C) refers to the studies on cancer.
   (D) refers to branch of medicine which researchers on the effect of exercises on the physical well being.

3. As per the passage epinephrine
   (A) is the hormone which is responsible for ageing.  (B) has the same function as Adrenalin.
   (C) is responsible for creative inspiration.  (D) is a stress hormone.

4. As per the passage...
   (A) obesity in general is harmless
   (B) obesity in the abdominal region can increase the risk of colon cancer.
   (C) obesity reduces insulin levels
   (D) both (B) and (C)

5. The minimum calories that must be expended in order to maintain good health
   (A) 1500 calories/day  (B) 17,000 calories/week
   (C) 215 calories/day  (D) 1500 calories/month

6. According to the passage catalase...
   (A) is an neurotransmitter  (B) is an exogenous antioxidant
   (C} is an endogenous antioxidant  (D) none of these

7. According to passage....
   (A) HDL is more deadly than LDL  (B) LDL is highly harmful
   (C) exercise lowers blood sugar  (D) both (B) & (C) above

**Passage – II**

Idiots do not know what they require, which is why they don't hesitate to play with fire or rummage through refuse. India appears to be full of them, judging by the filth on the roads and the prevalence of self destructive polices. In a fitting tribute to the democratic process, most governments in this country have paid homage to the mentally deficient among us by refusing to acknowledge that self-interest, expressed in macro terms, needs to be the determinant of policy.

India needs low and stable petroleum prices, which is why Mr. Saddam Hussein's capture of Kuwait in 1990 went against its interests' While tens of thousands of Indian nationals were stranded in Kuwait and Iraq, there was a case for a show of amity with the Iraqi dictator, though perhaps not to the extent of External Affairs Minister I.K. Gujral's public demonstration of physical warmth towards him. However, once Indian nationals were safely back. national interests called for a policy of support to the coalition that finally ended the occupation of Kuwait Instead. Rajiv Gandhi threw a tantrum when the Chandrasekhar government allowed US aircraft to refuel in India.

Much is being made by apologists of the policy of "ambiguity", where transparency is avoided. However, paradoxically, such a policy will succeed only when there is no ambiguity whatsoever that the hidden potential actually exists. For example, the deterrent value of the current policy of "nuclear ambiguity" will be effective only when joined to a vigorous programme of development of launch vehicles; creation of fissionable stockpiles and development towards miniaturisation of warheads.

Where the Narasimha Rao government erred was is not backing up its low-key posture with frank development of defensive capability.

There has been much praise of the "heroic" Indian resistance to "nuclear hegemonists". However, if there is no development of defensive nuclear weapons and carriers, the refusal to sign CTBT will be meaningless. India would then have been better advised to have bargained for specific advantages in trade and strategic fields as a quid pro quo for signing CTBT. India needs to give depth to its policy on CTBT by much more active development of nuclear and missile technology, despite the risk of US retaliation.

However, this flouting of Washington's diktat should be in the context of a policy that clearly recognises the importance of close strategic and commercial links to the US. While this seems unlikely during the Clinton administration, the US will eventually come to recognise that a stable, secular, democratic India is its best ally in the Asian are stretching from Vietnam to Oman. This is why there is no contradiction in opposing the US view on CTBT while supporting US private investment in India, or development of ties between the US and Indian armed forces.

Since Eisenhower, US policy towards South Asia appears to have been formulated by spooks and colonels, both groups guided by the Wild West concepts of "good" and "bad" guys. Even today, the Robin Raphels ensure that romanticism rather than realism dictates Washington's policy towards the countries that fall within New Delhi's sphere of influence: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Nepal and Bangladesh. Sadly, the South Asia bureau of the US state department does not appear to have read Mahatma Gandhi, who wrote that "means are after all everything". If, for example, Shia fundamentalism is sought to be countered by Sunni extremism, what will result is the development of both.

The only antidote to Muslim, Hindu or Christian extremism is democracy based on sound economic foundations. A powerful antibiotic against extremism is the education of women, it being no accident that religious fanatics usually thrive in places where women are kept uneducated. In India, secular education must be provided to all citizens. While some may want a religious education as well, it should be legally obligatory that such education should be supplemented with curricula designed for the future.

8.  The reason for India's interest in Iraqi occupation of Kuwait
    (A)  presence of  large number of Indian citizens in Iraq and Kuwait
    (B)  the need for India to have stable petroleum prices
    (C)  both (A) and (B) above
    (D)  none of the above

9.  The author is...
    (A)  appreciative of US policy towards South Asia
    (B)  speaks of U.S. policy of South Asia in noncommittal terms
    (C)  speaks of U.S. policy of South Asia in derogatory terms
    (D)  none of the above

10. As per the passage Gandhiji opined...
    (A)  ends are more important than means
    (B)  results are more important than anything
    (C)  means are everything
    (D)  ends are every thing

11. The author opines that...
    (A) fundamentalism can be tackled only by fundamentalism
    (B) sound economy is a good antidote to extremism
    (C) that altruism should be the determinant of policy
    (D) all of the above

12. The phrase "quid pro quo" as pa the passage means
    (A) indispensable condition (B) "for this purpose"
    (C) essential prerequisite (D) "eye for eye"

13. Which of the following is not true as per the passage?
    (A) the author is for total abolishment of religious education
    (B) India allowed refuelling of U.S. planes during Kuwait war
    (C) secular education must be provided to all the citizens
    (D) none of the above

**Passage – III**

There is an overwhelming consensus in the country in favour of our maintaining the nuclear option. It must, however, be admitted that the meaning of maintaining the nuclear option, in what contingencies that option will be exercised and if so how it will be done are not discussed in Parliament or in the media and even among those who take a keen interest in security issues.

Many in favour of a nuclear test point out that the nuclear test point out that the nuclear weapon powers have conducted tests in numbers ranging from 45 by China to over 1,200 by the US. Therefore, they urge that India should conduct a few tests now especially since we have not signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and there is no moral or legal impediment to this. Since one of the factors in our nuclear security calculations in China - in fact it is the major factor and has thermonuclear weapons-this country, it is argued, should conduct a few thermonuclear tests in order to have a credible deterrent against China.

Others point out that when conventional weapons are produced they are tested repeatedly till the user develops confidence in the weapon. It is, therefore, felt that one nuclear test, that too as a PNE (peaceful nuclear explosion) and not as a weapon is not adequate to give confidence. At the same time experienced western weapon designers assert that one could assemble a first generation Hiroshima or Nagasaki type of weapon without testing, with reasonable confidence that it would explode with predictable yield if weapon grade fissile materials are used.

Against this background comes the statement from Dr. Raja Ramanna, the leader of the team which carried out the Pokhran nuclear test on May 18, 1974. In reports of his statement, he says "The use of plutonium bomb is sufficient enough to act as a deterrent and we have that capability. At the same time we should also determine the philosophy of our defence". He clarified that "if we want to go for a weapon at some stage it is possible in a reasonable period of time, but our policy is to keep our options open".

On the issue of adapting the nuclear device to Agni or Prithvi missiles he said, "You can always plan what weight the missile can carry and it can be signed to carry a nuclear weapon". Dr. Ramanna makes a distinction between having nuclear weapons for deterrence and those for war. His argument is that for the purpose of deterrence only a stockpile of plutonium weapons will do and India does not have to carry out any more tests for plutonium weapons nor does it have to test the nuclear warhead to fit it into a missile. That can be effectively achieved by adapting the missile.

In his view, a highly sophisticated thermonuclear test is also unnecessary for India. He argues that "if the present capability is enough to produce bombs why do you want thermonuclear test which give higher yields." Further refinement of the first generation weapons will be necessitated only in case a war fighting scenario with an identified enemy is envisaged. In other words, if the country were to decide that it needs nuclear weapons solely for deterrence, first generation plutonium bombs would do and India is in a position to have

these. It is only if India anticipates being involved in a nuclear war that it would need an arsenal of weapons, miniaturised to be used in battlefields. Therefore, Dr. Ramanna points out, the issue will depend on the philosophy of our defence.

It is necessary to examine what this philosophy should be, based on our assessment of the nature of nuclear threat the country faces. Unfortunately, most people concerned with the nuclear issue tend to adopt the US strategic philosophy publicised from the fifties to the seventies without examining whether this is at all relevant to our situation. While Pakistan may consider using nuclear weapons or resorting to nuclear threats in a situation of asymmetry vis-a-vis India, it would have to think twice about using nuclear weapons or threats against an India with a deterrent capability.

In China's case, if India were to develop a missile capability which can reach cities in Southern China, can we think of contingencies in which China would risk its cities to retaliatory strikes even with 15-20 kiloton weapons? Deterrence does not call for equal capabilities to inflict equal magnitudes of destruction. Deterrence operates when the party concerned is persuaded that the gain it would realise or damage it would inflict on the adversary is not worth the cost to itself in terms of the loss it would suffer.

In 1961, the US considered carrying out a first strike on the Soviet arsenal of 300 weapons with its massive stockpile of 5,000 weapons and eliminate it totally. When the joint chiefs of staff were asked about it, they said this could be done but that they could not assure that there would be no retaliatory strikes. This was enough to deter the US, according to the then US defence secretary, Robert Mac Namara. That is how deterrence works. There is no need to match China weapon for weapon either in quantity or quality in order to deter it If the Chinese can be persuaded to believe that Chengdu and Quangzu are vulnerable to kiloton bomb strikes, that is deterrence enough.

14. An apt title for the passage would be
    (A) Nuclear holocaust  (B) India should go for Nuclear option
    (C) Nuclear defence philosophy  (D) Should Nuclear tests be banned

15. As per the passage who was person instrumental in successful testing of India first nuclear bomb?
    (A) Hami JehangirBaba  (B) B.V.Raman
    (C) Raja Ramanna  (D) Dr. Abdus Salam

16. As per Raja Ramanna...
    (A) there is no difference between nuclear weapon for war or other purpose
    (B) for the purpose of defence only a stock pile of nuclear weapons will do
    (C) India must prepare itself for the eventuality of war
    (D) none of the above

17. Which of the following is true as per passage...
    (A) most of the people in the country are averse to Nuclear option.
    (B) U.S.A. is not averse to India's nuclear option
    (C) majority in the country favour nuclear option
    (D) none of the above

18. As per the passage
    (A) India has signed CTBT  (B) India has refused to sign CTBT
    (C) India's first atomic explosion took place in 1974  (D) Both (B) & (C) above

19. The principle of deterrence implies
    (A) there is a need to match weapon to weapon of your enemy
    (B) it is enough if you maintain weapons which can cause significant harm to the enemy
    (C) you must strike before enemy strikes you
    (D) All of the above

**Directions for questions 20 – 24:** For each of these questions a word in capital letters is given, followed by four words. Choose the word which means the SAME in MEANING to the word in capital letters.

20. **ACUTE :**
    (A) Astute         (B) Deft         (C) Sudden         (D) Chronic
21. **IMPERTINENT :**
    (A) Modest         (B) Profane      (C) Impeccable     (D) Supercilious
22. **CANTANKEROUS :**
    (A) Talkative      (B) Aggressive   (C) Quarrelsome    (D) Obedient
23. **CHIVALROUS :**
    (A) Gallant        (B) Brave        (C) Impetuous      (D) Impoverished
24. **VINDICATE :**
    (A) Approve        (B) Justify      (C) Express        (D) Exonerate

**Directions for questions 25 – 30:** For each of these questions a word in capital letters is given, followed by four words. Choose the word which is most nearly OPPOSITE in MEANING to the word in capital letters.

25. **TACITURN :**
    (A) Loquacious     (B) Malevolent   (C) Paltry         (D) Desirable
26. **OSTENTATION :**
    (A) Languied       (B) Emulsion     (C) Modesty        (D) Civility
27. **BENIGN :**
    (A) Innocent       (B) Robot        (C) Canine         (D) Malignant
28. **ADVERSITY :**
    (A) Piety          (B) Fortune      (C) Happiness      (D) Prosperity
29. **VERACITY :**
    (A) Candour        (B) Truthfulness (C) Deception      (D) Falsehood
30. **RESOLUTE :**
    (A) Unwilling      (B) Indecisive   (C) Unflinching    (D) peremptory

**Directions for questions 31 – 35:** Given below are sentences with portions underlined and identified as (A) (B) or (C). Identify the portion that may have errors in construction, syntax or grammar. If you find there no error in the sentence then your answer is (D).

31. (A) The scientific status of the discipline (B) did not determine the time (C) at which sociology would enter upon the path of social planning (D) No error

32. (A) In the 18th century (B) in an effort to resume cultivation (C) the British government offered tracts of land at less prices (D) No error.

33. (A) What affect (B) the deforestation of Shivalik hills (C) will have on the flora and fauna of the air remain to be seen (D) No error.

34. (A) Given his low credibility. (B) I couldn't hardy (C) believe what he was saying (D) No error.

35. (A) I would certainly have met you (B) at the platform if you informed me (C) about your arrival. (D) No error.

**Directions for questions 36 – 40:** Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

36. There is always something _____in all religious systems which make them intolerant towards others:
    (A) Intrinsic          (B) Orthodox          (C) Bigoted          (D) Inherent

37. The anticipated higher income growth following the second _____ bumper harvest claimed this year is hoped to ease the demand constraint.
    (A) Continuous          (B) Consecutive          (C) Successive          (D) Gradual

38. Such a state of affairs at the top is bound to _____ down below:
    (A) Go          (B) Travel          (C) Pass          (D) Percolate.

39. A _____ and efficient bureaucracy will go a long way in solving the major problems that comfort us
    (A) Gratified          (B) Satisfied          (C) Contented          (D) Skilled

40. We live in an interdependent world and cannot therefore afford to _____ our neighbour.
    (A) Insult          (B) Offend          (C) Annoy          (D) Irritate

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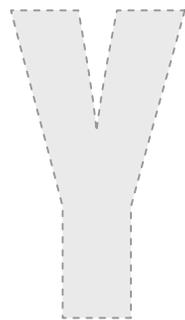
## SECTION – B
## MATHEMATICAL SKILLS

41. A family spends 50% of its income on food, 20% of the remaining on clothes and 25% of the remaining on other expenses. What is the percentage savings of the family?

    (A) 25%          (B) 30%          (C) 15%          (D) 20%

42. A person spends 12% of his income on house rent, 50% of the remaining for his family and 10% of the remaining on children's education. If his income is Rs.6000 per month, how much does he save per month?

    (A) Rs. 2175     (B) Rs. 2300     (C) Rs. 2425     (D) Rs. 2376

43. If the price of a ball pea goes up by 40%, then we can get 8 ball pens less for Rs.84. What is the original price of the ball pen?

    (A) Rs. 3.50     (B) Rs. 4.50     (C) Rs. 3        (D) Rs. 5

44. A man bought 500 chickens at Rs. 40 each and sold 200 of them at Rs. 60 each and another 150 at Rs. 70 each the rest died. What is his loss or gain per cent on the whole?

    (A) 8% loss      (B) 10% gain     (C) 9% gain      (D) 12½ % loss

45. I bought good flour at Rs. 7 a kg and bad flour at Rs. 4 kg. I then mixed the two varieties in the ratio 3 : 1 and sold the mixture at Rs. 8 per kg. What is the percentage gain on the whole?

    (A) 28%          (B) 25%          (C) 33½ %         (D) 21%

46. $\sqrt{32} + \sqrt{128} + \sqrt{25} - \sqrt{72} =?$

    (A) 11.312       (B) 12.263       (C) 10.20        (D) None of these

47. Three partners A, B and C have invested Rs.30,000, Rs.40,000 and Rs.50,000 respectively in a business for 5, 7 and 12 months respectively. At the end of the year, in what ratio will they share the profits?

    (A) 4 : 9 : 11   (B) 15 : 28 : 60 (C) 3 : 7 : 10   (D) None of these

48. The difference between the compound interest and simple interest on a certain sum for two years at a certain rate of interest is Rs. 10. Find the sum. If rate of interest is 5%

    (A) Rs. 3500     (B) Rs. 5000     (C) Rs. 4000     (D) Rs. 4500

49. A tub is to be filled by two taps A and B individually in 15 and 30 min. respectively. A person comes for bath when the tub is supposed to be full but finds that the tub is not full because the waste pipe also is open. It is then closed and it took another 4 min. to fill the tub. The waste pipe alone empties a fill tub in

    (A) 20 min.      (B) 25 min.      (C) 30 min.      (D) 35 min.

50. A certain sum amounts to Rs. 9,000 in 2 years and Rs.12,000 in 6 years, both at simple interest. Find the rate of interest.

    (A) 8%           (B) 10%          (C) 12%          (D) none of these

51. A watch is 10 min. behind at 12 noon on a Sunday. How much time is it gaining per day if it 5 min. ahead of correct time at 6 a.m. on following Thursday?

    (A) 4 min.       (B) 3 min.       (C) 6 min.       (D) 5min.

52. Given that $\sqrt{131769}$ = 363, which of the following is not a perfect square?

    (A) $\sqrt{13.1769}$   (B) $\sqrt{1317.69}$   (C) $\sqrt{0.131769}$   (D) $\sqrt{0.0131769}$

53. In what ratio should sugar worth Rs.10.60 and Rs.13 per kg be mixed together so that by selling the mixture at Rs.12 per kg a gain of $7\frac{1}{7}$% might be made?

    (A) 4 : 2        (B) 5 : 3        (C) 3 : 2        (D) 3 : 1

54. By selling an article for Rs.320 a person lost $11\frac{1}{9}$% by how much more should he sell to gain 10%?

    (A) Rs.84        (B) Rs.76        (C) Rs.96        (D) Rs.100

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55. The sides a rectangle are in the ratio of 4 : 3 and its area is 12 hectares. Find its diagonal.
   (A) 500 m        (B) 400 m        (C) 450 m        (D) 600 m

56. A passenger train leaves New Delhi railway station at 6.00 A.M. along the main line and is travelling south at 16 km. per hour. Another express train leaves New Delhi railway station at 9.00 A.M. and is travelling in the same direction at 40 km per hour. At what time does the express over takes the previous passenger train?
   (A) Can't Determine        (B) 12.00 noon        (C) 11.00 A.M.        (D) 11.30 A.M.

57. A merchant advertises the price of a wristwatch for Rs. 640. After allowing a discount of 10% he finds that he has a gain of 44% find the cost price of the wristwatch.
   (A) Rs. 350        (B) Rs. 400        (C) Rs. 450        (D) Rs. 500

58. A sum of money amounts to Rs.1680 and Rs.1764 at the end of 1 and 2 years respectively at compound interest Find the principal.
   (A) Rs. 1450        (B) Rs. 1400        (C) Rs. 1550        (D) Rs. 1600

59. A metallic sphere of radius 101/2 cm is melted down and recast into small cones of radius 31/2 cm and height 3 cm each. How many such cones can be made?
   (A) 126        (B) 175        (C) 150        (D) 114

60. A ladder 25 m long reaches a window of a house 20 m above the ground. Determine the distance of the foot of the ladder from the house.
   (A) 10 m        (B) 12 m        (C) 20 m        (D) 15 m

61. The value of the expression $\dfrac{\cos\theta}{1-\sin\theta}$ equals

   (A) $\dfrac{1+\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$        (B) $\dfrac{\csc\theta}{1-\cot\theta}$        (C) $\tan\theta$        (D) none of these

62. The value of the expression $(\cos\theta - \sin\theta)^2 + (\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^2$ equals
   (A) zero        (B) 1        (C) 2        (D) – 1

63. The average marks obtained by 300 students in Economics are 45. The mean of the top 100 of them was found to be 70 and the mean of the last 100 was known to be 20. What is the mean of the remaining 100 students?
   (A) 45        (B) 50        (C) 40        (D) 55

64. The mean of 11 numbers is 23. If 5 is added in every number, find the new mean.
   (A) 23        (B) 18        (C) 33        (D) 28

65. Ten years ago, father was twelve time as old as his son and ten years hence, he will be twice as old as his son will be. Find the present age of the father.
   (A) 42 years        (B) 34 years        (C) 36 years        (D) 40 years

66. A fraction is such that if the numerator is multiplied by 3 and the denominator is reduced by 3, we get 18/11, but if the numerator is increased by 8 and the denominator is doubled, we get 2/5. Find the fraction.
   (A) 13/37        (B) 12/25        (C) 11/23        (D) None of these

67. A man invested Rs. 3500, part of it at a yearly interest rate of 4% and the rest at 5%. He received a total annual interest of Rs. 153. How much did he invest at 4%?
   (A) Rs. 2200        (B) Rs. 2000        (C) Rs. 1500        (D) Rs.1800

68. If in a rectangle the length is increased by 2 units and breadth reduced by 2 units, the area is reduced by 28 sq. units. If however, the length is reduced by 1 and breadth increased by 2 units, the area increases by 33 square units, find the area of the rectangle.
   (A) 220 sq. units        (B) 253 sq. units        (C) 264 sq. units        (D) None of these

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69. Rita has socks and handkerchiefs which are together 40 in number. If she has 5 more handkerchiefs and 5 less socks, the number of handkerchiefs becomes 4 times the number of socks. Find the original number of each.
(A) Socks 13; Handkerchiefs 27          (B) Socks 15; Handkerchiefs 25
(C) Socks 22; Handkerchiefs 18          (D) None of these

70. Seven audio cassettes and three video cassettes cost Rs. 1,110. Five audio cassettes and four video cassettes cost Rs. 1350. Find the cost of an audio cassette.
(A) Rs. 15        (B) Rs. 30        (C) Rs. 20        (D) Rs. 25

71. In a two digit number, the unit digit is twice the teas digit If 27 is added to the number, the digits interchanged their places. Find the number:
(A) 24        (B) 12        (C) 48        (D) 36

72. Let A = $\dfrac{x+2}{x-2}$;    B = $\dfrac{x-2}{x+2}$. Find A + B

(A) $\dfrac{2x^2+8}{(x-2)(x+2)}$      (B) $\dfrac{x^2}{(x-2)(x+2)}$      (C) $\dfrac{x^2+2}{(x-2)(x+2)}$      (D) none of these

73. If x : y = 3 : 5, find the value of 3x + y : 8x + 5y
(A) 2/5        (B) 2/7        (C) 3/11        (D) 5/13

74. Write the following ratios in ascending order: 3 : 4;   5 : 8;   27 : 40
(A) 3:4;  5 : 8;   27 : 40          (B) 5 : 8; 3 : 4, 27 : 40
(C) 5 : 8;  27 : 40; 3 : 4          (D) 27 : 40;  3 : 4;  5 : 8

75. A train takes one hour less for a journey of 150 km if the speed is increased by 5 kmph. What is the original speed of the train?
(A) 20 kmph        (B) 25 kmph        (C) 30 kmph        (D) 22 kmph

76. Water flows through a circular pipe of internal diameter of 2 cm. at the rate of 7 m/sec into a cylindrical tank whose base radius is 40 cm. What is the increase in the level in the tank in half an hour?
(A) 725.25 cm        (B) 737.5 cm        (C) 776.5 cm        (D) 787.5 cm

77. The hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is 25 m and the difference of the other two sides is 5 m. The sum of the lengths of the other two sides is
(A) 20 m        (B) 25 m        (C) 30 m        (D) 35 m

78. If I walk at 5 kmph to the railway station, I miss the train by 7 min. If I walk at 6 kmph, I reach the station 5 min. before the departure of the train. What is the distance to the station?
(A) 4 km.        (B) 5 km.        (C) 6 km.        (D) None of these

79. Rahul's income is 25% more than Rohit's. By what percent is Rohit's income less than Rahul's?
(A) 22%        (B) 25%        (C) 15%        (D) 20

80. In exchange for a square plot of side 84 m., a person buys a rectangular plot of one side 144 m. but the same area. What is the width of the rectangular plot?
(A) 42 m        (B) 46 m        (C) 49 m        (D) 47 m

## SECTION – C
## DATA ANALYSIS & SUFFICIENCY

**Directions for questions 81 – 87:** The following table gives procurement prices for Paddy and Wheat for the period 1980-81 to 1993-94.

| Year | Paddy (common) | Wheat |
|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 105 | 130 |
| 1981-82 | 115 | 142 |
| 1982-83 | 122 | 151 |
| 1983-84 | 132 | 152 |
| 1984-85 | 137 | 157 |
| 1985-86 | 142 | 162 |
| 1986-87 | 146 | 166 |
| 1987-88 | 150 | 173 |
| 1988-89 | 160 | 183 |
| 1989-90 | 185 | 215 |
| 1990-91 | 205 | 225 |
| 1991-92 | 230 | 275 |
| 1992-93 | 270 | 330 |
| 1993-94 | 310 | 350 |

81. The relative price of paddy to wheat was the lowest in the year
    (A) 1990-91          (B) 1991-92          (C) 1992-93          (D) 1993-94
82. The price of paddy in 1982-83 is____ % less as compared to that in 1983-84.
    (A) 8.2%            (B) 9.42%            (C) 7.57%            (D) 6.70%
83. The price of wheat over the previous year (as a percentage) is the highest in the year
    (A) 1993-94          (B) 1992-93          (C) 1991-92          (D) 1990-91
84. The average price of wheat for the first seven years is what proportion of the average price of wheat for the last seven years?
    (A) 0.68            (B) 0.57            (C) 0.54            (D) 0.61
85. In the fourteen year period given, in how many years was the total price of paddy and wheat less than 30% over the previous year's total?
    (A) 11             (B) 12             (C) 13             (D) None of these
86. In how many years was the increase in the price of wheat over the previous year more than 10%?
    (A) 5              (B) 4              (C) 3              (D) 2
87. The increase in price of wheat over previous year is insignificant in
    (A) 1986-87          (B) 1983-84          (C) 1987-88          (D) 1990-91

**Directions for questions 88 – 94:** The following table gives the results of a survey conducted to find the relationship between age and entertainment expenditure.

**CROP TABULATION OF AGE AND MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON ENTERTAINMENT**

| Expenditure on entertainment | < Rs. 500 | Rs.501 – Rs.1000 | Rs.1001 – Rs.1500 | Rs.1501 – Rs.2000 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 – 24 years | 2865 | 923 | 376 | 150 | 4314 |
| 25 – 34 years | 1226 | 1840 | 960 | 435 | 4461 |
| 35 – 44 years | 723 | 1306 | 1200 | 980 | 4209 |
| 45 – 54 years | 450 | 2936 | 1635 | 710 | 5735 |
| 55 – 64 years | 1837 | 1925 | 613 | 126 | 4501 |

88. The total number of people surveyed is
    (A) 23116 (B) 22216 (C) 24316 (D) 23216
89. Out of total number of people surveyed, what percentage of people spend Rs. 1000 or less on entertainment per month?
    (A) 69.35% (B) 69.04% (C) 67.96% (D) 72.16%
90. What percentage of the total number of people surveyed spends between. Rs.1001 and Rs.1500 per month on entertainment and are in the age group 45-54 years?
    (A) 7% (B) 17% (C) 9.25% (D) 6.48%
91. The proportion of total number of people surveyed who are below 35 years is
    (A) 0.36 (B) 0.35 (C) 0.38 (D) 0.42
92. The percentage of people in the age group 25-34 years who spend between Rs.501 and Rs. 1000 per month on entertainment is
    (A) 8% (B) 20.60% (C) 41.25% (D) None of these
93. What percentage of people in the age group 55-64 years spend more than Rs. 500 per month on entertainment?
    (A) 12.92% (B) 36.73% (C) 11.47% (D) 59.19%
94. Of the total people surveyed, what percentage of people spend between Rs.1501 and Rs.2000 per month on entertainment?
    (A) 10.34% (B) 12.36% (C) 11.48% (D) None of these
95. A cone of radius r and height 3h is cut by two planes parallel to the base at heights h & 2h. The volumes of three parts of the cone are in the ratio:
    (A) 1 : 7 : 19 (B) 1 : 8 : 27 (C) 1 : 2 : 3 (D) 1 : 4 : 9

**Directions for questions 96 – 100:** The following graph shows the performance of LEO Ltd, over the given years. Refer to the graph to answer the question that follows.

## PERFORMANCE OF LEO LTD.
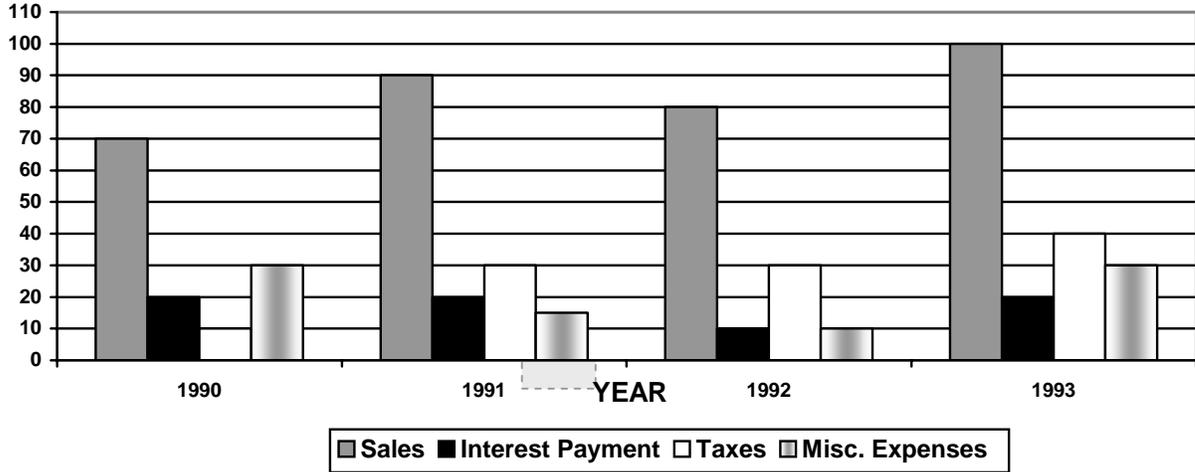


96. The value of the profit is defined as; (profit = sales – interest payment – taxes – misc. expenses). The maximum profit is observed during the year:
    (A) 1990          (B) 1991          (C) 1992          (D) 1993

97. The minimum value of Profit per rupee of sales occurs during the year:
    (A) 1993          (B) 1990          (C) 1992          (D) 1991

98. The total Interest Payment over the given 4 years, is what percentage of total Sales during the same period?
    (A) 10%          (B) 30%          (C) 40%          (D) 20%

99. During which of the following years, is the sum of interest paid and taxes as a percentage of Profit, the highest?
    (A) 1990          (B) 1993          (C) 1992          (D) 1991

100. In which of the following years, is the Miscellaneous Expenses as a percentage of Profit, the lowest?
    (A) 1990          (B) 1991          (C) 1992          (D) 1993

**Directions for questions 101 – 105:** Study these pie-charts and answer the following questions. The first pie chart shows the total sales revenue from the sale of mobile phones and the second pie chart shows the volume sold by each company in 2001.



Revenue = $ 17.2 million

Others, 33%
Nokia, 26%
Samsung, 20%
Motorola, 9%
Ericsson, 7%
Sony, 5%

608160 units

Others, 14%
Nokia, 10%
Samsung, 19%
Motorola, 5%
Ericsson, 21%
Sony, 31%
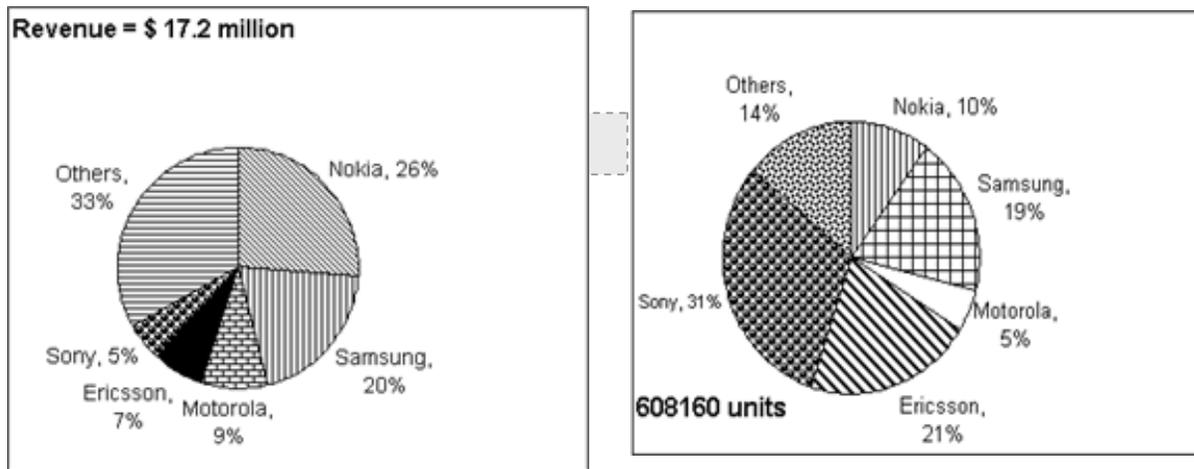
101. For the year 2001, approximately how many more mobile phones did Sony sell than Samsung?
   (A) 65,000          (B) 71,000          (C) 73,000          (D) 81,000
102. For the year 2001, average unit sale price of a Nokia mobile phone was approximately
   (A) $140          (B) $70          (C) $240          (D) $260
103. For the year 2001, which of the following companies realized the lowest average unit sale price for their mobile phone?
   (A) Nokia          (B) Sony          (C) Ericsson          (D) None of these
104. What is the approximate ratio of average unit price of Nokia to Motorola?
   (A) 7 : 5          (B) 7 : 3          (C) 3 : 7          (D) 5 : 7
105. Which of the following statements is false?
   (A)     The average unit price of all the models is $28
   (B)     The average unit sale price of Samsung $30
   (C)     The market share (value wise) of other brand is $5.68 million
   (D)     The market share (piece wise) of other brand is 11,500 units

**Directions for questions 106 – 110:** Following tables show the number of students of a college who took the tests in different subjects during the given years and the number of students who passed the tests:

| Subject | | Physics | | Chemistry | | Mathematics | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | Appeared | Passed | Appeared | Passed | Appeared | Passed |
| 1997 | | 80 | 56 | 70 | 52 | 80 | 52 |
| 1998 | | 88 | 64 | 75 | 55 | 88 | 64 |
| 1999 | | 90 | 60 | 75 | 60 | 96 | 70 |
| 2000 | | 84 | 70 | 72 | 55 | 90 | 70 |
| 2001 | | 90 | 72 | 75 | 52 | 96 | 70 |

| Subject | | Statistics | | Computer Science | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | Appeared | Passed | Appeared | Passed |
| 1997 | | 30 | 25 | 50 | 42 |
| 1998 | | 42 | 32 | 45 | 35 |
| 1999 | | 40 | 30 | 48 | 40 |
| 2000 | | 45 | 33 | 60 | 52 |
| 2001 | | 45 | 33 | 55 | 40 |

106. What is the ratio of the lowest pass percentage to the highest pass percentage in any of the subjects in any of the given years?
  (A) 3 : 5    (B) 3 : 4    (C) 4 : 3    (D) None of these
107. Find the ratio of the percentage of students who failed in Physics in the year with the worst result in Physics to the percentage of students passed in Computer Science in the year with the best results in Computer Science.
  (A) 5 : 13    (B) 6 : 7    (C) 5 : 12    (D) None of these
108. What is the average pass percentage of the students of Statistics over the period 1997 to 2001?
  (A) 74.1%    (B) 76.2%    (C) 75.1%    (D) None of these
109. What is the ratio of average pass percentage of Chemistry to Mathematics over the given period?
  (A) 1.5 : 1    (B) 1 : 1.5    (C) 1 : 1    (D) None of these
110. What is the average percentage of students in Physics who failed over the given period?
  (A) 20%    (B) 23%    (C) 25%    (D) None of these

**Directions for questions 111 – 120** Each of the following problems consists of a question and two statements labelled I and II. You must decide whether the data given in the statement are sufficient to answer the question using the data and your knowledge of everyday facts, make the appropriate choice from (A) to (D) as per the following guidelines.

(A)    If statement I above is sufficient to answer the question asked.
(B)    If statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question asked.
(C)    If both statement I and II together are sufficient to answer the question asked, but neither statement alone is sufficient.
(D)    If statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question asked and additional data are required.

111. Is Deepak older than Abha?
   I.    Deepak's father and Abha's father were born the same year.
   II.    Abha's grandfather is 5 years older than Deepak's grandfather.
112. How many rupees Ram has in his pocket?
   I.    He has 64 coins in his pocket
   II.    Five of his coins are 50 paise coins.
113. Did less than 600 people see the circus?
   I.    Less than 700 people saw the circus.
   II.    Not more than 400 people saw the circus.

114. Did the car overtake the bus?
    I.      The bus was going slower than the car.
    II.     The car had three occupants.

115. A merchant has gone bankrupt. How much will his creditors receive?
    I.      With debts of Rs. 43,250 he will pay off 15 paise per rupee.
    II.     His total loss is Rs. 1,25,000

116. How much did Madhavi spend for dress material?
    I.      The material costs Rs.25 per square metre.
    II.     If she bought three times as much material she could have made four such dresses.

117. What is the value of x?
    I.      $3x - y = 25$
    II.     $x + y = 10$

118. How much pie did the fourth man eat?
    I.      The first three men ate 1/4, 2/7 and 3/11 of the pie respectively.
    II.     Together the four men ate the whole pie.

119. What is the measure of EOD in triangle ABC?
    A. OD is the internal bisector of AOB and EO is the external bisector of AOC
    B. O is a point on the line BC

120. What is maximum value of X if $X/(1 - X) = M/N$?
    A.  M = 7/10r where r = 0,1, 2, --------
    B.  N = 3/10r where r = 0, 1, 2, ----------
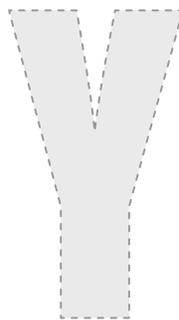
## SECTION – D
## INTELLIGENCE & CRITICAL REASONING

121. From a point P, Samir started walking towards South and walked 40 metres. He then turned towards his right and walked 30 metres and reached a point Q. The point Q is what minimum distance and in what direction from the point P?

    (A) 50 metres South-West            (B) 45 metres South-East

    (C) 50 metres South-East            (D) 35 metres South-East

122. Ashok is heavier than Gopal. Mahesh is lighter than Jayesh. Prashant is heavier than Jayesh but lighter than Gopal. Who among them is the lightest?

    (A) Prashant        (B) Jayesh        (C) Mahesh        (D) Gopal

123. If 18514 stands for AHEAD what does 31385 stands for?

    (A) CATCH        (B) CACHE        (C) CASUAL        (D) CASSET

124. If DELHI can be coded as DDIDD, how would you code BOMBAY?

    (A) MJXVSU        (B) BNJXVS        (C) AMKWUR        (D) AIJMJS

125. If     (a) LAD means Appoint good teachers:

    (b) MAX means Teachers work hard:

    (c) FID means Schools are good, then what is the code for Appoint

    (A) L        (B) M        (C) X        (D) I

126. In the following sequence how many 3's are there which are preceded by 7 but not followed by

    9 2 4 7 3 9 6 5 7 3 8 5 4 3 6 7 3 5 4 3 6 7 3 5 4 1 9 3 8 7 3 9 6 4 5 2 3 9 7 3 5 4

    (A) 1        (B) 2        (C) 3        (D) 4

127. Find the odd one out

    (A) Gold        (B) Silver        (C) Aluminium        (D) Mercury

128. Find the odd one out

    (A) POKI        (B) MIEA        (C) SOKG        (D) YUQM

129. Find the odd one out

    (A) ACF        (B) LNQ        (C) UWY        (D) DFI

130. Find the odd one out

    (A) Sagabeans        (B) Dates        (C) Cheese        (D) Mutton

**Directions for questions 131 – 134:** Select the letters which can be inserted in the brackets in the question to end the word given before the word and to start the word given after the brackets.

131. cor ( ) ure

    (A) dial        (B) ner        (C) rupt        (D) ious

132. enter ( ) ted

    (A) prise        (B) ectomy        (C) take        (D) tain

133. dia ( ) urer

    (A) mond        (B) lect        (C) gram        (D) meter

134. bott ( ) ver

    (A) om        (B) le        (C) fe        (D) gi

**Directions for questions 135 – 140:** Each question has three words, from the choices; select the word which the third word has the same relationship that exists between the first two words.

135. motorcar: garage:: aeroplane:?

    (A) stand        (B) workshop        (C) hangar        (D) dock

136.  child: father:: book:?
      (A) author            (B) editor            (C) publisher         (D) librarian
137.  petal: flower:: chapter?
      (A) title             (B) verse             (C) paragraph         (D) book
138.  water: liquid:: air:?
      (A) breadth           (B) gas               (C) atmosphere        (D) vapour
139.  hand : nail :: paw:?
      (A) claw              (B) hair              (C) toe               (D) thumb
140.  tuberculosis : lungs:: cataract:?
      (A) skin              (B) eye               (C) ear               (D) throat

**Directions for questions 141 – 144:** Identify what follows in the series given in each question.

141.  ABZ, BCY, CDX, DEW, ?
      (A) EFU               (B) EGI               (C) EFV               (D) EGH
142.  SHG, RIF, QJE, PKD, ?
      (A) OLB               (B) OLC               (C) OMC               (D) OKC
143.  NZ, OY, PX, QW, RV, ?
      (A) FS                (B) SU                (C) UF                (D) ST
144.  AOZ, BOY, COX, DOW, ?
      (A) EOX               (B) FPY               (C) EVO               (D) EOV
145.  Complete the series 0, 3, 8, 15, 24, 35, 48
      (A) 51                (B) 55                (C) 56                (D) 63
146.  Complete the series 27, 25, 25, 22, 23, 19, 21, 16, 19
      (A) 16                (B) 13                (C) 10                (D) 11
147.  If 3 = 9 ; 4 = 16 ; 5 = 25, then 10 = ?
      (A) 25                (B) 1000              (C) 50                (D) 100
148.  Rearrange SYPNHAICI to form a meaningful word and write its last alphabet.
      (A) P                 (B) Y                 (C) N                 (D) A
149.  A class starts after lunch at 1 p.m. and till 3:52 p.m, 5 periods are over, after every period, 4 min. is
      given for students to move from one room to another room. What is the duration of each period?
      (A) 39 min.           (B) 40 min.           (C) 41 min.           (D) 42 min
150.  Abha ranks 5th in a class of 31. What is her rank from the end?
      (A) 25                (B) 26                (C) 27                (D) 28
151.  Every time a man hits the target, he gets one rupee and every time he misses the target, he has to pay
      the rupee. He is allowed to try 100 times and gets an amount of Rs.40. How many times did he hit the
      target?
      (A) 60                (B) 65                (C) 70                (D) 75
152.  Find the missing number
            376
            598
            48?
      (A) 6                 (B) 7                 (C) 8                 (D) 9

**Directions for questions 153 – 160:** There is a number series. In each case numbers follow a pattern. One place is left-blank in each series. Only one of the four alternatives is correct

153.  3, 1, 3, 3, 9, 27 _____.
      (A) 272              (B) 81              (C) 162             (D) 243
154.  12, 36, 80, 150, 252 _____.
      (A) 268              (B) 300             (C) 392             (D) 412
155.  69, 68, 64, 55, 39 _____.
      (A) 13               (B) 14              (C) 15              (D) 16
156.  11, _____, 17, 25, 41, 73, 137
      (A) 13               (B) 14              (C) 15              (D) 18
157.  1, 3, 3, 6, 7, 9, _____, 12, 21, 15
      (A) 10               (B) 11              (C) 12              (D) 13
158.  2, 5, 9, 19, 37, _____.
      (A) 75               (B) 73              (C) 64              (D) 70
159.  4, 5, 6, 9, 18, 13, 10, _____.
      (A) 17               (B) 15              (C) 16              (D) 11
160.  1, 5, 14, 30, 55, _____, 72
      (A) 81               (B) 91              (C) 88              (D) 95
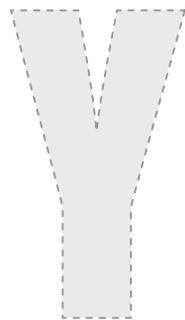
## SECTION – E
## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

**Directions for the questions 161 – 200:** Choose the correct choice.

161    In which state is the 'Ganesh Otsav' celebrated?
    (A) W.B         (B) Maharastra         (C) Gujarat         (D) A.P

162.   Malayalam is the official language of
    (A) Maharastra         (B) Karnataka         (C) Kerala         (D) Tamil Nadu

163.   In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started Civil Disobedience Movement from
    (A) Sewagram         (B) Dandi         (C) Sabarmati         (D) Wardha

164.   Bokaro Steel Plant was set up with the assistance of
    (A) Former USSR         (B) United Kingdom         (C) USA         (D) Germany

165.   The world's largest producer of jute is
    (A) Burma         (B) Pakistan         (C) India         (D) Bangladesh

166.   Who was the first secretary general of the United Nations?
    (A) Jrygve Lie         (B) Dag Hammarskjold         (C) U Thant         (D) Kurt Waldheim

167    Which is the most populous city in the world?
    (A) Calcutta         (B) New York         (C) Paris         (D) Tokyo

168.   Who wrote the book "The Coolie"?
    (A) K.A. Abbas         (B) R.K. Narayan         (C) Mulk Raj Anand         (D) Raja Rao

169.   Taj Mahal is an example of which of the following types of architecture?
    (A) Indo-British         (B) Indo-Persian         (C) Indo-Greek         (D) Indo-Chinese

170.   The language spoken by second largest number in India after Hindi
    (A) Urdu         (B) Marathi         (C) Tamil         (D) Telegu

171.   The first month of Indian National calendar is
    (A) Magha         (B) Chaitra         (C) Ashadha         (D) Vaishakha

172.   Which of the following commissions was set up to study the Centre State Relationship?
    (A) Mathew Commission   (B) Sarkaria Commission   (C) Beg Commission     (D) Kothari Commission

173.   Which of the following is not a port?
    (A) Madras         (B) Madrid         (C) Mombasa         (D) Alexandria

174.   Who has said 'India is the greatest example of functional anarchy.'
    (A) Gunnar Myrdal         (B) William Lockwood         (C) Seliz Harison         (D) none of these

175.   The first railway line in India was opened on 16th April 1853 between Bombay and Thana. What was its length?
    (A) 20.5 Km         (B) 43.6 Km         (C) 25.5 Km         (D) 33.0 Km

176.   Goa was merged with India in the year
    (A) 1960         (B) 1961         (C) 1962         (D) 1963

177.   Gandhi ji attended the First Round Table Conference in the year
    (A) 1919         (B) 1929         (C) 1930         (D) 1932

178.   Which of the following countries is not a member of the EU?
    (A) Finland         (B) Austria         (C) Switzerland         (D) Greece

179.   Which company owns the toothpaste brand Babool?
    (A) Balsara         (B) Hindustan Lever         (C) Procter & Gamble         (D) Cavin Kare

180.   Which of the following mountain system is the oldest?
    (A) Himalayas         (B) Aravali         (C) Satpura         (D) Nilgiri

181.   The late television star and actress, Priya Tendulkar, used to endorse which brand of biscuits?
    (A) Parle G         (B) Priya Gold         (C) Britannia Tiger         (D) Parle Monaco

182. Which cricketer is the brand ambassador for Band-Aid?
   (A) Rahul Dravid      (B) Zaheer Khan      (C) Virendra Sehwag      (D) Yuvraj Singh

183. Which of the following is important for the growth, development and reformation of body tissues?
   (A) Fats      (B) Vitamins      (C) Carbohydrates      (D) Proteins

184. When is World population day observed?
   (A) May 31      (B) July 11      (C) Oct 4      (D) Dec 10

185. Which public sector behemoth's ad line is 'India Inspired'?
   (A) HPCL      (B) ONGC      (C) BPCL      (D) IOCL

186. Who laid the foundation of Forward Bloc?
   (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru      (B) Subhash Chandra Bose
   (C) Bal Ganagadhar Tilak      (D) Mrs. Indira Gandhi

187. Who wrote the classic "A Tale of Two Cities"?
   (A) Leo Tolstoy      (B) R.K. Narayanan      (C) George Bernard Shah      (D) None of these

188. Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?
   (A) The President of India      (B) The Vice President of India
   (C) The leader of the ruling party in the Rajya Sabha      (D) None of these

189. Who was the Congress President when India became free?
   (A) Mahatama Gandhi      (B) JawaharLaJ Nehru
   (C) Sardar Patel      (D) J.B. Kriplani

190. The longest day in the northern hemisphere is on
   (A) June 21      (B) May 30      (C) December 31      (D) None

191. The river Cauvery flows from
   (A) Karnataka to Tamilnadu      (B) Karnataka to Maharastra
   (C) Andhra Pradesh to Tamilnadu      (D) Kerala to Tamilnadu

192. Brio & Pavillion are branded PCs from _____
   (A) HP      (B) Wipro      (C) HCL      (D) IBM

193. The highest peak in Himalayas is located in
   (A) India      (B) Bhutan      (C) Nepal      (D) Tibet

194. Rajya Sabha is required to return money bills passed by Lok Sabha within
   (A) 14 days      (B) 7 days      (C) 30 days      (D) 2 days

195. Which of the following is NOT matched properly?

| Index | Country |
| --- | --- |
| (A) S & P500 | U.K. |
| (B) Xetra DAX | Germany |
| (C) CAC40 | France |
| (D) Nikkei | Japan |

196. Maximum revenue accures to the Government of India through
   (A) The Railways      (B) Income Tax      (C) Excise Duty      (D) Direct Taxes

197. 'Kukis' belong to which of the following states?
   (A) Mizoram      (B) Manipur      (C) Nagaland      (D) Tripura

198. What is the name of the second permanent station set up by Indian at Antarctica?
   (A) Gangotri      (B) Maltri      (C) Ghosha      (D) Indira

199. The light from the sun reaches earth in about
   (A) 8 min.      (B) 2 min.      (C) 6 min.      (D) 4 min.

200. Which is the land that is popularly known as the Land of Rising Sun?
   (A) Norway      (B) China      (C) Japan      (D) Switzerland

# MOCK MAT

## ANSWERS

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