

**IBPS (PRE) MOCK TEST -7**

- In a certain code DOWN is written as '5916' and NEAR is written as '6342'. How is ROAD written in the code ?  
एक निश्चित कूटभाषा में DOWN को '5916' लिखा जाता है तथा NEAR को '6342' लिखा जाता है। इस कूटभाषा में ROAD को कैसे लिखेंगे ?  
(1) 2915 (2) 2645  
(3) 2495 (4) 2945  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं
- How many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'MEDIocre' each of which has as many letters between them in the word as there are between them in the English alphabet ?  
'MEDIocre' शब्द में अक्षरों के ऐसे कितने जोड़े हैं जिनके मध्य उतने ही अक्षर हैं जितने कि अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला में होते हैं ?  
(1) None (2) One  
(3) Two (4) Three  
(5) More than three तीन से अधिक
- The positions of how many digits in the number will remain same after the digits within the number '8261479' are arranged in ascending order ?  
संख्या '8261479' को अंकों को जब आरामही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करते हैं, तो ऐसे कितने अंक हैं जिनका स्थान समान रहेगा ?  
(1) None (2) One  
(3) Two (4) Three  
(5) More than three तीन से अधिक
- In a class of thirty students, Mahesh is fourteenth from the left end and Ramesh is twentieth from the right end. How many students are there between Ramesh and Mahesh ?  
तीस छात्रों की एक कक्षा में महेश बांये छोर से चौदहवें स्थान पर तथा रमेश दांये छोर से बीसवें स्थान पर है। रमेश तथा महेश के बीच कितने छात्र बैठे हैं ?  
(1) 3 (2) 2  
(3) 4 (4) Data inadequate डाटा अपर्याप्त है  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं
- In a certain code language, 'go home' is written as 'ta na', 'sweet home' is written as 'na ja' and 'sweet and sour' is written as 'pa sa ja'. How is 'sour' written in the code language ?  
एक निश्चित कूटभाषा में 'go home' को 'ta na', 'sweet home' को 'na ja' तथा 'sweet and sour' को 'pa sa ja' लिखा जाता है। इस कूटभाषा में 'sour' को क्या लिखेंगे ?  
(1) pa (2) sa (3) pa or sa  
(4) Data inadequate डाटा अपर्याप्त है  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Directions (6-7) :**

**निर्देश (6-7) :**

- 'P × Q' means 'P is brother of Q'.  
'P × Q' का मतलब है P, Q का भाई है।
- 'P ÷ Q' means 'P is sister of Q'.  
'P ÷ Q' का मतलब है 'P, Q की बहन है।
- 'P + Q' means 'P is father of Q'.  
'P + Q' का मतलब है 'P, Q का पिता है।
- 'P - Q' means 'P is mother of Q'.

'P - Q' का मतलब है 'P, Q की माता है।

- Which of the following means 'S is nephew of R' ?  
निम्न में से किसका अर्थ यह है कि S, R का भतीजा है ?  
(1)  $S \times T \div J + R$  (2)  $R \div M - S \div T$   
(3)  $R - M \div S \times T$  (4)  $R \div M - S \times T$   
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं
- Which of the following means 'M is grandfather of W' ?  
निम्नलिखित में से किसका अर्थ यह है कि M, W का दादा/नाना।  
(1)  $M - J + W$  (2)  $M + J \times W$   
(3)  $M \times T + W$  (4)  $M + J - W$   
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Directions (8-14) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :**

**निर्देश (8-14) : दी गई सूचना को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें :**

M, N, O, P, Q, R, T and W are sitting around a circle facing the centre. Q is third to the right of W and second to the left of M. P is third to the left of O who is third to the left of T and to the immediate left of W. N is not an immediate neighbour of M.

M, N, O, P, Q, R, T तथा W एक वृत्त में केन्द्र की तरफ मुख करके बैठे हैं। Q, W के दाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर है तथा M के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर है। P, O के बाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर है, O, जोकि T के बाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर है तथा W के ठीक बाएं है। N, M का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है।

- Who is to the immediate left of R ?  
R के ठीक बाएं कौन है ?  
(1) P (2) T (3) M (4) Data inadequate डाटा अपर्याप्त है  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं
- Who is the immediate left of T ?  
T के ठीक बाएं कौन है ?  
(1) W (2) N (3) Q (4) Data inadequate डाटा अपर्याप्त है  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं
- Who is sitting in between R and W ?  
R, W के बीच कौन बैठा है ?  
(1) N (2) O and N (3) O  
(4) Data inadequate डाटा अपर्याप्त है  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं
- Who is to the immediate left of Q ?  
Q के ठीक बाएं कौन है ?  
(1) N (2) T (3) P (4) Data inadequate डाटा अपर्याप्त है  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं
- Who is fourth to the right of P ?  
P के दाएं से चौथे स्थान पर कौन है ?  
(1) N (2) W (3) R  
(4) Data inadequate डाटा अपर्याप्त है  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं
- Who is second to the right of M ?  
M के दाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर कौन है ?  
(1) R (2) W (3) Q (4) O  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

14. In which of the following pairs is the first person sitting to the immediate left of the second person ?

निम्नलिखित युग्मों में से किस युग्म में पहला व्यक्ति दूसरे व्यक्ति के ठीक बाएं बैठा है।

(1) PQ (2) MP (3) RM (4) TN (5) OW

15. In a certain code 'AMERICA' is written as 'CAIMAER'. How is 'GERMANY' written in the code ?

एक निश्चित कूटभाषा में 'AMERICA' को 'CAIMAER' लिखते हैं। इसी कूटभाषा में 'GERMANY' में क्या लिखेंगे ?

(1) NYAEGRM (2) REGMAIN  
(3) REMANYG (4) GENYAMR  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Directions (16-20) :** In each question below are two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two/three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts and give answer :

**निर्देश (16-20) :** नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक कथन तत्पश्चात दो निष्कर्ष I एवं II के रूप में अंकित हैं। निष्कर्ष एक धारणा अथवा विचार होता है, जो दिए गए कथन का तर्क संगत परिणाम होता है। आपको कथन एवं अगले निष्कर्षों पर विचार करना है एवं यह निश्चित करना है कि निम्नलिखित कौन सा निष्कर्ष कथन का अनुसरण करता है। उत्तर दें

(1) If only conclusion I follows.

यदि, केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।

(2) If only conclusion II follows.

यदि, केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।

(3) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

यदि, या तो निष्कर्ष I या II अनुसरण करता है।

(4) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

यदि, ना तो निष्कर्ष I और ना ही II अनुसरण करता है।

(5) If both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

यदि, दोनों निष्कर्ष I एवं II अनुसरण करता है।

**(16-17) :**

**Statements : कथन :**

All gliders are parachutes.

सभी ग्लाइडर पाराशूट हैं।

No parachute is an airplane.

कोई पाराशूट एरोप्लेन नहीं है।

All airplances are helicopters.

सभी एरोप्लेन हेलीकॉप्टर हैं।

**16. Conclusions : निष्कर्ष :**

I. No helicopter is a glider.

कोई हेलीकॉप्टर ग्लाइडर नहीं है।

II. All parachutes being helicopters is a possibility.

सभी पाराशूट के हेलीकॉप्टर होने की संभावना है।

**17. Conclusions : निष्कर्ष :**

I. No glider is an airplane.

कोई ग्लाइडर एरोप्लेन नहीं है।

II. All gliders being helicopters is a possibility.

सभी ग्लाइडर के हेलीकॉप्टर होने की संभावना है।

**18. Statements : कथन :**

Some mails are chats.

कुछ मेल चेट हैं।

All updates are chats.

सभी अपडेट चेट हैं।

**Conclusions : निष्कर्ष :**

I. All mails being updates is a possibility.

सभी मेल के अपडेट होने की संभावना है।

II. No update is a mail.

कोई अपडेट मेल नहीं है।

**(19-20) Statements : कथन :**

No stone is a metal.

कोई पत्थर धातु नहीं है।

Some metals are papers.

कुछ धातु कागज हैं।

All papers are glass.

सभी कागज काँच हैं।

**19. Conclusions : निष्कर्ष :**

I. No glass is a metal.

कोई काँच धातु नहीं है।

II. Atleast some glass is metal.

कम से कम कुछ काँच धातु है।

**20. Conclusions : निष्कर्ष :**

I. All stones being glass is a possibility.

सभी पत्थर के काँच होने की संभावना है।

II. No stone is a paper.

कोई पत्थर कागज नहीं है।

**Directions (21-25) :** Study following information to answer the given questions :

**निर्देश (21-25) :** निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन

कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words rearranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

एक शब्द/संख्या व्यवस्था मशीन को जब शब्दों और संख्याओं की एक इनपुट लाईन दी जाती है, वह प्रत्येक चरण में एक खास नियम का पालन करते हुए उन्हें पुनर्व्यवस्थित करती है। नीचे इनपुट और पुनर्व्यवस्था का एक उदाहरण दिया गया है।

**Input :** age road own wire tire ink pen uni dice eat

**Step I :** uni age road own wire tire ink pen eat dice

**Step II :** uni own age road wire tire ink eat pen dice

**Step IV :** uni own ink eat age wire tire road pen dice

And step four is the last step of the rearrangement. As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input. Input for the questions

चरण चार इस पुनर्व्यवस्था का अंतिम चरण है। ऊपर दिए गए पुनर्व्यवस्था के अनुसार प्रश्नों के उचित उत्तर दें।

**Input :** gem stat ace cast omit fan rate uncut era input

21. Which of the following would be the final arrangement ?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी अंतिम व्यवस्था होगी ?

(1) cast gem fan rate stat uncut omit input era ace

(2) uncut omit input era ace cast fan gem rate stat

(3) uncut omit input era ace stat rate gem fan cast

(4) uncut omit input era ace stat fan gem rate cast

(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

22. In step III, which of the following word would be at 6th position from the left ?  
चरण III में बायें से छठें स्थान पर कौन सा शब्द होगा ?  
(1) rate (2) ace (3) stat (4) gem  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं
23. Which step number would be the following output ?  
uncut omit gem stat ace rate era input fan cast  
निम्नलिखित आउटपुट कौन सा चरण होगा है ?  
(1) II (2) III (3) V (4) IV  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं
24. In step IV of the rearrangement, if **omit** is related to **era** and **rate** is related to **fan** in a certain way to which of the following would **ace** be related to, following the same pattern?  
पुनर्व्यवस्था के चरण IV में एक निश्चित तरीके से **omit**, **era** से संबंधित है और **rate**, **fan** से संबंधित है, तो समान तरीके से निम्नलिखित में से क्या '**ace**' से संबंधित होगा ?  
(1) rate (2) input (3) stat (4) gem  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं
25. Which of the following would be step VII ?  
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा चरण VII होगा ?  
(1) Uncut omit input era ace stat rate gem fan cast  
(2) Uncut omit input era ace rate stat fan gem cast  
(3) Uncut omit input era ace cast fan gem rate stat  
(4) Uncut omit input era stat ace rate gem fan cast  
(5) There will be no such step as the input gets rearranged before step VII  
ऐसा कोई चरण नहीं होगा क्योंकि इनपुट चरण VI से पहले ही पुनर्व्यवस्थित हो जाएगा।

**Directions (26 - 30) : Each of the questions below consists of a questions and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the questions. Read both the statements and give answer.**

**निर्देश (26-30) : नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक प्रश्न और उसके नीचे दो कथन I और II दिए गए हैं। आपको यह तय करना है कि कथनों में दिये गये आंकड़े प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है या नहीं हैं। दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और उत्तर दीजिए।**

- (1) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the questions.  
यदि केवल कथन I में दिये गये आंकड़े प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि केवल कथन II में दिये गये आंकड़े प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।
- (2) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the questions, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.  
यदि केवल कथन II में दिये गये आंकड़े प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है, जबकि केवल कथन I में दिये गये आंकड़े प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।
- (3) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.  
यदि या तो केवल कथन I या केवल कथन II में दिये गये आंकड़े प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।
- (4) If the data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.  
यदि कथन I और कथन II दोनों को आंकड़े मिलाकर भी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

- (5) If the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.  
यदि कथन I और कथन II दोनों को आंकड़े मिलकर प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए आवश्यक है।
26. Who among L, M, N, O and P is the shortest.  
L, M, N, O तथा P में से कौन सब से छोटा है ?  
I. O is shorter than P but taller than N.  
O, P से छोटा है लेकिन N से बड़ा है।  
II. M is not as tall as L.  
M, L के जितना लंबा नहीं है।
27. Are all the five friends viz. Leena, Amit, Arun, Ali and Ken who are seated around a circular table facing the centre ?  
पाँच मित्र लीना, अमित, अरुण, अली और केन जो कि एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं, में सभी का मुख केन्द्र की ओर है ?  
I. Leena sits second to left of Amit.; Amit faces the center. Arun sits second to right of Leena.  
लीना, अमित के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठी है अमित का मुख केन्द्र की ओर है। अरुण, लीना के दाएँ से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।  
II. Ali sits third to the left of Ken. Ken faces the centre. Amit sits to the immediate left of Ali but Ken is not an Immediate neighbour of Amit.  
अली, केन के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। केन का मुख केन्द्र की ओर है। अमित अली के ठीक बाएँ बैठा है। लेकिन केन अमित का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है।
28. Is T grandmother of A ?  
क्या T, A की दादी/नानी है ?  
I. P is the mother of Q. Q is the son of R. R is the son of T.  
P, Q की माता है। Q, R का पुत्र है। R, T का पुत्र है।  
II. L is father of N and N is daughter of T.  
L, N का पिता है, और N, T की पुत्री है।
29. Point A is towards which direction from point B ?  
बिन्दु A, बिन्दु B से किस दिशा में है।  
I. If a person walks 4m towards the north from point A, and takes two consecutive right turns, each after walking 4 m, he would reach point C, which is 8 m way from point B.  
यदि एक व्यक्ति बिन्दु A से उत्तर में 4 मीटर चलता है तथा लगातार दो बार 4 मीटर चलने के बाद दाएँ मुड़ता है, तो वह बिन्दु C पर पहुंचता है, जो बिन्दु B से 8 मीटर की दूरी पर है।  
II. Point D is 2 m towards the east of point A and 4 m towards the west of point B.  
बिन्दु D, बिन्दु A के 2 मीटर पूर्व में है तथा बिन्दु B के 4 मीटर पश्चिम में है।
30. How many brothers does Bharat have ?  
भारत के कितने भाई हैं ?  
I. Shiela, the mother of Bharat has only three children.  
शैला, जो भारत की माँ है के तीन बच्चे हैं।  
II. Meena, the grandmother of Bharat has only one granddaughter.  
मीना, जो भारत की दादी है के केवल एक ही नातिनी है।

**Directions (31 - 35) : In these questions, Relationship between different elements is show in the statements. The statements are followed by conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer.**

**निर्देश (31 - 35) : नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानते हुए पता लगाइए कि नीचे दिये गए निष्कर्ष I और II में कौन सा/कौन से निष्कर्ष निश्चित रूप से सत्य है?**

**उत्तर दीजिए**

1. If only conclusion I is true.

यदि, केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है।

2. If neither conclusion I is nor II is true.

यदि, न तो I और न ही II सत्य है।

3. If only conclusion II is true.

यदि, केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।

4. If both conclusions I and II are true.

यदि I और II दोनों सत्य है।

5. If either conclusion I or II is true.

यदि, या तो I या II सत्य है।

**31. Statements : कथन :**

$M > A \geq B = Q \leq P < J < Y; Z \geq A > X$

**Conclusions : निष्कर्ष :**

I.  $B < Y$

II.  $X \geq J$

**32. Statements : कथन :**

$M > A \geq B = Q \leq P < J \leq Y; Z \geq A > X$

**Conclusions :**

I.  $Z = Q$

II.  $Z > Q$

**33. Statements : कथन :**

$G < R = A \leq S; T > R$

**Conclusions : निष्कर्ष :**

I.  $G < S$

II.  $S > T$

**34. Statements : कथन :**

$P = U > M < K < I \geq N; D > P; I \geq C$

**Conclusions : निष्कर्ष :**

I.  $M < C$

II.  $N > U$

**35. Statements : कथन :**

$P = U < M < K \leq I > N; D \geq P; I \geq C$

**Conclusions : निष्कर्ष :**

I.  $D \geq K$

II.  $I > P$

36. Shyam buys 10 apples for ` 1. At what price should he sell a dozen apples if he wishes to make a profit of 25% ?

श्याम ने Rs. 1 में 10 सेब खरीदे। वह उन सेबों को किस कीमत में बेचे कि उसे 25% लाभ हो ?

(1) Rs. 0.125

(2) Rs. 1.25

(3) Rs. 0.25

(4) Rs. 1.5

(5) Rs. 1.8

37. Amar finds the average of 10 positive integers. Each integer contains two digits. By mistake, the boy interchanges the digits of one number say ba for ab. Due to this, the average becomes 1.8 less than the previous one. What was the difference of the two digits a and b ?

अमर 10 धनात्मक पूर्णांकों का औसत ज्ञात करता है। प्रत्येक पूर्णांक दो अंकों की थी, परंतु त्रुटिपूर्ण उसने एक संख्या के अंकों की अदला-बदली कर दी जिससे उन संख्याओं का औसत 1.8 से घट गया। उस संख्या के अंकों का अंतर क्या है ?

(1) 8 (2) 6 (3) 2 (4) 4

(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

38. A 300 meter long train crosses a platform in 39 seconds while it crosses a signal pole in 18 seconds. What is the length of the platform ?

एक 300 मी. लंबी ट्रेन एक प्लेटफार्म को 39 सेकंड में तथा एक सिग्नल को 18 सेकंड में पार करती है। प्लेटे फार्म की लंबाई क्या है ?

(1) 320 m

(2) 350 m

(3) 650 m

(4) 720 m

(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

39.  $8796 \times 233 + 8796 \times 77 = ?$

(1) 2736900

(2) 2638800

(3) 2658560

(4) 2716740

(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

40.  $3251 + 587 + 369 = ?$

(1) 1250

(2) 1200

(3) 1375

(4) 1225

(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

41.  $287 \times 287 + 269 \times 269 - 2 \times 287 \times 269 = ?$

(1) 534 (2) 446 (3) 354 (4) 324 (5) None of these

42.  $(1000)9 \div 10^{24} = ?$

(1) 10000

(2) 1000

(3) 100

(4) 10

(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

43.  $\{(476+424)^2 - 4 \times 476 \times 424\} = ?$

(1) 2906 (2) 3116 (3) 2704 (4) 2904 (5) None of these

44. Kumar can do a work in 3 days while Dinesh can do same work in 2 days. Both of them finish the work together and get Rs. 150. What is the share of Kumar ?

कुमार किसी काम को 3 दिनों में तथा दिनेश उसी काम को 2 दिनों में करता है। दोनों ने उस काम को एकसाथ मिलकर समाप्त किया जिस के लिए उन्हें रु.150 मिले। कुमार का हिस्सा क्या है ?

(1) 30 (2) 60 (3) 70 (4) 75

(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

45. Vivek Pandey has three different kinds of milk having amount 493 litres, 551 litres and 435 litres. Find the minimum number of equal size containers required to store all the milk without mixing.

विवेक पांडे के पास तीन विभिन्न प्रकार की दूध अलग-अलग मात्रा में क्रमशः 493 लीटर, 551 लीटर और 435 लीटर हैं। सभी दूध को बिना मिलाए संचित रखने के लिए आवश्यक समान धारिता वाले पात्रों की न्यूनतम संख्या ज्ञात करें।

(1) 23 (2) 51 (3) 58 (4) 49 (5) None of these

46. A man took a loan from Axis bank at the rate of 12% p.a. simple interest. After 3 years he had to pay Rs. 5400 interest only for the period. The principal borrowed by him was

एक व्यक्ति ने एक्सिस बैंक से 12% वार्षिक साधारण ब्याज की दर से एक लोन लिया। 3 वर्षों बाद, उसे केवल रु. 5400 ब्याज के रूप में चुकाने पड़े। उसके द्वारा लोन ली गई राशि क्या थी ?

(1) Rs. 2000 (2) Rs. 15, 000 (3) Rs. 10, 000

(4) Rs. 20,000

(5) None of these

47. Four years ago, the father's age was three times the age of his son. The total of the ages of the father and the son after four years will be 64 years. What is the father's age at present ?

चार वर्ष पहले पिता की आयु, पुत्र की आयु की तीन गुनी थी। चार वर्ष बाद उनके आयु का योग, 64 वर्ष हो जाता है। पिता की वर्तमान आयु क्या है ?

(1) 35 years

(2) 36 years

(3) 49 years

(4) Data inadequate

(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

48. Three consecutive number such that twice the first, 3 times the second and 4 times the third together make 182. The numbers in question are :

तीन क्रमागत संख्याएं इस प्रकार हैं कि पहले का दो गुना, दूसरे का तीन गुना एवं तीसरे का चार गुना का योग 182 है, संख्या है-

(1) 18, 22 and 23

(2) 18, 19 and 20

(3) 19, 20 and 21

(4) 20, 21 and 22

(5) 21, 22 and 23

49. The ratio of milk and water in 729 litre mixture is 7 : 2. To obtain a mixture in which the ratio of milk and water is 7 : 3, What will be the amount of extra water to be added in new mixture ?

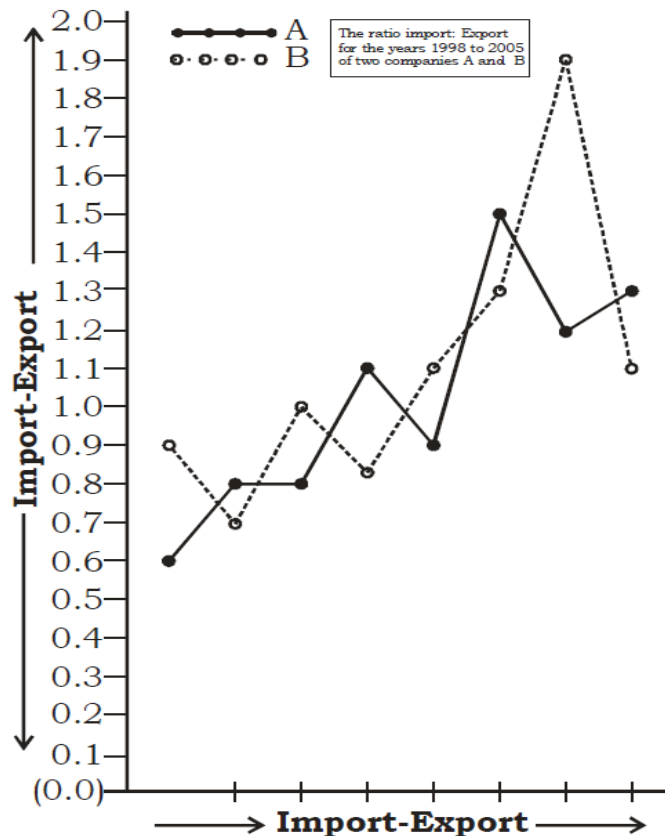
एक 729 लीटर के मिश्रण में दूध एवं पानी की मात्रा 7 : 2 है। एक ऐसे मिश्रण को प्राप्त करने में जिसमें दूध एवं पानी की मात्रा 7 : 3 के अनुपात में हो, उस नए मिश्रण में मिलाये गए पानी की अतिरिक्त मात्रा क्या होगी ?

- (1) 81 litre (2) 71 litre  
(3) 56 litre (4) 50 litre  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

50. A bag contains Rs. 145 in the form of one rupee, 50-paise and 25-paise coins in the ratio 3 : 5 : 7. The number of one-rupee coins is :  
50. किसी थैले में कुल रु. 145, 1 रुपये, 50 पैसे एवं 25 पैसे के सिक्के 3 : 5 : 7 के अनुपात में हैं। 1 रुपये के सिक्कों की संख्या है-  
(1) 60 (2) 50 (3) 48 (4) 45  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Directions (51-55) :** The graph shows the ratio import and export of two companies, A and B, over the given years. Study the graph and answer the questions.

दिया गया ग्राफ दो कंपनियों A एवं B के दिये गये वर्षों में उनके आयात एवं निर्यात का अनुपात दर्शाता है। ग्राफ का अध्ययन करें एवं प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें।



51. In how many of the given years were the imports of company A more than its exports ?  
कितने वर्षों में कंपनी A की आयात उस वर्ष इसके निर्यात से अधिक रही है ?  
(1) 7 (2) 4 (3) 3 (4) 5  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं
52. In how many of the given years were the exports of company B more than its imports ?  
कितने वर्षों में कंपनी B को निर्यात उस वर्ष इसके आयात से अधिक रही है ?  
(1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 5 (4) 1  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

53. If the exports of company A in 1999 and 2000 taken together were Rs. 72 crore then, what were the imports of the company for the two years taken together ?

यदि वर्ष 1999 एवं 2000 में कुल निर्यात रु. 72 करोड़ थी, तो उन दो वर्षों का कुल आयात कितना था ?

- (1) 80 crore (2) 65 crore  
(3) 57.6 crore (4) 90 crore  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

54. The exports of company B with relation to imports were maximum in which year?

किस वर्ष कंपनी B की निर्यात इसके आयात की तुलना में सबसे अधिक थी ?

- (1) 2002 (2) 2004  
(3) 1999 (4) 2001  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

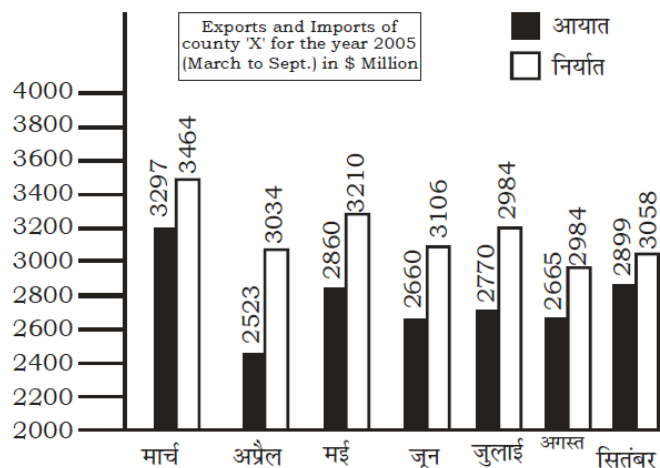
55. If the exports of company B in the year 2003 were Rs. 77 crore, then, what were the imports of the company in the years ?

यदि कंपनी B की निर्यात वर्ष 2003 में रु. 77 करोड़ थी, तो उसी वर्ष कंपनी की आयात क्या थी ?

- (1) 86 crore (2) 107.5 crore  
(3) 103.5 crore (4) 101 crore  
(5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Directions (56- 60) :** The graph shows the Exports and Imports in 2005 of country 'X' in \$ million for the period March 2005 to September 2005.

निर्देश (56- 60) : निम्नलिखित ग्राफ कंपनी 'X' की वर्ष 2005 में मार्च से सितंबर तक के कुल आयात एवं निर्यात ( मिलीयन डालर में ) को दर्शाता है।



56. What is the average value of imports between March and September, 2005 ?

वर्ष 2005 में मार्च से सितंबर तक कंपनी का औसत आयात कितना था ?

- (1) 2810.6 (2) 2315.9 (3) 2980.8 (4) 3150.3 (5) None of these

57. What is the average value of exports between April and August, 2005 ?

वर्ष 2005 में अप्रैल से अगस्त तक कंपनी का औसत निर्यात कितना था ?

- (1) 2694.3 (2) 3106.8 (3) 2695.6 (4) 3107.4 (5) None of these

58. What is the percentage increase in imports between April and May, 2005 ?

वर्ष 2005 में अप्रैल से मई तक उनके आयात में प्रतिशत वृद्धि क्या थी ?

- (1) 5.80 (2) 6.30 (3) 8.04 (4) 7.60 (5) None of these

59. The change in Trade GAP [Import as a percentage of Export] between July and August, 2005 was approximately : -

वर्ष 2005 में जुलाई से अगस्त तक कंपनी के व्यापार का अंतर (निर्यात की तुलना में आयात) लगभग कितना बदलाव हुआ ?

- (1) Increase, 3.55 percent वृद्धि 3.55 प्रतिशत
- (2) Decrease, 3.55 percent कमी 3.55 प्रतिशत
- (3) Increase, 2.87 percent वृद्धि 2.87 प्रतिशत
- (4) Decrease, 2.34 percent कमी 2.34 प्रतिशत
- (5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

60. What is the difference in exports between the periods March to May and June to August (in \$ million) ?

कंपनी के मार्च से मई एवं जून से अगस्त तक के कुल निर्यात का अंतर क्या है ? (\$ मिलियन में)

- (1) 418 (2) 592
- (3) 179 (4) 585
- (5) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं

**Directions (61-65) : What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series ?**

**निर्देश (61-65) : निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न-चिन्ह (?) के स्थान पर क्या आयेगा ?**

61. 9 19 40 83 ? 345 696  
(1) 162 (2) 170 (3) 175 (4) 166(5) None of these
62. 980 484 236 112 50 ? 3.5  
(1) 25 (2) 17 (3) 21 (4) 29(5) None of these
63. 8 9 20 63 256 1285 ?  
(1) 6430 (2) 7450 (3) 7716 (4) 7746(5) None of these
64. 1015 508 255 129 66.5 ? 20.876  
(1) 34.50 (2) 35 (3) 35.30 (4) 35.75(5) None of these
65. 12 12 18 36 90 270 ?  
(1) 945 (2) 810 (3) 1080 (4) 1215 (5) None of these

**Directions (66 - 70) : Each of the questions given below consists of a statement and / or a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statement(s) is / are sufficient to answer the given question. Read the both statements and**

**निर्देश (66-70) : नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक कथन या प्रश्न और दो कथन I और II दिए गए हैं। आपको निर्णय करना है कि कथन में दिया गया डाटा उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है अथवा नहीं।**

**Give answer (1)** if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

**उत्तर चुने (1)** यदि कथन I में दिया गया डाटा अकेले उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है। जबकि कथन II में दिया गया डाटा अकेले पर्याप्त नहीं है।

**Give answer (2)** if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

**उत्तर चुने (2)** यदि कथन II में दिया गया डाटा अकेले उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है। जबकि कथन I में दिया गया डाटा अकेले पर्याप्त नहीं है।

**Give answer (3)** if the data either in Statement I or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

**उत्तर चुने (3)** यदि कथन I अथवा II दोनों में दिया गया डाटा अकेले उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

**Give answer (4)** if the data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

**उत्तर चुने (4)** यदि कथन I और II दोनों में दिया गया डाटा मिलकर उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

**Give answer(5)** if the data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the questions.

**उत्तर चुने (5)** यदि दोनों कथन I अथवा II में दिया गया डाटा मिलकर उत्तर देने के लिए अनिवार्य है।

66. Which is the ratio of the number of freshers to the number of seniors in a college ?

किसी कॉलेज में नये विद्यार्थियों की संख्या एवं पुराने विद्यार्थियों की संख्या का अनुपात क्या है ?

I. The ratio of males and females in the college is 2 : 3.  
पुरुष एवं महिला विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 2 : 3 है।

II. There are 1125 female freshers in the college.  
कॉलेज में नई महिला विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 1125 है।

67. What is Nidhi's age ?  
निधि की उम्र क्या है ?

I. Nidhi is 3 times younger to Rani.  
रानी की उम्र निधि की तीन गुना है।

II. Surekha is twice the age of Rani and the sum of their ages is 72 years.  
सुरेखा की उम्र रानी की उम्र का दो गुना है, एवं उनके उम्र का योग 72 वर्ष है।

68. What is the ratio of the total number of girls to the total number of boys in the school ?

विद्यालय में कुल लड़कियों एवं लड़के की संख्या का अनुपात क्या है ?

I. The ratio of the total number of boys to the total number of girls last year was 4 : 5.  
पिछले वर्ष कुल लड़के एवं लड़कियों का अनुपात 4 : 5 था।

II. There are 3600 students in the school out of which 60% are boys.  
विद्यालय में कुल 3600 विद्यार्थी हैं, जिसमें 60% लड़के हैं।

69. What is Mr. Mehta's present income ?  
मि. मेहता की वर्तमान आय क्या है ?

I. Mr. Mehta's income increases by 10% every year.  
मि. मेहता की आय प्रत्येक वर्ष 10% बढ़ती है।

II. His income will increase by Rs. 2500 this year.  
इस वर्ष उसकी आय कुल ₹. 2500 बढ़ेगी।

70. What is the speed of the bus ?  
बस की चाल क्या है ?

I. The bus covers a distance of 80 kms. in 5 hrs.  
बस 5 घंटे में कुल 80 किमी. सफर तय करती है।

II. The bus covers a distance of 160 kms. in 10 hrs.  
बस 10 घंटे में कुल 160 किमी. सफर तय करती है।

**Directions (71-80) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them.**

The news from China in recent weeks has been **dire**. Violent strikes and protests are reported almost daily. Millions of workers are out of jobs. Economic indicators presage more gloom, with electricity production for industry falling 4% in October, the first time it has declined in a decade. So is China the "fragile superpower," as historian Susan Shirk memorably termed it about to experience the one thing its leaders have feared for years: a so called hard landing of its economy that could spark widespread social unrest ? How will China weather the Financial Storm ? China's view of the Financial Meltdown: Alarmed But Confident Behind the Global markets' meltdown. The gloom and doom camp makes a persuasive case. Nouriel Roubini, a professor at New York University, had been warning for years of the dangers of an international financial implosion and the current economic crisis proved him depressingly right. In a recent article, Roubini has laid out a bleak scenario for China. The risk of a hard landing in China is sharply rising, he writes, "A deceleration in the Chinese growth rate ...is highly likely, and an even worse outcome cannot be ruled out." But a clique of China specialists inside the country predicts a different outcome. They believe that a range of factors unique

...

to China will not only preserve it from the worst of the global meltdown but also keep its economy chugging along at about 8% GDP growth in 2009. So who's right? I'd go with the locally based economists. While the U.S. fiscal package is unlikely to add even 1 percentage point to American growth, a recent report by Merrill Lynch estimates that the \$600 billion stimulus Beijing unveiled in mid-November will likely add 3 percentage points. And that was before China's provinces **unveiled** their own \$1.4 trillion bailout plan, which depends on a massive infrastructure building spree to boost the economy. Such growth would be unachievable in other economies. But China remains a special mixture of raging capitalism resting on a foundation of state domination. "People who don't follow China on a regular basis can miss some of the underlying drivers of growth," says Arthur Kroeber, a Beijing-based economist, who cites factors such as changing demographics, the adoption of new technology from developed countries and rapid urbanisation. Yes, there will be plenty of pain. Kroeber and others predict a rough next few months. They also concede that a sharp decline in exports will hit China hard, possibly cutting 2.5 percentage points off growth in 2009. There's also the strong likelihood that tens of millions of dollars will disappear into China's bridges to nowhere or into the pockets of corrupt local officials. Still, if any government can drive change by diktat, it's the Chinese Communist Party. Doomsayer Roubini writes: "The government cannot force corporations to spend or banks to lend." In fact, Beijing can do exactly that and is doing so now. "On the outside, China's banks do look a lot more like normal Western commercial banks," says an investment bank analyst with a decade of experience in China. "But every single senior officer right down to the manager of the smallest branch in Inner Mongolia is a Party member. And when the Party says, '**Jump or we're all in trouble, they say, 'How high?'**'" The same principle applies to state owned enterprises, which account for about a third of the nation's GDP. Some of the problems China now faces are a result of economic policies that are finally kicking in at an inopportune time. Concerned earlier this year about spiking inflation and a **blistering** yearly growth rate of 11% or more, China's economic czars set out to cool things down. They introduced tough labour laws designed to **decelerate** production of low-value added goods. It's in that sector that hundreds of thousands of workers are now losing jobs. The same holds true for the bubbling property market, where Chinese authorities conveyed to potential home buyers that they would be wise to hold off. "The government basically said, 'You'd be an idiot to buy an apartment right now because we're going to make sure that prices drop like a stone,'" says the investment bank analyst. "Chinese people stopped buying. Now the government is telling them, 'It would be a great time to buy and the banks will be happy to lend to you.' Of course people will start buying again." China's current economic **woes** come at a **momentous** point in history. December 18 marks the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of when Deng Xiaoping launched the nation into the most extraordinary burst of economic development the world has ever seen. For almost this entire period, outsiders have been predicting that it wouldn't last. And each time, China has forged ahead. The financial crisis has led the whole world into uncharted territory. But the one constant in this changing world may be China's ability to surprise once more.

71. Which of the following was the prediction of Roubini regarding China?  
 (A) Retardation in rate of growth and financial crisis.  
 (B) Preservation of China's financial wellbeing in spite of global meltdown.  
 (C) Increasing risk of a hard landing.  
 (1) Only (A) and (B) (2) Only (B) and (C)  
 (3) Only (A) and (C) (4) All the three  
 (5) None of these
72. In the context of the passage, what is the belief nurtured by China specialist in the period of global meltdown?  
 (A) China has certain unique factors that would effectively counter the global meltdown.  
 (B) China will be able to maintain 8% GDP growth in the coming year.  
 (C) China's superpower has now become vulnerable in the light of global meltdown.  
 (1) (A) only (2) (B) and (C) only  
 (3) (A) and (C) only (4) (A) and (B) only  
 (5) None of these

73. 'Jump or we're all in trouble,' they say, 'How high?' What does this sentence signify?  
 (A) All the decision makers in banks in China fall in line with the political parties' diktat.  
 (B) The decision making bankers always question the party leaders decisions.  
 (C) The bank officials are not bound and willing to work under domination of political party.  
 (1) (A) only (2) (B) only  
 (3) (C) only (4) (B) and (C) only  
 (5) All the three
74. What seems to be the root cause for the disturbances in China in the recent times?  
 (A) Violent strikes and protests by workers.  
 (B) Retrenchment of large number of employees.  
 (C) Threat to Chinese superpower from other countries.  
 (1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)  
 (3) Only (C) (4) All the three  
 (5) None of these
75. Which of the following can be the most correct prediction about China's facing economic crisis?  
 (A) The burst of economic development of China is not going to last any longer.  
 (B) China like most of the countries in the world, will land into uncharted territory in the face of financial crisis.  
 (C) Though China has forged ahead in the past, this time it will not succeed in countering the global meltdown effectively.  
 (1) (A) and (B) only (2) (B) and (C) only  
 (3) (A) and (C) only (4) All the three  
 (5) None of these
76. Most of the Chinese workers are losing job in  
 (A) Investment Banks  
 (B) Property Market  
 (C) Lower value Added Goods.  
 (1) All the three (2) (A) and (B) only  
 (3) (B) and (C) only (4) (A) and (C) only  
 (5) None of these

**Direction (77-78) : Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.**

**77. BLISTERING**

- (1) comfortable (2) existing  
 (3) worrying (4) baffling  
 (5) scorching

**78. WOES**

- (1) oaths (2) flambuoyancies  
 (3) miseries (4) shambles  
 (5) feasibilities

**Direction (79 - 80) : Choose the word/group of words which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word given in bold as used in the passage.**

**79. UNVEIL**

- (1) conceal (2) display  
 (3) explore (4) deplore  
 (5) reveal

**80. DIRE**

- (1) terrible (2) wonderful  
 (3) unpleasant (4) healthy  
 (5) inextinguishable

**Directions (81-85): Rearrange the given six sentences group of sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in a proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the given questions.**

- (A) Since then the camel transports man and his goods and is the ship of the desert.  
 (B) After a while the camel quietly walked up to a small pool of water and drank deeply.  
 (C) In olden times, there was no system of transport across the desert and travelers across these vast lands had to face many difficulties.  
 (D) Suddenly the man heard some loud grunts and turning his head, he saw many such animals heading his way.

- (E) One day while travelling across one such desert, a man suddenly saw a camel chewing leaves and thought to himself, "What a strange creature this is?"
- (F) "They must be very strong. They can walk for long distances across the desert and survive on some water and a few desert plants. I shall make them my vehicle."
81. Which of the following is the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?  
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E
82. Which of the following is the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?  
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E
83. Which of the following is the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?  
(1) A (2) C (3) D (4) E (5) F
84. Which of the following is the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement?  
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E
85. Which of the following is the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?  
(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) F

**Directions (86-90) :** In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words/phrases are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word/phrase in each case:

Employee misconduct, **...(86)...** of leave, tardiness, abuse of lunch hours or coffee breaks, failure to comply with the agency's procedures, or any other **...(87)...** of the employee/employer relationship are examples of problems for which disciplinary actions may be appropriate. Such actions **...(88)...** from admonishments, warnings and oral or written reprimands for **...(89)...**, reduction-in-grade of pay, or removal. Many agencies have formalized these in tables of penalties or guidelines **...(90)...** corrective action.

86. (1) submission (2) cancellation  
(3) demand (4) application  
(5) abuse
87. (1) variation (2) instance  
(3) form (4) breach  
(5) conduct
88. (1) root (2) disseminate  
(3) range (4) deviate  
(5) emerge
89. (1) punishment (2) memos  
(3) indiscipline (4) suspensions  
(5) curtailment
90. (1) with (2) under  
(3) for (4) on  
(5) about

**Directions (91-95) :** Each questions below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

91. Drawing attention to the pitfalls of solely on Uranium as a fuel for nuclear reactors, Indian scientists warned that Uranium will not last for long and thus reasearch on Thorium as its must be revived.  
(1) using, substitute  
(2) believing, replacement  
(3) depending, reserve  
(4) reckoning, option  
(5) relying, alternative
92. In an effort to provide for higher education to all, most of the universities have been providing education without adequate infrastructure, thus churning out graduates every year.  
(1) chances, fresh (2) platform, capable  
(3) opportunities, unemployable (4) prospects, eligible  
(5) policy, incompetent
93. The move to allow dumping of mercury an outcry from residents to the area who that high levels of mercury will affect their health and destory ecologically sensitive forest area.  
(1) resulted, insist (2) provoked, fear  
(3) incited, determined (4) activated, accept

- (5) angered, believe
94. has been taken against some wholesale drug dealers for dealing in surgical items without a valid license and maintaining a stock of drugs.  
(1) Note, overwhelming (2) Step, impressive  
(3) Execution, outdated (4) Action, expired  
(5) Lawsuit, invalid
95. Even as the elsewhere in the world are struggling to come out of recession, Indian consumers are splurging on consumer goods and to this growth, Compa nies are investing heavily in various sectors.  
(1) economies, meet (2) countries, inhibit  
(3) government, measure (4) nations, inflict  
(5) companies, counter

**Directions (96-100) :** Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below each statement should replace the phrase printed in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and 'No correction is required', mark (5) as the answer.

96. Soon after the Tsunami had killed thousands of people along the coasts of southern India, Parliament **passess a bill that proposed** to set up an institutional mechanis m to respond promptly to natural disasters.  
(1) passed a bill that proposed (2) passes a bill with purpose  
(3) pass a bill proposing (4) passed a bill which propose  
(5) No correction required
97. Denial of wages forced scientists and teachers at the agriculture universities throughout the country **to go on strike**, crippling crucial research that could help the state of agriculture in the country.  
(1) from going on strike (2) which went on strike  
(3) on going for a strike (4) for going to strike  
(5) No correction required
98. In an attempt to boost their profits many edible oil producing companies have been engaging themselves in propaganda against commonly used oils and promoting exotic nd expensive varieties of oil **as more healthier options**.  
(1) as most healthiest options (2) as less healthy option  
(3) as a healthier option (4) as much healthiest option  
(5) No correction required
99. Thanks to numerous government initiatives, rural masses **which was earlier unaware** of the luxuries of urban ways of living are now connected to the same life style.  
(1) who was earlier unaware  
(2) which were earlier aware  
(3) who were earlier conversant  
(4) who were earlier unaware  
(5) No correction required
100. Over the last few months, **while most industries are** busy in restructuring operations, cutting costs and firing, the Indian pharmaceutical and health care industry was adding manpower and giving salary hikes.  
(1) as many industries are  
(2) while most industries were  
(3) while many industries is  
(4) where many industries were  
(5) No correction required