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This guidebook is the best tool to get success in your competitive exam. This book covers the entire syllabus of the exam and also covers important points from all NCERT textbooks. Important points from previous years' question papers are also included in this guidebook, so that your preparation can be the best. At the end of every chapter, you will find practice questions selected from previous question papers and other reliable sources.

This guidebook is designed for self-study, which explains all the topics in simple and easy language. If you read and complete this guidebook seriously, you will be able to easily solve more than 80% of the questions in the exam. We have worked very hard to ensure that this guidebook is sufficient for your complete exam preparation. So start studying this guidebook today and take a big step towards making your dream a reality!

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Contents

Chapter

1

Odd Man Out

We know that different objects have different types of properties, and we can make a group of objects those having common properties. So, different objects can be grouped on the basis of their common properties and to differentiate them, is known as classification.

In this chapter, a group of figures has been given. The candidates have to choose a different figure from the group of figures based on the number of sides, division of the figures, shape etc.

We have four figures and all are given as under (A), (B), (C) and (D). Here we have to deal with odd figure.

1. Classification Based on Rotation of Similar Figure

In this type of question, same figure rotates in clockwise or anticlockwise direction. Figure that can not be obtained by the rotation of another figure. That figure is odd figure.

Example : In the following question, a group of four figures are given. Out of these three figures are same in a particular way and one is odd. Find odd figure.
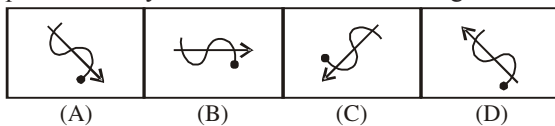
Sol. (D) : First of all we should observe carefully all the figures, we find that all other figures except (D) can be obtained by rotating in clockwise or anti-cockwise direction. Hence, option (D) is the correct answer.

2. Based on Division of Figures

In this type of questions, the figures are divided into equal or dissimilar parts in a certain ratio.

Direction (Example 1 and 2)
In the following questions, a group of four figures are given. Out of these three figures are same in particular way and one is odd. Find odd one.
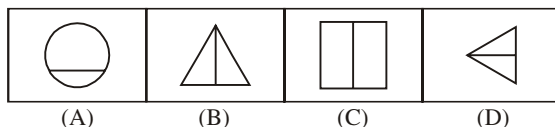
Example 1.

Sol. (A) : All the shapes except shape (A) are divided into two equal parts, while shape (A) is not divided into two equal parts.

Hence, option (A) is correct.

Example 2.
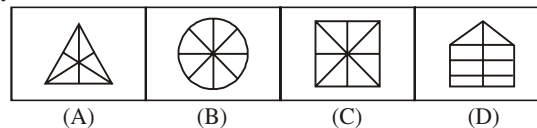
Sol. (A) : After carefully study of all the figures, We find that all figures are divided into eight parts except (A), while figure (A) is divided into six parts. Hence, option (A) is correct.

3. Based on Number of Lines and Sides

In this type of questions, the number of lines or sides of the figures can be classified on the basis of even or odd.

Direction (Example 1 and 2)
In the following questions a group of four figures are given. Out of these three figures are same in a particular way and one is odd. Find odd one.
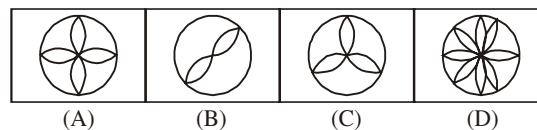
Example 1.

Sol. (C) : After observing all the shapes carefully, it is found that all figures have even number of leaves except figure (C). Hence, option (C) is correct.

Example 2.
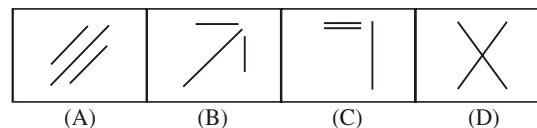
Sol. (D) : After counting the number of lines in all figures, we found that all figures have three lines but figure (D) has two lines. Hence, option (D) is odd and option (D) is correct.

4. Based on Image of Figure

In this type of questions, the mirror or water image of an object formed.

Example : In the following questions, a group of four figures are given. Out of these three figures are same in a particular way and one is odd. Find odd one.
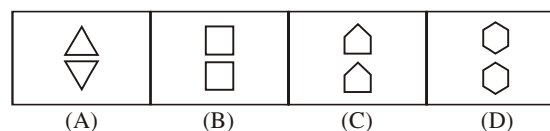
Sol. (C) : All other figures are water image of each other except figure (C), while in figure (C) both figures are identical. Option (C) is odd. Hence, option (C) is correct.

5. Selection of Odd Figures

In this type of questions, we are given a group of four figures (A), (B), (C) and (D). Three figures are same in a particular manner and one figure is odd. The figure which is different from other figures is our answer.

Example 1.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)
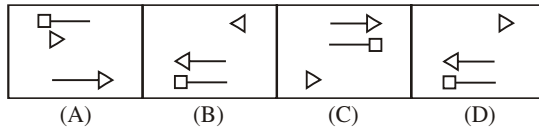
Sol. (D) : In other figures, two triangles are in same direction, while in figure (D) both triangles are opposite direction. So, option (D) is odd.

Example 2.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)
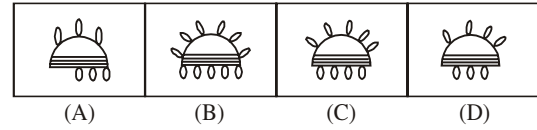
Sol. (A) : In all other figures, the difference between the number of leaves in upper and bottom part is 1. While in figure (A), equal number of leaves on top and bottom. So, option (A) is odd. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Important Questions

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 39)
Four figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) have been given in each question. Of these four figures, three figures are similar in some way and one figure is different. Select the figure which is different.

1.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

2.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

3.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

4.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

5.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

6.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

7.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

8.

TIC	CTI	TEC	ITC
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

9.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

10.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

11.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

12.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

13.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

14.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

15.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

16.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

17.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

18.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

19.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

20.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

21.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

22.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

23.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

24.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

25.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

26.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

27.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

28.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

29.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

30.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

31.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

32.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

33.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

34.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

35.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

36.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

37.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

38.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

39.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)
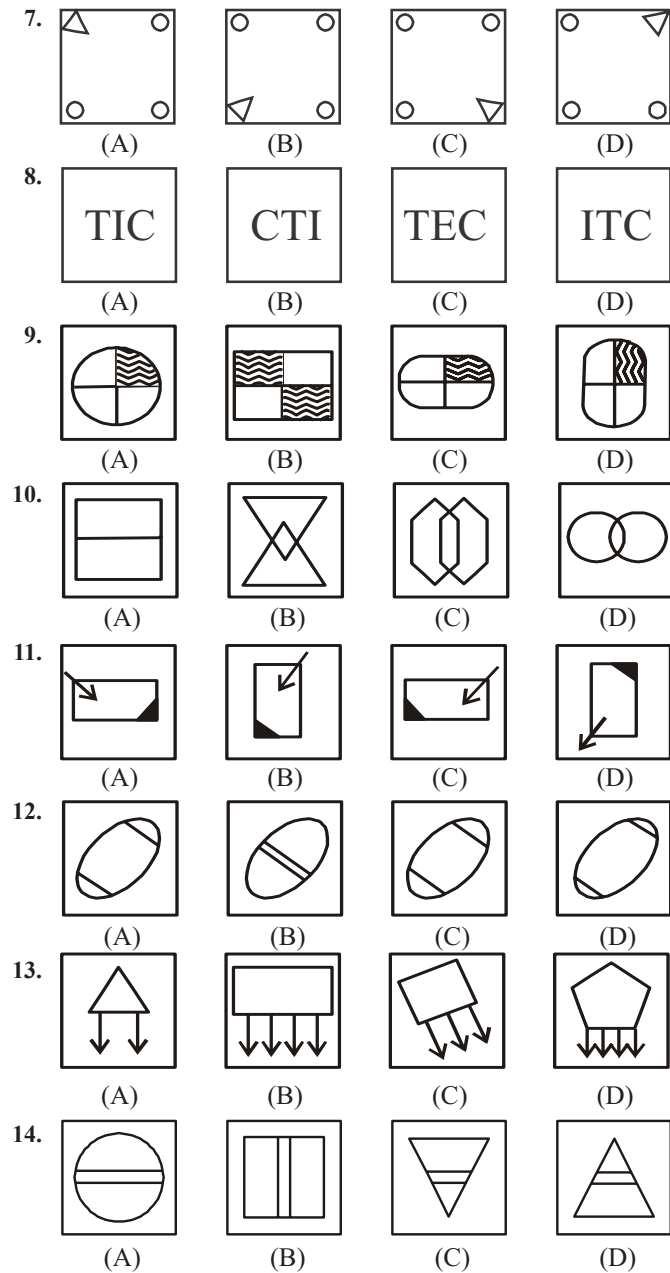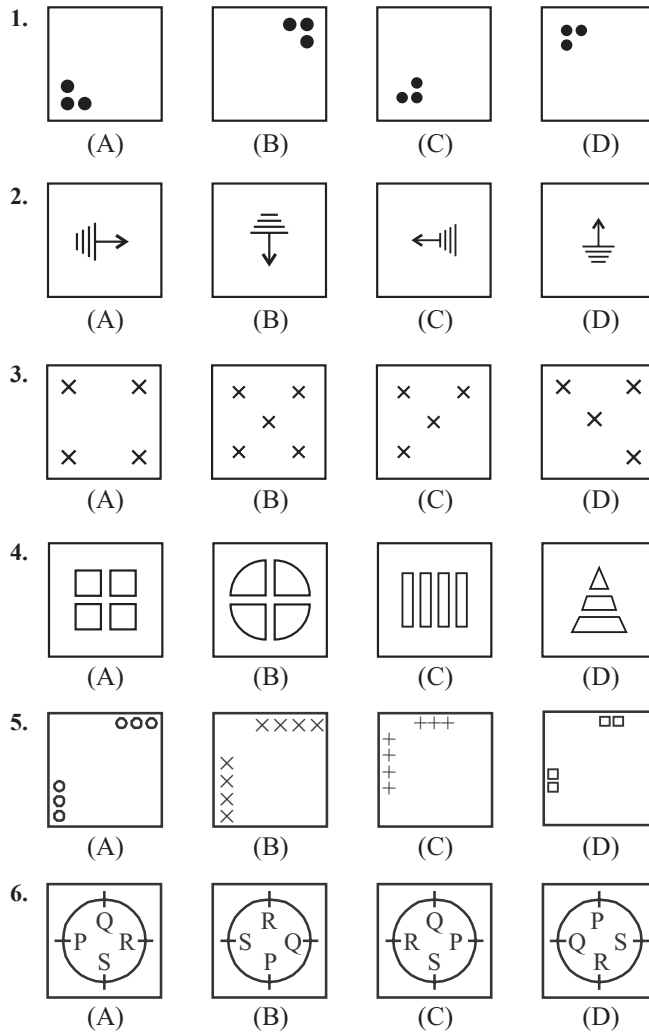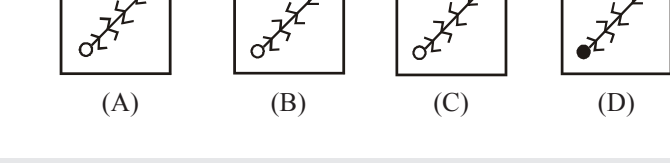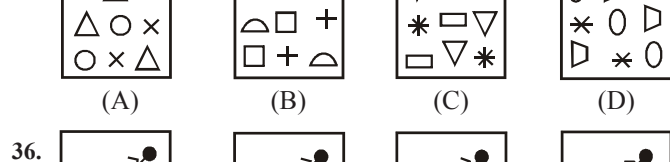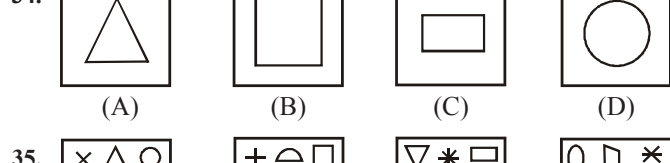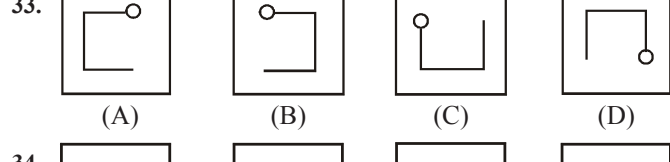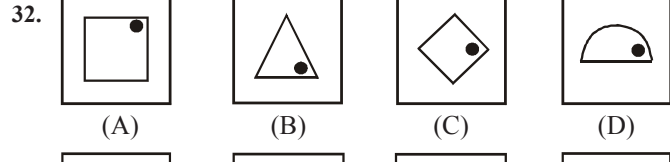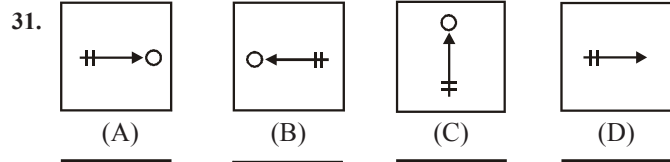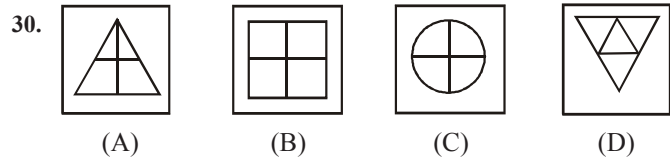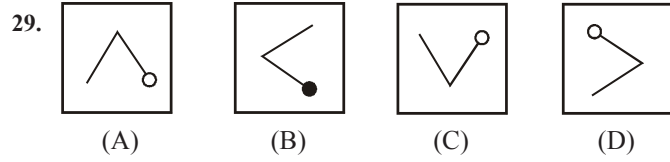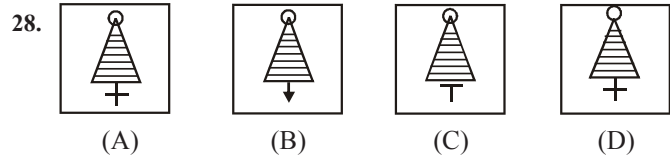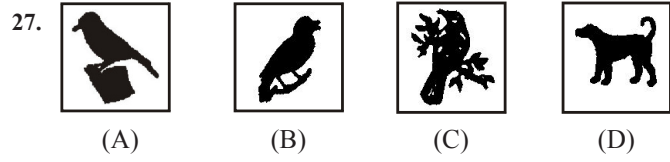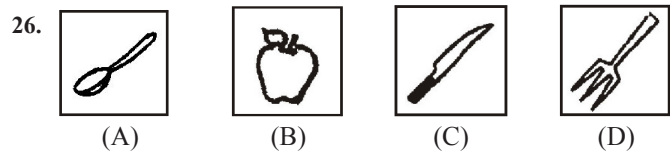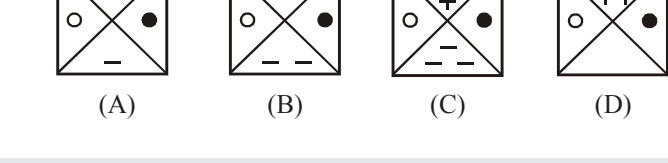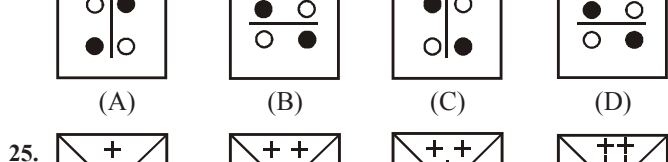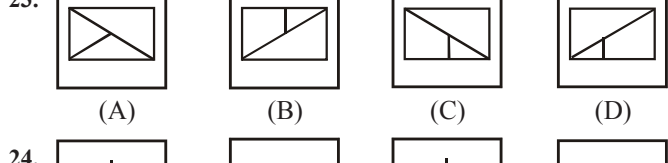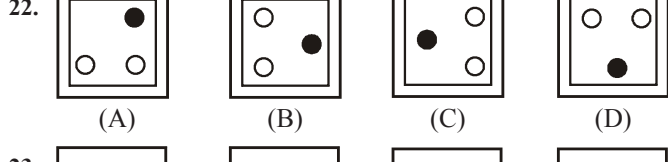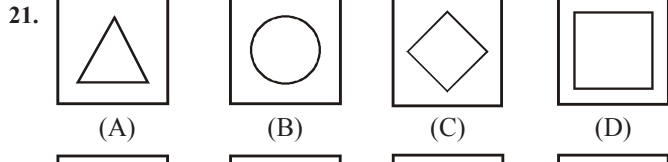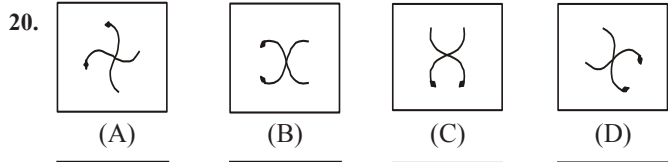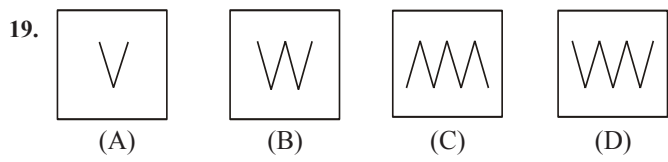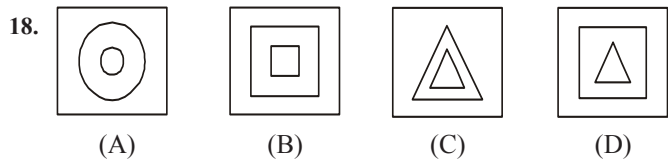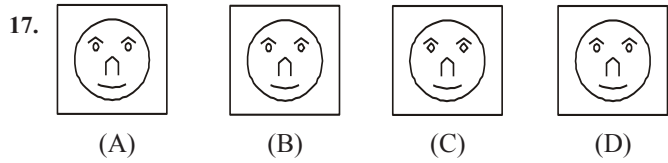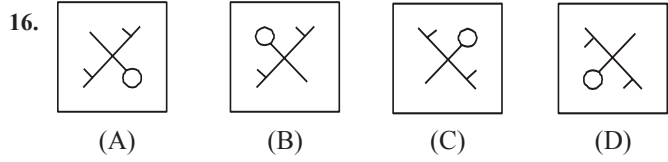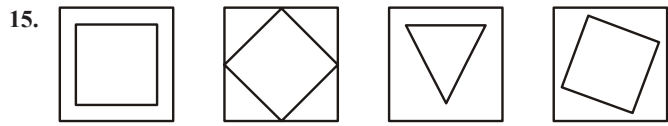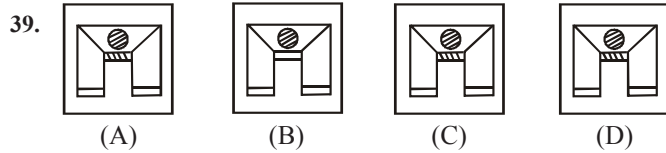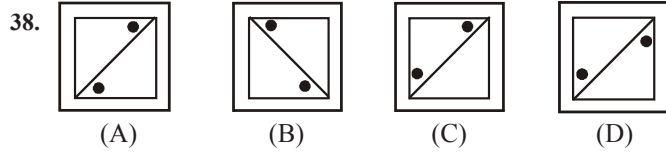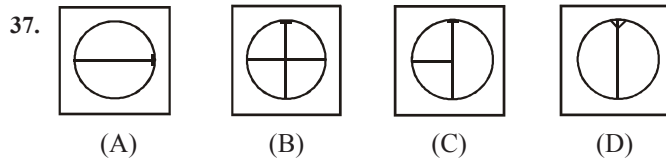
40. Among the four-given figure, three figures follow the same pattern and one figure is different from these four. Mark this figure (which is different from the other four) as your answer.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)
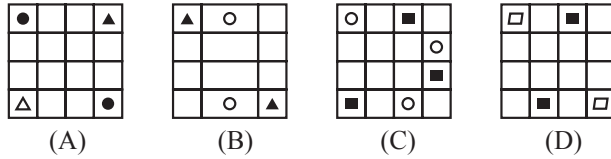
41. Choose the figure which is different from the rest.

(1)　　　(2)　　　(3)　　　(4)

(A) 1　　(B) 2　　(C) 3　　(D) 4
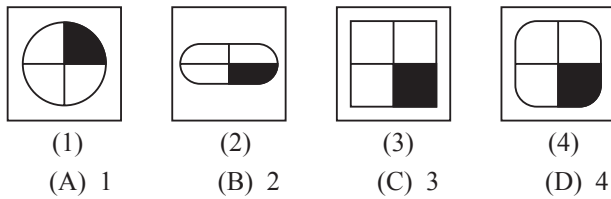
Choose the figure which is different from the odd in the following figures.
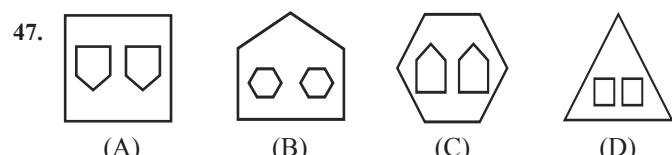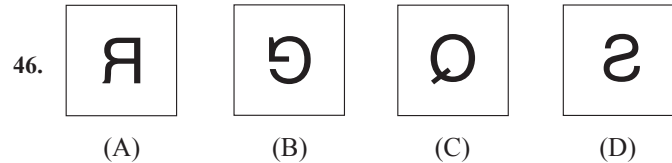
42.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

43.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

44.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

45.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

46.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

47.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

Four figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) have been given in each question. Of these four figures, three figures are similar in some way and one figure is different. Select the figure which is different.

48.

K I T	T I K	I T K	I K C

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

49.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

50.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

51.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

52.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

53.

RUN	UNR	NKU	RNU

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

54.

(A)　　　(B)　　　(C)　　　(D)

55.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

56.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

57.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

58.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

59.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

60.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

61.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

62.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

63.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

64.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

65.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

66.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

67.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

68.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

69.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

70.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

71.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

72.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

73.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

74.
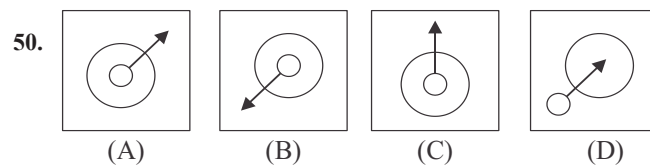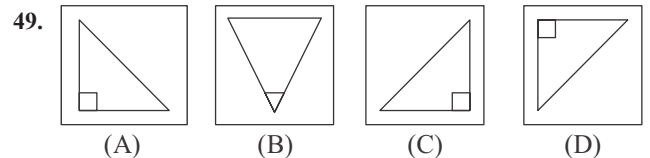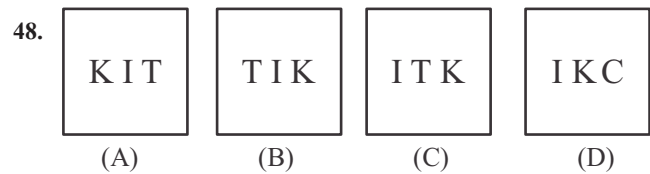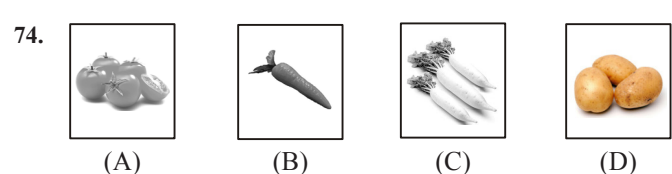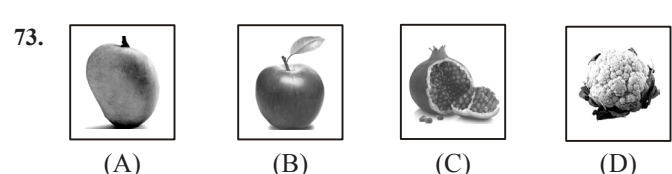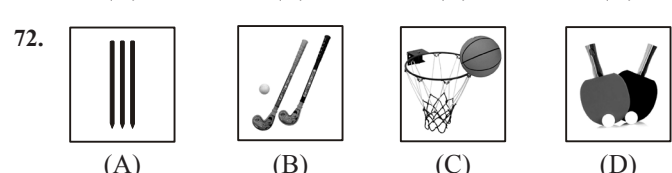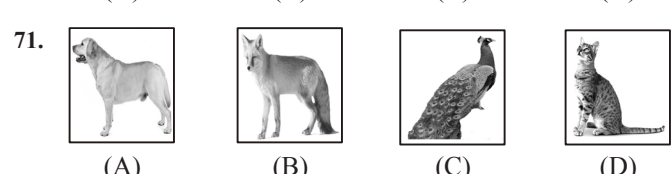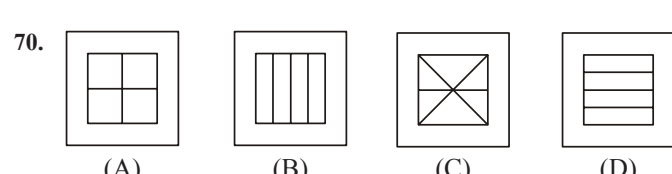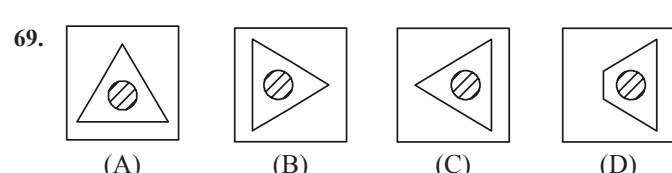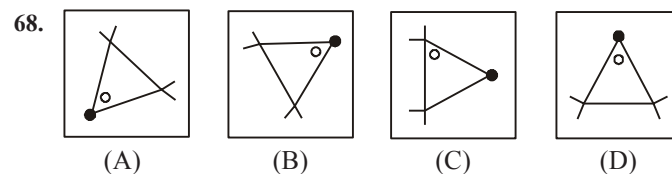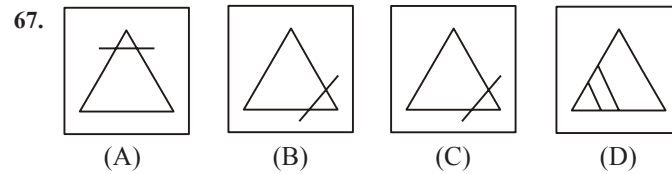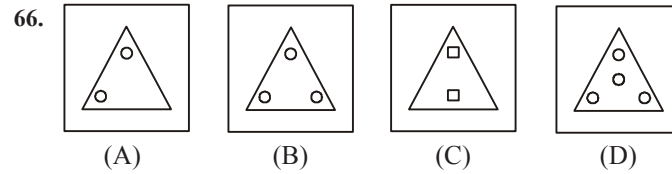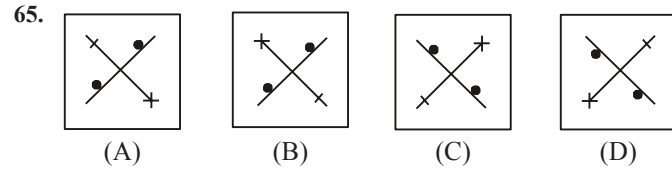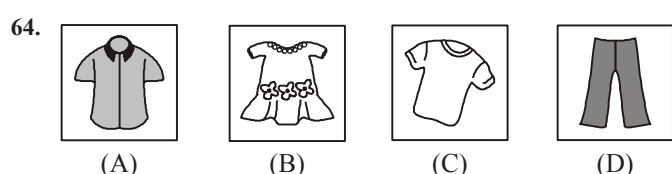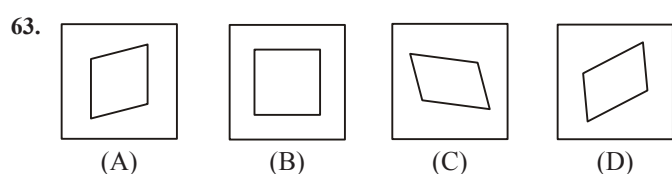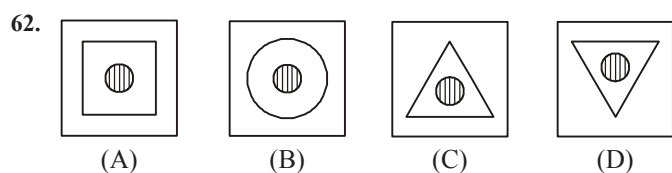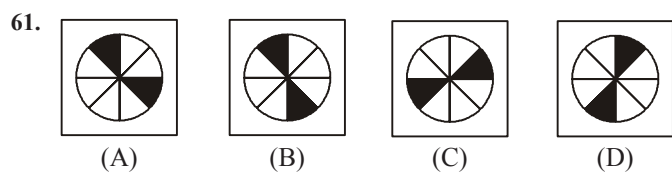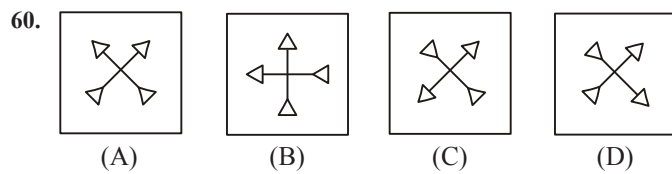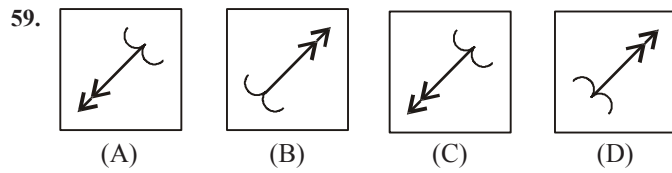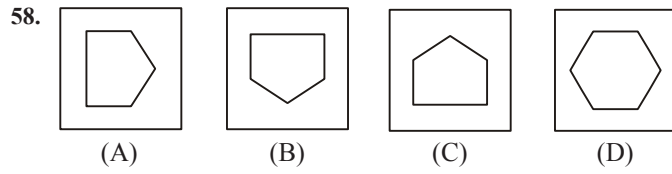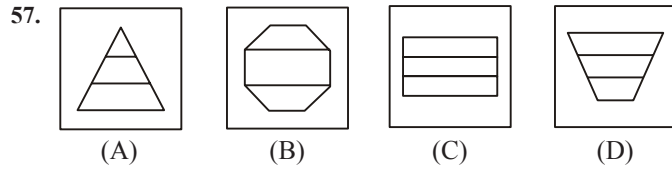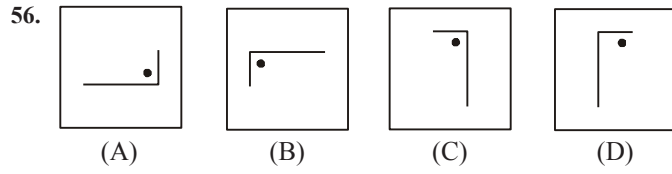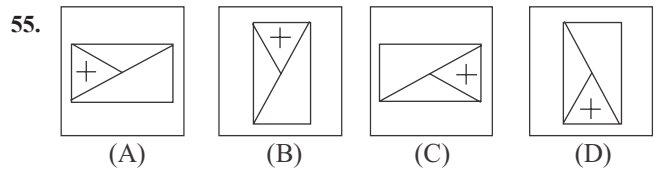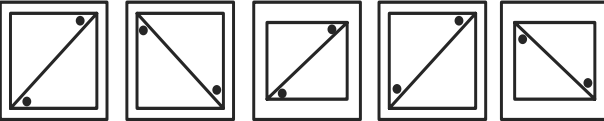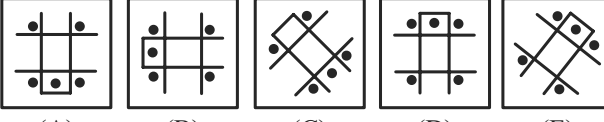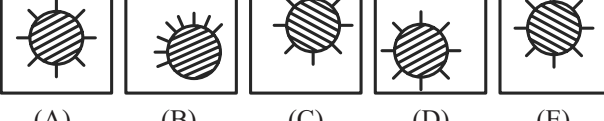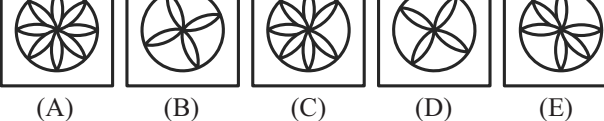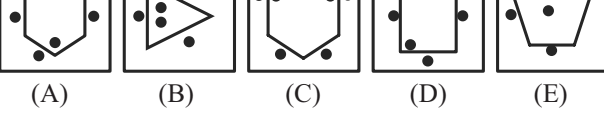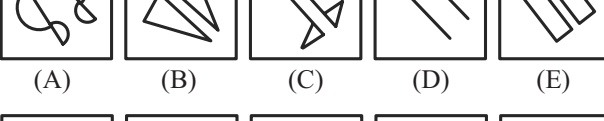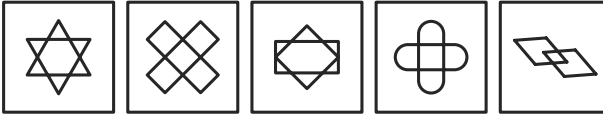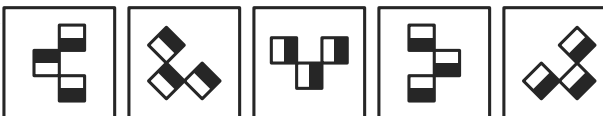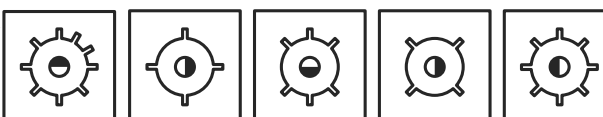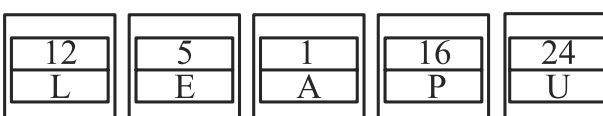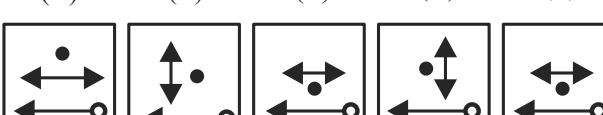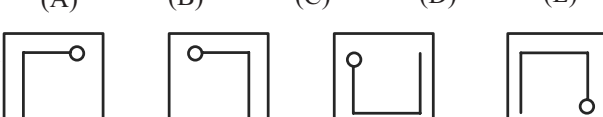
(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

75.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

Direction (Q. No. 76 to 104)

In each question, out of the four/five figures marked (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Three/four are similar in a certain manner. However, one figure is not like the other three/four. Choose the figure which is different from the rest.

76.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

77.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

78.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

79.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

80.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

81.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

82.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

83.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

84.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

85.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

86.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

87.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

88.

12	5	1	16	24
L	E	A	P	U
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)

89.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

90.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

91.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

92.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

93.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

94.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

95.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

96.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

97.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

98.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

99.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

100.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

101.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

102.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

103.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

104.

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

Direction (Q. No. 105 and 106)

In the following, four question figure (1), (2), (3) and (4) are given. Other five answer figures (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) are given The four question figures are alike in some special way. Select one figure from the answer figures which has similar characteristics.

105. Question Figures

(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

Answer Figures

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)   (E)
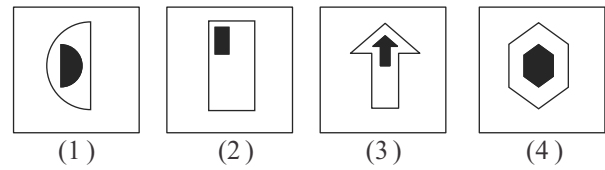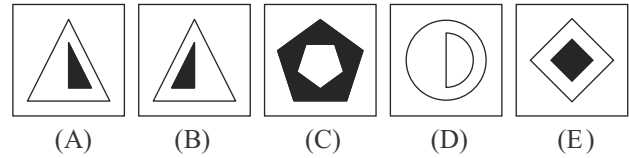
106. Question Figures

(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

Answer Figures

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)   (E)
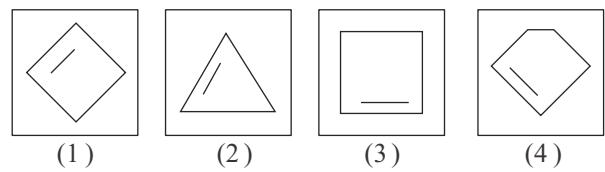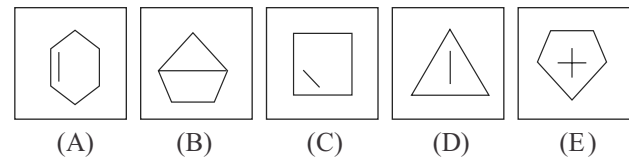
107. Find the odd one out among the following :

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)
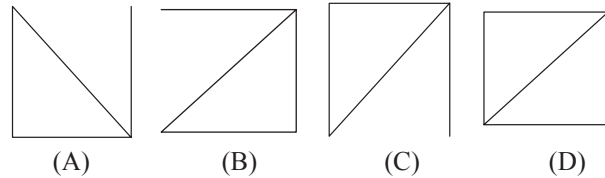
108. Which one of the following figures is different from the rest ?

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)
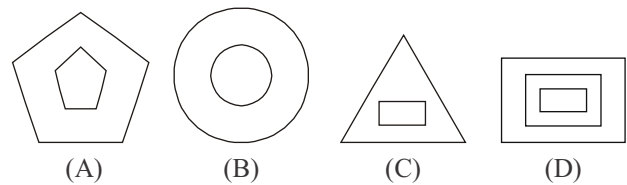
109. Which of the following figures is different from others ?

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)
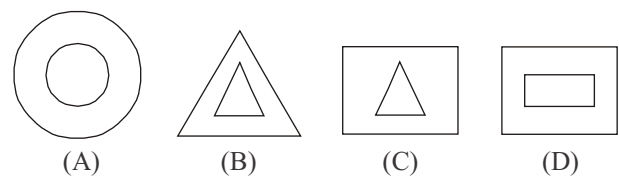
110. In each question, out of four figures marked (1), (2), (3) and (4). Three are similar in a certain manner. However, one figure is not like the other four. Choose the figure which is different from the rest.
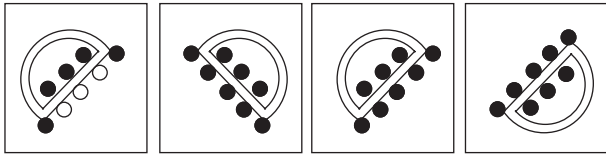
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

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

111. Select the option that is different from the other three.
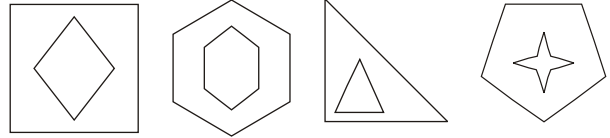
(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

❑❑

Chapter 1

Number and Numeric System

1. MATHEMATICAL TERMINOLOGY

I.   Digits- 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are defined as digits in Mathematics. We can create many numbers by using these digits. For example: 10, 123, 456, 789, etc.

II. Number System- There are mainly two types defined in the number systems These are–

(i) Decimal Number System- It contains 0 to 9 digits. That's why it is called *decimal number system*. In this system, the numbers is read and written in two ways –

- **Indian number system**

   In the Indian number system or Hindi-Arabic system, the numbers are read and written as per their place values. These numbers are read as per the following table.

Periods	Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Value	10,00,00,000 (Ten Crores)	1,00,00,000 (Crore)	10,00,000 (Ten Lakhs)	1,00,000 (Lakh)	10,000 (Ten Thousands)	1,000 (Thousand)	100 (Hundred)	10 (Ten)	1 (One)
	10^8	10^7	10^6	10^5	10^4	10^3	10^2	10^1	10^0

Example : Number 51,45,42,786 can be read as Fifty-one Crores Forty-five Lakhs Forty-two Thousands Seven Hundred and Eighty-six. It is also called **number name.**

   Unit Conversions :
   - 1 tens = 10 units
   - 1 Hundred = 10 tens = 100 units
   - 1 Thousand = 10 Hundreds = 100 tens = 1000 units
   - 1 Lakh = 10 Thousands = 100 Hundreds = 1000 tens
   - 1 Crore = 10 Lakhs = 100 Thousands = 1000 Hundreds

- **International number system**

   In International number system, the numbers are read and written as per the following table.

Periods	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Value	100,000,000 (Hundred Millions)	10,000,000 (Ten Millions)	10,00,000 (Millions)	100,000 (Hundred Thousand)	10,000 (Ten Thousand)	1,000 (Thousand)	100 (Hundred)	10 (Ten)	1 (One)
	10^8	10^7	10^6	10^5	10^4	10^3	10^2	10^1	10^0

Example : Number 14,542,786 can be read as Fourteen Million Five Hundred Forty-two Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty-six.

(ii) Roman Number System- In this system, numbers are represented by Latin alphabets. The Roman numerals used in, are based on seven symbols or letters.

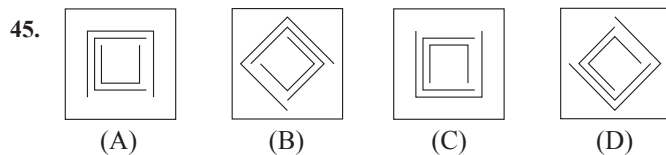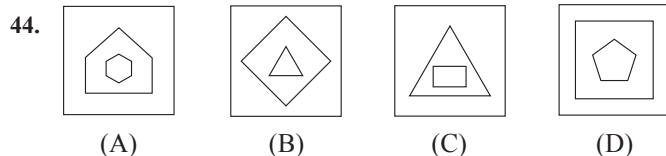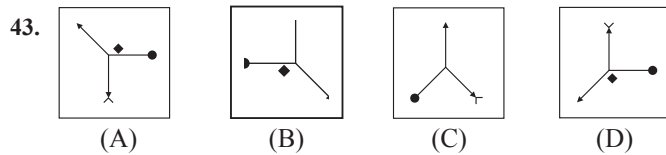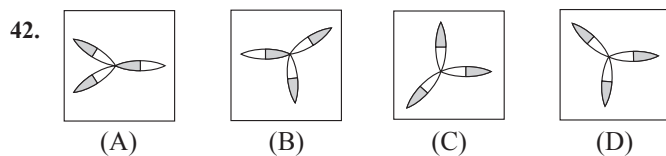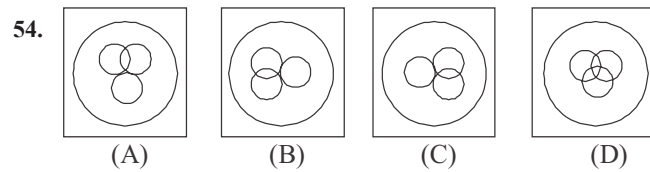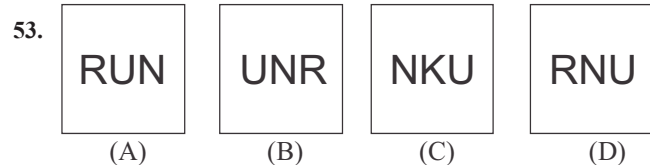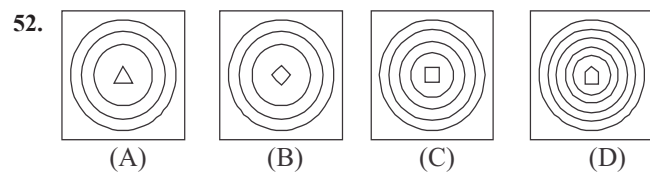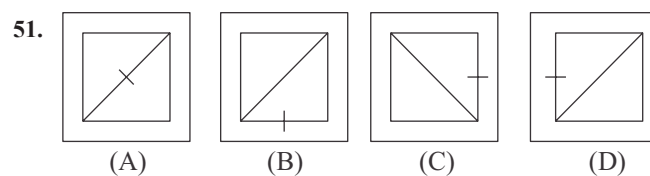| Roman System	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
Hindu Arabic System	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

Example : 25 can be written as XXV and 101 as CI.

Note

- If any symbol is repeated, its value is the sum of the number of times it occurs.
- No symbol is repeated more than three times.
- Symbols V, L and D are never repeated.
- If a symbol with a smaller value is placed to the right of a symbol with a larger value, the smaller value is added to the larger value.
- If a symbol with a smaller value is placed to the left of a symbol with a larger value, then the smaller value is subtracted from the larger value.
- The values of symbols V, L and D are never subtracted. The symbol I can be subtracted from V and X. The symbol X can be subtracted from L, M and C.

2. DIGITS OF NUMBER

- **Units-** Digit 0 to 9 are called Unit digits. The smallest and the largest number of 1-digit are 0 and 9 respectively.
- **Tens-** The numbers from 10 to 99 are called ten numbers. The smallest and the largest number of 2-digit are 10 and 99 respectively.
- **Hundred-** The numbers from 100 to 999 are called hundred numbers. The smallest and the largest number of 3-digit are 100 and 999 respectively.
- **Thousand-** The numbers from 1,000 to 9,999 are called thousand numbers. The smallest and the largest number of 4-digit are 1000 and 9999 respectively.
- **Ten thousand-** The numbers from 10,000 to 99,999 are called ten thousand numbers. The smallest and the largest number of 5-digit are 10,000 and 99,999 respectively.
- **Lakh-** The numbers from 1,00,000 to 9,99,999 are called lakh numbers. The smallest and the largest number of 6-digit are 1,00,000 and 9,99,999 respectively.
- **Ten Lakh-** The numbers from 10,00,000 to 99,99,999 are called ten lakh numbers. The smallest and the largest number of 7-digit are 10,00,000 and 99,99,999 respectively.

- **Crore-** The numbers from 1,00,00,000 to 9,99,99,999 are called crore numbers. The smallest and the largest number of 8-digit are 1,00,00,000 and 9,99,99,999 respectively.

3. PLACE VALUES AND FACE VALUES

- **Place value-** Place value helps us to determine the value of numbers. Our (base-10) number system contains numerals or digits only from 0 to 9, but we often need to use numbers greater than 9. We show numbers greater than 9 by using place value. Place value refers to the value of each digit in a number.

  Example : In a number 489765, place value of 7 will be 7 × 100 units, *i.e.*, 700. Similarly, the place value of 8 will be 8 × 10,000 = 80,000.

- **Face value-** The actual value of a digit in a number is the digit itself. The place value of the digit is ignored in the number.

  For example, in a number 59,438, the face value of 4 is 4, face value of 9 is 9, etc.

Note

If x and y be the tens digit and unit digit respectively, then the 2-digit number formed by these digits will be $10x + y$.

4. COMPARISON OF NUMBERS

- **When both numbers have unequal number of digits**

  The number having more digits is greater. It means

  5-digit number > 4-digit number > 3-digit number

  Example : Find out which is greater 5429683 or 65245893?

  Solution : Since, the first number 5429683 is of 7-digit number and the second number 65245893 is of 8-digit Therefore, the second number is greater than the first number.

- **When both numbers have equal number of digits**

  In case of the equal number of digits, we have to check the place value of the left-most digit of both numbers. If the digits of both numbers are also equal, then we move to its next digit placed on the right side and repeat the process until we get the desired result.

  Example: Arrange the following numbers in ascending order.

  5403100, 5460860, 5458087, 5420378

  Solution: At first, we check the place value of the leftmost digit of each number. Then repeat the same process until we get the answer. Here, in each number, two leftmost digits are equal. After that, we check ten thousand place values and then arrange the digits in ascending order. Hence, we get

  5403100 < **542**0378 < **545**8087 < **546**0860

5. CLASSIFICATION OF NUMBERS

There are several types of numbers exist in the number system for different purposes. These numbers are classified into different groups according to their properties. These are –

- **Natural Numbers –** Counting numbers starting from 1, 2, 3…, etc., are called natural numbers. It is represented by capital letter **N**. Its set is shown as

$$N = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5…\}$$

- **Whole Numbers –** All natural numbers along with 0 is known as whole numbers. It is represented by capital letter **W**. Its set is shown as

$$W = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4…\}$$

- **Even and Odd Numbers –** A number is even if it is a multiple of two, and is odd otherwise. **Even numbers** are denoted by capital letter **E** and odd **numbers** are denoted by capital letter **O**.

$$E = \{2, 4, 6, 8…\} \text{ and } O = \{1, 3, 5, 7…\}$$

- **Integers –** Positive and negative counting numbers, with zero are called integers. Integers are denoted by capital letter **Z**.

$$Z = \{…-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3…\}$$

- **Prime Numbers –** An integer with exactly two positive divisors: itself and 1, is called prime number. For example, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13…etc., are the **prime numbers**. 2 is the smallest prime number.

- **Composite Numbers –** All those numbers greater than 1 that are not prime are called **composite numbers**. For example, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, etc., are few composite numbers.

- **Rational Numbers –** Numbers that can be expressed as a ratio of an integer to a non-zero integer. Moreover any repeating or terminating decimal represents a **rational number** Rational numbers are denoted by capital letter **Q**. All integers are rational, but the converse is not true.

$$Q = \left\{…\frac{2}{3}, -1, 0, \frac{1}{4}…\right\}$$

- **Irrational Numbers –** All those real numbers that are not rational *i.e.,* those numbers that can not be written as a ratio as two integers are called irrational numbers. Moreover these numbers goes on forever without repeating. Irrational numbers are denoted by **I**.

$$I = \left\{…\frac{2}{3}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}…\right\}$$

- **Real Numbers –** Positive, negative, zero and all types at decimal numbers are called real numbers. All rational numbers are real, but the converse is not true. These because they are not imaginary numbers.

6. APPROXIMATE VALUES OF NUMBERS

Place values are considered to be the base to find approximation values in numbers. Approximation value of few place values is determined by the following methods.

- **Approximate value nearest tens place -** If the number at units place is less than 5 then it is rounded of zero otherwise add 1 to the tens place and keeps unit place as zero.

  Example : 73 can be rounded off to 70, 156 can be rounded off to 160 and 4265 can be rounded off to 4270.

- **Approximate value nearest hundred place –** If the number at tens place is less than 5 then it is rounded of zero otherwise add 1 to the hundred place and keeps tens place and unit place as zero.

  Example : 510 can be rounded off to 500, 9573 can be rounded off to 9600 and 53650 can be rounded off to 53700.

- **Approximate value nearest thousand place –** If the number at hundred place is less than 5 then it is rounded of zero otherwise add 1 to the thousand place and keeps hundred place, tens place and unit place as zero.

  Example : 6240 can be rounded off to 6000, 17573 can be rounded off to 18000 and 553650 can be rounded off to 554000.

7. PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR OF A NUMBER

We start counting from the number 1. Hence 1 is the first natural number and the next natural number is 2 which is obtained by adding 1 to the first number. Hence, numbers are represented in two ways according to their orderliness :

- **Antecedent Number**–The natural number immediately preceding a natural number is its predecessor.

  Example : Predecessor number of 65 = 65 – 1 = 64

  Predecessor number of 127 = 127 – 1 = 126

- **Subsequent Number**–The natural number immediately next to any natural number is its successor.

  Example : Successor number of 785 = 785 + 1 = 786

  Successor number of 109 = 109 + 1 = 110

8. INTEGERS

Integers are the collection of all positive and negative natural numbers including zero (0).

Representation of integers on number line :
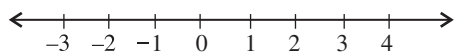
- Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, ... are positive integers.
- Numbers –1, –2, –3, –4, ... are negative integers.
- Zero (0) is neither negative nor positive.
- All positive integers lie to the right side of zero (0) and all negative integers lie to the left of zero (0).

Predecessor and Successor Integers : The integer, immediately to the left of an integer on the number line, is called its predecessor and the integer, immediately to the right of an integer on the number line, is called its successor.

For example : (i) The predecessor and successor of 2 are 1 and 3 repectively.

(ii) The predecessor and successor of –2 are –3 and –1 respectively.

(iii) The predecessor and successor of –1 and –2 and 0 respectively.

Additive Inverse : For any integers a,

$$a + (- a) = 0$$

So, $- a$ is the additive inverse of an integer a.

The sum of an integer and its additive inverse is always 0.

For example, (i) additive inverse of $6 = - 6$

$\because$ $6 + (- 6) = 0$

(ii) Additive inverse of $- 8 = 8$

$\because$ $(- 8) + 8 = 0$

Note

- The additive inverse of a positive integer is a negative integer while the numerical value is the same.
- The additive inverse of a negative integer is a positive integer while the numerical value is the same.

9. FORMING NUMBERS

We can form the largest and smallest number using any given digits.

To form the largest number, arrange the digits in the descending order.

For example, the largest 8-digit number formed using the digits 3, 5, 1, 9, 8, 0, 4 and 2 is 9, 85, 43, 210.

To form the smallest number, arrange the digits in the ascending order.

For example, the smallest 8-digit number formed using the digits 3, 5, 1, 9, 8, 0, 4 and 2 is 1, 02, 34, 589.

We cannot put 0 as the first digit to form the smallest 8-digit number.

Hence, the smallest 8-digit number formed using the given digit is 1,02,34,589.

Note

- To find the greatest number up to given digits, then write the digit '9' equal to the number of the digits.

  Ex. : Greatest number of 3-digit = 999

  Greatest number of 5-digit = 99999

- To find the smallest number up to given digits, write the first digit '1' and then write '0' equal to the remaining the number of digits.

  Ex. : Smallest number of 4-digit = 1000

  Smallest number of 6-digit = 100000

10. DIVISIBILITY TEST OF NUMBERS

- **Divisibility by 2 :**

  If the unit digit of a number is any *i.e.*, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, then the given number is divisible by 2.

  Example : 84, 786, 282, 1008, 5000………,etc., are divisible by 2.

- **Divisibility by 3 :**

A number is divisible by 3, if the sum of all digits of the number is divisible by 3.

Example : 786, here 7 + 8 + 6 = 21 (completely divisible by 3)

So, the number 786 will be divisible by 3

- **Divisibility by 4 :**

A number is divisible by 4, if the last two-digit of the number is divisible by 4.

Example : 3464, here 64 is the last two-digit number which is divisible by 4.

So, the number 3464 will be divisible by 4.

- **Divisibility by 5 :**

A number is divisible by 5, if the unit digit of the number is either 0 or 5.

Example : 3125, 2010, 2015, 6580………, etc. are divisible by 5.

- **Divisibility by 6 :**

A number is divisible by 6, if the number is divisible by the numbers 2 and 3.

Example : Test whether number 8202 is divisible by 6.

(i) The unit digit of the number is 2 which is divisible by 2.

(ii) The sum of digits of the number = 8 + 2 + 0 + 2 = 12 (divisible by 3)

Since, it is clear from (i) and (ii) that the number 8202 is divisible by both 2 and 3. So, the number will be divisible by 6.

- **Divisibility by 7 :**

Take the last digit of the given number and double it. Subtract this number from the rest of the digits in the original number. If this new number is either 0 or if it's a number that is divisible by 7, then the given number is also divisible by 7.

Example : Test whether number 2492 is divisible by 7.

Solution: Here, the unit digit of the number = 2

$249 - 2 \times 2 = 245$ (divisible by 7). So, the number will be divisible by 7.

- **Divisibility by 8 :**

A number is divisible by 8, if the last three-digit of the number is divisible by 8.

Example : Test whether number 6288 is divisible by 8.

Solution: Here, in the given number, 288 is the last three-digit number which is completely divisible by 8.

So, the number 6288 will be divisible by 8.

- **Divisibility by 9 :**

A number is divisible by 9, if the sum of its digits is divisible by 9.

Example : Test whether number 7074 is divisible by 9.

Sum of all digits of the number = 7 + 0 + 7 + 4 = 18 (divisible by 9).

So, the number 7074 will be divisible by 9.

- **Divisibility by 11 :**

A number is divisible by 11, if difference between the sum of digits at odd places and the sum of digits at even places, is divisible by 11.

Example : Test whether number 86460 is divisible by 11.

Sum of the all digits at even places in the number = 6 + 6 = 12

Sum of the all digits at odd places in the number = 8 + 4 + 0 = 12

Their difference = 12 – 12 = 0. So, the number 6288 will be divisible by 11.

11. SOME IMPORTANT EXAMPLES

Example 1. Find the value of : MXLII + CXCIV – LXIII

Solution :

MXLII = 1042

CXCIV = 194

LXIII = 63

Now, MXLII + CXCIV – LXIII

= 1042 + 194 – 63 = 1173

Roman number of 1173 is MCLXXIII.

Example 2. Which of the following are four consecutive composite numbers ?

(i) 22, 23, 24, 25   (ii) 60, 61, 62, 65

(ii) 56, 57, 58, 59   (iv) 90, 91, 92, 93

Solution : We know that composite numbers are those numbers which have more than two factors.

In option (i), the number 23 is a prime number *i.e.* not a composite number.

In option (ii), the number 61 is a prime number.

In option (iii), the number 59 is a prime number.

In option (iv), all the numbers 90, 91, 92, 93 are composite numbers, because the factors of these numbers are more than two.

Factors of 90 = 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 18, 30, 45, 90

Factors of 91 = 1, 7, 13, 91

Factors of 92 = 1, 2, 4, 23, 46, 92

Factors of 93 = 1, 3, 31, 93, hence option (iv) is correct.

Example 3. The product of Place-value and Face value of digit 6 in the number 7860443 is ....

Solution : Place value of 6 in 7860443 is 60000.

Face value of 6 in 7860443 is 6.

Required product = 60000 × 6

= 360000

Example 4. Find the smallest five digit number using three different digits.

Solution : Smallest five digit number using three different digits is 10002.

Example 5. On dividing 2272 as well as 875 by a 3-digit number N, we get the same remainder. The sum of the digit of N is–

Solution : On dividing the numbers 2272 and 875 by N, the remainder is the same.

So. Here,

22728751397 will be divisible by N

$$1397 = 11 \times 127$$

That is, 1397 is divisible only by 11 and 127.

But N is a three digit number.

$$:: N = 127$$

Hence, sum of digits of

$$N = 1 + 2 + 7 = 10$$

Example 6. There are 17 rooms in a school, every room has two fans and four LED bulbs. How many switches are required for the school if every fan requires a switch and one switch is required for every two bulbs ?

Solution : ∵ No. of fans and LED bulbs in 1 room 2 and 4 respectively

Hence, required switches in one room = 2 + 2 = 4

∴ Required switches in such 17 rooms = 17 × 4 = 68

Example 7. Find the nearest value to ten thousands of 56789 and 98765–

Solution : To find the value of a number to the nearest ten thousand, the thousandth digit is calculated. If the thousandth digit is 5 or more than 5, then the ten thousandth digit of the number is increased by 1 and the thousands, hundreds, tens and units places of the number become zero. If the thousandth digit is less than 5, then the ten thousandth digit of the number remains the same and the thousands, hundreds, tens and ones digits become zero.

Hence, in the number 56789, the thousandth digit is 6 *i.e.* more than 5, then the nearest value of 56789 in ten thousand will be 60000.

In the number 98765, the thousandth digit is more than 8 *i.e.* 5, then the nearest value of 98765 in ten thousand will be 100000.

Example 8. Which of the following number is completely divisible by 18 ?

Solution : Any number is divisible by both 2 & 9. Then it will also be divisible by 18.

(i) Divisibility by 2–If in unit there is 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 then that number will be divisible by 2.

(ii) Divisibility by 9–If the total of digits of the numbers will be multiple of 9 then it will be divisible by 9. Like 783 = 7 + 8 + 3 = 18, which is multiple of 9.

∵ 783 is divisible by 9.

by options examining

∵ 666666 is completely divisible by 18.

Important Questions

1. Mathematical Terminology

1. Which of the following is the correct representation for number 99 ?
(A) IC
(B) XCVIII
(C) XCIX
(D) L + XXXXIX

2. Fill in the blank with the correct option.

CCCXC + LIX = ...
(A) CCCCXLIX
(B) CDXLIX
(C) CDCXLIX
(D) CDXXXXIX

3. Seventy six lakh four thousand eighty three is written as .... in the international number system.
(A) 7,640,083
(B) 76,483
(C) 7,60,483
(D) 76,04,083

4. Which of the following numbers in Roman Numerals is incorrect ?
(A) LXII
(B) XCI
(C) LC
(D) XLIV

5. In Roman numeration, if a symbol is repeated, its value is not multiplied as many times as it occurs.
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Cannot say
(D) Both are equal

6. Write Roman numeral CDXXXIX in Arabic numeral.
(A) 439
(B) 449
(C) 529
(D) 539

7. Write Roman numerals CDXLIX in Arabic numerals :
(A) 569
(B) 449
(C) 549
(D) 469

8. Two lakh two thousand, in digits, is written as :
(A) 20200
(B) 200200
(C) 202000
(D) 22000

9. 16 lakhs, eight hundred thirteen is written as :
(A) 16813
(B) 160830
(C) 1600813
(D) 160713

10. Find the largest in the following.
(A) XLIII + XLIV
(B) LXXIX – XXXIX
(C) XCIX – LXVIII
(D) LVII + XL

11. Ten crore ten thousands six hundred eleven is written as :
(A) 10,10,611
(B) 10,10,10,611
(C) 10,00,10,611
(D) 100,00,10,611

12. The largest 3-digit roman number is :
(A) IX IX IX
(B) CM IX IX
(C) CMX CIX
(D) C M II C

13. The roman numeral of 67 is:
(A) XLVII
(B) LXVII
(C) XXVII
(D) DXVII

14. There are XC students in Class 8th. XL students are absent today. How many students are present (in roman numeral)?
(A) L   (B) XL   (C) LX   (D) X

15. Write Roman numerals DXLIX in Arabic numerals.
(A) 569   (B) 549   (C) 369   (D) 469

16. Write 98 in Roman numerals.
(A) XCVII   (B) XCVVI (C) XCVIII (D) XCVIV

17. The Roman numeral of 94 is?
(A) XCV   (B) XCVI   (C) XCIV   (D) XCIII

18. Which of the following is the correct representation, using Roman Numerals of the number 199?
(A) ICC   (B) CLXXXXIX
(C) CXCIX   (D) ICCCD

19. A number written using Roman Numerals (XXI – XV) – VI + MCLXXIII is equal to :
(A) MCLXXIII   (B) MCLXVII
(C) MCL   (D) MCXLIII

20. 30009 is same as :
(A) 30 ten thousands and 9 tens
(B) 30 thousands and 9 hundreds
(C) 3 ten thousands and 9 ones
(D) 3 ten thousands and 9 tens

2. Digits of Numbers

21. Find the sum of 4-digit greatest number and 6-digit smallest number, each having 3 different digits.
(A) 109999   (B) 109989 (C) 110020 (D) 1000989

22. Subtract 28,576 from the sum of the least and the greatest 5-digit number formed using the digits 3, 0, 5, 8 and 1.
(A) 67,092   (B) 84,563   (C) 68,932   (D) 73,695

23. Choose the smallest possible 7-digit number that you can from using each of the following digits 5, 1, 8, 0, 3 :
(A) 1310058 (B) 1001358 (C) 1130058 (D) 1000358

24. Find the difference between the greatest and the least number that can be written using the digits 6, 2, 7, 4, 3 each only once.
(A) 52965   (B) 53965   (C) 52956   (D) 52659

25. The greatest 8-digit number using the digits 5, 8, 7, 5, 2, 0, 6 and 1 is :
(A) 88765210   (B) 87765210
(C) 88765521   (D) 87655210

26. The smallest odd number formed by using the digits 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 is :
(A) 12345   (B) 12435   (C) 12453   (D) 12534

27. Find a 4 digit number, formed by different digits, in which 9 is at the place of tens ?
(A) 1092   (B) 1290   (C) 2091   (D) 2190

28. The smallest even number formed by using the digits 9, 5, 0, 2, 4 is ....
(A) 20594   (B) 20459   (C) 02594   (D) 02459

29. What is that smallest number made up of by using the digits 4, 5, 0 and 3 (The repitition of digits is possible) ?
(A) 30450   (B) 30045   (C) 34500   (D) 30540

30. The difference of largest and smallest number of 5 digits which is made up of 0, 3, 6, 8 and 9 digits. (each digit can be used once only) ?
(A) 94941   (B) 61821   (C) 61740   (D) 67941

31. The largest even number of 5 digits, which is made up of 3, 0, 5, 7 and 8 is :
(A) 83570   (B) 85703   (C) 87530   (D) 87350

32. The largest number of 5 digits which is made by 9, 6, 3 and 0 (any digit can be used twice) is :
(A) 96630   (B) 96300   (C) 99630   (D) 90963

33. What is the largest even number of 5 digits formed by digits 4, 0, 6, 7, 3 & 8 ?
(A) 70648   (B) 87643   (C) 87634   (D) 87640

34. Find the smallest number of four digits whose each every digit is different ?
(A) 1000   (B) 1023   (C) 1032   (D) 1230

35. The smallest number of 5 digit formed with the digits 3, 0, 8, 4 and 1.
(A) 10843   (B) 10834   (C) 10348   (D) 18034

36. Find the largest number which can be formed by 3, 8, 7, 9 ?
(A) 8973   (B) 9873   (C) 9783   (D) 3789

37. Write the smallest 3-digit number which will not change on reversing the digits
(A) 100   (B) 888   (C) 999   (D) 101

38. The greatest 5-digit number is :
(A) 99999   (B) 100000   (C) 98765   (D) 56789

39. The greatest 8-digits number with given digits 5, 8, 7, 5, 2, 0, 6 and 1 is :
(A) 88765210   (B) 87765210
(C) 88765521   (D) 87655210

3. Place Value of face Value

40. In 563672, the place value of 6 at the ten thousands place is .... times the place value of 6 at the hundreds place.
(A) 1000   (B) 100   (C) 10   (D) 10000

41. Sum of place values of the underlined digits in the given number is ....
695281   5348573
(A) 305071   (B) 300551   (C) 305017   (D) 3005071

42. What is the sum of the place value of 5 in the number 584356 ?
(A) 10   (B) 50050   (C) 5050   (D) 500050

43. Which digit has the maximum place value in the number 59368 ?
(A) 9   (B) 8   (C) 5   (D) 6

44. Place value of 7 in the number 9374293 is :

(A) 700   (B) 7000   (C) 70000   (D) 700000

45. What is the difference between the place value and face value of 7 in 329075?

(A) 63   (B) 36   (C) 49   (D) 490

46. Find the place value of 7 in 874213:

(A) 1000   (B) 7   (C) 74213   (D) 70000

4. Comparison of Numbers

47. Which of the following numerals are arranged in ascending order ?

(A) 6821, 6862, 6261, 2861

(B) 9075, 7905, 9701, 5907

(C) 10529, 12049, 12509, 15249

(D) 23124, 23213, 21467, 2764

48. Choose the correct option if number 52806, 52086, 52860, 52800 and 58260 are arranged in ascending order.

(A) 52086<52806<52860<52800<58260

(B) 52800<52860<52086<58260<52806

(C) 52086<52800<52806<52860<58260

(D) 52800<52806<52860<52086<58260

49. Which is largest number of the following four numbers ?
8080, 8800, 8008, 8880

(A) 8080   (B) 8008   (C) 8880   (D) 8800

50. Write the following in ascending order :
11023, 11032, 12031, 12013

(A) 11023, 12031, 12013, 11032

(B) 11032, 12013, 11023, 12031

(C) 11023, 11032, 12013, 12031

(D) 11032, 11023, 12013, 12031

51. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order :
98230, 98023, 89320, 98032

(A) 98230, 98023, 89320, 98032

(B) 89320, 98230, 98032, 98023

(C) 89320, 98032, 98023, 98230

(D) 89320, 98023, 98032, 98230

52. The descending order of the numbers 45405, 45450, 45504, 45449 is :

(A) 45504, 45450, 45449, 45405

(B) 45405, 45449, 45450, 45504

(C) 45450, 45504, 45405, 45449

(D) 45504, 45405, 45449, 45450

53. Which of the following number is the largest ?
45600, 45606, 46506, 40566

(A) 45600   (B) 45606   (C) 46506   (D) 10566

54. Choose the correct option if number are arranged in ascending order 52806, 52086, 52860, 52800, 58260.

(A) 52086, 52806, 52860, 52800, 58260

(B) 52800, 52860, 52086, 58260, 52806

(C) 52086, 52800, 52806, 52860, 58260

(D) 52800, 52806, 52860, 52086, 58260

5. Classification of Numbers

55. A pair of twin prime number between 70 and 100 is ....

(A) 71, 73   (B) 79, 83   (C) 97, 99   (D) 87, 89

56. What is the sum of the first four prime numbers ?

(A) 10   (B) 11   (C) 26   (D) 17

57. Which of the following statement is correct ?

(A) Zero is an odd number

(B) Zero is an even number

(C) Zero is a prime number

(D) Zero is neither odd nor even number

58. The largest prime number of 2 digits is :

(A) 93   (B) 97   (C) 91   (D) 99

59. How many prime numbers of 2 digits will be there whose each digit is also a prime number ?

(A) 3   (B) 4   (C) 6   (D) 9

60. All natural numbers and 0 are called as .... Numbers.

(A) Rational   (B) Integers   (C) Whole   (D) Prime

61. The sum of the smallest even and smallest odd prime number is :

(A) A composite number   (B) An even number

(C) A prime number   (D) None of these

62. – 5 is a ....

(A) Integer   (B) Prime number

(C) Composite number   (D) None of the above

63. Which of the numbers are twin prime?

(A) (5, 7)   (B) (18, 25)   (C) (11, 17)   (D) (23, 62)

64. The smallest natural number is :

(A) 0   (B) – 1   (C) 2   (D) 1

65. Sum of all the prime numbers between 10 and 25 is :

(A) 72   (B) 83   (C) 66   (D) 70

66. Which of the following numbers are co-prime ?

(A) (14, 35)   (B) (18, 25)   (C) (31, 93)   (D) (23, 69)

67. By using the digit 9, 8 and 0 (When every digit can be used only once) how many natural numbers can be made ?

(A) 4   (B) 7   (C) 8   (D) 10

68. The even prime number is :

(A) 2   (B) 6   (C) 4   (D) 8

69. The sum of first eight prime numbers is?

(A) 76   (B) 78   (C) 77   (D) 79

70. I am a prime number. If you subtract 1 from me, I will become divisible by 9. Who am I ?

(A) 29   (B) 19   (C) 17   (D) 11

71. The smallest composite number is :

(A) 4   (B) 1   (C) 9   (D) 6

72. The sum of all prime numbers between 58 and 68 is

(A) 179   (B) 178   (C) 187   (D) 183

73. How many three-digit numbers are there in all ?

(A) 900   (B) 999   (C) 499   (D) 566

74. The sum of all prime number, less than 21, is :
    (A) 77   (B) 67   (C) 41   (D) 48
75. Which of the following statements are NOT correct?
    (1) Composite numbers are always even
    (2) Prime numbers are always odd.
    (3) Sum of two prime numbers is always prime.
    (4) Product of two composite numbers is always composite.
    (A) 1 and 4 only   (B) 2 and 3 only
    (C) 1, 2 and 3 only   (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

6. Approximate Value of Numbers

76. Rounding off 7348561 to the nearest hundred is ....
    (A) 7348000   (B) 7348600
    (C) 7348560   (D) 7348500
77. Estimate the product 5980 × 428 by rounding off each number to the nearest hundreds.
    (A) 236000   (B) 240000
    (C) 2400000   (D) 3000000
78. Round off 37507 to the nearest hundreds is :
    (A) 37500   (B) 37000   (C) 38000   (D) 30000
79. Find the nearest value to ten thousands of 56789 and 98765–
    (A) 59000, 10009   (B) 60000, 100000
    (C) 59900, 10080   (D) 62000, 10675
80. The difference between the nearest thousands value of 14510 and the nearest Hundreds value of 8849 is :
    (A) 5200   (B) 5700   (C) 6200   (D) 6150
81. What is nearest value to tens place of number 12056 ?
    (A) 12000   (B) 12060   (C) 12100   (D) 12150
82. The expenditure of a family per month is as follows :
    Kitchen = ₹ 9,378
    Education = ₹ 3,780
    Conveyance = ₹ 2,817
    Sundry Expenses = ₹ 4,388.
    Rounded off total monthly expenditure of the family to the nearest thousand is :
    (A) ₹ 21,000   (B) ₹ 24,000
    (C) ₹ 20,000   (D) ₹ 23,000
83. Sumit weighs 107 kg and Sanjay weighs 82 kg. The difference of their weight if the weight of each is rounded off to the nearest tens is :
    (A) 30 kg   (B) 100 kg   (C) 40 kg   (D) 20 kg

7. Predecessor and Successor of a Numbers

84. The successor of 1 million is–
    (A) 2 millions   (B) 1000001
    (C) 100001   (D) 10001
85. The product of a non-zero whole number and its successor is always :
    (A) Divisible by 3   (B) An odd number
    (C) A prime number   (D) An even number
86. If a is predecessor of b, then find the value of $(a - b)$ and $(b - a)$:
    (A) – 1 and 1   (B) 1 and – 1
    (C) 0 and –1   (D) 1 and 0
87. The difference between the predecessor and the successor of one million is _____
    (A) 1   (B) 2
    (C) 1,000,000   (D) 1000001

8. Divisibility Test of Numbers

88. The smallest 5-digits number that is divisible by 19 is :
    (A) 10019   (B) 10013   (C) 10032   (D) 10000
89. Which of the following number is completely divisible by 18 ?
    (A) 444444   (B) 555555   (C) 666660   (D) 666666
90. The sum of its digits is subtracted from a number. The resulting number will always be divided :
    (A) By 2   (B) By 5   (C) By 8   (D) By 9
91. How many numbers are there between 1 and 100 which are completely divisible by 6 ?
    (A) 15   (B) 17   (C) 16   (D) 19
92. 297144 is divisible by :
    (A) 3   (B) 6   (C) 9   (D) 3, 6 and 9
93. The largest 4-digit number divisible by 459 is :
    (A) 9639   (B) 9999   (C) 9759   (D) 9649
94. The largest 3-digit number divisible by 29 is :
    (A) 999   (B) 957   (C) 968   (D) 986
95. The largest 3-digit number divisible by 19 is :
    (A) 969   (B) 998   (C) 988   (D) 999
96. Find the smallest 3 digit number which is completely divisible by 15?
    (A) 999   (B) 101   (C) 105   (D) 909
97. Which of the following option is correct?
    (i) If the number is divisible by 3, it must be divisible by 9.
    (ii) If the number is divisible by 8, it must be divisible by 4.
    (A) (i) True and (ii) True   (B) (i) True and (ii) False
    (C) (i) False and (ii) True   (D) (i) False and (ii) False
98. Find the sum of all numbers less than 27 which are divisible by 9 :
    (A) 18   (B) 54   (C) 27   (D) 36
99. What least value must be given to *so that the number 3*63504 is divisible by 11?
    (A) 0   (B) 2   (C) 3   (D) 4
100. Which one of the following number is divisible by 3?
    (A) 8003   (B) 6896   (C) 4878   (D) 2690

101. The number of two digit natural numbers is :
   (A) 69   (B) 90   (C) 91   (D) 99

102. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 3 ?
   (A) 518932   (B) 117342   (C) 213454   (D) 337625

103. The sum of the digits of a number is subtracted from the number. The resulting number is always divisible by :
   (A) 2   (B) 7   (C) 5   (D) 9

104. The sum of three consecutive odd numbers is always divisible by :
   (A) 3   (B) 9   (C) 15   (D) 21

105. The smallest 5-digit number that is divisible by 19 is :
   (A) 10019   (B) 10013   (C) 10032   (D) 10000

106. The least number of 4 digits exactly divisible by 7 is
   (A) 1007   (B) 1001   (C) 1,006   (D) 1009

107. Select values of *m*, *n* to make the statement true.
   $127 \times 15 = (.....\underline{m}..... \times 15) + (....\underline{n}... \times 15)$
   (A) *m* = 100, *n* = 15   (B) *m* = 120, *n* = 15
   (C) *m* = 15, *n* = 27   (D) *m* = 100, *n* = 27

108. I am a five-digit even number. I have 9 at my tens place. The digit at the ten thousands place is three less than the digit at the tens place. The digit at the hundreds place is half the value of the digit at the ten thousand place. The digit at the thousand place is double the digit at the ones place. Who am I ?
   (A) 68494   (B) 61392   (C) 64391   (D) 68394

109. Ram, Rahul and Rohit shared a bag of marbles. The bag had 272 marbles. How many marbles were left over after the friends shared them equally ?
   (A) 90   (B) 91   (C) 9   (D) 2

110. There are 17 rooms in a school, every room has two fans and four LED bulbs. How many switches are required for the school if every fan requires a switch and one switch is required for every two bulbs ?
   (A) 34   (B) 68   (C) 102   (D) 17

111. Which of the following two-digit number when added to 27, gets reversed ?
   (A) 27   (B) 24   (C) 47   (D) 70

112. A tall office building has 85 floors. Each floor has 48 windows. Each window is to be decorated with 64 tiny bulbs. How many bulbs would be needed to decorate all the windows ?
   (A) 261120   (B) 273920   (C) 456960   (D) 209920

113. If the sum of numbers of each row, each column and each diagonal is same, then write the values of *a, b* and *c* respectively.

8	1	a
3	b	c
4	9	2

   (A) 6, 5, 7   (B) 5, 6, 7   (C) 7, 6, 5   (D) 6, 7, 5

114. The addition of two numbers is 234560. If one number is Ten thousand ten more than another number, then what will be the larger number ?
   (A) 112275   (B) 122285   (C) 132285   (D) 117280

115. The difference in the largest odd number and smallest odd number of 5 digits which is formed by 0, 3, 6, 7 and 9 (repetition of digits is not allowed) ?
   (A) 66951   (B) 66924   (C) 20700   (D) 19564

116. If product of three numbers is 6720, out of these product of two numbers is 240, then the third number is :
   (A) 28   (B) 24   (C) 16   (D) 15

117. To complete the division, choose two numbers from the given box.

   | 4, 5, 9, 31, 38, 44, 48, 132 |

   $\square \div \square = 11$
   (A) 132, 12   (B) 99, 9   (C) 44, 4   (D) 38, 5

118. What is the sum of prime numbers less than 25?
   (A) 78   (B) 75   (C) 77   (D) 100

119. The difference between the greatest and the smallest 5-digit numbers, formed by the digits 0, 3, 6, 7 and 9 without repetition, is :
   (A) 93951   (B) 67061   (C) 66951   (D) 60840

120. If *a* 4-digit number 2*x y*8 is exactly divisible by 3, then which of the following is the least value of (*x* + *y*)?
   (A) 2   (B) 4   (C) 6   (D) 5

121. Which of the following can give the result as 'the square of a natural number '*n*' ?
   (A) Sum of the squares at first *n* natural numbers.
   (B) Sum of the first *n* natural numbers.
   (C) Sum of the first (*n* – 1) natural numbers.
   (D) Sum of the first '*n*' odd natural numbers

122. X is a two-digit number, Y is the number obtained on reversing the digits of X. Which of the following is true ?
   (A) X + Y is divisible by 10.
   (B) X – Y is divisible by 6.
   (C) X – Y is divisible by 9.
   (D) X + Y is divisible by 8.

123. Which of the following is not true ?
   (A) 8/7 + 3/8 = 3/8 + 8/7   (B) 8/7 × 3/8 = 3/8 × 8/7
   (C) 8/7 / 3/8 = 8/7 × 8/3   (D) 8/7 – 3/8 = 3/8 – 8/7

124. How many natural numbers exist between the squares of 28 and 29 ?
   (A) 30   (B) 58   (C) 56   (D) 60

125. The nature of $(-5 + 2\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5})$ is :
   (A) natural   (B) integer   (C) rational   (D) irrational

126. The price of 10 chairs is equal to the price of 4 tables. The total price of 15 chairs and 2 tables is ₹ 4000. The total price of 12 chairs and 3 tables is :
   (A) ₹ 3750   (B) ₹ 3840   (C) ₹ 3500   (D) ₹ 3900

127. The sum of a two digit number and the number obtained by reversing the digits is 55. If the digits of the number differ by 1, find the number :

(A) 32 (B) 12 (C) 76 (D) 34

128. Which type of numbers are NOT co-prime?

(A) Any two consecutive even numbers

(B) Any two consecutive odd numbers

(C) Any two prime numbers

(D) Any two consecutive number

129. Which of the following pairs of numbers are relatively prime?

(A) 24 and 68 (B) 24 and 92

(C) 39 and 68 (D) 24 and 38

130. Which of the following pairs reprsents the co-prime numbers ?

(A) (15, 235) (B) (51, 441)

(C) (15, 141) (D) (15, 94)

131. How many Prime numbers are there between 40 and 50?

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

132. Two consecutive natural numbers are always......... .

(A) even numbers (B) co-prime numbers

(C) odd numbers (D) prime numbers

133. Which of the following is a prime number ?

(A) 701 (B) 679 (C) 657 (D) 697

134. If the sum of all the prime numbers is 'x' and that of all the odd prime numbers is 'y', then what is the value of x-y ?

(A) 0 (B) 2 (C) ∞ (D) 1

135. The sum of three consecutive even numbers is always divisible by _____.

(A) 12 (B) 6 (C) 18 (D) 24

136. The face value of 6 in 16008 is :

(A) 6000 (B) 6 (C) 60 (D) 600

137. The number 5769116 is divisible by which of the following numbers?

(A) 4 (B) 8 (C) 12 (D) 5

138. The sum of three consecutive odd numbers is always divisible by _____.

(A) 3 (B) 9 (C) 15 (D) 21

139. How many hundreds are there in 25347 ?

(A) 300 (B) 253 (C) 2534 (D) 25300

140. What is the difference of the place values of two 7s in the number 276875 ?

(A) 69993 (B) 699730 (C) 699970 (D) 69930

141. Two third of three twentieth is :

(A) Two twentieth (B) Three tenth

(C) One twentieth (D) Four tenth

142. What is the difference between the face value of the number 7 in the numbers 4782 and 32170.

(A) 630 (B) 712 (C) 0 (D) 770

143. What will be the remainder when 10011 is divided by 101 ?

(A) 9 (B) 11 (C) 12 (D) 13

144. The product of the place values of two sixes in 786364 is :

(A) 36 (B) 36000 (C) 360000 (D) 6060

145. The sum of place values of 5 in 6251, 6521 and 5621 is :

(A) 550 (B) 15 (C) 5550 (D) 5050

❏❏

Chapter
1   Comprehension(Unseen Passage)

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 5)

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion. The general recognition of this fact is shown in the proverbial phrase, it is the busiest man who has time to spare.

Thus, an elderly lady at leisure can spend the entire day writing a postcard to her niece. An hour will be spent in finding the postcard, another hunting for spectacles, half an hour to search for the address, an hour and a quarter in composition and twenty minutes in deciding whether or not to take an umbrella when going to the pillar-box in the street. The total effort that would occupy a busy man for three minutes, all told, may in this fashion leave another person completely exhausted after a day of doubt, anxiety and toil.

1. What is the total time spent by the elderly lady in writing a postcard ?
   (A) Three minutes
   (B) A full day
   (C) Four hours and five minutes
   (D) Half an hour

2. What happens when the time to spent on some work increases ?
   (A) The work is done smoothly
   (B) The work is done leisurely
   (C) The work consumes all the time
   (D) The work needs additional time

3. What does the expression 'pillar-box' stand for ?
   (A) A box attached to the pillar
   (B) A box in the pillar
   (C) Box office
   (D) A pillar-type postbox

4. Who is the person likely to take more time to do work?
   (A) A busy man   (B) A elderly person
   (C) A man of leisure   (D) A exhausted person

5. 'Umbrella' is a/an _____
   (A) noun   (B) adjective
   (C) adverb   (D) pronoun

Direction (Q. No. 6 to 10)

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Scientists are extremely concerned about the changes taking place in our climate. The changes are said to be alarmingly rapid and the result of human activity whereas in the past it had been natural and much **slower.** The major problem is that the planet appears to be warming up (global warming). This is occurring at a rate unprecedented in the last 10,000 years. The implications are very serious. Rising temperatures could give rise to extremely high **increase** in the incidence of floods and droughts having defect on agriculture.

It is thought that this unusual warming of the earth has been caused by greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, being emitted into the atmosphere by car engines and modern industrial processes. Such gases not only add to the pollution of the atmosphere, but trap the heat of the sun leading to the warming up of the planet. It has been suggested that industrialised countries would try to reduce the volume of greenhouse gas emissions and plant more trees to create <u>sinks</u> to absorb greenhouse gases.

6. The changes taking place in our climate have become
   (A) a matter of celebration for the scientists
   (B) a matter of worry for the scientists
   (C) something that does not have any serious implication
   (D) something to be whiled away by the scientists

7. The antonym of the underlined word '<u>increase</u>' is
   (A) increment   (B) reduction
   (C) smaller   (D) rapid

8. The climatic changes taking place today are different from earlier changes as :
   (A) today they are slower and more natural
   (B) today they are much faster and caused by the humans
   (C) today they do not threaten the humans because of their speed
   (D) today men are affected by them easily

9. Increase in global temperatures may result in :
   (A) rains
   (B) destruction of crops
   (C) death of animals
   (D) a long period without rains

10. The underlined word '<u>slower</u>' in the passage is :
    (A) Noun   (B) Verb
    (C) Adjective   (D) Adverb

Direction (Q. No. 11 to 15)

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option.

Mr. Rowland Hill, when a young man, was walking through the Lake district, when he one day saw the postman deliver a letter to a woman at a cottage door. The woman turned it over and examined it, and then returned it, saying she could not pay the postage, which was a shilling. Hearing that the letter was from

her brother, Mr. Hill paid the postage, in spite of the manifest his money had been wasted, as far as she was concerned. The sheet was blank. There was an all went well with him, he should send a blank sheet in this way once a quarter, and she thus had tidings of him without expense of postage.

11. The story uses irony as a technique because :
    (A) the woman returned her own brother's letter without opening it
    (B) the woman broke the agreement of receiving blank letters to convey well being of her brother
    (C) Mr. Hill accepted the letter addre-ssed to the woman
    (D) in the modern times a brother has no time to write a letter to his own sister

12. The woman returned the letter to the postman because :
    (A) she could not pay the postage
    (B) the letter was not addressed to her
    (C) She already knew the contents of the letter
    (D) She hated the person who wrote the letter

13. Mr. Hill paid the postage because :
    (A) the letter was from her brother
    (B) the woman was his relative
    (C) the letter was addressed to him
    (D) he wanted to be kind to her :

14. The envelope contained :
    (A) a currency note   (B) two written sheets
    (C) no sheet at all   (D) a blank sheet

15. The opposite word of 'young' is _____
    (A) brave   (B) young
    (C) lamb   (D) ancient

Direction (Q. No. 16 to 20)

Answer the following questions choos-ing the option you consider the most appropriate in your answer book.

Language is a wonderful gift given to man. No animal possesses this gift, but they have their own way of expressing themselves. When a rabbit sees an enemy, it runs away into its hole, its tail, which is white, bobs up and down as it runs. The other rabbits see it and they run too. They know that there is a danger. When a cobra is angry, it raises its hood and makes itself look dangerous. This warns the other animals. When a bee has found some food, it goes back to the hive. It cannot tell the other bees where the food by speaking to them, but it does a kind of dance in the air. Some animals say things by making sounds. A dog barks when a stranger comes near.

16. How is man different from animals?
    (A) man has the gift of long life
    (B) man has the gift of a sharp mind
    (C) man has the gift of speech
    (D) man has the gift of music

17. How does the rabbit give a signal of danger to other rabbits?
    (A) it holds up its ears
    (B) it makes loud sharp cries
    (C) it tells them in its language
    (D) it bobs its tail up and own as it runs

18. Which word in the passage means 'close' ?
    (A) danger   (B) close
    (C) sound   (D) stranger

19. How does a bee communicate about food to other bees?
    (A) it flies to the hive
    (B) it does a kind of a dance in the air
    (C) it speaks to them in its language
    (D) it carries some food particles to its hive

20. A dog barks when a stranger comes near. This is an example to show that :
    (A) does can bark
    (B) dogs don't like people
    (C) dogs cannot communicate well
    (D) some animals communicate by making some sounds

Direction (Q. No. 21 to 25)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that fol-low:

About one in five of all the people in the world follow the teachings of the Buddha. who lived about 2,600 years ago. He was born in 563 BC. The Buddha is a title, not a name. It means 'the enlightened one' or 'the one who knows' Buddha's real name was Siddhartha. He was the son of a Shakya King in the northern India. He and his family were all Hindus and belonged to the Gautama clan.

Gautama Buddha was brought up in luxury. He lived in his father's place and saw nothing of the outside world untill he was a young man. Then one day accompanied by his charioteer, Channa, Prince Siddhartha went around the city. On his way, he saw some sights that he has never seen before. First, he saw a man who was very old and was bent with age. Then he saw a man suffering from a terrible disease. possibly leprosy. And then he saw a dead man who was being taken to the cremation ground. These sights made the prince sad.

21. 'The Buddha' means ....
    (A) Gautam, The Buddha
    (B) Siddhartha, The Buddha
    (C) Siddhartha, The Prince
    (D) The Enlightened One

22. The real name of Buddha was ....
    (A) Sidhartha   (B)   Gautma
    (C) Shakya   (D) The Enlightened one

23. Which word in the passage means 'nurtured'?
    (A) brought up   (B) follow
    (C) enlightened   (D) accompanied by

24. Prince Siddhartha knew nothing of .... until he was a young man.
    (A) Luxuries and joys of life
    (B) The life inside the father's palace
    (C) The life outside the father's palace
    (D) Anything

25. Who was Channa?
    (A) Prince Sidharth's charioteer
    (B) The chief of the Gautam clan
    (C) A Shakya king of north India
    (D) A cook in the king's palace

Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below :

If you want to send a letter by post today, you have to paste a stamp on the envelope. But long ago there were no stamps. People who wanted to send a letter would fold it and stick it with wax. Then the post office would send the letter and the person who got it whould have to pay for receiving the letter. The first stamp was printed in England. It was black and had a picture of Queen Victoria on it. It cost one penny (The British Paise). That is why it was called the 'Penny Black'.

The hobby of collecting stamps is known as Philately. Stamps have been brought out in many shapes and sizes. Some stamps are very valuable and can sell for a lot of money.

26. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

    The first stamp was printed in ....
    (A) India   (B) England
    (C) America   (D) Australia

27. Choose the correct statement.
    (A) The first stamp had a picture of a lion.
    (B) The first stamp had a picture of Queen Victoria.
    (C) The first stamp had a picture of Queen Elizabeth.
    (D) The first stamp had a picture of a goat.

28. Choose the correct option.

    The hobby of collecting stamps is called ....
    (A) Gardening   (B) Fashion Designing
    (C) Cooking   (D) Philately

29. It was black and had a picture of 'Queen Victoria'.
    Identify the part of speech for "black" from the given sentence.
    (A) Noun   (B) Pronoun
    (C) Adjective   (D) Verb

30. Choose the opposite of 'send'.
    (A) receive   (B) cost
    (C) brought   (D) sell

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

Midas, the king was a greedy person. He loved gold more than anything in the world. He had lots of wealth but he was never really a happy person.

One day God Bacchus came to Midas. Midas had once helped god Bacchus and in return Bacchus offered him a gift, What Shall I give you to make you happy, "God asked him, Midas thought for a while and then said, "Please give me the power to turn everything I touch into gold." Bacchus laughed and said, "Your wish is granted As soon as the Sun rises tomorrow, you will have the golden touch."

The next morning Midas woke up and he had his golden touch. He touched his bed, the chairs, doors, windows and all became gold.

Suddenly, he felt very hungry. He sat at the table but as sooon as the food touched his lips, it turned into gold. So did the water. It seemed he could no longer eat or drink. After some time, his daughter came to him. When he put his hand on her, she became a gold statue. In the end, Midas became very sad and prayed God Bacchus to take away the golden touch from him.

31. What kind of man was Midas ?
    (A) a greedy person   (B) a great miser
    (C) a brave man   (D) wise man

32. Who came to Midas one day ?
    (A) God Jesus   (B) God Bacchus
    (C) God Zeus   (D) God

33. Why did Bacchus offer him a gift ?
    (A) Because he had helped God once
    (B) because he had pleased Bacchus
    (C) because he had annoyed Bacchus
    (D) because he cared for Bacchus

34. What was 'Midas' wish?
    (A) To become rich
    (B) To turn anything into gold
    (C) To turn his dauther a golden doll
    (D) To become powerful

35. 'Gold' is a/an_____.
    (A) adjective   (B) adverb
    (C) verb   (D) noun

There are four passages in this section. Each passage is followed by five questions. Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. For each questions four probable answer bearing letters (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. Only one out of these is correct. You have to choose the correct answer and indicate your correct response.

Passage 1

Everyone thought that Horace Denby was a good and honest citizen. He was about fifty years old and unmarried, and he lived with a housekeeper who worried over his health. In fact, he was usually very well and happy, except for attacks of hay fever in summer. He made expensive locks and was successful enough at his business to have two helpers. Yes, Horace Denby was good and respectable-but not completely honest. Fifteen years ago, Horace had served his first and only sentence in prison for stealing jewels. The priest at the prison had liked Horace-everyone did- and had tried to help him to live an honest life. But Horace did not want to become honest. He only wanted to make sure that his dishonesty never got him into trouble again.

36. Horace Denby was :
    (A) old   (B) unmarried
    (C) handicapped   (D) Both (A) and (B)

37. ..... worried about the health of Horace.
    (A) his wife   (B) the priest
    (C) his housekeeper   (D) none of these

38. For stealing jewels, Horace was sent to prison :
    (A) only once   (B) twice
    (C) thrice   (D) never

39. The profession of Horace was :
    (A) businessman   (B) thief
    (C) housekeeper   (D) locksmith

40. Choose the word, which means the opposite of EXPENSIVE.
    (A) cheap   (B) luxurious
    (C) costly   (D) heavy

Passage 2

Among the major tasks before us, none is of great importance for our strength and stability than the task of building up the unity and solidarity of our people. Our country often stood like a solid rock in the face of common danger and there is a deep underlying unity which runs like a golden thread through all our seeming diversity. There have been occasions when unfortunate and disturbing divisions, some of them accompanied by violence, have appeared in our society.

Political democracy and the way it has functioned in our country is surely a great achievement. Here again we owe an immeasurable debt to Shri J L Nehruji for his deep attachment to democracy as a form of government and as a way of life. There is something in our older cultural heritage too. I have particularly in view that enduring strength in Indian life which can best be described as respect for human personality and the spirit of tolerance. I have no doubt in my mind that it is only by methods of persuasion and mutual accommodation and by a constant search for areas of agreement as the basis for action, that democracy and work. It is in this spirit that I shall devote myself to the duties and responsibilities of the office I have been called upon to fill.

41. The writer thinks that :
    (A) we have never faced dangers
    (B) in our country there is unity underlying diversity
    (C) our society is tribal in organisation
    (D) stability of the nation depends upon many factors

42. The author believes that democracy can work :
    (A) if leaders are honest
    (B) if people participate
    (C) if method of persuasion and mutual adjustment are employed
    (D) if people have faith in democracy

43. What is the permanent trend in Indian life ?
    (A) Respect for human personality
    (B) Love for animals
    (C) Worship of nature
    (D) Hero-worshipping

44. The word 'Among' is a/an _____ .
    (A) Conjunction   (B) Preposition
    (C) Noun   (D) Adjective

45. The writer wants to work for :
    (A) just economic forces   (B) just social order
    (C) democratic forces   (D) None of these

Passage 3

Desert is a place where there is sand all around. It is a hot and dry place. There is very little rain in Deserts. So, very few trees grow there. The only plants that grow in the deserts are cactus, date palms and thorny bushes which do not need much water to grow. The Sahara is the biggest desert in the world. It stretches across the whole of North Africa. The Arabian desert is also a very large desert. In India too, there is a desert called Thar desert in Rajasthan. Life in a desert is tough. The days are very hot and nights are cool.

46. The biggest desert in the world is in :
    (A) India   (B) Africa
    (C) Arabia   (D) America

47. In desert regions :
    (A) there is no rainfall   (B) it rains heavily
    (C) there is enough rain   (D) there is a little rain

48. The climate in a desert is :
    (A) pleasant   (B) difficult
    (C) comfortable   (D) cold

49. Date palms grow in :
    (A) plains   (B) hilly regions
    (C) deserts   (D) snowy regions

50. Choose the opposite of 'biggest'.
    (A) smallest   (B) vast
    (C) largest   (D) latest

Passage 4

About three hundred and fifty years age there lived in India an Emperor called Shah Jahan. He had a beautiful and intelligent wife, whom he loved very much. Her name was Mumtaz Mahal; its shortened form, Taj Mahal, means 'pride of the palace'. In the year 1630 this beloved wife of the emperor died. The emperor decided, out of love for his wife, to build her the most beautiful tomb that had ever been seen. Shah Jahan gathered the best artists and architects from India, Turkey, Persia and Arabia to design the building. It took more than 20000 men working over a period of 18 years to build the Taj Mahal, perhaps the most beautiful building in India.

51. Which of the following is the work of an 'architect' ?
    (A) To advise the king
    (B) To build a palace
    (C) To design a building
    (D) To supervise cooking of meals

52. People consider Taj Mahal as :
    (A) a large river
    (B) the most beautiful building in India
    (C) a very tall building
    (D) a memory of an emperor

53. Which one of the statements agrees with the paragraph ?
    (A) Shah Jahan wanted to build a palace for himself
    (B) Artists and Architects from India asked Shah Jahan to give them work
    (C) 'Pride of the palace' means 'Shah Jahan'
    (D) Shah Jahan decided to build a beautiful tomb for his beloved wife

54. The word 'India' is a/an _____ .
    (A) Abstract noun   (B) Common noun
    (C) Proper noun   (D) Collective noun

55. Taj Mahal was built :

(A) out of love for Mumtaz Mahal

(B) because Mumtaz Mahal was intelligent

(C) to let the world know that Mumtaz Mahal was beautiful

(D) to protect Mumtaz Mahal from his enemies

Passage-1

Since, the most ancient times, India has been not only periodically invaded by greedy hordes but also visited by tradesman and travellers, scholars and sight-seers. Some of them have written books. The books of these writers become all the more important because there were not too many of them and they have served as rich sources for the historian. It is especially in this context that observations provided by the great Chinese writer Hiuen Tsang become very relevant.

Already in the 7th century, Buddhism was a powerful cultural force among the educated classes of China. It was common for Chinese pilgrims to come to India, the native land of the Buddha, to pay their respects to the founder of their religion. Perhaps the most famous of them all was this gentle observer who had studied and travelled extensively in China before entering the Indian sub-continent. Being both scholar and sophisticated, he was not given to easy praise. Within India itself he traversed deserts and climbed mountains, stayed in villages and lived in capitals, practised in monasteries and studied in universities and spent time in some royal courts as well.

56. Why are the writings of Hiuen Tsang considered as relevant ?

(A) He had spent sometime in some royal courts

(B) He visited India as a trader and sight-seer

(C) He had travelled to many Asian countries

(D) He was a gentle observer

57. Chinese pilgrims commonly come to visit :

(A) mountains   (B) villages

(C) deserts   (D) the native land of Buddha

58. What probably prompted Hiuen Tsang to travel to India ?

(A) To study influence of Buddhism on Hindu religion

(B) To spread his religion in India

(C) To undertake pilgrimage and   enhance knowledge

(D) To study the powerful cultural force in India

59. In the most ancient times, India was visited by except :

(A) scholars   (B) tradesman

(C) farmers   (D) sight-seers

60. The word 'cultural' is a/an_____.

(A) Adjective   (B) Adverb

(C) Verb   (D) Noun

Passage-2

Man made satellites play a very important role in the modern man's world today. It helps in the study of space which has fascinated and inspired people for centuries and also helps us to find out more about the earth and our solar system. Advances in satellite technology have diversified to such an extent that it has improved our quality of life. Satellites help us communicate with people anywhere in the world, forecast weather, look at climate change and monitor disaster. Almost everyone today use satellite technology. Paying by credit card, or using an ATM machine-all involve satellite technology. Thus satellites have become an integral part of present-day man.

61. Satellites help in the study of :

(A) animals   (B) space

(C) plastics   (D) bacteria

62. The word 'fascinated' used in the paragraph means :

(A) pleased   (B) interested

(C) affected   (D) enthused

63. Which of the following sequences is correct as mentioned in the paragraph ?

(A) Technology–Monitor–Study

(B) Monitor–Study–Technology

(C) Study–Monitor–Technology

(D) Technology–Study–Monitor

64. The phrase 'present-day man' means :

(A) man who is present   (B) man present everyday

(C) man of everyday   (D) man of today

65. The opposite of 'modern' is _____.

(A) new   (B) current

(C) ancient   (D) contemporary

Passage-3

There is no general agreement about how the planets were formed. The most widely accepted theory is that about 5000 millions years ago swirling clouds of matter began to condense. Through the action of centrifugal force, the heavier molecules were concentrated near the centre of the eddies and the lighter, gaseous material was thrown out towards the periphery. Such is the theory. What is known is that nine satellites began orbiting round the sun. These are the planets.

The planet on which man lives is the third closest to the sun, with the third shortest orbit. It also has something none of the others has–an atmosphere that can support life in all the manifold forms that exist on our planet.

There may be satellites circling other stars in other parts of the universe that have the right ingredients for some sort of life to evolve, but the earth is the only one in the solar system.

66. According to the passage, the planets are:

(A) nothing but condensed clouds

(B) a collection of gaseous material

(C) a collection of condensed swirling material

(D) a collection of centrifugal forces

67. The theory of the formation of the planets:

(A) is generally agreed upon by everyone

(B) is a debatable one

(C) covers a very wide area

(D) is fairly well-known

68. A planet is a 'heavenly body' which moves round :

(A) the sun

(B) a star

(C) a satellite of the solar system

(D) the universe

69. One essential difference between the earth and the other planets is that :

(A) the atmosphere of the earth makes possible the presence of life on it

(B) the earth draws the heavier molecules into its centre through the action of centrifugal force

(C) only the earth is on the periphery of the solar system

(D) the earth has the capacity to come into closer contact with the sun

70. The word 'atmosphere' is a/an _____.

(A) noun   (B) verb

(C) preposition   (D) pronoun

Passage-4

A certain Ameer was on a voyage in his ship when a great storm arose. One of the slaves on board, who had never been to sea, began to wail and cry out in fear. This went on for sometime and no one could silence him. In anger the Ameer asked, 'Is there no one here who can silence this wretched coward ?'

A philosopher, who happened to be a passenger, said, 'I think I can quiet this man, Sir, if you give me full permission to do as I please with him.'

'Go ahead,' said the Ameer, 'you have my permission'.

71. What kind of prose is used in this extract ?

(A) Informative   (B) Argumentative

(C) Lyrical   (D) Narrative

72. The verb 'to wail' means :

(A) to smile   (B) to call

(C) to weep   (D) to speak

73. The word 'voyage' means :

(A) travelling by sea   (B) walking on foot

(C) riding a horse   (D) swimming in sea

74. The slave was afraid because :

(A) the Ameer was about to beat him

(B) there was a storm in the sea

(C) he was about to be thrown into the sea

(D) the journey was not coming to an end

75. The philosopher volunteered to :

(A) throw off the slave   (B) persuade the slave

(C) silence the slave   (D) None of these

Direction (Q.No. 76 to 85)

There are two passages. Each passage has five questions. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage-1

Simi was a puppy. She was very cute. Asha found her crying in a park. When she picked her up, the puppy stopped crying and looked at her. Asha liked that glance of her and she decided to take

her home. Her mother approved the idea. They together gave her the name 'Simi', and happily brought her home. So far nobody had trained the puppy, so Asha thought she should train her. Next morning she took Simi out and gave her some lessons. A trainer has to be a bit strict. So she punished her when she disobeyed and rewarded her when she did what Asha wanted her to do. On the whole, the training was not so difficult. In a week's time Simi became a good cultured puppy.

76. Asha took the puppy home because she:

(A) pitied her   (B) liked her glance

(C) liked dogs   (D) needed a puppy

77. 'She disobeyed:..' 'She' here refers to :

(A) Asha   (B) Asha's mother

(C) the puppy   (D) the storyteller

78. What is the opposite of 'reward' ?

(A) Encouragement   (B) Punishment

(C) Gift   (D) Scolding

79. The puppy was named Simi by :

(A) Asha   (B) Her mother

(C) Asha and her mother   (D) A friend of Asha

80. Which of the following words does mean ".....did what she wanted her to do" ?

(A) Obeyed   (B) Performed

(C) Followed   (D) Picked

Passage-2

The train was moving very fast. But the engine driver noticed the boy, waving his red shirt, running towards the engine. The driver was surprised and angry. He blew the whistle. The boy did not stop. So the driver slowed the train down. The boy ran faster towards it. "Stop stop" he shouted. The driver stopped the train, he got down from the engine. Ramu came running to the driver. He was panting for breath. He was pointing towards the bridge. "What is the matter", asked the driver angrily. 'Oh; the bridge is broken", said Ramu, "You can not take the train over". All the passengers came down the train. They saw that the bridge was really broken. They were very happy and thankful. The driver thanked Ramu and said. "You are really a brave boy, you have done a brave deed."

81. Spot the correct statement :

(A) The engine driver was panting for breath

(B) The passengers gave a good beating to Ramu

(C) Ramu was waving his red shirt running towards the engine

(D) Ramu was running away from the engine

82. The word bridge is a/an _____.

(A) Adverb   (B) Verb

(C) Noun   (D) Noun of these

83. Why did the driver blow the whistle ?

(A) The driver blew the whistle angrily to stop the boy

(B) The driver blew the whistle to stop the train

(C) The driver blew the whistle to warn the passengers

(D) The driver blew the whistle to step up the speed of the train

84. Ramu was :

(A) not a brave boy   (B) a naughty boy

(C) a coward boy   (D) a brave boy

85. The colour of Ramu's shirt was :

(A) green   (B) red

(C) yellow   (D) white

Direction (Q.No. 86 to 95)

There are two passages. Each passage has five questions. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage-1

Issac Newton was a great scientist. He was born in 1642 and died in 1727. He discovered the law of gravitation. It was the falling of an apple in the garden that set him thinking. He was trying to find why the Earth went round the Sun and the Moon round the Earth. He asked himself, "Why does an apple fall to the Earth ?" This led him to his discovery. Newton also found out that white light is made up of seven colours. We see these colours in the rainbow. He also made many other discoveries. Newton was a very learned man. But he was very humble. Shortly before his death, he said, "I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore while the great ocean of truth lay undiscovered before me."

86. Issac Newton was a great :

(A) doctor   (B) teacher

(C) leader   (D) scientist

87. When was he born ?

(A) In 1727   (B) In 1627

(C) In 1642   (D) In 1742

88. The word 'gravitation' is a/an _____.

(A) Adjective   (B) Noun

(C) Verb   (D) Pronoun

89. How many colours do make the white light ?

(A) Five   (B) Ten

(C) Three   (C) Seven

90. The Earth moves around the :

(A) Moon   (B) Sun

(C) Mars   (D) Stars

Passage-2

Each nation has its own peculiar character which distinguishes it from others. But the peoples of the world have more points in which they are all like each other than points in which they are different. One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tries to do as little as he possibly can and to get as much in return as he can. His opposite, the man who is in the habit of doing more than is strictly necessary and is ready to accept what is offered in return, is rare everywhere.

Both these types are usually unconscious of their character. The man who avoids effort is always talking about his 'rights'; he appears to think that society owes him a pleasant easy life. The man who is always doing more than his sheer talks of 'duties' feels that the individual is in debt to society, and not society to the individual. As a result of their view, neither of these men thinks that he behaves at all strangely.

91. What type of person is common in every nation ?

(A) A person who wants to do little and get more

(B) A person who wants to do more and get little

(C) Each person is different

(D) There is no such type of person that is common in every country

92. A person doing more and getting little :

(A) is rare everywhere

(B) is found in our country

(C) is common in all countries

(D) is found nowhere

93. The man who talks about his 'rights' :

(A) avoids meeting other people

(B) avoids hard work

(C) knows his duties well

(D) believes in hard work

94. The man who talks of 'duties' :

(A) is always hard working

(B) avoids hard work

(C) does not know his duties well

(D) always thinks of his 'right' first

95. The word 'its' is a/an _____.

(A) Noun   (B) Pronoun

(C) Verb   (D) Article

Direction (Q.No. 96 to 110)

There are three passages. Each passage has five questions. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage-1

A Jeweller, when peeped through his shop into the lane, saw a well-dressed woman getting of her car. Along with her pet she moved forward and rang the bell. Curiously, the shopkeeper let her in. After an hour or so the curiosity subsided. The woman with utmost care looked at the trays containing diamond, at the counter in front of her nodded her head and asked for something else. In the end she asked for the tray-5 to be shown once again. The jeweller way very happy from within because the said tray contained the most valuable diamonds. When he brought the tray, the woman moved forward and dashed with the jeweller, resulting in all the diamond scattered hither-thither. The woman cut a sorry figure and jeweller looked at her timidly. She helped him picking the diamonds. In the meanwhile, she took out a piece of biscuit out of her purse and fed her dog. When jeweller could pick the pieces of diamonds he felt something to stop his heart beat. A 5 carat diamond was seen no where. Excitedly he looked around the entire floor but all in vein. Then he suspiciously looked at the woman and called the police. At the request of the jeweller the police searched the woman but could find nothing. The jeweller realized that the clever woman has cheated on him.

96. Why did the jeweller show curiosity while letting the woman in ?

(A) because she was well-dressed

(B) because she rang the bell

(C) because she had a pet also

(D) because she was beautiful

97. In the above passage Tray-5 is important, because :
(A) It contained shining diamonds
(B) Whatever it contained, all scattered on the floor
(C) The female cut the sorry figure and the jeweller got desperate
(D) This tray was loving to the jeweller

98. What is the meaning of 'counter' in the passage ?
(A) An article on which you count
(B) Re. to be used during playing cards
(C) An opposition
(D) A flat surface, on which articles are kept to sell

99. Police was called :
(A) The woman made the diamonds in tray-5 to fall down
(B) She was feeding her dog with biscuit and she did not like any of the diamonds
(C) A 5 carat diamond got disappeared
(D) She did not purchase anything from the tray

100. The word 'timidly' is a/an _____.
(A) Noun   (B) Adverb
(C) Adjective   (D) Verb

Passage-2

Two diseases of banana, spreading fast in Africa, are becoming danger to about 3 crore people who bank upon this fruit for their food and earning as well. To check this fast spreading disease, the scientists had an emergency meeting with policy makers. They found the disease incurable, therefore they suggested powerful scheme; such as ploughing the large banana fields, spray the insecticide or burn the plants. They felt, if steps were not taken in time, the disease would turn into epidemic and 90% of the crop would be destroyed.

101. Why did the writer say that the banana disease is becoming danger to the people ?
(A) It would soon spread among the people and kill them
(B) It would soon destroy the crop, which is the means of living and earning of the people
(C) The trees would turn poisonous
(D) This would spread epidemic among the people

102. Why did scientists have emergency meeting ?
(A) To find the solution of the problem
(B) To tell the government, that they have found out the solution
(C) To be awarded by the government
(D) To tell the government that the problem is serious

103. To check the disease, the scientists suggested :
(A) All the people should be inhabited elsewhere
(B) People should be given some other employment for their earning
(C) People should plant something else
(D) All the affected plants must be burnt out or sprayed with insecticide

104. Epidemic means :
(A) Frequently spread disease
(B) Drought
(C) A method to cure plants
(D) A disease to attack only human being

105. Which word in the passage means 'to slow growth'?
(A) check   (B) fast
(C) spray   (D) turn

Passage-3

The family sat down at the table and began to talk about the summer holidays. They had to decide a place to visit during the vacation. Should they go to their village or to a hill station ? The parents preferred the village while the children wished to go to the hill station. After few moments of discussion, the elders decided to visit both the places. First they shall go to the village for a week and then stay at the hill station for the remaining days. For the first time, the family shall be together during the holidays. The children were happy with the holiday plan.

106. Why were children happy ?
(A) Because a hill station was included in their holiday plan
(B) Because a visit to their village was excluded from their holiday plan
(C) Because their choice prevailed
(D) Because they were going all alone to the hill station

107. The final plan was to visit :
(A) their village
(B) a hill station
(C) their village as well as a hill station
(D) their home town

108. The final decision was made by the :
(A) boys   (B) girls
(C) women   (D) elders

109. They decided first to go to their village and stay there for :
(A) a day   (B) a week
(C) ten days   (D) a fortnight

110. The word 'plan' is a/an _____.
(A) Noun   (B) Verb
(C) Adverb   (D) Adjective

| Direction (Q.No. 111 to 120) |
There are two passages. Each passage has five questions. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage–1

Laws of nature are not commands but statements of facts. The use of the word "Law" in this context is rather unfortunate. It would be better to speak of uniformities of nature. This would do away with the elementary fallacy that a law implies a law-giver. If a piece of matter does not obey a law of nature, it is not punished. On the contrary, we say that the law has been incorrectly stated.

111. If a piece of matter violates nature's law, it is not punished because :
(A) it is not binding to obey it
(B) there is no superior being to enforce the law of nature
(C) it cannot be punished
(D) it simply means that the facts have not been correctly stated by the law

112. The author is not happy with the word 'law' because :
   (A) it expresses rigidity and harshness
   (B) it implies an agency which has made them
   (C) it does not convey the sense of nature's uniformity
   (D) it gives rise to false beliefs

113. Laws of nature differ from man-made laws because :
   (A) the former state facts of nature
   (B) they must be obeyed
   (C) they are nature
   (D) unlike human laws, they are systematic

114. The laws of nature based on observation are :
   (A) conclusive about the nature of the universe
   (B) true and unfalsifiable
   (C) figments of the observer's imagination
   (D) subject to change in the light of new facts

115. The antonym of 'obey' is :
   (A) disobey   (B) refused
   (C) accept   (D) obedient

Passage-2

It was a flowering mustard-field, pale like melting gold as it swept across miles and miles of even land. A group of dragon-flies were bustling about on their gaudy purple wings, intercepting the flight of a lone black bee or butterfly in search of sweetness from the flowers. The child followed them in the air with his gaze, till one of them would still its wings and rest, and he would try to catch it. But it would go fluttering, flapping, up into the air, when he had almost caught it in his hands. Then his mother gave a cautionary call, "Come, child, come, come on to the footpath."

116. The mustard-field looked like :
   (A) melting gold   (B) shining silver
   (C) golden sun   (D) silvery moon

117. The dragon flies were :
   (A) dancing in the air
   (B) searching the flowers
   (C) intercepting a lone black bee or butterfly
   (D) sitting on the ground

118. The child followed :
   (A) the butter flies   (B) the black bees
   (C) the dragon flies   (D) the lady birds

119. The boy tried to catch :
   (A) when it was still   (B) when it was flying
   (C) when it circle around   (D) when it fell

120. The word 'air' is a/an _____.
   (A) Adjective   (B) Adverb
   (C) Noun   (D) None of these

Direction (Q.No. 121 to 130)

In this section two passages are given. Each passage has five questions. Read every passage with carefully and give answer of the questions.

Passage-1

The small shrine was on the river bank which the writer visited during his stay in Kathmandu. It was somewhere on the bank of the river Bagmati. It belonged to the Hindu Mythological Goddess. The small shrine was half immersed in the water. It was standing on a stone platform. The people had a belief that when the shrine would emerge fully, the Goddess of the shrine would disappear. Then the Kaliyug would end, which is supposed to be the evil period. Hence, it would lead to the arrival of the new era of good virtues.

121. The shrine was situated on the bank of the river :
   (A) Ganga   (B) Yamuna
   (C) Bagmati   (D) Naramada

122. To which religion did the Goddess related?
   (A) Hindu   (B) Sikh
   (C) Jain   (D) Buddhist

123. The belief about the shrine was about :
   (A) breaking of shrine
   (B) disappearance of the Goddess
   (C) disappearance of the river
   (D) flooding of the river

124. The Kaliyug is said to be a :
   (A) good period   (B) god and bad period
   (C) evil period   (D) period of death

125. The antonym of 'small' is –
   (A) little   (B) tiny
   (C) big   (D) none of these

Passage-2

One great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science as we have seen has given us powers fit for gods, yet we use them like small children. For example 'we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants, yet he was grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their time in looking after and waiting upon machines. Besides, machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal and given petrol to drink and oil to wash with and must be kept at a right temperature. If they do not get their meals when they expect them they refuse to work or burst with rage.

126. Why writer has assumed a great defect of our civilization ?
   (A) Because it gives a proper knowledge of right way
   (B) Because it does not know what to do with its knowledge
   (C) Because it has provided machines to us
   (D) Because its base is science

127. How we use the powers fit for gods of science ?
   (A) Like scientists   (B) Like animals
   (C) Like human beings   (D) Like small children

128. We do not know how to manage our machines. It is said in the section why ?
   (A) Because there is a fault in our civilization
   (B) We are illiterates
   (C) Because we use them like small children
   (D) Because machines are very big

129. 'Machines have become man's master in a fair way', because :
    (A) Machines were made to be man's servant
    (B) We do not know how to manage them
    (C) Man has depended on machines
    (D) Man spends- a great part of his time to look after them

130. 'Civilization' is a/an –
    (A) Noun   (B) Verb
    (C) Adjective   (D) None of these

Direction (Q. No. 131 to 135)

Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Chameleons can make their skin colour change, but not because they decide to. The colour changes to help the chameleon avoid its enemies. It is a form of camouflage, a disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings. The changes are actually determined by environmental factors, such as light and temperature.

Bright sunlight causes the skin to get darken. On cool nights, the colour fades to a creamy colour. The colour also changes when chameleons are excited, angry or afraid. The colour change is rapid and increases when the chameleon is handled, injured, or approached by another chameleon. There are many types of chameleons. Almost half of them are found on the African Island of Madagascar. The others mostly occur in the Sahara desert, with few in Western Asia and Southern Europe. Chameleons live in trees; where they usually eat insects. Very large chameleons may even use their sticky tongues to catch birds.

131. A chameleon's colour changes to help it :
    (A) ly away   (B) look beautiful
    (C) avoid its enemies (D) attract prey

132. Chameleons change colour when they are—
    (A) excited, angry or hungry   (B) afraid, excited or angry
    (C) angry, excited or happy   (D) afraid, angry or hungry

133. The colour changing ability of a chameleon is a form of camouflage which is a—
    (A) colour that fades
    (B) disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings
    (C) dance done by chameleons
    (D) disease which affects chameleons

134. The colour changes are determined by—
    (A) light and wind   (B) light and pressure
    (C) light and temperature (D) pressure and temperature

135. Give the synonym of the word 'Camouflage'.
    (A) Disguise   (B) Reveal
    (C) Show   (D) Picture

Direction (Q. No. 136 to 140)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

When you buy a car, examine carefully the important features of the model you are considering. Many a buyer of the latest model has got into trouble by buying a car too broad or too long for his garage. Furthermore, a long car is too hard to manage in traffic and too difficult to park. Another feature is the comfort afforded. Are the seats nice and durably upholstered ? Is there enough glass to give the driver a good view in all directions, particularly to the rear

? It should be remembered that the heavier and the more powerful a car is, the more expensive it will be to operate. High powered motors require expensive high octane petrol. The greater weight means greater tyre wear and enlarged brakes. The old cliche is still true : it is not the initial cost but the upkeep which matters.

136. The writer favours a car with a wide glass areas so that the driver can :
    (A) enjoy the scene outside while driving
    (B) have a good view of the rear
    (C) roll down the glass panes to get enough fresh air
    (D) display his beautiful upholstery with pride

137. It is very expensive to maintain a large car because it :
    (A) is heavy
    (B) requires more space for parking
    (C) needs changing its tyres more frequently
    (D) needs more durable upholstery

138. While buying a car, one should specially consider its :
    (A) price   (B) maintenance cost
    (C) upholstery   (D) brakes

139. According to this passage, the two factors that the buyer of a new car should keep in mind are :
    (A) its price and size
    (B) its model and upholstery
    (C) its size and the comfort it offers
    (D) its upholstery and glass area

140. The word 'old' is a/an –
    (A) Adjective   (B) Verb
    (C) Adverb   (D) None of these

Direction (Q. No. 141 to 145)

Read the following passage carefully. Answer the questions given below the passage.

One of the most famous monuments in the world, the Statue of Liberty was presented to the United States of America by the people of France. The great statue which was designed by the sculptor Auguste Bartholdi, took ten years to complete. The actual figure was made of copper supported by a metal framework which had been specially constructed by Eiffel. Before it could be transported to the United States, a site had to be found for it and a pedestal had to be built. The site chosen was an island at the entrance of the New York harbour. By 1884, a statue which was 151 feet tall had been erected in Paris. The following year, it was taken to pieces and sent to America. By the end of October 1886, the statue had been put together again and it was officially presented to the American people by Bartholdi. Ever since then, the great monument had been a symbol of liberty for the millions of people who have passed through New York harbour to make their homes in America.

141. The Statue of Liberty was presented to America by :
    (A) Eiffel
    (B) the people of England
    (C) the people of France
    (D) the people who made their homes in America

142. The great statue which took ten years to complete was designed by :
    (A) Bartholdi   (B) Lutian
    (C) Eiffel   (D) A group of sculptors

143. The great statue was taken to pieces because :
    (A) it needed a pedestal
    (B) it was not complete
    (C) it was 151 feet tall
    (D) it was a monument

144. What was the site for the great monument to be installed ?
    (A) At Atlanta
    (B) At the bank of Amazon
    (C) Washington D.C.
    (D) New York harbour

145. The word 'put' is a/an –
    (A) Noun
    (B) Verb
    (C) Adjective
    (D) Pronoun

Direction (Q. No. 146 to 150)

Read the following passage carefully and answer that follow :

It is not luck but labour that makes men. Luck, says an American writer, is ever waiting for something to turn up "labour with keen eyes and strong will always turns up" something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy; labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. Luck whines, labour watches. Luck relies on chance, labour on character. Luck slips downwards to self-indulgence; labour strides upwards and aspires to independence. The conviction, therefore, is extending that diligence is the mother of good luck; in other words, that a man's success in life will be proportionate to his efforts, to his industry, to his attention to small things.

146. What is the meaning of the word 'legacy'?
    (A) A sad or disappointing news.
    (B) Bankruptcy or misfortune.
    (C) Money or property left to someone in a will.
    (D) None of the above.

147. What would be the synonym of the word 'stride' ?
    (A) Retreat
    (B) March
    (C) Delay
    (D) Wait

148. What is the meaning of the proverb 'dilligence is the mother of good luck' ?
    (A) If a person is born in a rich and aristocratic family, he is considered lucky.
    (B) If one works carefully and constantly, one's chances of being successful will be much greater.
    (C) Bravery brings good luck.
    (D) None of the above.

149. According to the passage what is the most important thing for success ?
    (A) Hard work
    (B) Only luck
    (C) Noble parentage
    (D) All of these

150. Which word in the passage means 'to complain or express disappointment or unhappiness repeatedly' ?
    (A) Whine
    (B) Keen
    (C) Aspire
    (D) Hammer

Direction (Q. No. 151 to 155)

Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

John had never thought much about the origin of wealth or inequalities in life. It was his firm belief that if this world was not good, the next would be good, and this faith sustained him. He was not like some others whom he knew, who would sell their souls to the devil. He always thought of God before doing anything. He lived the life of an honest man. He had not married but did not desire another man's wife. He believed that women weakened men as was described in the story of Samson and Delilah.

151. 'To sell one's soul to the devil' means :
    (A) suppressing one's conscience
    (B) giving up goodness in exchange for evil
    (C) giving up one's honesty for the sake of monetary benefits
    (D) to sell oneself to earn livelihood

152. John thought that women weakened men because :
    (A) he thought that women were evil
    (B) he believed that a woman was a fancy devil
    (C) he thought that a woman would spoil his life
    (D) he was convinced that what the story of Samson and Delilah illustrates is correct

153. It was John's belief that :
    (A) one can be happy only by remaining a bachelor
    (B) the world is a happy place
    (C) there is no other world
    (D) one must lead an honest life

154. Give the antonym of the word 'Honest' :
    (A) Dishonest
    (B) Clever
    (C) Mask
    (D) Blind

155. From the above passage we understand that John was :
    (A) not highly educated
    (B) a man of simple faith
    (C) a deeply pessimistic man
    (D) a scholar of scriptures

Direction (Q. No. 156 to 160)

Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

As the rulers of the planet, humans like to think that it is the large creatures who will emerge victorious from the struggle for survival. However, nature teaches us the opposite : it is often the smallest species which are the toughest and most adaptable. A perfect example is the hummingbird, which is found in the Americas. One species of hummingbird known as the bee hummingbird ranks as the world's smallest and lightest bird and it is barely visible when it is in flight.

Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards. They feed mainly on the nectar of flowers, a liquid that is rich in energy. Nectar is an ideal food source, for hummingbirds need an incredible amount of energy to sustain their body metabolism. A hummingbird's wings flap at a rate of about 80 times per second and its any heart beats more than 1000 per minute. This is why they must consume relatively large quantities of food. In the course of a day, a hummingbird consumes about half its body weight in nectar.

156. Which of the following statements about the bee hummingbird is true ?
    (A) It could fly high beyond the clouds.
    (B) It cannot be seen when it is in flight.
    (C) It is obviously visible when it flies.
    (D) It escapes our sight when it is in flight.

157. Hummingbirds need a lot of energy in order to :
    (A) sustain a steady rhythm of heart-beat.
    (B) win in the struggle for survival.
    (C) maintain their body metabolism.
    (D) flap their wings and fly backwards.

158. The hummingbirds are exclusive in the sense that :
    (A) they consume half their body weight every day
    (B) they can fly backwards
    (C) they subsist only on nectar
    (D) their pulse rate is more than 1000 per minute
159. The word 'incredible' in the passage means :
    (A) unbelievable   (B) phenomenal
    (C) tremendous   (D) inexhaustible
160. Give the one word for 'having won a game' :
    (A) Course   (B) Victorious
    (C) Wing   (D) Nectar

Direction (Q. No. 161 to 180)

There are four passages in this section. Each passage is followed by five questions. Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. For each questions four probable answer bearing letters (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. Only one out of these is correct. You have to choose the correct answer and indicate your correct response.

Passage -1

Earth is the only planet so far known with the suitable environment for sustaining life. Land, water, air, plants and animals are the major components of the global environment. Population, food and energy are the three fundamental problems facing mankind. Unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution are all due to the factors like increasing population, high standard of living, deforestation, etc.
Man has been tampering with the Ecosphere for a very long time and is forced to recognize that environmental resources are scarce. Environmental problems are really social problems. They begin with people as cause and end with people as victims. Unplanned use of resources has resulted in the depletion of fossils, fuels, pollution of air and water, deforestation, which has resulted in ecological imbalance and draining away of national wealth through heavy expenditure on oil and power generation.

161. Increasing population causes :
    (A) unemployment and crowding
    (B) inflation and pollution
    (C) dwindling resources
    (D) unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution
162. National wealth is drained away by spending heavily on :
    (A) power generation
    (B) fuels
    (C) water and power generation
    (D) oil and power generation
163. The three major components of the global environment are :
    (A) food, energy and population
    (B) high standard of living, crowding and inflation
    (C) land, water and air
    (D) plants, animals and mankind
164. 'The' is a/an –
    (A) verb   (B) Article
    (C) Adjective   (D) Noun
165. We face the three fundamental problems that are :
    (A) inflation, deforestation and unemployment
    (B) population, deforestation and energy
    (C) population, inflation and food
    (D) population, food and energy

Passage -2

I had seen this road many years ago when my parents moved to Mundakotukurussi, our ancestral village. However, in those early years, I hadn't begun exploring the countryside. I stored the unknown road in my head under 'One Day I Will'. Ten years ago, when I recovered from a herniated disc, it was to discover that I had a useless left leg. Though I managed to lose the limp, I hated not being able to stride around as I used to. I needed a challenge to tell myself that I wasn't going to buckle to a creature called sciatica. Thus, the 'One Day I Will' arrived. "Where does the road by the medical shop lead to ?" I asked my parents while visiting them next. "Chalavara," they said. "It's not an easy road to walk on," my father added. "There are too many ups and downs." Chalavara was a superior grade of a village as compared to Mundakotukurussi, with a high school, a fine library, ATMs and several shops. But it also has two approach roads. The one I had chosen was a narrow back road used by the locals and that settled it for me. I needed to know for myself I could walk a road that wasn't going to be easy. And the next day, I would get up and walk that road again.

166. What is 'sciatica' ?
    (A) A type of animal
    (B) Name of a real place
    (C) Name of an imaginary place
    (D) A herniated disc
167. Where did the forefathers of the writer live ?
    (A) Chalavara   (B) Bengaluru
    (C) Mundakotukurussi   (D) Out of India
168. What disability did the writer suffer due to the herniated disc ?
    (A) A useless left leg   (B) Depression
    (C) Loss of memory   (D) Poor visibility
169. One Day I Will' is the title of :
    (A) A village   (B) The unknown road
    (C) A tourist place   (D) A path famous with
170. Give the synonym of the word 'Easy'.
    (A) Difficult   (B) Simple
    (C) General   (D) None of these

Passage-3

The quest to find life outside the solar system got a big boost with the discovery of seven Earth-size extra-solar planets, or exoplanets, orbiting a dwarf star about 40 light years away. Unlike earlier discoveries of exoplanets, all seven planets could possibly have liquid water — a key to life as we know it on Earth — with three planets having the greatest chance. This is by far the largest collection of Earth-like planets in the habitable 'Goldilocks' zone of a star — neither too close nor too far from a star, which raises the possibility of liquid water being present on the surface. Only Earth has liquid water in the solar system. Since the dwarf star is much cooler than the Sun, the dimming of light each time a planet passes or transits before the star could be easily recorded from Earth unlike in cases when planets transit a Sun-like bright star. Since the initial discovery of three planets was made using the Chile-based Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope, the exoplanet system is called TRAPPIST-**1.**

171. The telescope TRAPPIST is in which country ?
   (A) Venezuela   (B) Argentina
   (C) Chile   (D) Mexico

172. What is essential to have the possibility of life on a planet?
   (A) Presence of atmosphere (B) Presence of gravity
   (C) Presence of sunlight   (D) Presence of liquid water

173. What is the 'Goldilocks' zone ?
   (A) It is a mythological place about stars and planets
   (B) That place on a planet which has lowest possibility of liquid water
   (C) The correct distance of a planet from its star to have possibility of having liquid water
   (D) That place on a planet which has the right amount of sunlight

174. Give the antonym of 'Liquid' .
   (A) solid   (B) extract
   (C) flavor   (D) pleasure

175. How many planets in our solar system have liquid water ?
   (A) Two   (B) Three]
   (C) One   (D) Four

Passage-4

Prebiotics are the lesser-known gut-health promoters which serve as food for good bacteria inside the gut. "We found that dietary prebiotics can improve non-REM (random eye movement) sleep, as well as REM sleep after a stressful event," said Robert Thompson, a Ph-D researcher at University of Colorado Boulder in the U.S. Prebiotics are dietary fibres found naturally in foods like artichokes, raw garlic, leeks and onions.

When beneficial bacteria digest prebiotic fibre, they not only multiply, improving overall gut health, but they also release metabolic by-products. Researchers fed three-week-old male rats a diet of either standard chow or chow that included prebiotics. They then monitored the rats' body temperature, gut bacteria and sleepwake cycles — using electroencephalogram (EEG), or brain activity testing over time. Findings revealed that the rats on the prebiotic diet spent more time in non-rapid-eye-movement (NREM) sleep, which is restful and restorative, than those on the non-prebiotic diet.

176. What are prebiotics ?
   (A) Dietary fibres   (B) Bacteria
   (C) Foods like artichokes (D) Gut microbiota

177. What type of sleep is restorative ?
   (A) NREM   (B) REM
   (C) EEG   (D) ECG

178. How are metabolic by-products released ?
   (A) When good bacteria help sleep
   (B) When good bacteria digest dietary fibres
   (C) When gut becomes rich in nutrients
   (D) After recovery from stress due to sleep

179. How can sleep wake cycles be monitored ?
   (A) By testing brain power
   (B) By allowing REM and NREM sleep
   (C) By using EEG
   (D) By recording body temperature

180. The word Health is a/an –
   (A) verb   (B) noun
   (C) Adverb   (D) Adjective

Direction (Q.No. 181 to 190)

There are two passages. Each passage has five questions. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage-1

Genetic variation is the cornerstone of evolution, without which there can be no natural selection, and so a low genetic diversity decreases the ability of a species to survive and reproduce, explains lead author Yoshan Moodley, Professor at the Department of Zoology, University of Venda in South Africa.

Two centuries ago, the black rhinoceros – which roamed much of sub Saharan Africa – had 64 different genetic lineages; but today only 20 of these lineages remain, says the paper. The species is now restricted to five countries, South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Genetically unique populations that once existed in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique, Malawi and Angola have disappeared. The origins of the 'genetic erosion' coincided with colonial rule in Africa and the popularity of big game hunting. From the second half of the 20th century, however, poaching for horns has dramatically depleted their population and genetic diversity, especially in Kenya and Tanzania.

181. What is important for evolution ?
   (A) Genetic variation   (B) Large population
   (C) Mixing of species   (D) Survival of the fittest

182. Sub Sharan Africa has lost how many black rhino genetic lineages in 200 years ?
   (A) 64   (B) 20
   (C) 44   (D) 30

183. Genetically unique black rhinoceros has been lost in all of the following countries, except :
   (A) Tanzania   (B) Nigeria
   (C) Chad   (D) Malawi

184. From the second half of the 20th century what has caused a dramatic fall in black rhinoceros population ?
   (A) poaching   (B) colonial rule
   (C) big game hunting   (D) fall in genetic diversity

185. The word 'Evolution' is a/an –'
   (A) Noun   (B) Verb
   (C) Adjective   (D) None of these

Passage-2

Many plays and films have depicted the life story of Gautama Buddha, but what made the musical play The Way Across unique was its regional focus. Directed by G. Kumara Swamy, the play adapted from the book Telangana lo Buddhism focused on the enlightenment of a cursed Brahmin Bawari and his 16 curious disciples willing to understand the deeper truths of birth, death, rebirth and brotherhood.

From the impressive use of projector visuals, music and shadowplay, there was every effort to lend authenticity to the theme. Despite the play's focus on Telangana, the native essence was

compromised, due to the English rendition (done for a wider reach). The lines appeared jaded with literal translations. The honest performances from the crew impacted only on a surface-level. Kiran Kumar's Bawari act and Krishna Chaitanya Joshi as Pingiya (said to have propagated Buddhism from Telangana to several regions across South India) grab your attention.

186. What was sacrificed to keep the play in English ?
    (A) A wider audience   (B) Authenticity
    (C) Depiction of reality   (D) A bit of native essence

187. The word 'Despite' is a/an–
    (A) Conjunction   (B) Preposition
    (C) Noun   (D) Verb

188. Kiran Kumar played the role of the ....
    (A) Buddha's disciple
    (B) Gautama Buddha
    (C) Pingiya
    (D) Cursed Brahmin Bawari

189. Who helped spread Buddhism to South India ?
    (A) Bawari   (B) Buddha's 16 disciples
    (C) Telangana Buddhists   (D) Pingiya

190. Who directed the play, 'The Way Across'?
    (A) Kiran Kumar   (B) G. Kumara Swamy
    (C) Chaitanya Joshi   (D) Bawari

Direction (Q.No. 191 to 200)

There are two passages. Each passage has five questions. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 1

Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions. Such hydro-carbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas. Mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny animals and from plants that live in the sea. Over million of years, these dead creatures form large deposits under sea-bed and ocean currents cover them with a blanket of sand and silt. As this material hardens, it becomes sedimentary rock and effectively shuts out the oxygen, thus preventing the complete decomposition of the marine deposits underneath. The layers of sedimentary rocks become thicker, and heavier. Their pressure produces heat, which transforms the tiny carcasses into crude oil in a process that is still going on today.

191. How does crude oil come out of the earth?
    (A) Thick brown or black liquid with mild smell
    (B) Thick red brown liquid with strong smell
    (C) Mixture of different colours
    (D) Thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell

192. What is crude mineral oil ?
    (A) Complex mixture of many different substances
    (B) Simple mixture of natural gas
    (C) Plain white oil
    (D) It is bitumen

193. From where does mineral oil originate ?
    (A) Complex mixture of substances
    (B) Carcasses of tiny animals and plants that live in the sea
    (C) From lakes
    (D) Only from plants

194. The time taken for the marine deposits to harden into rocks is :
    (A) a few centuries   (B) millions of years
    (C) a few decades   (D) thousands of years

195. Give the synonym of 'Crude' –
    (A) Raw   (B) Refined
    (C) Proper   (D) None of these

Passage 2

A knowledge of grammar is essential for good speaking and writing, by which one's mind is judged. Studying grammar means hard work : it must be learned as a whole, with no part omitted, and it demands much thought and patience. But, once acquired, it can give a life-time's pleasure and profit. Its study requires no physical hardship, no special room or expenses. If people spent only their leisure time studying grammar they could master it in one year. The author learned it in less than a year. As a private soldier earning sixpence a day, he sat on his bed and studied. Unable to afford candle or oil, he read in winter by firelight (when it was his turn). If he could manage it thus, and with no outside encouragement, then any youth, however poor or busy, could do the same.

196. Why should we learn grammar ?
    (A) To develop speaking skills
    (B) To develop writing skills
    (C) To have a mastery over language
    (D) To acquire good speaking and writing skills

197. How does the world judge a man's mind ?
    (A) By his dress
    (B) By his manners
    (C) By his appearance
    (D) By his speech and writing

198. How long would it take to gain mastery over grammar ?
    (A) One year   (B) Six months
    (C) Two years   (D) Ten months

199. What is the occupation of the writer?
    (A) Teacher   (B) Soldier
    (C) Artist   (D) Clerk

200. The word knowledge in a/an –
    (A) Pronoun   (B) Adjective
    (C) Noun   (D) None of these

Direction (Q. No. 201 to 210)

There are two passages in this section. Each passage is followed by five questions. Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. For each questions four probable answer bearing letters (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. Only one out of these is correct. You have to choose the correct answer and indicate your correct response.

Passage-1

Until he was ten, young Alexander Fleming attended the nearby Loudoun Moor School. He was then transferred to Darvel School which he attended with his brothers. Alexander learned a good deal about nature during that four mile downhill hike to school and the four mile uphill return trip. He was a quick student and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel School, he was sent to Kilmarmock Academy. Two years later he joined his brothers John and Robert at the home of his elder brother Thomas, who was to become a successful occultist in London. However, the economic success of the family was yet to be and Alexander was forced to leave school for economic reasons. When he was sixteen, he obtained a job in a shipping company. Good fortune, however, was on his side and on the side of humanity. In 1901, he received a share in a legacy which made it possible for him to return to school. He decided to study medicine.

201. Alexander trekked .... miles every day to attend Darvel school.
- (A) four
- (B) eight
- (C) twelve
- (D) sixteen

202. He was a 'quick student' means that Alexander :
- (A) Reached school before his brothers
- (B) Was a lively student
- (C) Ran the races
- (D) Was a fast learner

203. Give the antonym of 'Impossible'.
- (A) possible
- (B) share
- (C) fortune
- (D) legacy

204. Alexander became well off
- (A) By working in a shipping company
- (B) When his brother became a successful occultist
- (C) Because he studied medicine
- (D) By receiving a share in a legacy

205. Alexander left school
- (A) To study economics
- (B) To work with his brother
- (C) To study medicine
- (D) Due to financial problems

Passage-2

Some languages are used by a few people. Others, such as Mandarin Chinese and English, are spoken by millions. Many people speak two or more languages. They may use one language at home with family and friends, and another at work or school. Regional variations of language are known as dialects. The Anglo-Saxons, who conquered Britain at the end of the Roman Empire, spoke a Germanic language, which later became English. Other Germanic languages include Danish, Dutch, German and Swedish. English also contains French-derived words after it was ruled by French-speaking kings following the Norman Conquest.

206. Mandarin Chinese is spoken by .... people.
- (A) little
- (B) few
- (C) many
- (D) big

207. A person who is good at foreign languages is known as :
- (A) Virtuoso
- (B) Linguist
- (C) Ventriloquist
- (D) Scholar

208. .... are regional variations of a language.
- (A) English
- (B) Mandarin Chinese
- (C) Home language
- (D) Dialects

209. English also included French words .... the Norman Conquest.
- (A) after
- (B) prior
- (C) before
- (D) during

210. The word 'Empire' is a/an –
- (A) Adjective
- (B) Verb
- (C) Noun
- (D) None of these

Direction (Q.No. 211 to 220)

There are two passages. Each passage has five questions. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage-1

John had never thought much about the origin of wealth or inequalities in life. It was his firm belief that if this world was not good, the next would be good, and this faith sustained him. He was not like some others whom he knew, who would sell their souls to the devil. He always thought of God before doing anything. He lived the life of an honest man. He had not married but did not desire another man's wife. He believed that women weakened men as was described in the story of Samson and Delilah.

211. 'To sell one's soul to the devil' means :
- (A) suppressing one's conscience
- (B) giving up goodness in exchange for evil
- (C) giving up one's honesty for the sake of monetary benefits
- (D) to sell oneself to earn livelihood

212. The word 'Wealth' is a/an –
- (A) Noun
- (B) Adjective
- (C) Verb
- (D) None of these

213. It was John's belief that :
- (A) one can be happy only by remaining a bachelor
- (B) the world is a happy place
- (C) there is no other world
- (D) one must lead an honest life

214. By not desiring another man's wife John showed that :
- (A) he wanted to get married
- (B) he was a man of principles
- (C) he felt sorry for other men
- (D) he had no desire for another's wealth

215. From the above passage we understand that John was :
- (A) not highly educated
- (B) a man of simple faith
- (C) a deeply pessimistic man
- (D) a scholar of scriptures

Passage-2

Two hundred years after Malthus predicted that population growth would overtake food production by a margin of 256 to 9, the simple fact is that food production had always been ahead of the population growth. Malthus' doomsday prediction simply did not come true due to two major reasons : first, population did

not grow geometrically and birth rates in all Western countries fell during the 20th Century, resulting in very slow population growth. Over the past quarter century, birth rates have been falling in the developing countries too. Second, modern agricultural practices and better irrigation have resulted in tremendous growth in food production in almost all parts of the globe, with the notable exception of sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, at the global level, the Malthusian doomsday never befell on us.

India's population grew by about two and a half times in the past 45 years-from 361 million in 1951 to an estimated 916 million in 1995. But during the same period, India's food-grain production grew by nearly four times-from 51 million tonnes in 1951 to 191 million tonnes in 1995. As a result, the per capita food grain availability in India has gone up considerably since the independence. That is, the Malthusian prediction has not come true even in India.

216. In the developing countries, the birth rate is :
(A) increasing   (B) doubling
(C) falling   (D) static

217. India's food production from 1951 to 1995 grew nearly :
(A) five times   (B) four times
(C) three times   (D) two times

218. The food production had always been_____of population growth.
(A) slow   (B) ahead
(C) adequate   (D) stagnant

219. The word 'Global' is a/an –
(A) Noun   (B) Adjective
(C) Adverb   (D) None of these

220. In the past forty five years, India's population has grown about :
(A) three and a half times   (B) one and a half times
(C) five times   (D) two and a half times

Direction (Q. No. 221 to 230)

There are two passages in this section. Each passage is followed by five questions. Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. For each questions four probable answer bearing letters (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. Only one out of these is correct. You have to choose the correct answer and indicate your correct response.

Passage 1

In 776 BC, the First Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief God Zeus. The Greeks emphasized, physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having poems sung about their deeds. Originally, these were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place. The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called 'Olympiads' dating from 776 BC.

221. Where were the First Olympic Games held ?
(A) Mount Olympus   (B) Mount Olympiad
(C) Mount Orels   (D) Mount of Greeks

222. Why were the Olympic Games held ?
(A) To stop wars
(B) To crown the best athletes
(C) To honour Zeus
(D) To sing songs about athletes

223. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate ?
(A) 776 years   (B) 2279 years
(C) 1207 years   (D) 2781 years

224. Which of the following contests was not held ?
(A) Discus throwing   (B) Skating
(C) Boxing   (D) Running

225. Give the synonym of 'Strength' –
(A) Power   (B) Frailty
(C) Weakness   (D) None of these

Passage 2

Pablo Picasso showed his truly exceptional talent from a very young age. His first word was lapiz (Spanish for pencil) and I learnt to draw before he could talk. He was the only son in the family and very good-looking, so he was thoroughly spoilt. I hated school and often refused to go unless his doting parents allowed him to take one of his father's pet pigeons with him.

Apart from pigeons, his great love was art and when in 1891 his father, who was an amateur artist, got a job as a drawing teacher a college, Pablo went with him to the college. He often watched his father paint and sometimes was allowed to help. One evening his father was painting a picture of their pigeons when he had to leave the room. He returned to find that Pablo had completed to picture and it was so amazingly beautiful and lifelike that he gave his son his own palette and brushes and never painted against Pablo was just thirteen.

226. As a boy Pablo Picasso was :
(A) ordinary looking but talented
(B) handsome and talented
(C) handsome and studious
(D) handsome and hardworking

227. He was spoilt mostly because he was :
(A) a smart boy
(B) loved by one and all
(C) the only son in the family
(D) always surrounded by notorious boys

228. Picasso went to school only when :
(A) his friends accompanied him
(B) his father went with him
(C) he was allowed to paint at school
(D) he was allowed to carry a pet with him

229. When his father painted in the college, Pablo :
(A) occasionally helped him   (B) rarely helped him
(C) always helped him   (D) invariably helped him

230. The word 'talent' is a/an –
    (A) Adjective   (B) Noun
    (C) Verb   (D) None of these

Direction (Q. No. 231 to 235)

Read the passage carefully and select the correct answer for the given blank out of the four alternatives.

Daily consumption of a certain form of curcumin improved memory and mood in people with mild, age-related memory loss. The research examined the effects of an easily absorbed surcumin supplement on memory performance in people without dementia, as well as curcumin's potential impact on the microscopic plaques and tangled in the brains of people with Alzheimer's disease. Found in turmeric, curcumin has previously been shown to have anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties in laboratory studies. It has also suggested as a possible reason that senior citizens in India, where curcumin is a dietary staple, have a lower prevalence of Alzheimer's disease and better cognitive performance.

231. Which of the following statements are true ?
    1. Senior citizens in India have high level of Alzheimer's disease because of consumption of turmeric.
    2. Senior citizens in India do not have high prevalence of alzheimer's because of consumption of turmeric.
    3. Consumption of turmeric enhancves cognitive performance.
    4. Curcumin is an antioxidant.
    Select the correct answer using the code given below :
    (A) 2, 3 and 4   (B) 1, 3 and 4
    (C) 1 and 4 only   (D) 1 and 3 only

232. Curcumin has positive effect on people :
    (A) without dementia
    (B) with Alzheimer's disease
    (C) without dementia and with Alzheimer's disease
    (D) with dementia and with Alzheimer's disease

233. Which word in the passage means 'earlier' ?
    (A) Performance   (B) Absorbed
    (C) Properties   (D) Previously

234. Eating turmeric :
    (A) will reduce the chance of getting Alzheimer's disease
    (B) will increase curcumin
    (C) will enhance dementia
    (D) will reduce change of getting cancer

235. .... of a disease in a region depends on the food habits too.
    (A) Dominance   (B) Prevalence
    (C) Affection   (D) Death

Directions (Q. No. 236 to 240)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Yoga is an art and science of healthy life. It is a system of exercise, which had its origin in ancient India some 2000 years ago. The wise men called seers were engaged in the pursuit of knowledge. The realized that unless the body was kept healthy, the mind would not be alert and intellect would not be sharp. The observed how the animals lived in harmony with nature. The seers evolved a system called yoga, which was based on nature. The Sanskrit word 'yoga' is derived from the root 'yuj' which means to join or to unite. It is the unity of man with Nature of God. Yoga is a group of physical, mental and spiritual disciplines. Sage Patanjali is considered as the Father of Yoga. He collected the thoughts of different sages handed down from generation to generation in his 'Yoga Sutra." A yogi is described as one to whom disease, death and old age do not come. His mind is full of peace and satisfaction. He has supple body and alert intellect.

236. Yoga is a .... of exercise, which had its origin in ancient India.
    (A) games   (B) system
    (C) sage   (D) seer

237. The seers were of the opinion that healthy mind .... in a healthy body.
    (A) departs   (B) resides
    (C) resists   (D) refuses

238. Which word in the passage means : 'all the people living at the same time in a society'?
    (A) ancient   (B) disciplines
    (C) yogi   (D) generation

239. 'Yoga' is, a Sanskrit word, derived from the root :
    (A) yogic   (B) yog
    (C) yuj   (D) yucky

240. A yogi is one who has healthy body and a ....
    (A) peaceful mind   (B) disease
    (C) lazy mind   (D) unsatisfied life

Direction (Q. No. 241 to 245)

Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions.

Sports play an important role in the life of every growing boy and girl. Young boys and girls need to play games if they are to develop a strong and healthy body. Besides, the play field provides a person with an opportunity to learn virtues like self control and cooperation. So essential in building up of a balanced personality.

The Duke of Wellington is reported to have said that the ballet of Waterloo was won on the play fields of Eton. What he meant was that the officers, who had received their schooling at Eton had learnt courage, manliness, the fighting spirit and fairplay in their school games. It was these qualities that made them such good leaders of men, and above all, such fine soldiers. So, we cannot under-rate the importance of games.

241. "................ if they are to develop a strong and healthy body". The word 'they' has been used for;
    (A) Good leaders   (B) Young boys and girls
    (C) Fine soldiers   (D) The Duke of Wellington

242. What should we do to develop a strong and healthy body?
    (A) We should eat more food
    (B) We should play games
    (C) We should eat sweets
    (D) We should drink coca-cola

243. According to Duke Wellington where was the ballet of Waterloo won?
  - (A) In the battle field
  - (B) In France
  - (C) In the play fields of Eton
  - (D) In England

244. What are the qualities needed for a balanced personality as mentioned in the paragraph?
  - (A) Courage
  - (B) Manliness
  - (C) Fighting spirit and fair play
  - (D) All of these

245. Select the word closet in the meaning to the word 'virtues' used in the paragraph.
  - (A) Advantages
  - (B) Qualities
  - (C) Skills
  - (D) Ill traits

<div style="text-align:center">Direction (Q. No. 246 to 250)</div>

Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions that follow.

The world is going ahead at a tremendous speed. But all this progress will be shattered if we do not secure peace. Scientific inventions and advancement of technological knowledge have brought the world closer. If one country suffers, all will suffer to some extent. We have become inter-responsible. This has brought about the necessity of international relationship. People should understand that all human beings are brother. The narrow bounds of nationalism and patriotism have to be shed. Unless we understand the lesson of 'live and let live' we stand on our last legs. If another war breaks out, it will destroy the entire race of humanity. If we establish love and sympathy, goodwill an happiness among ourselves, we can still save the world from destruction. 'Live and let live' is a sound religion. From Gautam Buddha to mahatma Gandhi, a number of great persons have pleaded for this mutual love and brotherly feelings. We are the inter-dependent children of the same Father in heaven. We should, therefore, live in peace. This is the only way be which we can go along the road to progress.

246. All our progress will be destroyed if we;
  - (A) kill terrorists
  - (B) nourish ill will
  - (C) slaughter animals
  - (D) fail to establish peace

247. Which word in the panage means 'great'.
  - (A) secure
  - (B) progress
  - (C) tremendous
  - (D) peace

248. The whole of mankind will be destroyed if:
  - (A) epidemic breaks out
  - (B) panic starts
  - (C) war breaks out
  - (D) world war is stopped

249. 'Live and let live' is:
  - (A) a wrong principle
  - (B) a sound religion
  - (C) to be avoided
  - (D) only a theoretical concept

250. God implies:
  - (A) father of heaven
  - (B) ruler of hell
  - (C) devil
  - (D) unknown

<div style="text-align:center">Direction (Q. No. 251 to 255)</div>

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

From far out in space, Earth looks like a blue ball. Since water covers three-fourths of the Earth's surface, blue is the colour we see most. The continents look brown, like small islands floating in the huge, blue sea. White clouds wrap around the Earth like a light blanket. The Earth is shaped like a sphere or a ball. It is 25,000 miles around ! It would take more than a year to walk around the whole planet. A spaceship can fly around the widest part of the sphere in only 90 minutes.

Even though spaceships have travelled to the Moon, people cannot visit the Moon without special suits. The Moon has no air or water. Plants and animals can't live there either. Astronauts first landed on the Moon in 1969. After that, there were six more trips to the Moon. They brought back Moon rocks, which scientists are still studying. There are holes or craters, all over the Moon's surface. Scientists believe that meteorites smashed into the Moon millions of years ago and formed the craters.

The Sun is the closest star to Earth. A star is a hot ball of burning gas. The Sun looks very big because it is so close. But the Sun is just a medium sized star. Billions of far-away stars are much bigger than our Sun. The burning gases from the Sun are so hot that they warm the Earth from 93 million miles away ! Even though the Sun is always glowing, the night here on Earth is dark. That's because the Earth rotates or turns around, every 24 hours. During the day, the Earth faces the Sun, then we see light. During the night, the Earth turns away from the Sun, then it faces the darkness of space. Each day we learn more about the Earth, the Moon and the Sun.

251. Why is blue the colour we see most when looking at Earth from outer space ?
  - (A) Because most of the Earth is covered in land.
  - (B) Because the Sun's rays make the Earth look blue
  - (C) Because most of the Earth is covered in water
  - (D) Because clouds wrap around the Earth

252. What does 'formed' mean ?
  - (A) hit
  - (B) made
  - (C) broke
  - (D) stopped

253. What causes daylight of Earth ?
  - (A) The full Moon causes daylight
  - (B) Daylight is caused by the Earth facing away, from the Sun.
  - (C) The heat of the Sun's rays causes daylight
  - (D) Daylight is caused by the Earth facing toward the Sun.

254. Which of the following sentences best describes the Sun ?
  - (A) The Sun looks small because it is so far from Earth
  - (B) The Sun is a ball of burning gases that gives the Earth heat and light.
  - (C) The Sun is a small star.
  - (D) The Sun is not as hot as it looks.

255. Why did the astronauts bring rocks back from the Moon ?
- (A) Because they didn't know if they would return to the Moon ever again
- (B) Because they wanted to prove that they went to the Moon.
- (C) Because they wanted to remember how the Moon looked.
- (D) Because they wanted to study them and learn more about the Moon.

<div style="background:gray">Direction (Q.No. 256 to 260)</div>

Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions that follow.

We started pitching the highest camp that has ever been made. Everything took five times as long as it would have taken in a place where there was enough air to breathe; but at last we got the, tent up and when we crawled in, it was not too bad. There was only a light wind, and inside it was not too cold for us to take off our gloves. At night most climbers take off their boots; but I prefer to keep them on. Hillary, on the other hand, took his off and laid them next to his sleeping bag.

256. The narrator of the story is :
- (A) an airline pilot
- (B) a mountaineer
- (C) a traveller
- (D) a tourist

257. In this passage, 'we' refers on to :
- (A) the author and his friends
- (B) the author and his friend
- (C) the author and his wife
- (D) None of the above

258. They crawled into the tent because :
- (A) they must have been too tired to work
- (B) the entrance to the tent must have been low
- (C) they had heavy loads on their back
- (D) they wanted to hide from enemies

259. They took a long time to finish the work because :
- (A) they were very tired
- (B) it was very cold
- (C) there was not enough air to breathe
- (D) it was very dark

260. 'Camp' is a/an _____.
- (A) Adjective
- (B) Noun
- (C) Verb
- (D) None of these

<div style="background:gray">Direction (Q.No. 261 to 265)</div>

Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions that follow.

We are tempted to assume that technological progress is real progress and that material success is the criterion of civilisation. If the Eastern people become fascinated by machines and techniques and use them, as Western nations do, to build huge industrial organisations and large military establishments, they will get involved in power politics and drift into the danger of death. Scientific and technological civilisation brings great opportunities and great rewards but also great risks and temptations. Science and technology are neither good nor bad. They are not to be tabooed but tamed) and assigned their proper place. They become dangerous only if they become idols.

261. According to the author, people think that real progress lies in :
- (A) material success and technological growth
- (B) worshipping idols and having faith in them
- (C) having large industries and political power
- (D) taking risks and facing temptations

262. From the passage one gathers that the Eastern people must :
- (A) appreciate scientific achievements
- (B) build huge industrial organisations
- (C) avoid being controlled by machines and techniques of industrial production
- (D) be fascinated by machines

263. According to the author, science and technology should be :
- (A) tabooed and eliminated from life
- (B) used in a controlled and careful manner
- (C) encouraged and liberally used
- (D) made compulsory in education

264. According to the author, science and technology will bring benefits to :
- (A) only Western nations
- (B) only Eastern countries
- (C) nobody
- (D) all, if tamed properly

265. The word 'death' is a/an _____.
- (A) Noun
- (B) verb
- (C) Adjective
- (D) Adverb

<div style="background:gray">Direction (Q.No. 266 to 275)</div>

There are two passages. Each passage has five questions. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage-1

All sources of energy upon which industry depends are wasted when they are employed, and industry is expanding them at a continually increasing rate. Already coal has been largely replaced by oil and oil is being used up so fast that the East and the West alike consider it to be necessary for their prosperity. And what is true of oil is equally true of other natural resources. Everyday, in fact, many miles of forests are turned into newspapers, but there is no known process by which newspapers can be turned into forests. You will say that this need not worry us, since newspapers will be replaced by radio, but radio requires electricity, electricity requires power and power requires raw materials.

266. The central contention of the passage is that :
- (A) industries 'should be closed down, since they expend all sources of energy
- (B) newspapers should not be allowed to destroy forests
- (C) an all-out effort is necessary for the preservation of natural resources that ultimately supply power
- (D) power should be generated in abundance

267. The 'and' in the first sentence has the force of :
(A) as well as   (B) besides
(C) Still   (D) though

268. The statement 'many miles of forests are turned into newspapers' means :
(A) many miles of forests have become as dry as newspapers
(B) devastation of vast areas of forests is a newsworthy item
(C) a good part of forests has been felled and converted into newsprint
(D) large numbers of trees in forests are concerted into raw materials to supply power for the machines that print newspapers

269. According to this passage, oil has become necessary for the prosperity of a nation because :
(A) it is cheaper than coal
(B) it is more useful than coal
(C) the East and the West think so
(D) it is now the chief source of energy

270. According to this passage, the most indispensable item for an industrialised society is :
(A) the radio   (B) raw materials
(C) power   (D) electricity

Passage-2

Youth today do not realise that one is modern only when his thoughts and actions bring out something new, which can set an example to the rest of the world. Imitating only the Western outlook in lifestyle, leaving aside their values, is not what modernism is. Should we consider a youth modern if he opts for a dozen girlfriends and then pretends to be ignorant when dowry in marriage is concerned ?

The family also plays a vital role in shaping one's life. If the urban population in India is divided into two broad divisions, the elite and the middle class, we will find that youths belonging to both these classes suffer from severe frustrations. The parents in the higher society are so busy with their work that their children are left neglected. Loneliness, tensions arising out of parent's unhappy relations and family feuds result in psychiatric depression in the youth.

The case is similar in the middle class families, though with a difference. Lack of attention at home ruins them. The situation is not so grave with the girls as they generally prefer to stay at home, whatever its conditions be. But young men, desperate to find some refuge; quite often come in contact with drugs, alcohol and other illegal activities. Neither are they happy with the society nor is the society happy with them.

271. The, passage is concerned with :
(A) the urban youth
(B) the elite class youth
(C) the middle class youth
(D) the modern girls

272. Youths in the elite class families are :
(A) lonely and depressed
(B) prone to drug-addiction
(C) desperate for revenge
(D) angry and defiant

273. A social group that is thought to be the best –
(A) elite   (B) clan
(C) refuge   (D) None of these

274. The situation in case of the girls is :
(A) desperate   (B) menacing
(C) not so serious (D) gloomy

275. Young men seek refuge in :
(A) dozen girl-friends
(B) modernism
(C) drugs, alcohol, etc.
(D) dowry in marriage

Direction (Q.No. 276 to 285)

There are two passages. Each passage has five questions. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage-1

Arjuna went to Dwarka to ask support from Krishna. The same day Duryodhana also reached there to seek Krishna's help. Duryodhana reached first, but seeing Krishna asleep; he sat down on a cushion at the side of his head and waited. Then, reached Arjuna and waited standing near Krishna's feet. When Krishna awoke, Duryodhana requested him to be on his side in the war. "But I will bear no weapon," said Krishna. "Both of you have to choose between myself and my vast army. Arjuna has the first choice, for I saw him first." Arjuna choose Krishna without arms and Duryodhana had the army of eleven hundred million soldiers, well tried and tested in several wars.

276. Who went to Dwarka to ask support from Krishna ?
(A) Arjuna
(B) Duryodhana
(C) Both Arjuna and Duryodhana
(D) Karna

277. Which word in the passage means 'aid' ?
(A) support   (B) prefer
(C) war   (D) asleep

278. Who preferred Krishna's army in place of Krishna ?
(A) Duryodhana   (B) Bhima
(C) Arjuna   (D) Karna

279. How many soldiers were there in Krishna's army ?
(A) One hundred million soldiers
(B) Five hundred million soldiers
(C) Eleven hundred million soldiers
(D) Twenty hundred million soldiers

280. Where did Arjuna go to ask support from Krishna ?
(A) Mathura   (B) Agra
(C) Dwarka   (D) Ayodhya

Passage-2

Once upon a time, there lived a Rajput king at Malwa. His kingdom was small, quiet and peaceful. There were no major battles on political problems. So his one aim in life was to make his people happy.

One year there was a severe drought. The fields were dry and cracked, and the, trees were bare. There were no flowers and fruits

in the land or crops of any kind. The king was worried. How was he to save the people from famine ?

He walked to the river Narmada, knelt down and prayed. "O Sacred Narmada, bless us with rain. Save my people from famine, and I shall offer you my first born child."

Before long, the sky was overcast with clouds and it rained heavily. The wet Earth was ploughed, seeds were sown and a few months later a bumper crop was harvested. The people rejoiced.

281. What was the king's problem ?
    (A) Wars   (B) Politics
    (C) Famine   (D) Flood

282. Which statement does show that the Rajput king loved his people ?
    (A) The king offered his first-born child to river Narmada
    (B) He opened the gates of the state granary for his people
    (C) He forced his neighbouring states to contribute food
    (D) He set up relief camps to feed the hungry

283. When there is drought :
    (A) there is lot of rain
    (B) the Earth is dry and cracked
    (C) people are very happy
    (D) people sow the seeds

284. The king prayed Narmada for :
    (A) grains   (B) famine
    (C) a child   (D) rain

285. 'Before long' means :
    (A) a long time ago   (B) for a long time
    (C) very soon   (D) in the past

Direction (Q.No. 286 to 295)

There are two passages. Each passage has five questions. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage-1

The purpose of education is to make the student an expert in his subject. This must be clearly understood, and mere muddling through lessons and lectures and books and passing examination are relegated to secondary importance as means to the end–which is excellence in the field chosen.

But there are so many fields, and no man can become an expert in all the fields. It is necessary to decide which fields are the important ones that a man should know well.

It is clear that one's own work is the most important. This has been realised and modern civilization has accordingly provided vocational education. It is now possible to acquire high professional skill in the various fields, medicine, engineering, production, commerce and so on–but with good and bad mixed together, and no standard for guidance.

286. Which word in the passage means 'aim'?
    (A) expert   (B) lesson
    (C) purpose   (D) none of these

287. What, according to the writer, is the end ?
    (A) excellence in the field chosen
    (B) passing the examination
    (C) earning more and more money
    (D) cramming lectures and books

288. According to the passage, can a man become an expert in all fields ?
    (A) Yes   (B) Partially yes
    (C) Sometimes   (D) No

289. According to the writer, which of the following is the most important work ?
    (A) someone else's work
    (B) one's own work
    (C) nobody's work
    (D) everyone's work

290. The modern civilization has provided :
    (A) vocational education
    (B) art of conversation
    (C) adult education
    (D) higher education

Passage-2

English education, which was introduced in India in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, established her cultural contact with the West. Prior to this, India had for centuries remained in a state of isolation, although in very early times she had sent out cultural missions to the other Asiatic countries. India really began to borrow from the West and assimilate new ideas on an extensive scale only after the British had taken up the direction of her educational policy.

It is true that western education at first exerted an unsettling : influence on young men and led to errors in life and conduct. They hated everything Indian, aped western manners and modes of life, and forgot their glorious past. There were scholars who ignored modern Indian languages, avoided classical Indian literature, and made a fetish of speaking and writing English.

291. When was English education introduced in India ?
    (A) in the twentieth century
    (B) in the later part of the nineteenth century
    (C) in the earlier part of the nineteenth century
    (D) in the eighteenth century

292. Which word in the panage means 'A period of hundred years'?
    (A) Century   (B) prior
    (C) exert   (D) fetish

293. What did India send out to other Asiatic countries ?
    (A) economic mission (B) military forces
    (C) cultural missions   (D) none of these

294. Western education exerted an unsettling influence on :
    (A) old men   (B) young men
    (C) old women   (D) children

295. Young men forgot their :
    (A) glorious past   (B) present
    (C) future   (D) originality

Direction (Q.No. 296 to 300)

Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions that follow.

In the year 2007 India became the 11th nation to join the trillioners club. It was the moment to pat your back, but the experts opined

that we congratulated in haste. The country is suffering from evils like child marriage, poverty, diseases, casteism and communalism, therefore it is a matter of shame for all of us.

296. Which important event took place in the year 2007 ?
    (A) India landed loan worth $1 trillion to 11 nations
    (B) India became the 11th nation to take loan worth $ 1 trillion
    (C) India is included among those prosperous countries, which had more than one trillion $
    (D) India became the 11th nation to have no poor

297. Which word in the passage means 'Deficiency' ?
    (A) Poverty   (B) Casteism
    (C) Diseases   (D) Trillion

298. Which words mean–to feel pleasure :
    (A) To pat one's own back
    (B) To wish in haste
    (C) Only some have'become rich
    (D) Country is still reeling under poverty

299. What was shame for India, according to the writer ?
    (A) India became rich quickly
    (B) People are still unhappy
    (C) Only some have become rich
    (D) The government did not give employment to all

300. Which of the following sentences impart the meaning–evils like child marriage ?
    (A) Children in marriage are evils
    (B) Child marriage is an evil
    (C) We adopt evil methods to torture others
    (D) To speak loudly with your parents, is an evil

Direction Q.No. (301 to 320)

There are four passages in this section. Each passages followed by five questions. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below them.

Passage–1

Fishing is my favourite sport. I often fish for hours without catching anything. But this does not worry me. Some fishermen are unlucky. Instead of catching fish, they catch old boots and rubbish. I am even less lucky. I never catch anything–not even old boots. After having spent whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag. "You must give up fishing!" my friends say. It's a waste of time. But they don't realise one important thing. I'm not really interested in fishing. I am only interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all.

301. Fishing is the writer's favourite sport as he :
    (A) always catches fish
    (B) finds it a funny sport
    (C) enjoys doing nothing while sitting in a boat
    (D) collects old boots

302. Some fishermen are unlucky because :
    (A) they never catch a fish
    (B) fishing is not their favourite sport
    (C) they fish for hours together
    (D) sometimes they catch old boots and rubbish instead to fish

303. What does writer carry when he go home from the river ?
    (A) fish   (B) old boots
    (C) new boots   (D) empty bag

304. Who says "You must give up fishing ?"
    (A) Writer's brother
    (B) Writer's mother
    (C) Writer's father
    (D) Writer's friends

305. Which word in the passage means 'popular' ?
    (A) important   (B) favourite
    (C) really   (D) interested

Passage-2

Santosh's parents were affluent landowners who could afford to send their children to the best schools, even to the country's capital Delhi, which was quite close by. But in line with the prevailing custom in the family, Santosh had to make do with the local village school. So, She decided to fight the system in her own quiet way when the right moment arrived. And the right moment came when she turned sixteen. At sixteen most of the girls in her village used to get married. Santosh was also under pressure from her parents to do the same.

306. The parents of Santosh were :
    (A) traders   (B) land owners
    (C) shopkeepers   (D) labourers

307. Santosh had to study in the local village school due to :
    (A) poverty
    (B) her age
    (C) prevailing custom
    (D) less distance

308. The right moment for Santosh came when the :
    (A) her family shifted to the city
    (B) came to the age of eighteen
    (C) her parents agreed
    (D) turned sixteen

309. What happened to the village girls at the age of 16 years ?
    (A) they used to get married
    (B) they used to be sent to village school
    (C) they were sent to city schools
    (D) they came free to do anything

310. Which word in the passage means 'compulsion' ?
    (A) fight   (B) pressure
    (C) system   (D) distance

Passage-3

Mahatma Gandhi once said that there is enough on this earth of all men's need but not for one man's greed. When we start falling green trees in our hurry to make more profit in less time. We strike at the root of our own survival. Increasing population has burdened our forests too much to let them remain green and rich. Industrialisation and mechanical means if cutting timber have accelerated the rate of deforestation. Forests are being cleared to provide land for farming and constructing colonies for people.

311. For what means the forests can not remain green and rich ?
(A) By means of increasing population
(B) By means of root dryness
(C) By means of mechanical sources
(D) By means of cutting forests

312. Gandhiji said, "The forests are being cleared', because :
(A) to provide land for farming and constructing colonies for people
(B) there is enough burden on the forests
(C) mechanical sources are available to cut wood
(D) forests strike at the root of their own

313. To make profit we cut forests in hurry. Then :
(A) we strike off the root of our own survival
(B) our greed increase more
(C) the importance and area of farming land increase
(D) we get enough wood

314. "There are enough source on the earth for all men but not for one man's greed." The mean of this is :
(A) greed is the cause of sin
(B) surplus is painful
(C) use the means properly
(D) means are cause to pleasure

315. The antonym of 'rich' is –
(A) poor   (B) land loard
(C) wealthy   (D) well off

Passage-4

Valentin Hauy developed a system of reading for the blind. he printed normal letters in relief that could be felt by a touch of finger. He also started a school for the blind children. Hauy's system of reading for the blind was very useful. But it was quite difficult to learn. Moreover, it was only a reading system. There was no way for the blind to write in this system. In 1819, a ten-year-old blind boy named Louis Braille entered Hany's school. He was an intelligent student and quickly learnt to read with the help of embossed letters. But he soon realised the disadvantages in Hauy's system. He made up his mind to develop an easier method of reading and writing for the blind. And in 1824, when he was only 15, Braille invented a system of writing which has been accepted all over the world. He was yet Children. It is supported by the French government.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions :

316. What according to the passage was the major disadvantage in Hauy's system ?
(A) It was difficult to comprehend.
(B) Hauy's system was difficult for the blind to use for writing.
(C) It was easy to learn.
(D) It was a regular reading and writing system.

317. What according to you is Louis Braille known for ?
(A) A blind boy
(B) A general student in Hauy's school
(C) The inventor of a system of reading and writing for the blind
(D) A ten year old boy

318. he printed letters in relief,
Here the word 'relief means ....
(A) engraved   (B) in a depressed form
(C) normal form   (D) in a raised form

319. Give the synonym of the word 'invent'.
(A) create   (B) realize
(C) discover   (D) unearth

320. Give the antonym of the word 'develop'.
(A) grow   (B) decline
(C) overweight   (D) ripe

Direction (Q. No. 321 to 325)

Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Television can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the show that they watch. It can increase our knowledge of the outside world. On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages of television. In some countries, people watch the **'boot-tube'** for an average of six hours or more a day. Many children stare at television screen for more hours each day than they do anything else including studying and sleeping. Many studies show that people become more violent after certain programmes. The most negative effect of the television might be people's addiction to it.

321. Television can be useful to people
(A) if they become violent
(B) if they follow only a particular programme
(C) if they get addicted to it
(D) if they carefully choose the shows that they watch

322. What do children of some countries do more than studying and sleeping ?
(A) playing with friends   (B) relaxing at home
(C) watching television   (D) fighting with each other

323. What do the reports of many studies reveal ?
(A) People are becoming fat always sitting In front of the TV
(B) People are neglecting their work
(C) People become more violent after
(D) People are watching all the programmes

324. 'Boot-tube' means
(A) A programme   (B) A colour tube
(C) Television   (D) Telephone

325. The worst effect of Television is that it
(A) effects their mind violently
(B) can be very boring
(C) makes people addicted to it
(D) is making people lazy

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