Master of Design (GAT) - SA

1. The first n even natural numbers is equal to k times the sum of first n odd natural numbers. Then k is

   पहली n *सम प्राकृत संख्याएँ पहली* n विषम प्राकृत संख्याओं के योग के k गुणा के बराबर होती हैं। तब k है-

   - $\frac{n+1}{2n}$
   - $\frac{1}{n}$
   - $\frac{n-1}{n}$
   - $\frac{n+1}{n}$

   (1 mark, negative marking)

2. If 12 pumps working 7 hours a day can lift 2800 tons of water in 20 days, in how many days can 20 pumps working 9 hours a day lift 3000 tons?

   यदि दिन में 7 घंटे काम करने वाले 12 पंप 20 दिनों में 2800 टन पानी उठा सकते हैं, तो दिन में 9 घंटे काम करने वाले 20 पंप कितने दिनों में 3000 टन उठा सकते हैं?

   - 12
   - 10
   - 14
   - 8

   (1 mark, negative marking)

3. The ratio of present ages of two brothers is 1:2 and 5 years back the ratio was 1:3. What will be the ratio of their ages after 5 years?

   दो भाइयों की वर्तमान आयु का अनुपात 1:2 है और 5 वर्ष पहले अनुपात 1:3 था। 5 वर्ष बाद उनकी आयु का अनुपात क्या होगा?

   - 3:5
   - 4:5
   - 1:5
   - 2:5

   (1 mark, negative marking)

4. The price of petrol increased by 2% in a certain week and increased by 4% in the next week. Find the net percentage increase in the price of petrol over these two weeks.

   पेट्रोल की कीमत में एक निश्चित सप्ताह में 2% की वृद्धि हुई और अगले सप्ताह में 4% की वृद्धि हुई। इन दो हफ्तों में पेट्रोल की कीमत में शुद्ध प्रतिशत वृद्धि का पता लगाएं।

- 6.12%
- 6.20%
- 6.08%
- 6.16%

(1 mark, negative marking)

5. At what percent will simple interest on Rs. 1950 amount to Rs. 253.50 in $3\frac{1}{4}$ years?
रु.1950 की राशि से रु.253.50 पर $3\frac{1}{4}$ वर्षों में साधारण ब्याज कितने प्रतिशत होगा?

- 4%
- 3%
- 4.5%
- 5%

(1 mark, negative marking)

6. In how many years interest of a sum will be (3/5)th of the total amount at 10% simple interest?
10% साधारण ब्याज पर किसी राशि का ब्याज कितने वर्षों में कुल राशि का (3/5) होगा?

- 12 years
  12 साल
- 13 years
  13 साल
- 15 years
  15 वर्ष
- 10 years
  10 साल

(1 mark, negative marking)

7. What annual installment will discharge a debt of Rs. 3094 due in 4 years at 7% simple interest?
कौन सी वार्षिक किश्त 7%साधारण ब्याज पर 4 साल में देय रु.3094 के क़र्ज का निर्वहन करेगी ?

- Rs. 650
  Rs. 650
- Rs. 1200
  रु. 1200
- Rs. 700
  रु. 700
- Rs. 900
  रु. 900

(1 mark, negative marking)

8. P and Q working together can complete a job in 16 days. P alone can complete it in 18 days. Both work together for 4 days and then Q leaves. Find the time taken by P to complete the remaining work.

P और Q एक साथ कार्य करते हुए एक कार्य को 16 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं। P अकेला इसे 18 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। दोनों 4 दिनों तक एक साथ कार्य करते हैं और फिर Q चला जाता है। शेष कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए P द्वारा लिया गया समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 14 days
  14 दिन
- 14.5 days
  14.5 दिन
- 12.5 days
  12.5 दिन
- 13.5 days
  13.5 दिन

(1 mark, negative marking)

9. A tank has a leak at its bottom which empties it at 6 litres/minute. It also has a filling tap which can fill the tank in 6 hours. The tank takes 18 hours to become full. Find the capacity of the tank.
   एक टंकी के तल में एक रिसाव है, जो इसे 6 लीटर प्रति मिनट पर खाली कर देता है। इसमें एक फिलिंग टैप भी है, जो टंकी को 6 घंटे में भर सकता है। टंकी को पूर्ण रुप से भरने में 18 घंटे लगते हैं। टंकी की क्षमता का पता लगाएं।

   - 3240 litres
     3240 लीटर
   - 3402 litres
     3402 लीटर
   - 3403 litres
     3403 लीटर
   - 4023 litres
     4023 लीटर

   (1 mark, negative marking)

10. A person covered a certain distance at a certain speed. If his speed was 20% more, he would take 10 minutes less to cover the same distance. Find the time he takes to cover the distance.
    एक व्यक्ति ने एक निश्चित दूरी को एक निश्चित गति से तय किया। यदि उसकी गति 20% अधिक होती, तो वह उतनी ही दूरी तय करने में 10 मिनट कम लेता। वह दूरी तय करने में लगने वाले समय का पता लगाएं।

    - 42 minutes
      42 मिनट
    - 45 minutes
      45 मिनट
    - 60 minutes
      60 मिनट
    - 50 minutes
      50 मिनट

    (1 mark, negative marking)

11. If $a+b-c : b+c-a : a+c-b = 5:6:7$, then find $a:b:c$.

यदि $a + b - c : b + c - a : a + c - b = 5:6:7$, तो $a : b : c$ ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 12:11:13
- 13:12:11
- 13:11:12
- 12:13:11

(1 mark, negative marking)

12. The cost price of 80 articles is Rs. 12.50 per article. 20 of them were sold for Rs. 18 each. At what price should each of the remaining articles be sold so as to get an overall profit of Rs. 4.50 per article?

80 वस्तुओं का क्रय मूल्य रु. 12.50 प्रति वस्तु है। इनमें से 20 वस्तुएं रु.18 प्रत्येक में बिकी। शेष वस्तुओं में से प्रत्येक को किस कीमत पर बेचा जाना चाहिए ताकि कुल मिलाकर प्रति वस्तु रु.4.50 का लाभ प्राप्त हो?

- Rs. 15
  रु. 15
- Rs. $16\frac{2}{3}$
  रु. $16\frac{2}{3}$
- Rs. 18
  रु. 18
- Rs. $17\frac{1}{3}$
  रु. $17\frac{1}{3}$

(1 mark, negative marking)

13. Divide Rs. 6600 into two parts so that the simple interest on the first part for 5 years at 6% per annum is equal to the simple interest on the second part for 3 years at 12% per annum.

रु.6600 को दो भागों में विभाजित करें ताकि पहले भाग पर 5 वर्षों के लिए 6% प्रति वर्ष की दर से साधारण ब्याज दूसरे भाग पर 3 वर्षों के लिए 12% प्रति वर्ष के साधारण ब्याज के बराबर हो।

- (Rs. 4000, Rs. 2600)
  (रु. 4000, रु. 2600)
- (Rs. 3500, Rs. 3100)
  (3500 रुपये, 3100 रुपये)
- (Rs. 3600, Rs. 3000)
  (3600 रुपये, 3000 रुपये)
- (Rs. 3800, Rs. 2800)
  (3800 रुपये, 2800 रुपये)

(1 mark, negative marking)

14. A vessel is full of a mixture of milk and water with 9% milk. 9 litres are withdrawn and then replaced with pure water. If the milk is now 6%, how much does the vessel hold?

एक बर्तन 9% दूध के साथ दूध और पानी के मिश्रण से भरा है। 9 लीटर निकाल लिया जाता है और फिर शुद्ध पानी से बदल दिया जाता है। यदि दूध अब 6% है, तो बर्तन में कितना पानी है?

- 36 litres
  36 लीटर
- 40 litres
  40 लीटर
- 27 litres
  27 लीटर
- 18 litres
  18 लीटर

(1 mark, negative marking)

15. There are two containers having mixtures of hydrochloric acid and water. In container 1, the ratio of hydrochloric acid and water is 1:2 and in container 2 the ratio of hydrochloric acid and water is 4:1. Find the amount of mixture that should be taken from container 1 in order to make 28 litres of a mixture containing equal amount of water and hydrochloric acid.

हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड और पानी के मिश्रण वाले दो कंटेनर हैं। कंटेनर 1 में, हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड और पानी का अनुपात 1:2 है और कंटेनर 2 में हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड और पानी का अनुपात 4:1 है। पानी और हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड की समान मात्रा वाले मिश्रण का 28 लीटर बनाने के लिए कंटेनर 1 से कितना मिश्रण लेना चाहिए, इसका पता लगाएं।

- 20 litres
  20 लीटर
- 14 litres
  14 लीटर
- 15 litres
  15 लीटर
- 18 litres
  18 लीटर

(1 mark, negative marking)

16. P, Q and R can together earn Rs. 3100 in 10 days. Q and R together can earn Rs. 1320 in 6 days. P and R together can earn Rs. 1050 in 5 days. Find R's daily earning.

P, Q और R एक साथ 10 दिनों में रु.3100 कमा सकते हैं। Q और R एक साथ 6 दिनों में रु.1320 कमा सकते हैं। P और R मिलकर 5 दिनों में रु.1050 कमा सकते हैं। R की दैनिक कमाई ज्ञात कीजिए।

- Rs. 90
  रु. 90
- Rs. 100
  रु. 100
- Rs. 110
  रु. 110
- Rs. 120
  रु. 120

(1 mark, negative marking)

17. A train overtakes two persons, cycling at 9 km/hr and 18 km/hr in 40 seconds and 48 seconds respectively. Find the

length of the train.
साइकिल चलाने वाले दो व्यक्तियों को एक ट्रेन क्रमश: 9 कि.मी.प्रति घंटा और 18 कि.मी.प्रति घंटा की गति से 40 सेकंड और 48 सेकंड में पार करती है। ट्रेन की लंबाई पाएं।

- 600 meters
  600 मीटर
- 550 meters
  550 मीटर
- 580 meters
  580 मीटर
- 625 meters
  625 मीटर

(1 mark, negative marking)

18. A, B, C and D play four different games among Baseball, Cricket, Kabaddi and Volley ball. A does not play Baseball or Cricket. B does not play Kabaddi or Volleyball. C plays Volleyball and D plays either Baseball or Volleyball. Who plays Cricket?
A, B, C और D बेसबॉल, क्रिकेट, कबड्डी और वॉलीबॉल के बीच चार अलग-अलग खेल खेलते हैं। A बेसबॉल या क्रिकेट नहीं खेलता है। B कबड्डी या वॉलीबॉल नहीं खेलता है। C वॉलीबॉल खेलता है और D या तो बेसबॉल या वॉलीबॉल खेलता है। क्रिकेट कौन खेलता है?

- B
- C
- D
- A

(1 mark, negative marking)

19. What is the angle between the minute hand and the hour hand of a clock at 3 hours 40 minutes?
3 घंटे 40 मिनट पर घड़ी की मिनट की सुई और घंटे की सुई के बीच का कोण क्या है?

- 70°
- 130°
- 20°
- 90°

(1 mark, negative marking)

20. If 1st January 1992 is a Tuesday then on which day of the week will 1st January 1993 fall?
यदि 1 जनवरी 1992 को मंगलवार है तो 1 जनवरी 1993 को सप्ताह का कौन सा दिन होगा?

- Saturday
  शनिवार
- Thursday

- गुरुवार
- Tuesday
- मंगलवार
- Friday
- शुक्रवार

(1 mark, negative marking)

21. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row.
Lockers 1 and 2 are in the top row from left to right respectively while lockers 7 and 8 are in the bottom row – arranged from left to right respectively. Lockers 3 and 4 are in the second row from the top – arranged from right to left respectively. So are lockers 5 and 6 – arranged from right to left respectively – in the second row from the bottom. P has been allotted locker 1 while V has been allotted locker 8. T's locker is just above that of Q which is just above that of R, whereas W's locker is in the bottom row.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक संस्था के आठ कर्मचारी हैं। प्रत्येक को एक अलमारी में 1 से 8 क्रमांक वाले आठ लॉकरों में से एक अलग लॉकर आवंटित किया जाता है। लॉकरों को चार पंक्तियों में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है और प्रत्येक पंक्ति में दो लॉकर होते हैं।

लॉकर 1 और 2 क्रमशः बायें से दायें शीर्ष पंक्ति में हैं जबकि लॉकर 7 और 8 नीचे की पंक्ति में हैं - क्रमशः बायें से दायें व्यवस्थित हैं। लॉकर 3 और 4 ऊपर से दूसरी पंक्ति में क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। तो नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति में लॉकर 5 और 6 - क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। P को लॉकर 1 आवंटित किया गया है जबकि V को लॉकर 8 आवंटित किया गया है। T का लॉकर Q के ठीक ऊपर है जो R के ठीक ऊपर है, जबकि W का लॉकर नीचे की पंक्ति में है।

Which of the following cannot be the correct locker number-occupant pair?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सही लॉकर नंबर-कब्जेदार जोड़ी नहीं हो सकता है?

- 6-R
- 3-Q
- 4-U
- 7-W

(1 mark, negative marking)

22. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row.
Lockers 1 and 2 are in the top row from left to right respectively while lockers 7 and 8 are in the bottom row – arranged from left to right respectively. Lockers 3 and 4 are in the second row from the top – arranged from right to left respectively. So are lockers 5 and 6 – arranged from right to left respectively – in the second row from the bottom. P has been allotted locker 1 while V has been allotted locker 8. T's locker is just above that of Q which is just above that of R, whereas W's locker is in the bottom row.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक संस्था के आठ कर्मचारी हैं। प्रत्येक को एक अलमारी में 1 से 8 क्रमांक वाले आठ लॉकरों में से एक अलग लॉकर आवंटित किया जाता है। लॉकरों को चार पंक्तियों में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है और प्रत्येक पंक्ति में दो लॉकर होते हैं।

लॉकर 1 और 2 क्रमशः बायें से दायें शीर्ष पंक्ति में हैं जबकि लॉकर 7 और 8 नीचे की पंक्ति में हैं - क्रमशः बायें से दायें व्यवस्थित हैं। लॉकर 3 और 4 ऊपर से दूसरी पंक्ति में क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। तो नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति में लॉकर 5 और 6 - क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। P को लॉकर 1 आवंटित किया गया है जबकि V को लॉकर 8 आवंटित किया गया है। T का लॉकर Q के ठीक ऊपर है जो R के ठीक ऊपर है, जबकि W का लॉकर नीचे की पंक्ति में है।

If U's locker is not beside Q's locker, whose locker is just above that of W?
यदि U का लॉकर Q के लॉकर के पास नहीं है, तो W के लॉकर के ठीक ऊपर किसका लॉकर है?

- R
- Q
- S
- U

(1 mark, negative marking)

23. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row. Lockers 1 and 2 are in the top row from left to right respectively while lockers 7 and 8 are in the bottom row – arranged from left to right respectively. Lockers 3 and 4 are in the second row from the top – arranged from right to left respectively. So are lockers 5 and 6 – arranged from right to left respectively – in the second row from the bottom. P has been allotted locker 1 while V has been allotted locker 8. T's locker is just above that of Q which is just above that of R, whereas W's locker is in the bottom row.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक संस्था के आठ कर्मचारी हैं। प्रत्येक को एक अलमारी में 1 से 8 क्रमांक वाले आठ लॉकरों में से एक अलग लॉकर आवंटित किया जाता है। लॉकरों को चार पंक्तियों में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है और प्रत्येक पंक्ति में दो लॉकर होते हैं।

लॉकर 1 और 2 क्रमशः बायें से दायें शीर्ष पंक्ति में हैं जबकि लॉकर 7 और 8 नीचे की पंक्ति में हैं - क्रमशः बायें से दायें व्यवस्थित हैं। लॉकर 3 और 4 ऊपर से दूसरी पंक्ति में क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। तो नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति में लॉकर 5 और 6 - क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। P को लॉकर 1 आवंटित किया गया है जबकि V को लॉकर 8 आवंटित किया गया है। T का लॉकर Q के ठीक ऊपर है जो R के ठीक ऊपर है, जबकि W का लॉकर नीचे की पंक्ति में है।

Which of these pairs cannot have lockers that are diagonally placed?
इनमें से किस जोड़े के लॉकर तिरछे रखे हुए नहीं हो सकते हैं?

- a) P-Q
- b) S-R

d) Either B or C
या तो B या C

c) U-R

(1 mark, negative marking)

24. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row.
Lockers 1 and 2 are in the top row from left to right respectively while lockers 7 and 8 are in the bottom row – arranged from left to right respectively. Lockers 3 and 4 are in the second row from the top – arranged from right to left respectively. So are lockers 5 and 6 – arranged from right to left respectively – in the second row from the bottom. P has been allotted locker 1 while V has been allotted locker 8. T's locker is just above that of Q which is just above that of R, whereas W's locker is in the bottom row.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक संस्था के आठ कर्मचारी हैं। प्रत्येक को एक अलमारी में 1 से 8 क्रमांक वाले आठ लॉकरों में से एक अलग लॉकर आवंटित किया जाता है। लॉकरों को चार पंक्तियों में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है और प्रत्येक पंक्ति में दो लॉकर होते हैं।

लॉकर 1 और 2 क्रमशः बायें से दायें शीर्ष पंक्ति में हैं जबकि लॉकर 7 और 8 नीचे की पंक्ति में हैं - क्रमशः बायें से दायें व्यवस्थित हैं। लॉकर 3 और 4 ऊपर से दूसरी पंक्ति में क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। तो नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति में लॉकर 5 और 6 - क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। P को लॉकर 1 आवंटित किया गया है जबकि V को लॉकर 8 आवंटित किया गया है। T का लॉकर Q के ठीक ऊपर है जो R के ठीक ऊपर है, जबकि W का लॉकर नीचे की पंक्ति में है।

Which of the following groups consists only occupants of odd numbered lockers?
निम्नलिखित में से किस समूह में केवल विषम संख्या वाले लॉकरों के रहने वाले हैं?

R, V, W

Q, R, W

P, T, Q

T, R, Q

(1 mark, negative marking)

25. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row.
Lockers 1 and 2 are in the top row from left to right respectively while lockers 7 and 8 are in the bottom row – arranged from left to right respectively. Lockers 3 and 4 are in the second row from the top – arranged from right to left respectively. So are lockers 5 and 6 – arranged from right to left respectively – in the second row from the bottom. P has been allotted locker 1 while V has been allotted locker 8. T's locker is just above that of Q which is just above that of R, whereas W's locker is in the bottom row.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक संस्था के आठ कर्मचारी हैं। प्रत्येक को एक अलमारी में 1 से 8 क्रमांक वाले आठ लॉकरों में से एक अलग लॉकर आवंटित किया जाता है। लॉकरों को चार पंक्तियों में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है और प्रत्येक पंक्ति में दो लॉकर होते हैं।

लॉकर 1 और 2 क्रमशः बायें से दायें शीर्ष पंक्ति में हैं जबकि लॉकर 7 और 8 नीचे की पंक्ति में हैं - क्रमशः बायें से दायें व्यवस्थित हैं। लॉकर 3 और 4 ऊपर से दूसरी पंक्ति में क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। तो नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति में लॉकर 5 और 6 - क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। P को लॉकर 1 आवंटित किया गया है जबकि V को लॉकर 8 आवंटित किया गया है। T का लॉकर Q के ठीक ऊपर है जो R के ठीक ऊपर है, जबकि W का लॉकर नीचे की पंक्ति में है।

If U's locker is in the same row as that of R, and S exchanges his locker with V, then who is the new neighbour of V in the same row? (Assume that nothing else is distributed from the original arrangement)

यदि U का लॉकर R के समान पंक्ति में है, और S अपने लॉकर को V से बदल देता है, तो उसी पंक्ति में V का नया पड़ोसी कौन है? (मान लें कि मूल व्यवस्था से कुछ और वितरित नहीं किया गया है)

- P
- Q
- R
- U

(1 mark, negative marking)

26. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R.

P, Q, R, S और T एक मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। P, R के बायें दो सीटों पर बैठता है और Q, R के दायीं ओर दो सीटों पर बैठता है।

If S sits in between Q and R, who sits to the immediate right of P?
यदि S, Q और R के बीच में बैठा है, तो P के ठीक दायें कौन बैठा है?

- Q
- R
- S
- T

(1 mark, negative marking)

27. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R.

P, Q, R, S और T एक मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। P, R के बायें दो सीटों पर बैठता है और Q, R के दायीं ओर दो सीटों पर बैठता है।

Which of the following cannot be the correct seating arrangement of the five persons in either the clockwise direction or the anti-clockwise direction?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी घड़ी की दिशा में या घड़ी की विपरीत दिशा में पांच व्यक्तियों के बैठने की सही व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है?

- P, S, R, T, Q
- P, T, R, S, Q
- P, Q, S, R, T
- P, Q, R, S, T

(1 mark, negative marking)

28. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R.

P, Q, R, S और T एक मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। P, R के बायें दो सीटों पर बैठता है और Q, R के दायीं ओर दो सीटों पर बैठता है।

If S is not sitting next to Q, who is sitting between Q and S?
यदि S, Q के बगल में नहीं बैठा है, तो Q और S के बीच में कौन बैठा है?

- Both R and P
  R और P दोनों
- P
- R
- T

(1 mark, negative marking)

29. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R.

P, Q, R, S और T एक मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। P, R के बायें दो सीटों पर बैठता है और Q, R के दायीं ओर दो सीटों पर बैठता है।

If a new person U joins the group such that the initial conditions for the seating arrangement should be observed and also a new condition that U does not sit next to R be satisfied, then which of the following statements is TRUE?
यदि एक नया व्यक्ति U समूह में इस प्रकार शामिल होता है कि बैठने की व्यवस्था के लिए प्रारंभिक शर्तों का पालन किया जाना चाहिए और एक नई शर्त भी है कि U, R के बगल में नहीं बैठता है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?

- d)Either A or B above
  या तो A या B ऊपर
- c) U sits to the immediate left of P
  U, P के ठीक बायें बैठा है
- a) U sits to the immediate right of S
  U, S . के ठीक दायें बैठा है
- b) U sits to the immediate left of T
  U, T के ठीक बायें बैठा है

(1 mark, negative marking)

30. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R.

P, Q, R, S और T एक मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। P, R के बायें दो सीटों पर बैठता है और Q, R के दायीं ओर दो सीटों पर बैठता है।

If a new person U joins the group such that the initial conditions for the seating arrangement should be observed and also a new condition that U does not sit next to P, S or T be satisfied, then who will be the neighbours of P (one on either side)?

यदि एक नया व्यक्ति U समूह में इस प्रकार शामिल हो जाता है कि बैठने की व्यवस्था के लिए प्रारंभिक शर्तों का पालन किया जाना चाहिए और एक नई शर्त भी है कि P, S या T के बगल में U नहीं बैठता है, तो P का पड़ोसी कौन होगा? (दोनों तरफ एक)?

- S and T
  S और T
- T and R
  T और R
- S and Q
  S और Q
- R and Q
  R और Q

(1 mark, negative marking)

31. Five villages P, Q, R, S and T situated close to each other. P is to the west of Q, R is to the south of P, T is to the north of Q and S is to the east of T. Then in which direction R is with respect to S?

पाँच गाँव P, Q, R, S और T एक दूसरे के निकट स्थित हैं। P, Q के पश्चिम में है, R, P के दक्षिण में है, T, Q के उत्तर में है और S, T के पूर्व में है। तो S के सन्दर्भ में R किस दिशा में है?

- South-East
  दक्षिण-पूर्व
- North-West
  उत्तर-पश्चिम
- South-West
  दक्षिण-पूर्व
- Data inadequate
  डेटा अपर्याप्त

(1 mark, negative marking)

32. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them likes one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them owns a different car, viz. Swift, Alto, Figo, Beat, SX4, Estillo and Optra, not necessarily in the same order.
C likes Wednesday and his favourite car is neither SX4 nor Optra. E does not like Monday and his favourite car is Beat. The favourite car of one who likes Friday is Figo. The one whose favourie car is Estillo likes Tuesday. D likes Saturday and D's favourite car is not SX4. G's favourite car is Alto. F likes Thursday. B does not like Estillo.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक क्लब के सात सदस्य हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक को सप्ताह का एक दिन पसंद है, अर्थात सोमवार, मंगलवार, बुधवार, गुरुवार, शुक्रवार, शनिवार और रविवार, आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास एक अलग कार है, अर्थात स्विफ्ट, ऑल्टो, फिगो, बीट, SX4, एस्टिलो और ऑप्ट्रा, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

C को बुधवार पसंद है और उसकी पसंदीदा कार न तो SX4 और न ही ऑप्ट्रा है। E को सोमवार पसंद नहीं है और उसकी पसंदीदा कार बीट है। शुक्रवार को पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति की पसंदीदा कार फिगो है। वह व्यक्ति जिसकी पसंदीदा कार एस्टिलो है, उसे मंगलवार पसंद है। D को शनिवार पसंद है और D की पसंदीदा कार SX4 नहीं है। G की पसंदीदा कार ऑल्टो है। F को गुरुवार पसंद है। B को एस्टिलो पसंद नहीं है।

Who among the following likes Tuesday?
निम्नलिखित में से किसे मंगलवार पसंद है?

- B
- A
- D
- Data inadequate
  डेटा अपर्याप्त

(1 mark, negative marking)

33. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them likes one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them owns a different car, viz. Swift, Alto, Figo, Beat, SX4, Estillo and Optra, not necessarily in the same order.
C likes Wednesday and his favourite car is neither SX4 nor Optra. E does not like Monday and his favourite car is Beat. The favourite car of one who likes Friday is Figo. The one whose favourie car is Estillo likes Tuesday. D likes Saturday and D's favourite car is not SX4. G's favourite car is Alto. F likes Thursday. B does not like Estillo.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक क्लब के सात सदस्य हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक को सप्ताह का एक दिन पसंद है, अर्थात सोमवार, मंगलवार, बुधवार, गुरुवार, शुक्रवार, शनिवार और रविवार, आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास एक अलग कार है, अर्थात स्विफ्ट, ऑल्टो, फिगो, बीट, SX4, एस्टिलो और ऑप्ट्रा, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

C को बुधवार पसंद है और उसकी पसंदीदा कार न तो SX4 और न ही ऑप्ट्रा है। E को सोमवार पसंद नहीं है और उसकी पसंदीदा कार बीट है। शुक्रवार को पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति की पसंदीदा कार फिगो है। वह व्यक्ति जिसकी पसंदीदा कार एस्टिलो है, उसे मंगलवार पसंद है। D को शनिवार पसंद है और D की पसंदीदा कार SX4 नहीं है। G की पसंदीदा कार ऑल्टो है। F को गुरुवार पसंद है। B को एस्टिलो पसंद नहीं है।

Whose favourite car is Figo?
फिगो किसकी पसंदीदा कार है?

- B

- A
- F
- C

(1 mark, negative marking)

34. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them likes one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them owns a different car, viz. Swift, Alto, Figo, Beat, SX4, Estillo and Optra, not necessarily in the same order.
C likes Wednesday and his favourite car is neither SX4 nor Optra. E does not like Monday and his favourite car is Beat. The favourite car of one who likes Friday is Figo. The one whose favourie car is Estillo likes Tuesday. D likes Saturday and D's favourite car is not SX4. G's favourite car is Alto. F likes Thursday. B does not like Estillo.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक क्लब के सात सदस्य हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक को सप्ताह का एक दिन पसंद है, अर्थात सोमवार, मंगलवार, बुधवार, गुरुवार, शुक्रवार, शनिवार और रविवार, आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास एक अलग कार है, अर्थात स्विफ्ट, ऑल्टो, फिगो, बीट, SX4, एस्टिलो और ऑप्ट्रा, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

C को बुधवार पसंद है और उसकी पसंदीदा कार न तो SX4 और न ही ऑप्ट्रा है। E को सोमवार पसंद नहीं है और उसकी पसंदीदा कार बीट है। शुक्रवार को पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति की पसंदीदा कार फिगो है। वह व्यक्ति जिसकी पसंदीदा कार एस्टिलो है, उसे मंगलवार पसंद है। D को शनिवार पसंद है और D की पसंदीदा कार SX4 नहीं है। G की पसंदीदा कार ऑल्टो है। F को गुरुवार पसंद है। B को एस्टिलो पसंद नहीं है।

Who among the following likes Sunday?
निम्नलिखित में से किसे रविवार पसंद है?

- A
- C
- E
- F

(1 mark, negative marking)

35. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them likes one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them owns a different car, viz. Swift, Alto, Figo, Beat, SX4, Estillo and Optra, not necessarily in the same order.
C likes Wednesday and his favourite car is neither SX4 nor Optra. E does not like Monday and his favourite car is Beat. The favourite car of one who likes Friday is Figo. The one whose favourie car is Estillo likes Tuesday. D likes Saturday and D's favourite car is not SX4. G's favourite car is Alto. F likes Thursday. B does not like Estillo.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक क्लब के सात सदस्य हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक को सप्ताह का एक दिन पसंद है, अर्थात सोमवार, मंगलवार, बुधवार, गुरुवार, शुक्रवार, शनिवार और रविवार, आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हों। उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास एक अलग कार है, अर्थात स्विफ्ट, ऑल्टो, फिगो, बीट, SX4, एस्टिलो और ऑप्ट्रा, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

C को बुधवार पसंद है और उसकी पसंदीदा कार न तो SX4 और न ही ऑप्ट्रा है। E को सोमवार पसंद नहीं है और उसकी पसंदीदा कार बीट है। शुक्रवार को पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति की पसंदीदा कार फिगो है। वह व्यक्ति जिसकी पसंदीदा कार एस्टिलो है, उसे मंगलवार पसंद है। D को शनिवार पसंद है और D की पसंदीदा कार SX4 नहीं है। G की पसंदीदा कार ऑल्टो है। F को गुरुवार पसंद है। B को एस्टिलो पसंद नहीं है।

Whose favourite car is SX4?
SX4 किसकी पसंदीदा कार है?

- F
- A
- B
- D

(1 mark, negative marking)

36. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them likes one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them owns a different car, viz. Swift, Alto, Figo, Beat, SX4, Estillo and Optra, not necessarily in the same order.
C likes Wednesday and his favourite car is neither SX4 nor Optra. E does not like Monday and his favourite car is Beat. The favourite car of one who likes Friday is Figo. The one whose favourie car is Estillo likes Tuesday. D likes Saturday and D's favourite car is not SX4. G's favourite car is Alto. F likes Thursday. B does not like Estillo.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक क्लब के सात सदस्य हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक को सप्ताह का एक दिन पसंद है, अर्थात सोमवार, मंगलवार, बुधवार, गुरुवार, शुक्रवार, शनिवार और रविवार, आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हों। उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास एक अलग कार है, अर्थात स्विफ्ट, ऑल्टो, फिगो, बीट, SX4, एस्टिलो और ऑप्ट्रा, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

C को बुधवार पसंद है और उसकी पसंदीदा कार न तो SX4 और न ही ऑप्ट्रा है। E को सोमवार पसंद नहीं है और उसकी पसंदीदा कार बीट है। शुक्रवार को पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति की पसंदीदा कार फिगो है। वह व्यक्ति जिसकी पसंदीदा कार एस्टिलो है, उसे मंगलवार पसंद है। D को शनिवार पसंद है और D की पसंदीदा कार SX4 नहीं है। G की पसंदीदा कार ऑल्टो है। F को गुरुवार पसंद है। B को एस्टिलो पसंद नहीं है।

Which of the following combinations is correct?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा संयोजन सही है?

- D-Saturday-Beat
  D-शनिवार-बीट

- All are incorrect
  सभी गलत हैं
- C-Wednesday-Alto
  C-बुधवार-ऑल्टो
- F-Thursday-Estillo
  F-गुरुवार-एस्टिलो

(1 mark, negative marking)

37. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order.
Each one is pursuing a different profession – actor, reporter, doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher and painter not necessarily in the same order.
G is fifth to the left of C. The reporter is third to the right of G. F is fifth to the right of A. E is second to the left of B. The engineer is second to the left of D. There are only three people between the engineer and the painter. The doctor is to the immediate left of the engineer. The lawyer is to the immediate right of the teacher.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक सीधी रेखा में उत्तर की ओर मुख करके खड़े हैं और उनके बीच समान दूरी है, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक अलग पेशा अपना रहा है - अभिनेता, पत्रकार, डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, वकील, शिक्षक और चित्रकार, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

G, C के बायें से पाँचवाँ है। पत्रकार G के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है। F, A के दायें से पांचवें स्थान पर है। E, B के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर, D के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर और पेंटर के बीच तीन लोग हैं। डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर के ठीक बायें बैठा है। वकील शिक्षक के ठीक दायें बैठा है।

What is A's profession?
A का पेशा क्या है?

- Doctor
  डॉक्टर
- Teacher
  शिक्षक
- Actor
  अभिनेता
- Painter
  चित्रकार

(1 mark, negative marking)

38. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order.
Each one is pursuing a different profession – actor, reporter, doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher and painter not necessarily in the same order.
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A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक सीधी रेखा में उत्तर की ओर मुख करके खड़े हैं और उनके बीच समान दूरी है, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक अलग पेशा अपना रहा है - अभिनेता, पत्रकार, डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, वकील, शिक्षक और चित्रकार, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

G, C के बायें से पाँचवाँ है। पत्रकार G के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है। F, A के दायें से पांचवें स्थान पर है। E, B के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर, D के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर और पेंटर के बीच तीन लोग हैं। डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर के ठीक बायें बैठा है। वकील शिक्षक के ठीक दायें बैठा है।

Which one is TRUE according to the given arrangement?
दी गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार कौन सा सत्य है?

- F is third to the left of E
  F, E के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है
- F is the teacher
  F शिक्षक है
- The painter is to the immediate left of B
  चित्रकार B के ठीक बायें है
- The lawyer is standing in the exact middle of the arrangement
  वकील व्यवस्था के ठीक बीच में खड़ा है

(1 mark, negative marking)

39. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order.
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A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक सीधी रेखा में उत्तर की ओर मुख करके खड़े हैं और उनके बीच समान दूरी है, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक अलग पेशा अपना रहा है - अभिनेता, पत्रकार, डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, वकील, शिक्षक और चित्रकार, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

G, C के बायें से पाँचवाँ है। पत्रकार G के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है। F, A के दायें से पांचवें स्थान पर है। E, B के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर, D के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर और पेंटर के बीच तीन लोग हैं। डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर के ठीक बायें बैठा है। वकील शिक्षक के ठीक दायें बैठा है।

Who among the following is an actor?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक अभिनेता है?

- E
- C
- B
- F

(1 mark, negative marking)

40. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order.
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A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक सीधी रेखा में उत्तर की ओर मुख करके खड़े हैं और उनके बीच समान दूरी है, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक अलग पेशा अपना रहा है - अभिनेता, पत्रकार, डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, वकील, शिक्षक और चित्रकार, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

G, C के बायें से पाँचवाँ है। पत्रकार G के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है। F, A के दायें से पांचवें स्थान पर है। E, B के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर, D के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर और पेंटर के बीच तीन लोग हैं। डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर के ठीक बायें बैठा है। वकील शिक्षक के ठीक दायें बैठा है।

What is D's position with respect to the painter?
चित्रकार के सन्दर्भ में D का स्थान क्या है?

- Third to the right
  दायें से तीसरा
- Third to the left
  बायें से तीसरा
- Second to the right
  दायीं ओर दूसरा
- Second to the left
  बायें से दूसरा

(1 mark, negative marking)

41. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order.
Each one is pursuing a different profession – actor, reporter, doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher and painter not necessarily in the same order.
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A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक सीधी रेखा में उत्तर की ओर मुख करके खड़े हैं और उनके बीच समान दूरी है, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक अलग पेशा अपना रहा है - अभिनेता, पत्रकार, डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, वकील, शिक्षक और चित्रकार, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

G, C के बायें से पाँचवाँ है। पत्रकार G के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है। F, A के दायें से पांचवें स्थान पर है। E, B के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर, D के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर और पेंटर के बीच तीन लोग हैं। डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर के ठीक बायें बैठा है। वकील शिक्षक के ठीक दायें बैठा है।

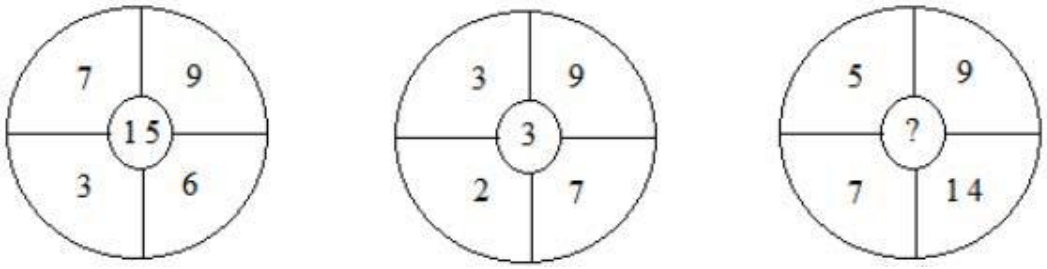
Three of the following four are alike in a certain way based on the given standing arrangement and so form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?
दी गई स्थायी व्यवस्था के आधार पर निम्नलिखित चार में से तीन एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और इसलिए एक समूह बनाते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

- BFC
- EBF
- GDB
- DFC

(1 mark, negative marking)

42. What number will replace the question mark?

प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह के स्थान पर कौन सी संख्या आएगी?



- 5
- 6
- 7
- 12

(1 mark, negative marking)

43. Which of the following countries is known as the Clove Bowl of the world?
निम्नलिखित में से किस देश को 'विश्व का लौंग का कटोरा' कहा जाता है?

- Baharin
  बहारीन
- Gibralter
  जिब्राल्टर
- Brazil
  ब्राज़ील
- Zanzibar
  ज़ांज़ीबार

(1 mark, negative marking)

44. The land of Thousand Islands is
    हजार द्वीपों की भूमि है

- Finland
  फिनलैंड
- Indonesia
  इंडोनेशिया
- Ireland
  आयरलैंड
- Malayasia
  मलेशिया

(1 mark, negative marking)

45. Which of the following countries is known as Cockpit of Europe?
    निम्नलिखित में से किस देश को 'यूरोप का कॉकपिट' कहा जाता है?

- Netherlands
  नीदरलैंड
- Germany
  जर्मनी
- Belgium
  बेल्जियम
- Sweden
  स्वीडन

(1 mark, negative marking)

46. National Start Up day is
    राष्ट्रीय स्टार्टअप दिवस है

- January 13
  13 जनवरी
- January 15
  15 जनवरी
- January 16
  16 जनवरी
- January 14
  14 जनवरी

(1 mark, negative marking)

47. Where Atacama Desert is located?
अटाकामा मरुस्थल कहाँ स्थित है?

- Peru
  पेरू
- Namibia
  नामीबिया
- Iran
  ईरान
- Chile
  चिली

(1 mark, negative marking)

48. Who is the Managing Director of International Monetary Fund?
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के प्रबंध निदेशक कौन हैं?

- Gita Gopinath
  गीता गोपीनाथ
- Geoffery W.S. Okamoto
  ज्योफ़री W.S.ओकामोटो
- Kristalina Georgieva
  क्रिस्टालिना जॉर्जीवा
- Rodrigo Rato
  रोड्रिगो रैटो

(1 mark, negative marking)

49. The singer of SamaVeda is known as

'सामवेद के गायक' को इस रूप में जाना जाता है

- Ardhavayu
  अर्ध्वयू
- Hotra
  होत्र
- Udgatr
  उदगात्र
- None of these
  इनमें से कोई नहीं

(1 mark, negative marking)

50. The river Parushni is known as
परुष्णी नदी को के रूप में जाना जाता है

- Swati
  स्वाति
- Ghaggar
  घग्गरी
- Ravi

रवि

- Kabul
  काबुली

(1 mark, negative marking)

51. Who wrote the book “Hasanat-ul-Arifin”?
"हसनत-उल-अरिफिन" पुस्तक किसने लिखी?

- Dara Shikoh
  दारा शिकोह
- Nizamuddin Ahmed
  निजामुद्दीन अहमद
- Abbas Khan Sherwani
  अब्बास खान शेरवानी
- Abul Fazl
  अबुल फ़जल

(1 mark, negative marking)

52. What is the capital of Macedonia?
मैसेडोनिया की राजधानी क्या है?

- Skopje
  स्कोप्जे
- Vilnius
  विलनियस
- Valletta
  वैलेटा
- Riga
  रीगा

(1 mark, negative marking)

53. The imaginary line in southern hemisphere that can be drawn at $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S of equator is known as
दक्षिणी गोलार्ध में वह काल्पनिक रेखा,जो भूमध्य रेखा के $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S पर खींची जा सकती है, कहलाती है

- Antarctic Circle
  अंटार्क्टिक सर्कल
- Tropic of Cancer
  कर्क रेखा
- Tropic of Capricorn
  मकर रेखा
- Arctic Circle
  आर्क्टिक सर्कल

(1 mark, negative marking)

54. Damon Galgut won the Booker Prize, 2021 for the book
डेमन गलगुट ने इस पुस्तक के लिए बुकर पुरस्कार 2021, जीता

- The Promise
  द प्रॉमिस
- Arctic Summer
  आर्क्टिक समर
- The Good Doctor
  द गुड डॉक्टर
- In a Strange Room
  इन अ स्ट्रैंज रूम

(1 mark, negative marking)

55. The study of spiders and related animals is known as
मकड़ियों और संबंधित जानवरों के अध्ययन को इस रूप में जाना जाता है

- Arachnology
  आर्कनोलॉजी
- Myology
  मायोलॉजी
- Ethology
  एथोलॉजी
- Ophiology
  ओफियोलॉजी

(1 mark, negative marking)

56. The capital of the country Mozambique is
मोज़ाम्बिक देश की राजधानी है

- Accra
  ॲक्रा
- Rabat
  रबत
- Lilongwe
  लिलोंग्वे
- Maputo
  मापुटो

(1 mark, negative marking)

57. The Asiatic Society in Kolkata was established on
कोलकाता में एशियाटिक सोसाइटी की स्थापना इस दिन हुई थी

- 15 January 1884
  15 जनवरी 1884
- 15 January 1784
  15 जनवरी 1784
- 25 January 1784
  25 जनवरी 1784
- 15 January 1874
  15 जनवरी 1874

(1 mark, negative marking)

58. A car covered a certain distance at 90 km/hr and returned back at 60 km/hr. Find his average speed (in km/hr) for the entire journey.

एक कार एक निश्चित दूरी 90 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा की गति से तय करती है और 60 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा की गति से वापस लौटती है। पूरी यात्रा के लिए उसकी औसत गति (कि.मी.प्रति घंटा में) ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 72
- 75
- 80
- 70

(1 mark, negative marking)

59. Find the time taken by a 200 meters long train running at 36 km/hr to cross a boy standing on a platform.

एक प्लेटफॉर्म पर खड़े एक लड़के को पार करने के लिए 36 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा की गति से चलने वाली 200 मीटर लंबी ट्रेन द्वारा लिया गया समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 25 seconds
  25 सेकंड
- 23 seconds
  23 सेकंड
- 15 seconds
  15 सेकंड
- 20 seconds
  20 सेकंड

(1 mark, negative marking)

60. In a 600 meters race, P gives Q a start of 200 meters. Ratio of speeds of P and Q is 5:4. By what distance Q wins the race?

600 मीटर की दौड़ में, P, Q को 200 मीटर की शुरुआत देता है। P और Q की गति का अनुपात 5:4 है। Q कितनी दूरी से रेस जीतता है?

- 125 meters
  125 मीटर
- 175 meters
  175 मीटर
- 150 meters
  150 मीटर
- 100 meters
  100 मीटर

(1 mark, negative marking)

61. choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

INADVERTENT

Thoughtless

- Unintentional
- Unintelligent
- Insane

(1 mark, negative marking)

62. choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

INFURIATE

- Enrage
- Disgrace
- Threaten
- Burn

(1 mark, negative marking)

63. choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

PROSPECTIVE

- Prosperous
- Potential
- Possible
- Perplexed

(1 mark, negative marking)

64. choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

LOUSY

- Stinking
- Awful
- Unbearable
- Unpleasant

(1 mark, negative marking)

65. choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

ACCENTUATED

- Devalued
- Sharpened
- Mitigated

- Exhibited

(1 mark, negative marking)

66. choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

LACERATION

- Convalescence
- Healing
- Recuperation
- Palpitation

(1 mark, negative marking)

67. choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

IMPLICATE

- Complicate
- Impose
- Impersonate
- Disentangle

(1 mark, negative marking)

68. choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

INGEST

- Dismiss
- Display
- Disrupt
- Disgorge

(1 mark, negative marking)

69. choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

HERETICAL

- Orthodox
- Doubtful
- Contradictory
- Impious

(1 mark, negative marking)

70. choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

PHILISTINE

- Libertine
- Educated
- Sober
- Cultured

(1 mark, negative marking)

71. choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

Commencement of adjacent words with the same letter-

- Concubine
- Alliteration
- Consonance
- Euphemism

(1 mark, negative marking)

72. choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

A wall built to prevent the sea or a river from flooding an area-

- Dyke
- Surveillance
- Reconnaissance
- Nuance

(1 mark, negative marking)

73. choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

An entertainer who performs difficult physical actions-

- Gymnast
- Acrobat
- Nuance
- Clown

(1 mark, negative marking)

74. choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

A white skinned woman with dark brown hair-

- Swashbuckler
- Anodyne
- Brunette
- Amazon

(1 mark, negative marking)

75. choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

Bitter and violent attack in words-

- Profanity
- Pandemonium
- Prototype
- Diatribe

(1 mark, negative marking)

76. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.

- Spendthrift
- Jubillee
- Connoisseur
- Insolvent

(1 mark, negative marking)

77. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.

- Renunciation
- Efficient
- Survivor
- Quotiant

(1 mark, negative marking)

78. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.

- Accommodation
- Commemoration
- Association
- Asassination

(1 mark, negative marking)

79. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.

- Barbarian
- Abarrant

- Abecedarian
- Barouche

(1 mark, negative marking)

80. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.

- Predater
- Presumptuous
- Prerogative
- Replaceable

(1 mark, negative marking)

81. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

I don't know why she has become **stand –offish** recently.

- indifferent
- hilarious
- unmanageable
- angry

(1 mark, negative marking)

82. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

The president of this club should be someone who is **open and above board**.

- far better
- honest
- highly qualified
- rich and hard working

(1 mark, negative marking)

83. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

The story of his survival in Tsunami **beggars description**.

- is interesting
- is beyond description
- is described by a beggar
- not described by anyone

(1 mark, negative marking)

84. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

When it was the peak season of his business, he **played ducks and drakes** with money.

- closed his season
- distributed among the poor
- played childish game
- spent money carelessly

(1 mark, negative marking)

85. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

There is no love lost between any two neighbouring countries in the world.

- not on good terms
- have good understanding
- stop loving
- forming a group

(1 mark, negative marking)

86. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

I am **thinking to do** an M.A. in English.

- I am thinking doing an M.A. in English
- I am thinking of doing an M.A. in English
- no improvement
- I am wondering to do an M.A. in English

(1 mark, negative marking)

87. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

I will be with you **in one quarter of an hour**.

- a quarter of one hour
- a quarter of hour
- a quarter of an hour
- no improvement

(1 mark, negative marking)

88. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

He is **addicted to smoke**.

- addicted with smoking
- used to smoke
- addicted of smoking
- addicted to smoking

(1 mark, negative marking)

89. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

Write down the address lest **you may forget.**

- you may not forget
- you will forget
- you should forget
- you cannot forget

(1 mark, negative marking)

90. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

The young boy was considered **uncorrectable** by his parents.

- no improvement
- incorrigible
- impolite
- unruly

(1 mark, negative marking)

91. In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure?

Historians have pointed to myriad reasons—far too various to be listed here. However, the most frequently cited are worth mentioning. For one, the American Revolution was far removed from the Old World; that is, since it was on a different continent, other European nations did not attempt to interfere with it. However, in the French Revolution, there were immediate cries for war from neighboring nations. Early on, for instance, the ousted king attempted to flee to neighboring Austria and the army waiting there. The newly formed French Republic also warred with Belgium, and a conflict with Britain loomed. Thus, the French had the burden not only of winning a revolution but also defending it from outside. The Americans simply had to win a revolution.

Secondly, the American Revolution seemed to have a better chance for success from the get-go, due to the fact that Americans already saw themselves as something other than British subjects. Thus, there was already a uniquely American character, so, there was not as loud a cry to preserve the British way of life. In France, several thousands of people still supported the king, largely because the king was seen as an essential part of French life.

And when the king was first ousted and then killed, some believed that character itself was corrupted. Remember, the Americans did not oust a king or kill him— they merely separated from him.

Finally, there is a general agreement that the French were not as unified as the Americans, who, for the most part, put aside their political differences until after they had already formed a new nation. The French, despite their Tennis Court Oath, could not do so. Infighting led to inner turmoil, civil war, and eventually the Reign of Terror, in which political dissidents were executed in large numbers. Additionally, the French people themselves were not unified. The nation had so much stratification that it was impossible to unite all of them—the workers, the peasants, the middle-class, the nobles, the clergy—into one cause. And the attempts to do so under a new religion, the Divine Cult of Reason, certainly did not help. The Americans, remember, never attempted to change the society at large; rather, they merely attempted to change the government.

It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the author most likely believes that

- two events based on the same philosophy are generally not that common
- the French Revolution could have been just as successful as the American Revolution was
- historians have not come to a conclusion about what separates the French and American Revolutions
- two events that are similar in one way ought to be similar in other ways

(1 mark, negative marking)

92. In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure?
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What function do the questions that end paragraph 1 play in the passage?

- They introduce the topic the author of the passage will explore, even though he or she will not answer the questions.
- They introduce the author’s opinions on the main topic and summarize his or her main argument.
- They present rhetorical questions that are used only for the purposes of engaging the reader, even though the questions will not be answered.

They refocus the passage into its original topic after a detour into historical context.

(1 mark, negative marking)

93. In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure?
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As used in paragraph 2, the word myriad most nearly means

an unrealistic ideal

an unusually rare occurrence

an uncountable number

an unknowable secret

(1 mark, negative marking)

94. In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure?
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According to the passage, the Reign of Terror happened because of

- the decision to kill the king in the French Revolution
- social stratification in America
- infighting in the French Revolution
- infighting in the American Revolution

(1 mark, negative marking)

95. In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure?

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According to the author, which of the following best summarizes the most frequently cited explanations historians give for why the French and American Revolutions did not turn out the same way?

- locations relative to Europe, the decision to oust or not oust a king, and a lack of unity amongst all the revolutionaries
- social unity among the Americans, social stratification among the French, and the character of the French and Americans in general
- locations relative to Europe, social equality in America, and the lack of a unique French identity
- locations relative to Europe, American and French characters, and political cohesion or lack thereof

(1 mark, negative marking)

96. Ancient Greek doctors relied heavily on the theory of humorism, a belief that the body was essentially balanced by four substances known as humors and that any ailment was simply the result of an imbalance of these humors. The four substances—black bile, yellow bile, phlegm, and blood—were all found in the body, and each was associated with a different element—air, fire, earth, and water, respectively; too much of one would cause disease. An excess of black bile in your body, for instance, meant you were melancholic; too much blood made you amorous and sanguine. While it is easy today to sneer at such beliefs, theories like this one, though ludicrous, matter historically. The beauty of the ancient wisdom is not that it was actually wise but that the logic behind it opened the door for future scientific inquiry. Thus, while my cough might not be caused by a lack of blood, I can thank Hippocrates and his cohorts for encouraging later doctors to find the actual source of my cough.

    According to the passage, which of the following correctly matches a humor to its element?

    - black bile : water
    - yellow bile : fire
    - phlegm : fire
    - blood : earth

    (1 mark, negative marking)

97. Ancient Greek doctors relied heavily on the theory of humorism, a belief that the body was essentially balanced by four substances known as humors and that any ailment was simply the result of an imbalance of these humors. The four substances—black bile, yellow bile, phlegm, and blood—were all found in the body, and each was associated with a different element—air, fire, earth, and water, respectively; too much of one would cause disease. An excess of black bile in your body, for instance, meant you were melancholic; too much blood made you amorous and sanguine. While it is easy today to sneer at such beliefs, theories like this one, though ludicrous, matter historically. The beauty of the ancient wisdom is not that it was actually wise but that the logic behind it opened the door for future scientific inquiry. Thus, while my cough might not be caused by a lack of blood, I can thank Hippocrates and his cohorts for encouraging later doctors to find the actual source of my cough.

    As used near the end of the passage, the phrase "sneer at" most nearly means

    - deride
    - deplore
    - decline
    - debunk

    (1 mark, negative marking)

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    It can be inferred from the passage that Hippocrates was

    - a Greek physician
    - a disease researcher
    - a modern humanist

- an ancient philosopher

(1 mark, negative marking)

99. Ancient Greek doctors relied heavily on the theory of humorism, a belief that the body was essentially balanced by four substances known as humors and that any ailment was simply the result of an imbalance of these humors. The four substances—black bile, yellow bile, phlegm, and blood—were all found in the body, and each was associated with a different element—air, fire, earth, and water, respectively; too much of one would cause disease. An excess of black bile in your body, for instance, meant you were melancholic; too much blood made you amorous and sanguine. While it is easy today to sneer at such beliefs, theories like this one, though ludicrous, matter historically. The beauty of the ancient wisdom is not that it was actually wise but that the logic behind it opened the door for future scientific inquiry. Thus, while my cough might not be caused by a lack of blood, I can thank Hippocrates and his cohorts for encouraging later doctors to find the actual source of my cough.

    Which of the following would be the most appropriate subtitle for this passage?

    - The Humorists and the Scientists
    - Greek Philosophy and the Origin of Science
    - The Humors and Why They Matter
    - Ancient Humor, Modern Applications

    (1 mark, negative marking)

100. Ancient Greek doctors relied heavily on the theory of humorism, a belief that the body was essentially balanced by four substances known as humors and that any ailment was simply the result of an imbalance of these humors. The four substances—black bile, yellow bile, phlegm, and blood—were all found in the body, and each was associated with a different element—air, fire, earth, and water, respectively; too much of one would cause disease. An excess of black bile in your body, for instance, meant you were melancholic; too much blood made you amorous and sanguine. While it is easy today to sneer at such beliefs, theories like this one, though ludicrous, matter historically. The beauty of the ancient wisdom is not that it was actually wise but that the logic behind it opened the door for future scientific inquiry. Thus, while my cough might not be caused by a lack of blood, I can thank Hippocrates and his cohorts for encouraging later doctors to find the actual source of my cough.

    It can be inferred from the penultimate (second-to-last) sentence of the passage that the author believes the humors

    - deserve to be studied today for historical reasons
    - can offer alternative treatment for diseases
    - should continue to be taught in medical schools
    - are laughably inaccurate as explanations for ailments

    (1 mark, negative marking)

101. By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogs brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

    Teachers of home economics traditionally made home sewing a critical part of their curriculum, emphasizing self-sufficiency and resourcefulness for young women. However, with the increasing availability of mass-produced clothing in catalogs and department stores, more and more women preferred buying garments to making them. As a result, home economists shifted their attention to consumer education. Through field study, analysis, and research, they became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family, offering budgeting instruction targeted at adolescent girls. Modern home sewing made it possible for American women to transcend their economic differences and geographic locations with clothing that was increasingly standardized.

The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready-towear market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

According to the passage, the advent of mail order catalogs altered the role of home economists because

- their focus shifted to instruction on budgeting and buying and preserving clothing
- mass-produced clothing rendered their jobs obsolete
- women ceased sewing so home economists had to teach other subjects
- home economists had to compete with the ready-to-wear marketplace

(1 mark, negative marking)

102. By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogs brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones.
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The passage focuses on the

- historical shifts in home sewing from the mid-nineteenth century through the twentieth century
- changing role of home economists as a result of changes in the world
- modernization of home sewing
- effects of home economists on home sewing

(1 mark, negative marking)

103. By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogs brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

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As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for democratization?

- becoming widely available to a populace
- becoming more affordable to the lower class

- transitioning to a more democratic political regime
- altering or modifying in a beneficial way

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that home sewing allowed American women to do all of the following EXCEPT

- create less expensive versions of current styles
- become experts on budgeting and consumerism
- continue to wear clothing that had gone out of style in stores
- copy fashions they had seen elsewhere

(1 mark, negative marking)

105. By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogs brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

Teachers of home economics traditionally made home sewing a critical part of their curriculum, emphasizing self-sufficiency and resourcefulness for young women. However, with the increasing availability of mass-produced clothing in catalogs and department stores, more and more women preferred buying garments to making them. As a result, home economists shifted their attention to consumer education. Through field study, analysis, and research, they became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family, offering budgeting instruction targeted at adolescent girls. Modern home sewing made it possible for American women to transcend their economic differences and geographic locations with clothing that was increasingly standardized. The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready-towear market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

According to the passage, which of the following led to a decline in home sewing? I. mail order catalogs II. the availability of apparel in retail outlets III. curriculum changes in home economics

- I only
- II only
- I and II only
- II and III only

(1 mark, negative marking)

106. Imagine a mythical beast rising before you on two legs that end in cloven hooves. Sharp, curled horns and pointed

ears sit atop its head, while a long tongue lolls out of a mouth that seems perpetually frozen in a sinister smile. It carries rusty chains and a pack upon its
back, and it waits until nightfall to enter homes and terrorize youngsters. For centuries, horrifying tales of this creature induced nightmares in children during a certain holiday. But while this monster seems like it would be right at home in a Halloween horror story, children across Europe know the creature as Krampus, a demonic creature that punishesmisbehaving youth during Christmas.
The legend of Krampus has its roots in Germanic folklore and was popularized in Central European countries such as Austria, Hungary, and Slovenia during the seventeenth century. The beast was said to be the uncharitable counterpart to the magnanimous St. Nicholas. While St. Nicholas filled children's wooden shoes and stockings with treats, Krampus sought out the children who didn't deserve gifts and delivered spankings and whippings. Children who had been especially bad during the year were in danger of being kidnapped and taken back to the creature's lair for further punishment until they showed true remorse for their misbehavior.By the mid-twentieth century, however, people were actively trying to bring an end to perpetuating the story of Krampus. Prominent newspapers across Europe published editorials discouraging parents to share the legend with their children, and the Austrian government distributed "Krampus Is an Evil Man," a cautionary pamphlet written by psychologists. Thankfully, fewer children grow up fearing Krampus in modern times. But fans of history, folk tales, and offbeat holiday traditions still take time every December to reflect on one of the most frightening characters ever associated with a holiday.

Using the passage as a guide, it can be understood that
I. efforts taken in the mid-twentieth century to discourage sharing the tale of Krampus were effective

II. the legend of Krampus was popularized when the Austrian government distributed pamphlets

III. children in Central European countries were afraid of getting eaten by Krampus every Christmas

- II only
- I only
- II and III only
- I and II only

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Based on its use in paragraph 2, it can be inferred that the word magnanimous belongs to which of the following word groups?

- dastardly, vile, detestable
- generous, compassionate, benevolent

- astute, perceptive, intelligent
- refined, polish, genteel

(1 mark, negative marking)

108. Imagine a mythical beast rising before you on two legs that end in cloven hooves. Sharp, curled horns and pointed ears sit atop its head, while a long tongue lolls out of a mouth that seems perpetually frozen in a sinister smile. It carries rusty chains and a pack upon its
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Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?

- The legend of Krampus is too juvenile to be discussed in prominent newspapers.
- Children should not expect gifts during the holidays unless they behave all year.
- The image of Krampus was not very frightening and shouldn't have bothered children.
- It is for the best that fewer children grow up knowing the legend of Krampus.

(1 mark, negative marking)

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In the final sentence of the passage, we learn that, "fans of history, folk tales, and offbeat holiday traditions still take time every December to reflect on one of the most frightening characters ever associated with a holiday." Based on its use in this sentence, which of the following accurately describes something that is offbeat?

- I ate turkey, stuffing, and pumpkin pie on Thanksgiving last year.
- The toddler had a tantrum after his mother refused to buy him a new toy.
- My cousin's handmade clothing combines contrasting colors and patterns.
- The new restaurant downtown offers simple, traditional American cuisine.

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Which of the following would be the most appropriate subtitle for this passage?

- The Yuletide Legends of Central Europe
- Austria's Holiday Traditions and Rituals
- Holiday Monsters from Halloween to Christmas
- On the Dark Side of Christmas

(1 mark, negative marking)

111. By far, the most popular exhibit at the National Zoo in Washington, DC is the zoo's pair of giant pandas, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian. These are the second set of pandas the zoo has owned; the first two were a gift the Chinese government made to the Nixons during then-president Nixon's historic trip to China in 1972. Nixon was the first sitting president to visit China since the nation became Communist. The popularity of the exhibit today is easy to understand: The zoo's giant pandas are two of only 300 captive pandas in the world, and two of only 1,900 total pandas in either China or captivity! Yet, while literally thousands of people "bear" witness to the giant pandas each day, few can "bear" to face a simple reality: the socalled "panda bears" may not be bears at all.

The debate began in 1869, when the first European witness of a giant panda likened the strange animal to a bear. However, Alphonse Milne-Edwards, a French scientist, challenged that classification after reviewing the remains of a giant panda and concluding that it was physiologically closer to the red panda, a member of the raccoon family. To this day, scientists are not certain about how to classify the giant panda.

But the giant panda is plainly a bear on sight, so how can it be classified with raccoons? Well,

part of it is because taxonomy is hardly a perfect science, and classification occurs on many levels: appearance, genetics, behavior, evolution, etc. In appearance, the red and giant pandas are as similar as they are dissimilar. Likewise, DNA research has revealed similar links between giant pandas and both bears and raccoons. Behaviorally, the only animal that is clearly similar to the giant panda is the red panda. So, even though the giant

panda moves like a bear, it eats bamboo in the same manner as the red panda. Eating bamboo could, however, be a trait that developed independently in both species, meaning that tracing evolution may likewise be an inconclusive path.

Perhaps, in the end it is best to merely classify both red and giant pandas as, simply, “pandas.” Certainly, the classification does not make the animals any less majestic.

Which sentence, if removed from the first paragraph, would strengthen the passage?

- "Nixon was the first sitting president to visit China since the nation became Communist."
- "The popularity of the exhibit today is easy to understand: The zoo’s giant pandas are two of only 300 captive pandas in the world, and two of only 1,900 total pandas in either China or captivity!"
- "By far, the most popular exhibit at the National Zoo in Washington, DC is the zoo’s pair of giant pandas, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian."
- "These are the second set of pandas the zoo has owned; the first two were a gift the Chinese government made to the Nixons during then-president Nixon’s historic trip to China in 1972."

(1 mark, negative marking)

112. By far, the most popular exhibit at the National Zoo in Washington, DC is the zoo’s pair of giant pandas, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian. These are the second set of pandas the zoo has owned; the first two were a gift the Chinese government made to the Nixons during then-president Nixon’s historic trip to China in 1972. Nixon was the first sitting president to visit China since the nation became Communist. The popularity of the exhibit today is easy to understand: The zoo’s giant pandas are two of only 300 captive pandas in the world, and two of only 1,900 total pandas in either China or captivity! Yet, while literally thousands of people “bear” witness to the giant pandas each day, few can “bear” to face a simple reality: the socalled “panda bears” may not be bears at all.
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The author traces the popularity of the giant panda exhibit at the National Zoo to the

- debate over classifying giant pandas
- small number of giant pandas in the wild
- scarcity of giant pandas in zoos
- fact that the pandas were gifts to the United States

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Perhaps, in the end it is best to merely classify both red and giant pandas as, simply, "pandas." Certainly, the classification does not make the animals any less majestic.

Each of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT that

- giant pandas primarily live in China
- the first giant panda was seen by a non-European
- scientists are still not certain how to classify giant pandas
- giant pandas are clearly members of the raccoon family

(1 mark, negative marking)

114. By far, the most popular exhibit at the National Zoo in Washington, DC is the zoo's pair of giant pandas, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian. These are the second set of pandas the zoo has owned; the first two were a gift the Chinese government made to the Nixons during then-president Nixon's historic trip to China in 1972. Nixon was the first sitting president to visit China since the nation became Communist. The popularity of the exhibit today is easy to understand: The zoo's giant pandas are two of only 300 captive pandas in the world, and two of only 1,900 total pandas in either China or captivity! Yet, while literally thousands of people "bear" witness to the giant pandas each day, few can "bear" to face a simple reality: the socalled "panda bears" may not be bears at all.
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Which of the following statements made in the passage least summarizes the author's main point?

- "it is best to merely classify both the red and giant pandas as, simply, 'pandas'"
- "the so-called 'panda bears' may not be bears at all"

- ◯
- ◯ “taxonomy is hardly a perfect science”
- ◯ “to this day, scientists are not certain about how to classify the giant panda”

(1 mark, negative marking)

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The author’s purpose in writing this passage is most likely to

- ◯ inform readers about an important scientific debate
- ◯ suggest that a species has been misclassified
- ◯ argue that a species is difficult to classify
- ◯ refute an argument about two species

(1 mark, negative marking)

116. Many people are aware of the famous “witch trials” that occurred at the end of the seventeenth century in Salem, Massachusetts. But fewer people know that men, women, and children had been persecuted in New England for practicing witchcraft decades before the Salem trials ever took place. The events in Salem happened between February 1692 and May 1693 and resulted in twenty deaths, but colonies in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont accused women of practicing witchcraft as early as the 1640s. Colonies in Connecticut executed eleven women on these charges between 1647 and 1663.
Colonists brought with them to North America the widespread European belief in dark magic and the supernatural. Suspicious behavior, sudden illnesses or deaths in families, and rivalries among neighbors often led to accusations of witchcraft. Witchcraft was a capital crime in colonial North America until 1750, and though the judicial procedure varied from colony to colony, often the only evidence needed to start a trial was the testimony of a single witness. The accused woman was ordered to appear before a judge to confess her wrongdoing. If she did not confess, she was brought before a jury, where she endured questioning, torture, and tests that would supposedly reveal her affiliation with the devil. If the woman was found guilty, she was sentenced to death.

The trials ceased in the mid-1690s after thirty-five people had been killed. The governor of Massachusetts put an end to the process after receiving pleas from legal scholars—though it should be noted that the governor’s own wife had been accused of witchcraft right before he called off the trials. Colonists began demanding public apologies from the judges and jury members in 1695, and petitions were filed seeking to reverse the alleged witches’ convictions as early as 1700. The Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont governments have formally acknowledged the harm done to the women, but the Connecticut government has yet to clear their names. To this

day, descendants of the eleven women put to death in Connecticut hundreds of years ago are fighting to clear their ancestors' names.

According to the passage, in which year did the Salem witch trials end?

- 1692
- 1647
- 1693
- 1663

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Which of the following would be the most appropriate subtitle for this passage?

- The Witch Trials of Colonial New England
- Religion and Witchcraft in Early New England
- Seeking Justice for Connecticut's Convicted Witches
- The Lost Souls of Salem

(1 mark, negative marking)

118. Many people are aware of the famous "witch trials" that occurred at the end of the seventeenth century in Salem, Massachusetts. But fewer people know that men, women, and children had been persecuted in New England for practicing witchcraft decades before the Salem trials ever took place. The events in Salem happened between February 1692 and May 1693 and resulted in twenty deaths, but colonies in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont accused women of practicing witchcraft as early as the 1640s. Colonies in Connecticut executed eleven women on these charges between 1647 and 1663.

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In paragraph 2, we learn that "Colonists brought with them to North America the widespread European belief in dark magic and the supernatural." Based on its use in paragraph 2, which of the following examples accurately describes a scenario involving the supernatural?

- Ben can read books faster than anyone else in class.
- Jamie told me she talks to her guardian angel every night.
- Calvin expected the house to be full of people, but it was dark and silent
- The mansion on the hill has been abandoned for over a century..

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Which of the following words best describes the public apology given to victims of the colonial witch trials?

- delayed
- appropriate
- inclusive
- partial

(1 mark, negative marking)

120. Many people are aware of the famous “witch trials” that occurred at the end of the seventeenth century in Salem, Massachusetts. But fewer people know that men, women, and children had been persecuted in New England for practicing witchcraft decades before the Salem trials ever took place. The events in Salem happened between February 1692 and May 1693 and resulted in twenty deaths, but colonies in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont accused women of practicing witchcraft as early as the 1640s. Colonies in Connecticut executed eleven women on these charges between 1647 and 1663.
Colonists brought with them to North America the widespread European belief in dark magic and the supernatural. Suspicious behavior, sudden illnesses or deaths in families, and rivalries among neighbors often led to accusations of witchcraft. Witchcraft was a capital crime in colonial North America until 1750, and though the judicial procedure varied from colony to colony, often the only evidence needed to start a trial was the testimony of a single witness. The accused woman was ordered to appear before a judge to confess her wrongdoing. If she did not confess, she was brought before a jury, where she endured questioning, torture, and tests that would supposedly reveal her affiliation with the devil. If the woman was found guilty, she was sentenced to death.
The trials ceased in the mid-1690s after thirty-five people had been killed. The governor of Massachusetts put an end to the process after receiving pleas from legal scholars—though it should be noted that the governor’s own wife had been accused of witchcraft right before he called off the trials. Colonists began demanding public apologies from the judges and jury members in 1695, and petitions were filed seeking to reverse the alleged witches’ convictions as early as 1700. The Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont governments have formally acknowledged the harm done to the women, but the Connecticut government has yet to clear their names. To this day, descendants of the eleven women put to death in Connecticut hundreds of years ago are fighting to clear their ancestors’ names.

Based on the information in the final paragraph, it can be inferred that the author believes

- ◯ the Massachusetts governor should have formed an improved legal system
- ◯ the governor's decision to end the trials may have been unduly influenced
- ◯ the descendants of the Connecticut witches are fighting a useless battle
- ◯ the trials should have continued well into the 1700s

(1 mark, negative marking)