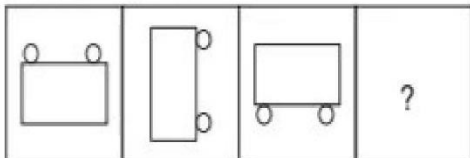


Section I Mental Ability Test

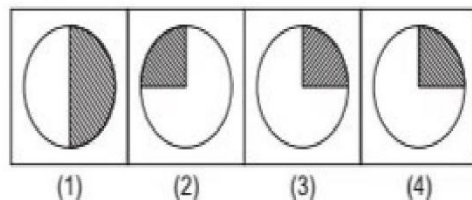
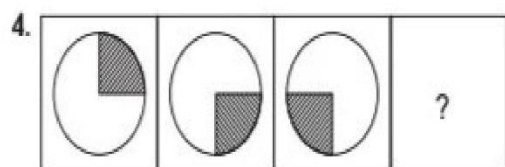
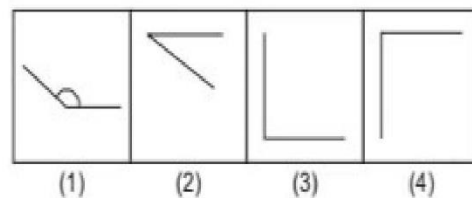
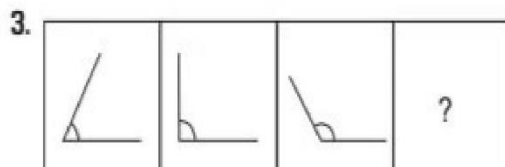
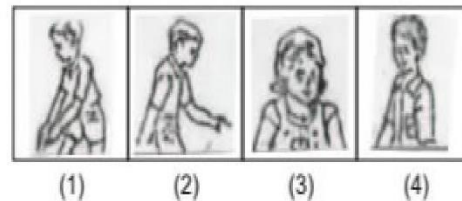
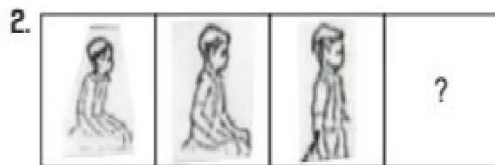
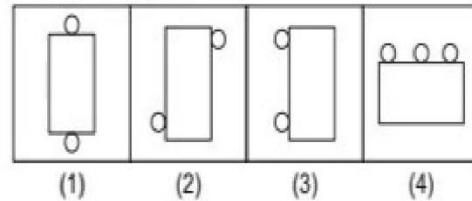
Part I

Directions (Q.Nos. 1-5) There are problem figures and the question mark (?) for fourth figure. The problem figures are in a series. Find out one figure among the answer figures which occupies the question mark (?) for the fourth figure and which completes the series.

1. Problem Figures

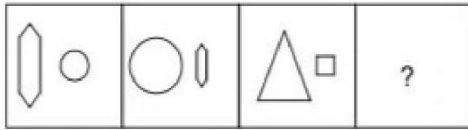


Answer Figures

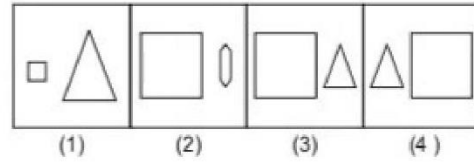


Based on Memory

5. Problem Figures

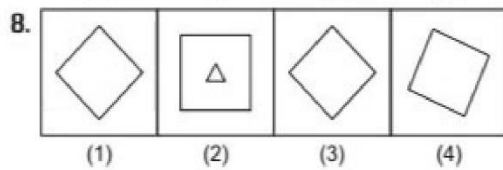
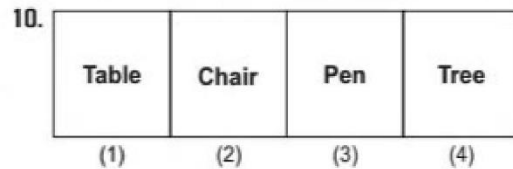
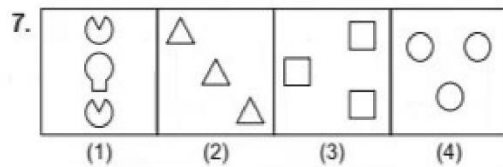
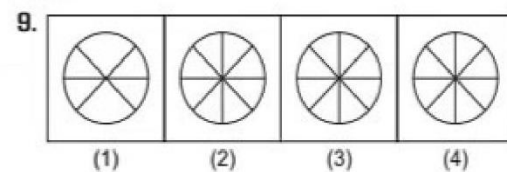
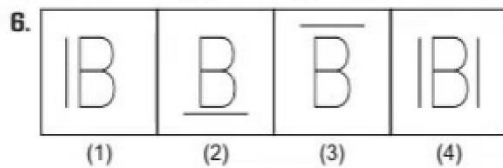


Answer Figures



Part II

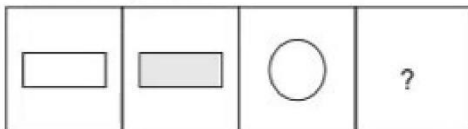
Directions (Q.Nos. 6-10) *There are four figures (1), (2), (3) and (4). Out of these four figures, three figures are similar but one figure is different. Spot out the different figure.*



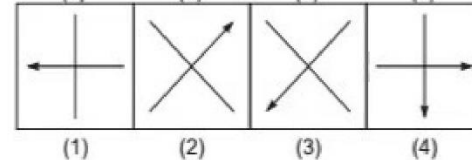
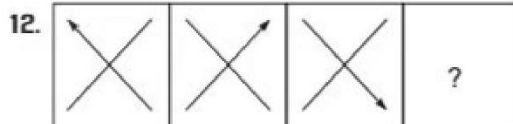
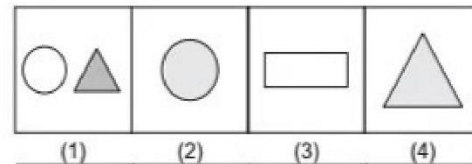
Part III

Directions (Q.Nos. 11-15) *There are three problem figures followed by a question mark (?) for the fourth one. There exists a relationship between first two problem figures. A similar relationship should exist between the third and the fourth problem figures. Select one figure from answer figures which replaces the question mark (?).*

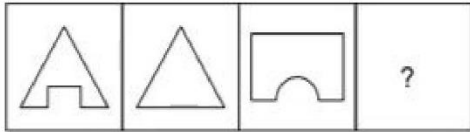
11. Problem Figures



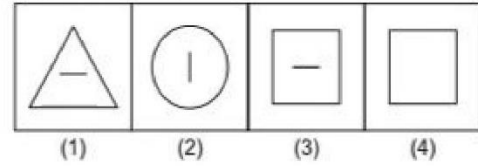
Answer Figures



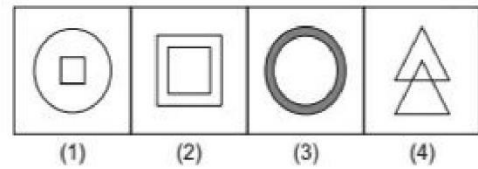
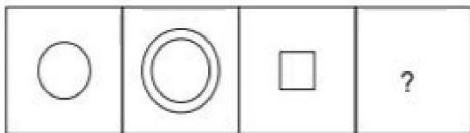
13. Problem Figures



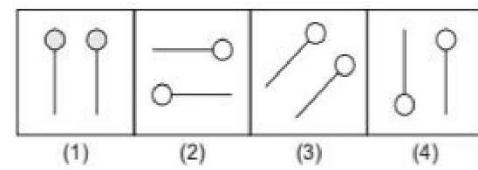
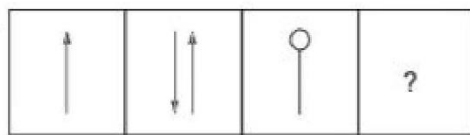
Answer Figures



14.



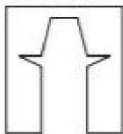
15.



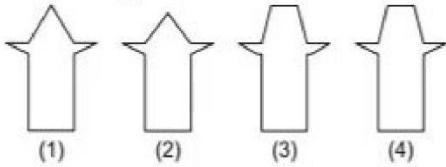
Part IV

Directions (Q.Nos. 16-20) One part of the square and other one is among the figures (1), (2), (3) and (4). Find out the figures which completes the square.

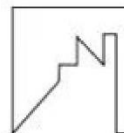
16. Problem Figure



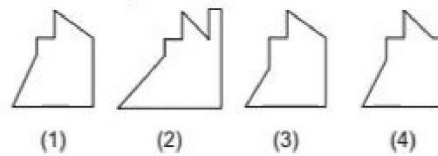
Answer Figures



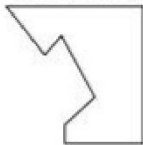
18. Problem Figure



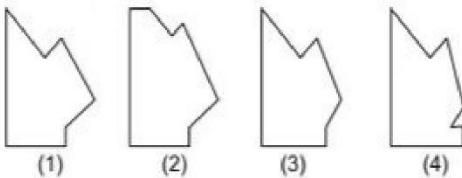
Answer Figures



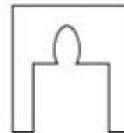
17. Problem Figure



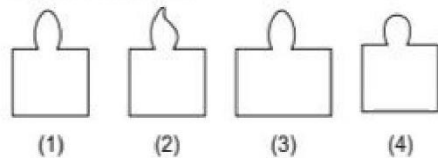
Answer Figures



19. Problem Figure



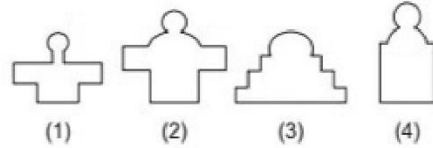
Answer Figures



20. Problem Figure



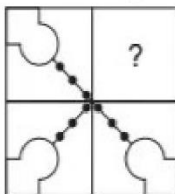
Answer Figures



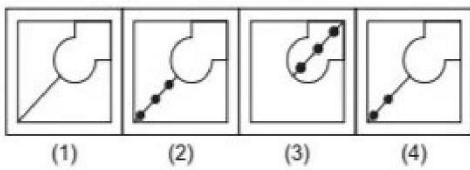
Part V

Directions (Q.Nos. 21-25) *There is a problem figure a part of which is missing. Observe the answer figures (1), (2), (3) and (4) and find out the answer figure which without changing the direction, fits in the missing part in the problem figure in order to complete the pattern in the problem figure.*

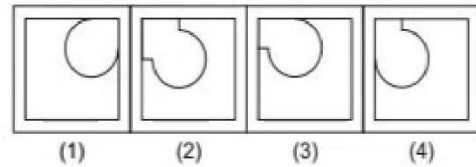
21. Problem Figure



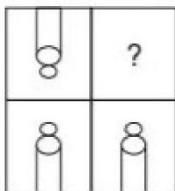
Answer Figures



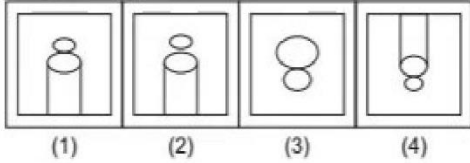
Answer Figures



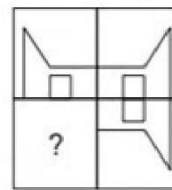
22. Problem Figure



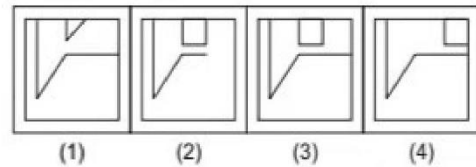
Answer Figures



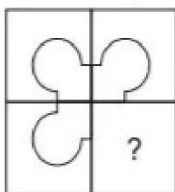
24. Problem Figure



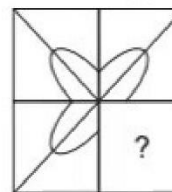
Answer Figures



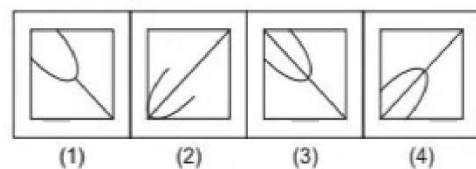
23. Problem Figure



25. Problem Figure



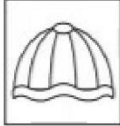
Answer Figures



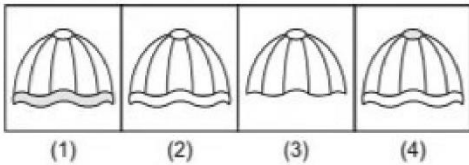
Part VI

Directions (Q. Nos. 26-30) *There is a given problem figure. There are four answer figures (1), (2), (3) and (4). You have to find out the answer figure which is similar to the given problem figure.*

26. Problem Figure



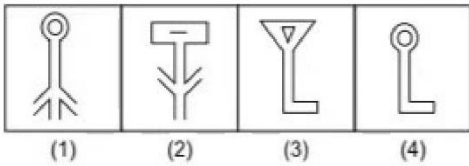
Answer Figures



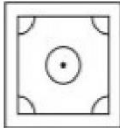
27. Problem Figure



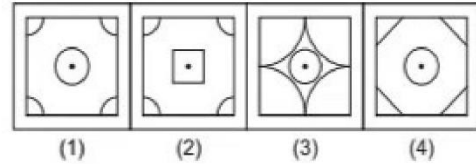
Answer Figures



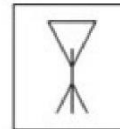
28. Problem Figure



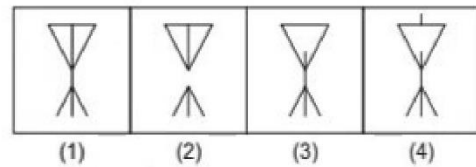
Answer Figures



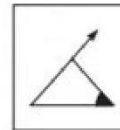
29. Problem Figure



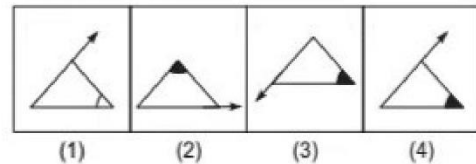
Answer Figures



30. Problem Figure



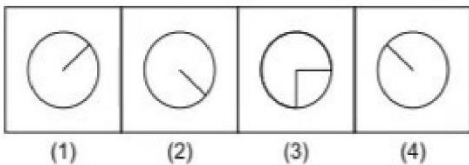
Answer Figures



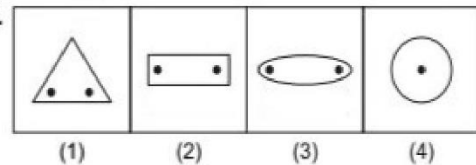
Part VII

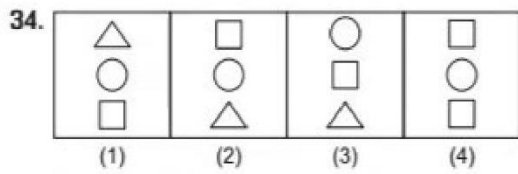
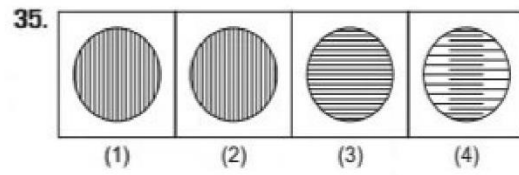
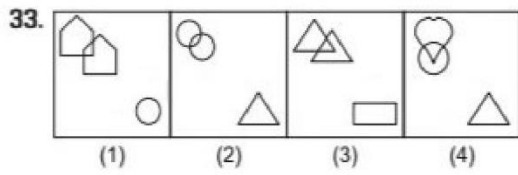
Directions (Q.Nos. 31-35) *There are four figures (1), (2), (3) and (4). Out of these four figures, three figures are similar but one figure is different. Spot out the different figure.*

31.



32.





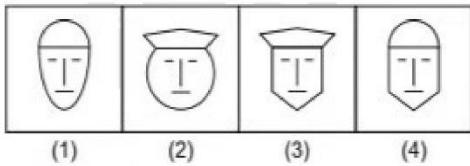
Part VIII

Directions (Q.Nos. 36-40) There is given problem figure. There are four answer figures (1), (2), (3) and (4). You have to find out the answer figure which is similar to the given problem figure.

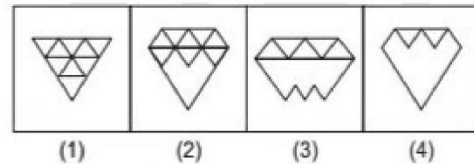
36. Problem Figure



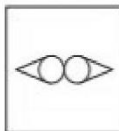
Answer Figures



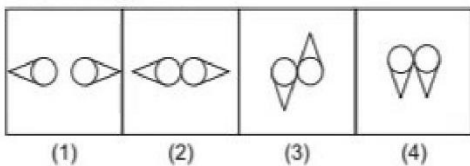
Answer Figures



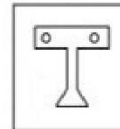
37. Problem Figure



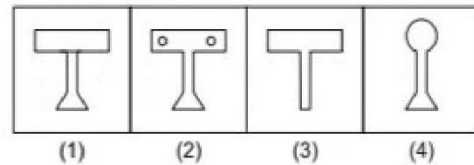
Answer Figures



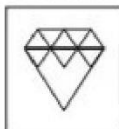
39. Problem Figure



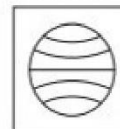
Answer Figures



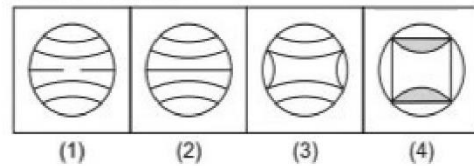
38. Problem Figure



40. Problem Figure



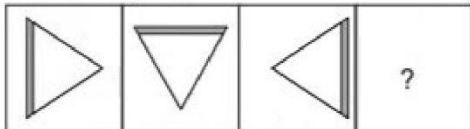
Answer Figures



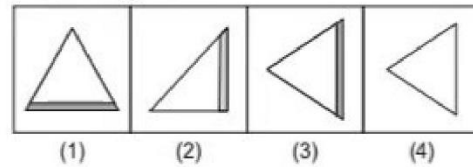
Part IX

Directions (Q. Nos. 41-45) *There are problem figures and the question mark (?) for fourth figure. The problem figures are in Series. Find out one figure among the answer figures which occupies the question mark (?) for the fourth figure and which completes the series.*

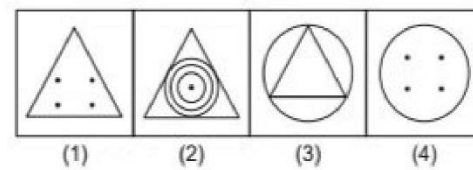
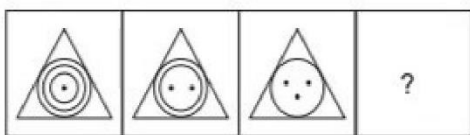
41. Problem Figures



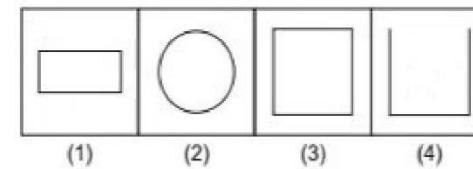
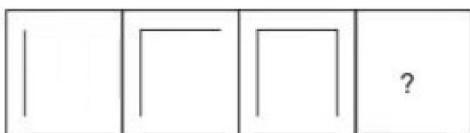
Answer Figures



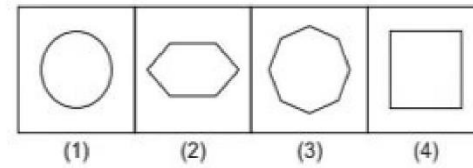
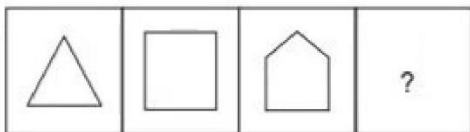
42.



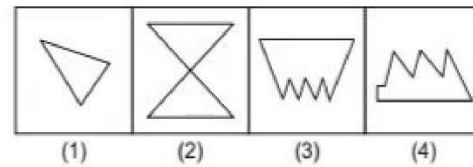
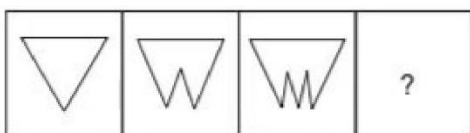
43.



44.



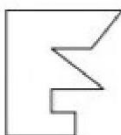
45.



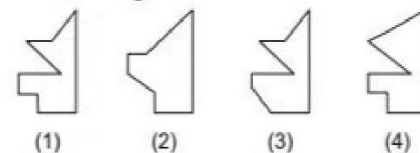
Part X

Directions (Q. Nos. 46-50) *There is a given problem figure. There are four answer figures (1), (2), (3) and (4). You have to find out the answer figure which is similar to the given problem figure.*

46. Problem Figure



Answer Figures



47. Problem Figure

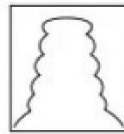


Answer Figures

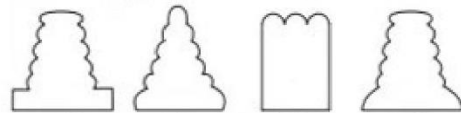


(1) (2) (3) (4)

49. Problem Figure

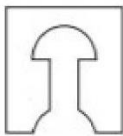


Answer Figures

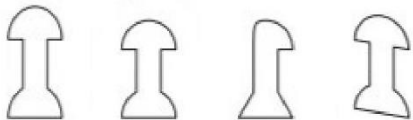


(1) (2) (3) (4)

48. Problem Figure



Answer Figures

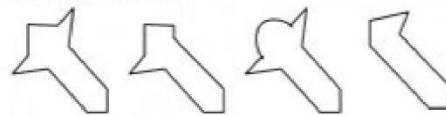


(1) (2) (3) (4)

50. Problem Figure



Answer Figures



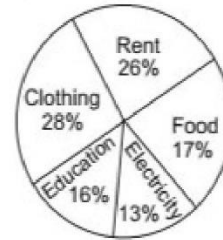
(1) (2) (3) (4)

Section II Arithmetic Test

Directions (Q.Nos. 51-75) For every question, for probable answer bearing (1), (2), (3) and (4) given. Only one out of these is correct. You have to choose the correct answer.

- 51.** The average of 4 numbers is 7. If the sum of first three numbers is 20, find the fourth number.
 (1) 7 (2) 10
 (3) 9 (4) 8
- 52.** What should be taken out of $\frac{3}{7}$ to get $\frac{2}{7}$?
 (1) $\frac{5}{7}$ (2) 1
 (3) $\frac{1}{7}$ (4) $\frac{3}{7}$
- 53.** Find the breadth of a room whose floor area is 363 sq m and length is 33 m.
 (1) 33 m (2) 24 m
 (3) 11 m (4) 15 m
- 54.** A boy gets ₹ 20 per month and spends 50% of it. How much does he save in 1 yr?
 (1) ₹ 100 (2) ₹ 50
 (3) ₹ 120 (4) ₹ 40
- 55.** What is the simple interest on ₹ 500 at 2% per annum for 4 yr?
 (1) ₹ 60 (2) ₹ 40
 (3) ₹ 75 (4) ₹ 80
- 56.** What least number should be subtracted from 413, so that the resulting number is exactly divisible by 13?
 (1) 12 (2) 10
 (3) 11 (3) 7
- 57.** What fraction of ₹ 4 is ₹ 1.50?
 (1) $\frac{1}{8}$ (2) $\frac{3}{8}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) $\frac{2}{5}$
- 58.** Rajesh purchased a watch for ₹ 300. He sold it for ₹ 330. Find the profit per cent.
 (1) 5 (2) 13
 (3) 14 (4) 10

59. What is the square root of $\frac{1}{4}$?
- (1) $\frac{1}{16}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (3) 1 (4) 0
60. Find the LCM of 12, 18 and 24.
- (1) 72 (2) 48
 (3) 60 (4) 84
61. $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a property is worth ₹ 1500. Find $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the property.
- (1) ₹ 600 (2) ₹ 900
 (3) ₹ 1200 (4) ₹ 1000
62. Find the average of the following numbers. 06, 0, 12, 14, 13.
- (1) 9 (2) 7
 (3) 12 (4) 11
63. A man takes 3 days to walk 45 km, in how many days will he walk 75 km?
- (1) 1 (2) 25
 (3) 5 (4) 15
64. What is the greatest number that divides both 16 and 20 exactly?
- (1) 40 (2) 32
 (3) 80 (4) 4
65. How many times should we add 19 to get 133?
- (1) 8 (2) 5
 (3) 9 (4) None of these
66. The next number in the series 2, 5, 8, 11, is
- (1) 12 (2) 10
 (3) 14 (4) 15
67. The breadth of a rectangle is $\frac{3}{5}$ of the length. If length of the rectangle is 25 m, then find the perimeter of the rectangle.
- (1) 100 m (2) 80 m
 (3) 75 m (4) 150 m
68. The original price of a car is ₹ 500000. What is the new price if the original price is reduced by 10%?
- (1) ₹ 540000 (2) ₹ 460000
 (3) ₹ 450000 (4) ₹ 480000
69. In the following pie chart if the expenditure on food is ₹ 6800 per month. Find out the expenditure on education.



- (1) ₹ 5000 (2) ₹ 6400 (3) ₹ 6000 (4) ₹ 6260
70. Solve $12 \times 10 \div \frac{120}{240} = ? \times 120$.
- (1) 12 (2) 10 (3) 2 (4) 240
71. The surface area of a sphere is 3844 m^2 . Find the radius of the sphere.
- (1) 41 cm (2) 25 cm (3) 31 cm (4) 33 cm
72. A can do a piece of work in 10 days and B can do the same work in 12 days. How long will they take to finish the work, if they work together?
- (1) $5\frac{5}{11}$ days (2) $3\frac{1}{2}$ days
 (3) 6 days (4) $4\frac{2}{3}$ days
73. Convert 360 km/h into m/s.
- (1) 120 m/s (2) 100 m/s
 (3) 96 m/s (4) 110 m/s
74. If $a : b = 5 : 14$ and $b : c = 7 : 3$, then find $a : b : c$.
- (1) 7 : 3 : 6 (2) 5 : 14 : 6
 (3) 8 : 3 : 5 (4) 5 : 6 : 9
75. Simplify $(256)^{3/4}$.
- (1) 52 (2) 62 (3) 84 (4) 64

Section III Language Test (English)

Directions (Q.Nos. 76-90) Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Passage I

Harshvardhan rose to be one of the greatest emperors of his time. He brought his sister to Thaneshwar and began to rule both the kingdoms. When she died, he shifted his capital to Kannauj. For six years, Harsha went on making conquests. His general Singhnad was an able warrior who won new territories for Harsha. Harsha became master of whole North India. Harsha tried to push into South India also, but he could not do so. Pulkesin was a very brave king who defeated Harsha and forced him to return.

Harsha was at first a devotee of Lord Shiva, but later on he became a Buddhist. A Chinese pilgrim Hieun Tsang visited India during Harsha's reign. He visited almost every corner of India. He has written much about Harsha's government. During Harsha's reign, Nalanda was a Buddhist University. It was situated at Rajgiri near Patna. About 10000 students studied here. These students came from several countries. They were given free education, boarding and lodging. Hieun Tsang too studied in this university. Harsha gave large sums for this university.

- 76.** Who was Hieun Tsang?
- (1) Hieun Tsang was a professor at Nalanda University
 - (2) Hieun Tsang was a Chinese pilgrim
 - (3) Hieun Tsang was a British writer
 - (4) Hieun Tsang was the King of China
- 77.** Nalanda University was
- (1) situated in Varanasi
 - (2) situated in Kannauj
 - (3) situated at Rajgiri near Patna
 - (4) a famous Chinese University
- 78.** Pulkesin was
- (1) a friend of Harsha
 - (2) a general of Harsha
 - (3) a priest
 - (4) a brave King of South India
- 79.** Harsha gave large sums
- (1) to Hieun Tsang to go round India
 - (2) to Pulkesin
 - (3) to Singhnad to expand his army
 - (4) to Nalanda University
- 80.** Harsha became
- (1) a Buddhist later on
 - (2) a Christian
 - (3) the King of the whole India
 - (4) a follower of Lord Krishna

Passage II

The four divisions of the army went in four directions. Those that had gone to the North, East and West returned after a month. They said that, though they have searched every inch of the land they had passed. Sita was no where to be found. The army that was sent to the South was headed by Hanuman—the monkey, Jambuvant—the bear and Angad—the son of Bali. Hanuman carried Rama's gift—his ring for Sita. For many weary days, they travelled through various countries and forests, but without success. They were afraid of returning empty-handed. Angad said, 'In this search for Sita, we will lose our lives just as Jatayu has done before us.'

- 81.** The four divisions of the army
- (1) went to attack on Lanka
 - (2) went to forest
 - (3) went in search of Sita in four different directions
 - (4) were headed by Hanuman—the monkey
- 82.** Angad was the son of
- (1) Jambuvant—the bear
 - (2) Jatayu
 - (3) Rama
 - (4) Bali
- 83.** The army that was sent to South was led by
- (1) Hanuman—the monkey

- (2) Angad—the son of Bali
 (3) Jambuvant—the bear
 (4) All of the above

84. Who carried Rama's ring to Sita?
 (1) Angad (2) Jatayu
 (3) Hanuman (4) Jambuvant

85. The army which went to South searched in every country and forest
 (1) but without success
 (2) and met Sita
 (3) and came back without meeting Sita
 (4) and met Sita and return back with her

Passage III

After God had made a man, he made a beautiful garden in Eden and put the man he had created, who was named Adam. Adam was to look after the garden. A river ran through it and in it, there were two special trees. One was called 'The Tree of Life' and other was called 'The Tree of the Knowledge of good and evil'. You may eat the fruit of any tree in the garden, God said, except 'The Tree of the Knowledge of good and evil.' That tree Adam was not to touch. All the animals came to Adam as he worked in the garden. Adam gave them all names. The birds flew around him, too and perched on the branches Adam named them also. The birds and the animals all had creatures like themselves for company, but Adam was alone. 'It is not good for him to live alone, 'God thought', I will make someone in the garden with him'. So, when Adam was asleep, God made a woman to share his life. She was his wife and Adam gave her a name. He called her Eve.

86. Who made Adam?
 (1) Eve made Adam (2) God made Adam
 (3) Indira made Adam (4) Nobody made Adam

87. God ordered Adam not to touch
 (1) Any tree of the garden
 (2) 'The Tree of Life'
 (3) 'The Tree of Knowledge of good and evil'
 (4) Birds of the garden

88. Eve was the wife
 (1) of Adam (2) of Achillies
 (3) of a Demon (4) of a wild Demon

89. God made a beautiful
 (1) garden in Scotland
 (2) woman and Adam named her Eve
 (3) city of Adam
 (4) palace for Eve

90. Adam named
 (1) the birds only
 (2) the animals only
 (3) all the birds and the animals
 (4) rivers and mountains

Directions (Q. Nos. 91-95)

91. Ravi was ... from the school.
 (1) expelled (2) expeled
 (3) expilled (4) espelled

92. The price of gold as well as silver ... risen.
 (1) are (2) have
 (3) has (4) is

93. Life is to dearie as pleasure is to ...
 (1) poverty (2) pain
 (3) anguish (4) suffering

94. We live Delhi.
 (1) on (2) of (3) in (4) at

95. Birds build ...
 (1) carts (2) caves (3) furrow (4) nests

Directions (Q.Nos. 96-100) Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences. If there is no error, the answer is (4).

96. He tried (1)/to open the can (2)/by a can opener.
 (3)/ No error (4)

97. You have (1)/ acted nobler (2)/ than all of us.
 (3)/ No error (4)

98. It is harmful to take (1)/ cupsfull of tea (2)/ five times a day.(3)/ No error (4)

99. She (1)/ did not write (2)/ the letter till now.(3)/ No error (4)

100. I have met (1)/ my friend only (2)/ a few hours ago.(3)/ No error (4)