

SECTION-I

- If one-third of one-fourth of a number is 15, then three-tenth of that number is:
A. 35
B. 36
C. 45
D. 54
- Three times the first of three consecutive odd integers is 3 more than twice the third. The third integer is:
A. 9
B. 11
C. 13
D. 15
- The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the positions of its digits is 36. What is the difference between the two digits of that number?
A. 3
B. 4
C. 9
D. cannot be determined
- A two-digit number is such that the product of the digits is 8. When 18 is added to the number, then the digits are reversed. The number is:
A. 18
B. 24
C. 42
D. 81
- A man has Rs. 480 in the denominations of one-rupee notes, five-rupee notes and ten-rupee notes. The number of notes of each denomination is equal. What is the total number of notes that he has ?
A. 45
B. 60
C. 75
D. 90
- There are two examinations rooms A and B. If 10 students are sent from A to B, then the number of students in each room is the same. If 20 candidates are sent from B to A, then the number of students in A is double the number of students in B. The number of students in room A is:
A. 20
B. 80
C. 100
D. 200
- The price of 10 chairs is equal to that of 4 tables. The price of 15 chairs and 2 tables together is Rs. 4000. The total price of 12 chairs and 3 tables is:
A. Rs. 3500
B. Rs. 3750
C. Rs. 3840
D. Rs. 3900
- If $a - b = 3$ and $a^2 + b^2 = 29$, find the value of ab .
A. 10
B. 12
C. 15
D. 18
- The price of 2 sarees and 4 shirts is Rs. 1600. With the same money one can buy 1 saree and 6 shirts. If one wants to buy 12 shirts, how much shall he have to pay ?
A. Rs. 1200
B. Rs. 2400
C. Rs. 4800
D. Cannot be determined
- Tickets numbered 1 to 20 are mixed up and then a ticket is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ticket drawn has a number which is a multiple of 3 or 5?
A. $\frac{1}{2}$
B. $\frac{2}{5}$
C. $\frac{8}{15}$
D. $\frac{9}{20}$

SECTION-II

Directions for Answering Questions 23-27

Each question has an underlined word followed by four answer choices. You have to choose the word that is a necessary part of the underlined word.

23. **Harvest**
A. autumn
B. stockpile
C. tractor
D. crop
24. **Desert**
A. Cactus
b. Arid
C. Oasis
d. Flat
25. **Book**
A. Fiction
b. Pages
C. Pictures
d. Learning
26. **Language**
A. Tongue
b. Slang
C. Writing
d. Words
27. **School**
A. Student
b. Report card
C. Test
d. Learning

Directions for Answering Questions 28-32 :

In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer:

- (A) If only conclusion I follows
(B) If only conclusion II follows
(C) If neither I nor II follows and
(D) If both I and II follow.

28. Statements: No women teacher can play. Some women teachers are athletes.

Conclusions:

- I. Male athletes can play.
II. Some athletes can play.
- A. Only conclusion I follows
B. Only conclusion II follows
C. Neither I nor II follows
D. Both I and II follow

29. Statements: All mangoes are golden in colour. No golden-coloured things are cheap.

Conclusions:

- I. All mangoes are cheap.
- II. Golden-coloured mangoes are not cheap.
 - A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Neither I nor II follows
 - D. Both I and II follow

30. Statements: Some kings are queens. All queens are beautiful.

Conclusions:

- I. All kings are beautiful.
- II. All queens are kings.
 - A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Neither I nor II follows
 - D. Both I and II follow

31. Statements: Some doctors are fools. Some fools are rich.

Conclusions:

- I. Some doctors are rich
- II. Some rich are doctors.
 - A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Neither I nor II follows
 - D. Both I and II follow

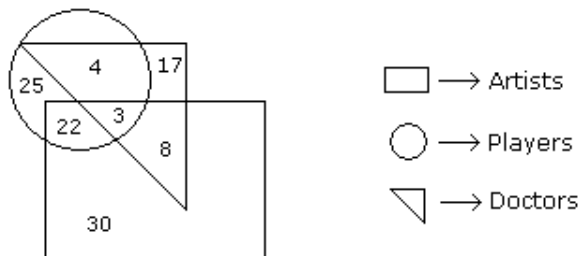
32. Statements: All roads are waters. Some waters are boats.

Conclusions:

- I. Some boats are roads.
- II. All waters are boats.
 - A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Neither I nor II follows
 - D. Both I and II follow

Directions for Answering Questions 33-37 :

Study the following figure and answer the questions given below.



33. How many doctors are neither artists nor players ?
A. 17
B. 5
C. 10
D. 30
34. How many doctors are both players and artists ?
A. 22
B. 8
C. 3
D. 30
35. How many artists are players?
A. 5
B. 8
C. 25
D. 16
36. How many players are neither artists nor doctors?
A. 25
B. 17
C. 5
D. 10
37. How many artists are neither players nor doctors ?
A. 10
B. 17
C. 30
D. 15

Directions for Answering Questions 38-42 :

The Indian middle class consist of so many strata that it defies categorization under a single term class, which would imply a considerable degree of homogeneity. Yet two paradoxical features characterise its conduct fairly uniformly; extensive practice and intensive abhorrence of corruption.

In the several recent surveys of popular perceptions of corruption, politicians of course invariably and understandably top the list, closely followed by bureaucrats, policemen, lawyers, businessmen and others. The quintessential middle class. If teachers do not figure high on this priority list, it is not for lack of trying, but for lack of opportunities. Over the years, the sense of shock over acts of corruption in the middle class has witnessed a steady decline, as its ambitions for a better material life have soared but the resources for meeting such ambitions have not kept pace.

What is fascinating, however, is the intense yearning of this class for a clean corruption free politics and society, a yearning that has again and again surfaced with any figure public or obscure, focus on his mission of eradicating corruption. Even the repeated failure of this promise on virtually every man's part has not subjected it to the law of diminishing returns.

38. The Indian Middle Class intensely yearns for
A. better material resources
B. extensive practice of corruption
C. clean honest society
D. law of increasing returns

39. Teachers are not high on the list of corruption because they do not have
- A. courage
 - B. opportunities
 - C. support
 - D. ambition
40. The Indian Middle class is
- A. defiant
 - B. mysterious
 - C. homogeneous
 - D. stratified
41. Who figure on top of the list of corruption?
- A. businessmen
 - B. lawyers
 - C. politician's
 - D. policemen
42. This yearning, over the years, has
- A. persisted
 - B. soared
 - C. declined
 - D. disappeared

SAMPLE PAPER