

BBA ADMISSION TEST

Model Question Paper

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Sub-test I - VERBAL SKILLS
40 questions (40 x 1 = 40 Marks)

SHORT ESSAY TEST
(1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

Sub-test II - NUMERICAL SKILLS
40 questions (40 x 1 = 40 Marks)

Sub-test III - REASONING SKILLS
40 questions (40 x 1 = 40 Marks)

Total time: 2 hours and 20 minutes

- You are required to write your
 - Applicant ID
 - Question Paper Code no. and SHADE THE NUMERALS appropriately in the space provided on the RESPONSE SHEET.
 - Room number and
 - Date.
- Choose the correct answer from the Question Paper and SHADE THE CORRECT RESPONSE viz., A, B, C, D or E. Only one response must be clearly shaded for each question. More than one entry, unclear entries or wrong entries will **ATTRACT NEGATIVE MARKS**.
- Please **DO NOT WRITE** your name or Applicant ID or the answer in the QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET.
- Use of electronic calculator is strictly not permitted.

Model Question Paper

BBA ADMISSION TEST

SUB TEST – I

VERBAL SKILLS

Instructions: Each question, 1 through 40, is followed by 5 answers – A through E. Indicate your correct answer by shading the appropriate choice viz., A, B, C, D or E, provided against each question number in the RESPONSE SHEET.

Max. Marks : 40 x 1 : 40

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Questions 1 to 12 are based on the following passages.

Both of the following passages concern World War II, 1939–1945. The first passage is excerpted from an article on the events leading up to World War II. The second passage is a comment by Anne Frank. She was the teenager whose diary of her experiences hidden in a secret annex during World War II became famous after her death.

Passage 1

1 World War I (1914–1918) ended for Germany in total defeat. The German people were dissatisfied: the peace treaty was a great humiliation, there was no money, no work and no hope of a better future. In the chaotic 1920s, an unknown Austrian worked his way up to the position of “Führer” (leader) of an insignificant political party in Munich. His name was Adolf Hitler; the party called
5 itself the NSDAP and its followers were called “Nazis.” After an unsuccessful coup d’etat, Hitler was put in a comfortable prison, where he wrote his plans for world domination in a book called *Mein Kampf* (*My Struggle*). Hitler said that the German people were “Aryans,” the strongest and best race. All other races were inferior, especially the Jews, whom he blamed for everything that was wrong and for all Germany’s defeats. Hitler’s ideas appealed to many Germans and the
10 NSDAP soon became powerful. In 1933, Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany and, within a year, consolidated all power within his grasp.

The concentration camps filled up—first with political opponents, particularly Communists and trade union leaders, but soon with Jews, Gypsies, homosexuals; in brief, everyone who disagreed with him or whom he regarded as inferior. The Nazi oppression of the Jews was marked by two
15 significant events: The Nuremberg Laws and the Wannsee Conference.

The Nuremberg laws, passed in 1935, deprived Jews of citizenship. Jews were forbidden from marrying non-Jews, working in the professions (including law, medicine, journalism, and teaching), and using public transportation. Jews could not drive cars (even their own) or go to the movies or theaters. At the Wannsee Conference, a top-level Nazi meeting in 1942, the “Final
20 Solution of the Jewish Question” was set into motion—the extermination of all Jews in Europe.

All of life in Germany from 1933 on was oriented towards preparation for war. Few people, however, realized this. In September of 1939, World War II began with the invasion of Poland. Between then and 1945, this war was to cost nearly 55 million people their lives. Between the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941 and the end of the war in Europe in May 1945, Nazi
25 Germany and its accomplices strove to murder every Jew under their domination. The Jews were not the only victims of Hitler’s regime, but they were the only group that the Nazis sought to destroy entirely.

Passage 2

1 I don't believe that the big men, the politicians and the capitalists alone, are guilty of the war. Oh no,
the little man is just as guilty, otherwise the peoples of the world would have risen in revolt long ago!
There's in people simply an urge to destroy, an urge to kill, to murder and rage, until all mankind,
without exception, undergoes a great change, wars will be waged, everything that has been built up,
5 cultivated, and grown will be destroyed and disfigured, after which mankind will have to begin all over
again.

—May 1944

1. The writer of passage 1 uses the redundant phrase “total defeat” (line 1) to
 - (A) imply that the Germans were not at fault for losing World War I
 - (B) infer that the Germans were overpowered from the start
 - (C) emphasize the German feeling of complete and utter disgrace after their defeat
 - (D) hint that not all Germans felt the same way about the debacle
 - (E) suggest the Germans deserved their defeat in both World War I and World War II
2. Why does the writer place the word *Fuhrer* (line 3) in quotation marks?
 - (A) to draw attention to it
 - (B) to show it is a foreign word
 - (C) to comment ironically that Hitler was no leader
 - (D) to make sure that people pronounce it correctly
 - (E) because it is deliberately misspelled for emphasis
3. From the details in the passage, what can you infer was Hitler's reason for writing *Mein Kampf*, his plans for world domination?
 - (A) He did not have enough to do in jail.
 - (B) He always had literary aspirations and considered himself a fine writer.
 - (C) He needed the money that the publication would bring to finance his political aspirations.
 - (D) He wanted to justify and legitimize his strategy to the widest possible audience.
 - (E) He had been asked to create the plan by his political party.
4. According to passage 1, the Nazis oppression of the Jews was marked by all the following events *except*
 - (A) forbidding Jews from marrying non-Jews
 - (B) depriving Jews of citizenship
 - (C) forbidding Jews from working as teachers and from using public transportation
 - (D) blaming Jews for Germany's defeat in World War I
 - (E) forcing Jews to leave the country
5. Based on the details in passage 1, why do you think Hitler's ideas appealed to many Germans?
 - (A) Hitler came from a well-educated, cultured family so he attracted people looking for a strong leader.
 - (B) The Germans were looking for someone who could both find a scapegoat for their humiliation and improve economic conditions.
 - (C) Hitler was an outsider so he could bring fresh, new ideas into the country.
 - (D) The Germans were swayed by the high quality of Hitler's writing in *Mein Kampf*.
 - (E) Unlike other leaders of the time, Hitler could carry through on his promises.
6. Passage 1 is organized according to
 - (A) chronological order
 - (B) least-to-most important events
 - (C) most-to-least important events
 - (D) cause and effect
 - (E) reasons and causes

7. In passage 2, the phrase “big men” (line 1) is used to connote
(A) powerful people
(B) non-Jews
(C) physically strong people
(D) rulers removed from the action
(E) expatriates living safely abroad
8. In passage 2, Anne Frank sees people as
(A) very different, depending on their economic status
(B) essentially kind, but misruled by tyrants
(C) responsible for their own fate
(D) welcoming change as a way to start anew
(E) helpless pawns on the world stage
9. As used in line 5, the word *disfigured* most nearly means
(A) misshapen
(B) assassinated
(C) handicapped
(D) wounded
(E) marred
10. These passages are similar in that both
(A) were written by the same author
(B) describe the same event in world history
(C) approach the topic from the same point of view
(D) were written for the same audience and purpose
(E) have a marked bias
11. In what way is the tone of passage 2 different from the tone of passage 1?
(A) The tone of passage 2 is lighter and less serious than the tone of passage 1.
(B) The tone of passage 2 more serious than the tone of passage 1.
(C) The tone of passage 2 is less factual than the tone of passage 1.
(D) The tone of passage 2 is more sardonic and sarcastic than the tone of passage 1.
(E) The tone of passage 2 is darker and more pessimistic than the neutral tone of passage 1.
12. What does the second passage add to your understanding of the events leading up to and culminating in World War II in Europe?
(A) How all people reacted to these events
(B) How these events affected one individual
(C) Why these events mattered on the world stage
(D) How these events affected the oppressed Jews of Germany
(E) Ways to prevent future wars

Questions 13 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Millions of years ago, dinosaurs roamed the earth freely. About 65 million years ago, they all died out. Few mysteries have been as baffling—and as compelling—as the disappearance of the dinosaurs. Here are some of the latest theories.

1 Dinosaur roamed the earth for nearly 150 million years; then they suddenly died out and became
extinct. No one knows exactly why. Paleontologists once thought that dinosaurs had such small,
inefficient brains that they were somehow responsible for their own dying out. Because dinosaur
5 remains have been found in so many different parts of the world, scientists have had a hard time
coming up with a single strong explanation for their sudden demise. There are a lot of theories,
however, and some of them are fantastic. Some observers, for example, have suggested that the
dinosaurs vanished because of raids by extraterrestrial beings. Other theories are more logical
but still guesses. The dinosaurs could have died because of some mass disease. That seems
10 unlikely, though, because of the way they were dispersed all over the world. Some speculate that
an exploding star bathed the earth in radiation, killing all the dinosaurs. This does not explain
why all the other creatures on earth survived. There is also a theory that dinosaurs disappeared
because of overcrowding. One well-regarded theory concerns food sources. According to this
theory, the dinosaurs ate too many flowering plants and absorbed poisonous chemicals. Since
15 they did not have a well-developed sense of taste, the dinosaurs did not realize that they were
eating something that would harm them. These theories remain just that however—theories—
because no one to date has been able to prove any of them.

13. Who or what are *paleontologists* (line 2)?
(A) A type of dinosaur
(B) Extinct life forms
(C) Dinosaur bones
(D) A scientific theory that does not have much credence
(E) Scientists who study extinct forms of animal life
14. As used in line 4, the word *remains* most nearly means
(A) leavings
(B) skeletons
(C) stay behind
(D) cadavers
(E) remnants
15. According to the information in the first paragraph, what is one possible cause for the dinosaurs’ disappearance?
(A) The paleontologists killed them.
(B) They were inefficient creatures who did not use their food sources wisely.
(C) They were unable to survive because of their small brains.
(D) They were attacked by other, more fierce, creatures.
(E) They lived in many different parts of the world.
16. Which sentence best states the main idea of the first paragraph?
(A) No one really knows why the dinosaurs vanished.
(B) It is a real shame that we no longer have dinosaurs to study.
(C) It is relatively easy to study dinosaurs because so much is already known about them and they are
found in so many places around the world.
(D) Paleontologists learn about vanished forms of animal life.
(E) Dinosaurs had such small brains that they could not meet the demands of a changing world.
17. By calling the theories “fantastic” (line 6), the writer is suggesting that on the whole these theories are
(A) well deserving of merit (B) creative but unrealistic
(C) totally unreasonable (D) wild and unproved
(E) scholarly and authoritative

18. Which information in the second paragraph can be verified by an outside source?
 (A) Visitors from outside our solar system killed off the dinosaurs.
 (B) There are many theories that attempt to explain the dinosaurs' disappearance.
 (C) The dinosaurs vanished because of a plague.
 (D) A star blew up and sent off radiation that killed all the dinosaurs.
 (E) The dinosaurs died off when they ate the wrong food.
19. The description in the second paragraph moves from
 (A) least logical to most logical
 (B) most logical to least logical
 (C) causes to effects
 (D) chronological order: most distant past to more recent events
 (E) inductive to deductive reasoning
20. Which of the following choices can be inferred from the information in the second paragraph?
 (A) Very soon, scientists will be able to prove one or more of the theories about the dinosaurs' disappearance.
 (B) Most of the theories of the dinosaurs' disappearance are not backed up by sufficient facts to be convincing.
 (C) The same exploding star that killed off the dinosaurs also killed off many early cave people.
 (D) The disappearance of the dinosaurs is one of the most important problems facing scientists today and has great impact on other research.
 (E) The reason for the dinosaurs' disappearance has puzzled many scientists.

DIRECTIONS 21-30:

The following sentences require you to identify errors in grammar, usage, style, and mechanics. Not every sentence has an error, and no sentence will have more than one error. Each sentence error, if there is one, is underlined and followed by a letter (A) – (E). If there is an error, select the one underlined part that must be changed to make the sentence correct

21. Some people claim(A) this is (B) the decade of fitness, but, in fact, (C) at least one-third of the American population are classified (D) as obese. No error (E).
22. During the graduation ceremonies, (A) the superintendent of schools told the story of the desks and cites their cleaning (B) as evidence of (C) a new spirit of responsibility among students.(D) No error.(E)
23. The twins are fond of peanuts and eating ice cream (A), but their parents (B) are loath to give the children (C) snacks between meals. (D) No error. (E).
24. The real estate broker promised to notify (A) my partner and I (B) as soon as the house was put up for sale (C) so we could make (D) any necessary repairs to the structure. No error. (E)
25. Either the witness or the defendant were lying, (A) but the judge was unable (B) to determine which (C) of the two men was committing perjury. (D) No error. (E)
26. A close friend of the family, (A) the patient was referred (B) to a psychologist with several emotional problems (C) to receive counseling. (D) No error. (E)
27. The speaker didn't say nothing (A) that the audience had not already heard; as a result, (B) the audience quickly (C) lost interest in his speech and began to talk (D) among themselves. No error. (E)

28. The Word workshop trains employees (A) about maximizing skills to improve(B) employees' productivity, the Internet (C) training teaches employees how to use the Internet (D) for product searches and e-mail to worldwide subscribers. No error. (E)
29. The recipe was complex (A) but is worth it (B) because chicken and biscuits made this way (C) tastes more deliciously. (D) No error. (E)
30. The prominent lawyer won more awards than anyone at (A) the ceremony, which surprised her (B) because she had long taken (C) on unpopular cases and defendants. (D) No error. (E)

DIRECTIONS 31-40: The following sentences have one or two blanks, each of which indicates a missing word. Beneath each sentence are five words or pairs of best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole. Indicate your answer by filling in the corresponding circle on your answer sheet. Choose the word or pair of words which, when inserted in the sentence,

31. It was at this moment, as I stood there with the rifle in my hand, that I first grasped the hollowness, the _____ of the imperialistic dominion of the East.
- (A) success (B) triumph (C) neutrality
(D) future (E) futility
32. Her unexpected demise, at first mistakenly diagnosed as due to a _____ fever, was later _____ poison.
- (A) mild, attributed to
(B) moderate, blamed on
(C) raging, ascribed to
(D) savage, caused by
(E) simple, occasioned by
33. She looked bloated, like a body long _____ in motionless water, and of that _____ hue.
- (A) aloft, robust (B) immersed, ruddy
(C) atop, pellucid (D) baptized, rosy (E) submerged, pallid
34. The pawnbroker's widow was a(n) _____ old woman who loved to gossip and hear herself talk.
- (A) taciturn (B) garrulous (C) withdrawn
(D) vicious (E) uncommunicative
35. The caretaker did not know she was due in London today (her call there had been planned as a surprise), so his _____ in the manner of leaving this letter, leaving it to wait in the dusk and dust, annoyed her.
- (A) alertness (B) attentiveness (C) delicateness (D) negligence (E) frugality
36. That is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read but _____, and some few to be read wholly and with _____and attention.
- (A) cursorily, diligence (B) quickly, lethargy
(C) gingerly, neglect (D) thoughtfully, laxity (E) discreetly, disregard
37. Through one of the broken panes I heard rain impinge upon the earth again and again, the fine _____ needles of water playing in the already _____ flower beds.
- (A) ceaseless, groomed (B) eternal, prim
(C) incessant, sodden (D) gentle, straight (E) pungent, saturated

38. The _____ student _____ at the idea that he had to give a speech in class.
(A) timid, recoiled (B) frail, rejoiced
(C) fragile, reveled (D) insolent, relapsed
(E) bold, repined
39. Now and then we would see her standing motionless in one of the downstairs windows like the carven torso of a(n) _____ in a(n) _____, looking or not looking at us, we could never tell which.
(A) statue, mistrial (B) idle, nook
(C) idol, niche (D) ruffian, courtroom
(E) reprobate, window
40. A thin _____ pall as of the tomb seemed to lie everywhere upon this room decked and furnished as for a wedding, with a silver hairbrush so tarnished that the monogrammed initials were _____.
(A) luscious, shrouded (B) pure, sheltered
(C) caustic, apparent (D) agreeable, camouflaged
(E) acrid, obscured

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SUB TEST – II

NUMERICAL SKILLS

Instructions: Each question, 41 through 80, is followed by 5 answers – A through E. Indicate your correct answer by shading the appropriate choice viz., A, B, C, D or E, provided against each question number in the RESPONSE SHEET.

Max. Marks: 40 x 1 : 40

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

41. The ratio between the number of passengers travelling by I and II class between the two railway stations is 1 : 50, whereas the ratio of I and II class fares between the same stations is 3 : 1. If on a particular day, ₹1325 revenue collected from the passengers travelling between these stations, then what was the amount collected from the II class passengers?
(A) ₹1000 (B) ₹850 (C) ₹750 (D) ₹1250 (E) None of these
42. A and B enter into a partnership with ₹50,000 and ₹60,000 respectively. C joins them after x months contributing ₹70,000 and B leaves x months before the end of the year. If they share the profit in the ratio of 20 : 18 : 21, then find the value of x.
(A) 6 (B) 3 (C) 9 (D) 8 (E) None of these
43. Rahul started a business with a capital of ₹8,000. After six months, Sanjay joined him with an investment of some capital. If at the end of the year each of them gets equal amount as profit, how much did Sanjay invest in the business?
(A) ₹16,000 (B) ₹17,500 (C) ₹18,000 (D) ₹16,500 (E) None of these
44. A manufacturer of a certain item can sell all he can produce at the selling price of ₹60 each. It costs him ₹40 in materials and labour to produce each item and he has overhead expenses of ₹3000 per week in order to operate that plant. The number of units he should produce and sell in order to make a profit of at least ₹1000 per week is
(A) 250 (B) 300 (C) 400 (D) 200 (E) None of these
45. If the selling price of a product is increased by ₹162, then the business would make a profit of 17% instead of a loss of 19%. What is the cost price of the product?
(A) ₹540 (B) ₹450 (C) ₹360 (D) ₹600 (E) None of these
46. Two men undertake to do a piece of work for ₹ 1,400. First man alone can do this work in 7 days while the second man alone can do this work in 8 days. If they working together complete this work in 3 days with the help of a boy, how should money be divided?
(A) ₹600, ₹550, ₹250 (B) ₹600, ₹525, ₹275
(C) ₹600, ₹500, ₹300 (D) ₹500, ₹525, ₹375 (E) None of these
47. Two men undertake to do a piece of work for ₹600. One alone could do it in 6 days and the other in 8 days. With the assistance of a boy they finish it in 3 days. Boy's share should be
(A) ₹75 (B) ₹225 (C) ₹300 (D) ₹100 (E) None of these

48. 15 men can complete a work in 210 days. They started the work but at the end of 10 days 15 additional men, with double efficiency, were inducted. How many days, in whole, did they take to finish the work?
 (A) $72\frac{1}{2}$ days (B) 84.75 days (C) 76.66 days (D) 70 days (E) None of these
49. There are two taps to fill a tank while a third to empty it. When the third tap is closed, they can fill the tank in 10 minutes and 12 minutes, respectively. If all the three taps be opened, the tank is filled in 15 minutes. If the first two taps are closed, in what time can the third tap empty the tank when it is full?
 (A) 8 min and 34 sec (B) 9 min and 32 sec (C) 7 min (D) 6 min (E) None of these
50. A cistern has two taps which fill it in 12 minutes and 15 minutes respectively. There is also a waste pipe in the cistern. When all the pipes are opened, the empty cistern is full in 20 minutes. How long will the waste pipe take to empty a full cistern?
 (A) 12 minutes (B) 10 minutes (C) 8 minutes (D) 16 minutes (E) None of these
51. Two taps can fill a tank in 20 minutes and 30 minutes respectively. There is an outlet tap at exactly half level of that rectangular tank which can pump out 50 litres of water per minute. If the outlet tap is open, then it takes 24 minutes to fill an empty tank. What is the volume of the tank?
 (A) 1800 litres (B) 1500 litres (C) 1200 litres (D) 2400 litres (E) None of these
52. Excluding stoppages, the speed of a bus is 54 km/hr and including stoppages, it is 45 km/hr. For how many minutes does the bus stop per hour?
 (A) 12 (B) 10 (C) 9 (D) 20 (E) None of these
53. Rampur is 100 km from Sitapur. At 3 pm Bharat Express leaves Rampur for Sitapur and travels at a constant speed of 30 km/h. One hour later, Laxman Mail leaves Sitapur for Rampur and travels at a constant speed of 40 kmph. Each train makes one stop only at a station 10 km from its starting point and remains there for 15 min. Which train is nearer to Rampur when they meet?
 (A) Both are equidistant (B) Laxman Mail
 (C) Bharat Express (D) None of these (E) Cannot determine
54. A car starts running with the initial speed of 40 kmph, with its speed increasing every hour by 5 kmph. How many hours will it take to cover a distance of 385 km?
 (A) 9 hrs (B) $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs (C) $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs (D) 7 hrs (E) None of these
55. How many kg of tea worth ₹ 25 per kg must be blended with 30 kg of tea worth ₹ 30 per kg so that by selling the blended variety at Rs 30 per kg there should be a gain of 10%?
 (A) 32 kg (B) 40 kg (C) 36 kg (D) 42 kg (E) None of these
56. How many kg of sugar costing ₹5.75 per kg should be mixed with 75 kg of cheaper sugar costing Rs. 4.50 per kg so that the mixture is worth Rs. 5.50 per kg?
 (A) 350 kg (B) 300 kg (C) 250 kg (D) 325 kg (E) None of these
57. The average monthly salary of employees, consisting of officers and workers of an organisation is ₹3000. The average salary of an officer is ₹10,000 while that of a worker is ₹2,000 per month. If there are total 400 employees in the organisation, find the number of officers and workers separately.
 (A) 50, 350 (B) 350, 450 (C) 50, 275 (D) 325, 350 (E) None of these

58. A person travels 285 km in 6 hrs in two stages. In the first part of the journey, he travels by bus at the speed of 40 km per hr. In the second part of the journey, he travels by train at the speed of 55 km per hr. How much distance did he travel by train?
- (A) 165 km (B) 145 km (C) 205 km (D) 185 km (E) None of these
59. How many kg of pure salt must be added to 30 kg of a 2% solution of salt and water to increase it to a 10% solution?
- (A) 2.66 kg (B) 15 kg (C) 3 kg (D) 14 kg (E) None of these
60. Two persons are walking in the same direction at rates 3 km/hr and 6 km/hr. A train comes running from behind and passes them in 9 and 10 seconds. The speed of the train is
- (A) 22 km/hr (B) 40 km/hr (C) 33 km/hr (D) 35 km/hr (E) None of these
61. Two goods train each 500 m long, are running in opposite directions on parallel tracks. Their speeds are 45 km/hr and 30 km/hr respectively. Find the time taken by the slower train to pass the driver of the faster one.
- (A) 12 sec (B) 24 sec (C) 48 sec (D) 60 sec (E) None of these
62. A train 108 m long moving at a speed of 50 km/hr crosses a train 112 m long coming from opposite direction in 6 seconds. The speed of the second train is:
- (A) 48 km/hr (B) 54 km/hr (C) 66 km/hr (D) 82 km/hr (E) None of these
63. Two, trains, one from Howrah to Patna and the other from Patna to Howrah, start simultaneously. After they meet, the trains reach their destinations after 9 hours and 16 hours respectively. The ratio of their speeds is:
- (A) 2 : 3 (B) 4 : 3 (C) 6 : 7 (D) 9 : 16 (E) None of these
64. A train travelling at 48 kmph completely crosses another train having half its length and travelling in opposite direction at 42 kmph, in 12 seconds. It also passes a railway platform in 45 seconds. The length of the platform is
- (A) 400 m (B) 450 m (C) 560 m (D) 600 m (E) None of these
65. Two stations A and B are 110 km apart on a straight line. One train starts from A at 7 a.m. and travels towards B at 20 kmph. Another train starts from B at 8 a.m. and travels towards A at a speed of 25 kmph. At what time will they meet?
- (A) 9 a.m. (B) 10 a.m. (C) 10.30 a.m. (D) 11 a.m. (E) None of these
66. A and B together can do a piece of work in 30 days. A having worked for 16 days, B finishes the remaining work alone in 44 days. In how many days shall B finish the whole work alone?
- (A) 30 days (B) 40 days (C) 60 days (D) 70 days (E) None of these
67. A and B can do a work in 8 days, B and C can do the same work in 12 days. A, B and C together can finish it in 6 days. A and C together will do it in :
- (A) 4 days (B) 6 days (C) 8 days (D) 12 days (E) None of these

68. A and B can complete a work in 15 days and 10 days respectively. They started doing the work together but after 2 days B had to leave and A alone completed the remaining work. The whole work was completed in:
 (A) 8 days (B) 10 days (C) 12 days (D) 15 days (E) None of these
69. When a plot is sold for ₹18,700, the owner loses 15%. At what price must that plot be sold in order to gain 15%?
 (A) ₹21,000 (B) ₹22,500 (C) ₹25,300 (D) ₹25,800 (E) None of these
70. A trader mixes 26 kg of rice at ₹20 per kg with 30 kg of rice of other variety at ₹36 per kg and sells the mixture at ₹30 per kg. His profit percent is:
 (A) No profit, no loss (B) 5% (C) 8% (D) 10% (E) None of these
71. The percentage profit earned by selling an article for ₹1920 is equal to the percentage loss incurred by selling the same article for ₹1280. At what price should the article be sold to make 25% profit?
 (A) ₹2000 (B) ₹2200 (C) ₹2400 (D) Data inadequate (E) None of these
72. The present ages of three persons in proportions 4 : 7 : 9. Eight years ago, the sum of their ages was 56. Find their present ages (in years).
 (A) 8, 20, 28 (B) 16, 28, 36 (C) 20, 35, 45 (D) None of these (E) Cannot determine
73. Ayesha's father was 38 years of age when she was born while her mother was 36 years old when her brother four years younger to her was born. What is the difference between the ages of her parents?
 (A) 2 years (B) 4 years (C) 6 years (D) 8 years (E) None of these
74. Sachin is younger than Rahul by 7 years. If their ages are in the respective ratio of 7 : 9, how old is Sachin?
 (A) 16 years (B) 18 years (C) 28 years (D) 24.5 years (E) None of these
75. The average weight of A, B and C is 45 kg. If the average weight of A and B be 40 kg and that of B and C be 43 kg, then the weight of B is:
 (A) 17 kg (B) 20 kg (C) 26 kg (D) 31 kg (E) None of these
76. A pupil's marks were wrongly entered as 83 instead of 63. Due to that the average marks for the class got increased by half. The number of pupils in the class is:
 (A) 10 (B) 20 (C) 40 (D) 73 (E) None of these
77. The captain of a cricket team of 11 members is 26 years old and the wicket keeper is 3 years older. If the ages of these two are excluded, the average age of the remaining players is one year less than the average age of the whole team. What is the average age of the team?
 (A) 23 years (B) 24 years (C) 25 years (D) None of these (E) Cannot determine
78. A train can travel 50% faster than a car. Both start from point A at the same time and reach point B 75 kms away from A at the same time. On the way, however, the train lost about 12.5 minutes while stopping at the stations. The speed of the car is:
 (A) 100 kmph (B) 110 kmph (C) 120 kmph (D) 130 kmph (E) None of these

79. Robert is travelling on his cycle and has calculated to reach point A at 2 P.M. if he travels at 10 kmph, he will reach there at 12 noon if he travels at 15 kmph. At what speed must he travel to reach A at 1 P.M.?
(A) 8 kmph (B) 11 kmph (C) 12 kmph (D) 14 kmph (E) None of these
80. Albert invested an amount of ₹8000 in a fixed deposit scheme for 2 years at compound interest rate 5 p.c.p.a. How much amount will Albert get on maturity of the fixed deposit?
(A) ₹8600 (B) ₹8620 (C) ₹8820 (D) None of these (E) Cannot determine

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SUB TEST – III

REASONING SKILLS

Instructions: Each question, 81 through 120, is followed by 5 answers – A through E. Indicate your correct answer by shading the appropriate choice viz., A, B, C, D or E, provided against each question number in the RESPONSE SHEET.

Max. Marks : 40 x 1 : 40

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

81. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
(A) Sand (B) Stone (C) Cement (D) Brick (E) Wall
82. If Yellow is called Green, Green is called Black, Black is called White, White is called Red, Red is called Blue, Blue is called Orange then what is the colour of milk?
(A) White (B) Black (C) Red (D) Green (E) None of these
83. Pointing to a photograph Seema said 'He is the only grandson of my mother's father-in-law'. How is the man in photograph related to Seema ?
(A) Father (B) Uncle (C) Cousin (D) Brother (E) Cannot be determined
84. If '+' means '×', '×' means '÷', '÷' means '-' and '-' means '+' what is the value of $17 + 15 - 135 \times 9 \div 70$?
(A) 270 (B) 240 (C) 170 (D) 200 (E) None of these
85. If it is possible to make a meaningful word from the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the eighth and the eleventh letters of the word GOURMANDISE using each letter only once first letter of the word is your answer. If more than one such word can be formed your answer is X. If no such word can be formed your answer is Y—
(A) D (B) R (C) M (D) X (E) Y
86. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
(A) Silver (B) Gold (C) Nickel (D) Copper (E) Brass
87. In a certain code EXTRA is written as % 5 # 73 and NOSE is written as 4 @ 8%; how is STORE written in that code ?
(A) 5#@7% (B) 8#@7% (C) 8#@%5 (D) 8@75% (E) None of these
88. In a row of children facing North, Shamika is third to the right of Nikhil who is seventeenth from the right end of the row. Ravi is fifth to the left of Shamika and is twentieth from the left end. Total how many children are there in the row?
(A) 39 (B) 38 (C) 37 (D) Cannot be determined (E) None of these

89. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word EXAMINATION each of which has as many letters between them in the word, as they have in the English alphabet?
(A) None (B) One (C) Two (D) Three (E) None of these

90. In a certain code ACQUIRE is written as EIRUQAC, how is DENSITY written in that code ?
(A) YTISNDE (B) YITSNED (C) YTISNED (D) YITSNDE (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 91–95) These questions are based on the following letter/number/ symbol arrangement.

Study it carefully and answer the questions.

T 8 # 1 7 F J 5 % E R @ 4 D A 2 B c Q K 3 1 • U H 6 L

91. How many such symbols are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and not immediately followed by a vowel?

(A) None (B) One (C) Two (D) Three (E) More than three

92. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way on the basis of their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?

(A) E@% (B) #78 (C) 5EJ (D) U6• (E) QKB

93. How many such vowels are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a symbol and immediately followed by a number?

(A) None (B) One (C) Two (D) Three (E) More than three

94. What will come in place of the question-mark (?) in the following series based on the above arrangement?
TL8 #6I 7HF?

(A) FUJ (B) JU• (C) FU• (D) JU5 (E) None of these

95. Which of the following is seventh to the right of thirteenth from the right?

(A) 1 (B) • (C) F (D) 7 (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 96–100) In each question below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the three given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Then decide which of the answer (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) is correct answer and indicate it on the answer sheet. Give answer—

- (A) If only conclusion I follows
- (B) If only conclusion II follows
- (C) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
- (D) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- (E) If both conclusions I and II follow

96. Statements:
Some cards are plastics.
Some Plastics are metals.
All metals are pots.

Conclusions:
I. Some pots are cards.
II. No pot is a card.

97. Statements :
All chairs are tables.
All tables are trains.
All trains are buses.

Conclusions:
I. All tables are buses.
II. All trains are tables.

98. Statements:
Some machines are computers.
Some computers are calculators.
Some calculators are phones.

Conclusions:
I. Some phones are computers.
II. Some computers are machines.

99. Statements:
All spoons are bowls.
Some bowls are glasses.
Some glasses are plates.

Conclusions:
I. Some glasses are spoons.
II. Some plates are bowls.

100. Statements:
Some envelopes are packets.
Some packets are boxes.
All boxes are parcels.

Conclusions:
I. Some parcels are packets.
II. Some parcels are boxes.

Directions—(Q. 101–105) Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II are given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question.

Read both the statements and give answer—

- (A) If the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question
- (B) If the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question
- (C) If the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question
- (D) If the data in both the Statements I and II are not sufficient to answer the question
- (E) If the data in both the Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question
101. Among D, B, J, T and F who was the first person to reach the office?
- I. D reached before J and F but after B.
II. B was not the first to reach office.
102. What is the code for 'not' in the code language?
- I. In the code language 'do not go' is written as 'la ra de'.
II. In the code language 'go to school' is written as 'ka ma ra.'
103. How many children are there in the class?
- I. Rita ranks 23rd from the top.
II. Anita ranks 17th from the bottom and is five ranks above Rita.
104. How is Neela related to Deepa?
- I. Neela's mother is Deepa's brother's wife.
II. Neela is the only granddaughter of Deepa's mother.
105. R is in which direction with respect to T?
- I. R is to the east of H who is to the north of T.
II. Q is to the east of T and to the South of R

Directions—(Q. 106–110) These questions are based on the following arrangements I & II. Study them carefully and answer the questions that follow—

- I. P T 7 A # 4 B C 3 @ K F 1 9 ●
II. E H L c 6 8 \$ U 5 J M 2 D% 1

106. How many such symbols are there in arrangements I & II together each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and immediately followed by a numeral?
- (A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 1 (E) None of these
107. If P7c : TAL :: B3J : ?
- (A) @KJ (B) C@J (C) C@5 (D) 3KJ (E) None of these
108. Which element will be third to the right of seventh element from right end in the arrangement I if the order of its elements is reversed?
- (A) 7 (B) # (C) F (D) 1 (E) None of these

109. What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following series based on the position of the elements in the above two arrangements?

H7 c# 8B ?

(A) U3 (B) \$C (C) 3J (D) UC (E) None of these

110. If the third, the fifth, the seventh and the ninth elements in arrangement II are replaced by the respective elements in arrangement I, which element will be third to the left of sixth element from the right end in arrangement II?

(A) \$ (B) B (C) 7 (D) L (E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 111–115) Symbols @, %, •, \$ and # are used with following meanings—

‘A @ B’ means ‘A is smaller than B’.

‘A % B’ means ‘A is greater than B’.

‘A • B’ means ‘A is neither greater than nor smaller than B’.

‘A \$ B’ means ‘A is either smaller than or equal to B.’

‘A # B’ means ‘A is either greater than or equal to B’.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly. Give answer—

- (A) If only conclusion I is true.
- (B) If only conclusion II is true.
- (C) If either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.
- (D) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true.
- (E) If both conclusions I and II are true.

111. Statements: G @ H, H • Q, Q \$ M

Conclusions: I. M % G
II. H \$ M

112. Statements: F • B, B @ E, E # J

Conclusions: I. F @ E
II. J \$ B

113. Statements: R \$ H, H % M, M # F

Conclusions: I. F \$ H
II. F @ R

114. Statements: T # L, L % W, W @ V

Conclusions: I. L % V
II. T % W

115. Statements: K % L, L # T, I \$ T

Conclusions: I. L % I
II. L • I

Directions—(Q. 116–120) These questions are based on the following information— Seven persons R, J, M, Q, L, T and K conduct workshop on Developing Managerial skills in seven different companies A, B, C, D, E, F and G on a different day of the week from Monday to Sunday. The order of persons, companies and days of the week are not necessarily the same. J organizes workshop in Company D on Wednesday. Q does not conduct workshop for companies A or C and conducts on the next day of L who conducts the workshop for Company F. T conducts workshop for Company E on Friday. K conducts workshop on Monday but not for Company C or G. M conducts workshop for Company A but not on Tuesday.

116. Who conducts workshop on Saturday?

(A) M (B) Q (C) L (D) Q or L (E) None of these

117. On which day does Q conduct the workshop?

(A) Sunday (B) Saturday (C) Tuesday
(D) Cannot be determined (E) None of these

118. M conducts workshop on which day?

(A) Saturday (B) Sunday (C) Tuesday (D) Thursday (E) None of these

119. Which of the following combinations of person-company and day is correct?

(A) K–B–Wednesday
(B) R–B–Monday
(C) K–C–Monday
(D) K–G–Sunday
(E) None of these

120. Who conducts workshop for Company C and on which day?

(A) R, Thursday
(B) R, Tuesday
(C) Q, Saturday
(D) Q, Sunday
(E) None of these

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